The Weekly Clarion.

Thursday, - - - - June 27, 1872

Rates of Subscription.

WEEKLY CLARION—Two dollars per year, and an extra copy to getter up of a club of ten or more.

WEEKLY CLARION—Four dollars per year, and an extra copy for club of six or more.

No future paper will be discontinued when the time expires.

Remittances should be by registered letter, money order, draft, or by express. When otherwise, the office cannot be responsible.

All business communications should be addressed to Power & Barksdale, Jackson, Miss.

Temporary Executive Committee of the Conservative and Democratic Party of Mississippi.

Robert Lowry, of Rankin, Chairman.
J. M. Stone, of Tishomingo.
J. F. Sessions, of Franklin.
A. T. Roane, of Calhoun.
A. S. Gaines, of Wayne.
S. A. D. Steele, of Lauderdale.
J. R. McIntosh, of Chickasaw.
John Calhoun, of Marshall.
R. M. Leavell, of Lee.
T. S. Ford, of Marion.
H. M. Street, of Prentiss.

"I TURN MY BACK UPON THE PAST, STAND ON THE PRESENT, AND LOOK HOPEFULLY TO THE FUTURE."—*Thomas A. Hendricks.*

The opposers of Radical misrule in Texas have nominated A. H. Miller and R. Q. Mills for Congressmen at large.

MARYLAND.
TEXAS.
ALABAMA.
MINNESOTA.

The Democracy of these States all hold Conventions on the 19th and declared against nominating a straight ticket, by the Baltimore Convention, which is equivalent to a declaration for Greeley and Brown.

The Mobile Register says to the Conservative Democrats who favor the Liberal movement, "Halt, or you are lost." We are sorry we cannot oblige the Register, but we are pressing the office-holding lines too hard to halt. The Register should come to the front and see how beautifully the fight goes on. If it does not hurry up it will not be in time to see the flight of the enemy. While we are doing well, of course we would do better if all stragglers would close up in their proper places.

The Radical Election Law.

This law supplementing the Enforcement Act, is published in another column. It is the desperate game of unscrupulous office-holders to prolong their rule by putting the ballot-box under the control of its hirelings and retainers in the coming election. The waning chances of Grant's success in a fair trial before the people, prompted this expedient. But we believe it will fail of its intended effect. There is nothing which can roll back public opinion, and sets its decree at naught, when the people arise in their majesty and might, to avenge their wrongs.

A Startling Report! What Radical Rule Has Brought About.

The following telegram has been sent out to the press from Washington City:

MISSISSIPPI DEFAULTERS.

A Mississippi Congressman has inquired at the treasury about the condition of the accounts of the several collectors of internal revenue who have held offices in his district. He learned that all of them are in default, and was furnished with the following list, showing the amount due from each to the government; B. H. Shephard, appointed November 3, 1865, $78,801 22; W. W. Willis, appointed May 1, 1868, $62,039 84; W. C. Hicks, appointed August 28, 1869, $6,629 89; B. B. Emery, appointed November 14, 1869, $8,314 48. He was informed that suits had been instituted to recover these amounts, but he has never heard of any such suits, and can learn nothing of them.

The DeSoto Times says:

We are sorry to notice that the JACKSON CLARION has so far forgotten its dignity as to make assaults upon Mr. Voorhees, because he does not like Greeley.

Does not our friend of the Times see that we are only keeping our place in the Conservative-Democratic line? Where it charges we are bound by party fealty to "assault." But since the Indiana Democratic Convention has completely daughtered Dan we presume he is sufficiently used up, and if he keeps quiet we will let him and his $10,000 brother-in-law alone. Dan moans and refuses to be comforted for daring to speak for the Democratic party, he was ashamed to show his face in the Democratic Convention.

Voorhees and his Constituents.

One or two of our cotemporaries have alluded, in language not over-courteous, to our comments on the course of Hon Dan. Voorhees. We suppose they will be somewhat more lenient towards us since he has been repudiated by the Democracy of his State, and especially of his own district where he was put in nomination for delegate to Baltimore and badly beaten. The exceptionable course of Voorhees was not in his avowed preference for a straight nomination, instead of a Liberal alliance, at Baltimore. That was a question in which Democrats might well differ, without subjecting themselves to the imputation of bad faith to the cause they professed—but it was in his violent assaults on the Liberal Republicans, and his attempt to discourage and strike down a body of men who had set up the standard of opposition to the Administration, whose overthrow is essential to the preservation of the liberties of the country. In thus opening fire on the allies who had come to the aid of the Democracy, from the camp of the enemy, it was evident that he knew he was rendering the Administration the best service of which he was capable; and the fact was more noteworthy when considered in connection with his abandonment of his seat in Congress at the very moment when Grant and his minions were attempting to continue the operation of the oppressive measures which were designed for the government of the Southern States by the bayonet. In the hard struggle over this scheme Voorhees was absent. His zeal in the cause of the oppressed and plundered South, and of the violated constitution, displayed itself, not in fighting against the conspiracy to establish martial law in time of peace, but in bushwhacking allies of the Democracy,

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

VOL. XXXV--NO. 29 JACKSON MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1872, $2 00 PER YEAR

The Liberal Republican Revolt and the Promises of Co-operation.

Anxious to see all the best elements of the country organizing for the Presidential campaign on a platform of the fundamental principles enunciated at Cincinnati, and the contest removed from the ruts of issues which, for weal or for woe have become settled questions and are no longer practicable, we have experienced no little satisfaction in the endorsement of this policy by the Democracy of New York, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Tennessee—and, indeed, we may say of all the States which have spoken, except little Delaware. But we have enjoyed even more pleasure in the promises of substantial results from the movement, which are held out by its accessions from Republicans who aided in electing Gen. Grant to the Presidency, and have repudiated his Administration.

In all the States of the North, East and West, they are organizing and preparing to perform their part in the grand struggle for the rescue of the Government from the hands of the usurpers.

The Liberal Republicans have established a Central Executive Committee at Washington, with Senator Fenton, of New York, at its head; and in the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois—the real battle-fields of the conflict—their committees are busily preparing for a thorough canvass. The best evidence of the sincerity of their declared opposition to Grantism, and of their desire for a thorough alliance of all the elements of opposition to the Administration, is the readiness and enthusiasm with which they have committed themselves to the support of the nominees of the Democratic party in Indiana and Pennsylvania, Hendricks and Buckalew, on the Cincinnati platform.

These signs are full of encouragement and inspiration to the supporters of the policy which in the language of Horace Greeley, "aims at local self-government "and not at centralization"—which maintains the "supremacy of civil over military authority," and that "there should "be no federal subversion of the internal "polity of States and municipalities, and "that each should be left free to uphold "the rights and promote the well being "of its inhabitants by such means as the "judgment of the people thereof shall "prescribe."

A Beneficiary of the Bayonet Election of 1869.

Some of our respected Democratic colaborers are exercising themselves somewhat over a long letter which has been inflicted on the public by the Attorney General. From the extracts embodied in their comments, we learn that the strong point of his letter is his comment on the threadbare topic of the "Dent movement."

These idolaters of Grantism do not seem to realize the imputation which the movement itself casts upon the Administration. Its authors who were not confined to any particular locality, nor past political party, in the State, were driven to it as the only expedient which promised a hope of an election free from bayonet influence. And undoubtedly this appeal to Grant's selfisaness would have availed to hold him to his promises, but for the influence of the tricksters who had him in charge, and who saw that the "movement" meant the choice of a Legislature composed of bona fide Mississippians who would have higher objects than a system of wholesale plunder; and the election of such Mississippians as Gen. Robert Lowry to the office of Attorney General, and Thomas S. Gathright to the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The "Dent movement" was indeed a failure because the managers of the Administration, rather than permit the accomplishment of objects like these, empowered the shoulder-strap who had been put in supreme authority over our people to corrupt the ballot-box and to manage the election so as to place himself and the carpet-bagger and scallawag ring, of which he was the chief centre, into office. The consequence was the inauguration of an administration of our State affairs reeking with crimes, oppressive taxation and wholesale plunder. In proof of this allegation the Brandon Republican aptly cites the testimony which the members of this conclave who have since quarreled over the spoils, have borne against each other. Ask (says the Republican) Alcorn what manner of man is Ames. Ask Ames what he thinks of Alcorn. Enquire of Pease about Morris. And then balance the account by asking Morris for his opinion of Pease.

True enough the "Dent movement" did not succeed, as no movement could have succeeded against the firm resolve of the Boutwells and Hoars, and other schemers of the Radical party to deprive *bona fide* representatives of Mississippi sentiment of a share in the management of her affairs—but its authors have the consolation of knowing that though it might not have produced all the good results they anticipated, it could not have been worse than the present Mongrel regime which, thanks to Providence, has nearly run its infamous and disgraceful course.

Dr. Walker publishes a card in the Vicksburg Herald denying that he was cowhided by Albert Johnson, the negro Supervisor, but admits the assault. The Herald repeats its statement. Meantime the editor of the Times assumes all the responsibility for what has appeared in that paper in exposition of the thieving operations of the county officials and intimates that they have purposely given him a wide berth, knowing his readiness to give them a proper reception.

FEMININE SPORTS.—This is the frightfully heading of a shocking narrative in the Memphis Appeal:

"The War in Africa—One Negro Woman beats another to Death with an Iron Poker at Brownsville, Tenn."

MISSISSIPPI ITEMS.

The West Point Citizen, after going through the fire is again at hand.

The Journal says, all the prisoners escaped from the Lee county jail recently.

Leake County is holding Railroad meetings in the interest of the Natchez, Jackson and Columbus Railroad. We are gratified to see it.

The Tallahatchie News says two of Geo. W. McCain's children while riding on a lumber wagon were overturned and crushed to death.

The Carthagenian says, an old negro 113 years old, (born in 1759) died near Carthage, in Leake county, recently. He was not Gen. Washington's body servant.

On the first of September the Ripley and Middleton Railroad will be an accomplished fact, the laying of the iron has commenced, and one engine and six flat cars have been received.

The Herald says, Liberty, Amite county, was graciously permitted by "the Powers that be" to hold an election, a few days since for Mayor and Aldermen, the first time since the passage of the reconstruction acts, nearly six years ago. The election for Mayor was a tie and will have to be held over. Messrs. Carroll, Wilson, Yeardle, Johns and Raiford were chosen Aldermen,

"I turn my back upon the past, stand on the present and look hopefully to the future. —Thomas A. Hendricks.

This was the language of Indiana's patriotic and gifted son on accepting a recent nomination for Governor of that State. How strangely and strongly it contrasts with the words and acts of too many well meaning but mis-judging men in the South.

In the name of all that is sensible, will people never learn that great issues were settled by the late war? A mighty revolution had been progressing for near half a century. It culminated at "Appomattox." When Lee laid down his sword, he laid it upon the dead body of slavery, and all the issues growing out of the former existence of that Institution. The fight between the States was no gladiatorial exhibition such as may be seen in the prize ring when one party or the other throws up the sponge and yields the championship. It was a grand conflict of arms between contending States and sections. The South encountered by overwhelming numbers, was vanquished. Is it not now the very quintescence of folly to use no harsher term, to be constantly going behind the war, to dig up old musty records and attempt to prove by them what this man or that man said or did? Is it not wiser and better to say with the clear headed and sound hearted Hendricks—"I turn my back upon the past stand on the present and look hopefully to the future?"

We implore our friends to look at things as they are; accept them as they are; try to improve them for the future—and cease trying to undo what has passed undoing and has become as immutable as the decrees of fate.

Maj. Semmes' Letter.

One of the best papers which the canvass has elicited is the letter of Maj. B. J. Semmes, of Canton, written in response to a call upon him to accept a nomination for Congress. He declines the proffered position; but writes a letter redolent of sound principle and wholesome suggestions. In the conclusion of his review of the political condition and necessities of the country—and especially of the oppressed Southern communities—he indicates as follows, this course proper to be pursued by the opposers of the Administration, which is concentrating in a single department all the powers of the federal government, and usurping the management of the local affairs of the States:

Thus to the Cincinnati Convention we are indebted not only for a just and proper solution of the tariff, but also for a recognition of the principle that the executive and legislative are independent and co-ordinate branches of the government, with the positive assurance that the executive will not use either its power or its patronage to influence the honest deliberations of the people, speaking through their chosen representatives.

Beast Butler is on trial in the New York Courts for having seized or (to use a Confederate term) "pressed" a vessel for his own use, while military commandant at New Orleans in 1862, worth $60,000—for which he paid the owner $31,000. The case is regarded as one of rough stealing; and as the plaintiff was truly loyal, it is believed the Beast will come to grief.

Cotton Culture—A Timely Suggestion.

The Southern Cultivator for June, says:

"Cotton should now make 'weed'—preparatory to fruiting in July and August.—Work it therefore as often as possible. If it is small and the ground is hard, plow pretty deep in the middles—if the soil is clean and soft, sweepings or harrowings will answer. Let the hoes go over carefully and remove all grass which may have been overlooked. It well done, little or no hoeing will be needed thereafter—light plowings until the limbs meet in the middles will make the crop.

Hatters and Things.

Brigham Young announces his intention of not marrying any more.

Fashionable fastness is now known as Dolly Vardenism, which is a very good name for it.

By a mirage last week the shore of Long Island was distinctly visible at New Haven, Connecticut.

A young lady in New York thinks betrothal parties delightful. She has had five during the past season.

A Michigan dog recently followed a railroad train thirteen miles, and overtook it at last. His master was on board.

Mr. Beecher says that "the ten commandments are very necessary: nevertheless they are very low down on the moral scale, as all negative things must be."

The woman suffragists of the Pacific slope have issued a call for a convention to meet in San Francisco on Tuesday, the 18th, and to continue in session three days.

A Columbus, Ohio, dispatch, says: "Josie Mansfield is here, registered at the Neill House, under the name of Miss R. Williams, New York. She went at once to her hotel, and takes her meals in her room."

INTERESTING INSURANCE CASE.

Are Life Policies Vitiated if the Holder is Killed in a Quarrel of His Own Seeking.

A case is now on trial brought by the assignees of Wm. Lewis' estate against the Missouri Mutual Life Insurance Company, to recover a life policy for $10,000 in favor of Lewis, who died on the 12th day of November, 1870. For answer the company admit that they issued the policy, but with the express understanding that saould he die by his own hand or the hand of justice, or in consequence of a duel, or the violation of the laws of any nation, State or province, the policy was to be void, and in support of such violation of contract it is claimed that Lewis, during his life-time, in the county of Bolivar, Mississippi, posted one John Harris, of that county as a coward and poltroon, intending thereby to bring about a breach of the peace between himself and Harris. It is further claimed that from the 7th of November until the day of his death, the 12th of November, 1870, Lewis in various places threatened to kill Harris, that the deceased, on the day of his death, assaulted Harris with a pistol, with the intention of effecting his death, and that Harris then shot and killed Lewis—wherefore they pray that the petition of plaintiff be dismissed with costs.—St. Louis Times.

The fact that one of these parties, the lamented William Lewis, was born and reared here, invests the case with more than usual interest in this community—apart from the merits of the points involved.—Clarion.

Editors Clarion:—The above article from the St. Louis Times may state the plea offered by the Missouri Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis against the suit referred to therein, it is untrue as to the facts; and a judgment for the complainants against the company for the full amount of the policy establishes its falsity. Why the Times should pen such an editorial after the determination of the suit we suppose finds its explanation in this: that the company has in refusing the payment of this policy been guilty of a violation of good faith, and in order to exculpate its unfair conduct the allegations of the plea of the defence is heralded abroad without proper comment. I am acquainted with the testimony in the cause; and that this company may not escape from the consequences of its action, state that there is no proof to sustain any such plea. The evidence shows that John W. Harris on various occasions denounced Capt. Wm. Lewis in unmeasured terms, that Lewis called on Harris in the manner recognized among gentlemen for satisfaction. Harris did not accord this. Lewis then posted him in the manner stated in the Times article. It is in evidence by a boy of seventeen years, with whom Lewis had but a slight acquaintance, that he met Capt. Lewis one day riding the road alone about two miles from Harris, that Lewis told him he was going to kill Harris. Lewis, he says, was not armed that he could discover, and talked to him on no other subject, and only once briefly made this threat—that some days afterwards he told Harris of this. This is the substance of testimony *on threats*. It is proven that on the 12th of November, (the day of Lewis' murder.) he was passing the road in rear of Harris' store, over a hundred yards from it, on his way to a landing on the river below Harris' store, and after having passed the only route from the road on which he was riding that leads to Harris' he was hailed, and when he had turned aside to meet the party calling him, and while sitting on his horse engaged in conversation, Harris was discovered by Lewis approaching him with a double-barrelled gun. Lewis immediately sprung from his horse with his pistol in hand and started to meet him, when Harris fired and killed him. It is also in proof that Harris on the day previous to the killing of Lewis, had, in company with another, been in search of Lewis, armed with a shot gun. These are the facts in the main, and upon this the company refused the payment of that policy.

I should not write this but for the reason that I conceive an unfair means is resorted to to relive this company from the odium which this case has cast upon it and which ought to sink the institution from the ability by uncandid means to ensnare unsuspecting victims. I am acquainted with all the circumstances of this case from the inception of the difficulty between Harris and Lewis, and my object now is to correct any misrepresentations of the conduct of Lewis, whom I esteemed, and hold this company to the truth, when it struts through print in the form of editorials or otherwise.

A FRIEND TO POLICY HOLDERS.

Conservative-Democratic Meeting at Ashland, Benton County.

At a meeting of the citizens of Benton county, held at the Court House in the town of Ashland, Monday, June 3d, 1872, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the State Convention; also District Convention, the Hon. J. H. Morgan was called to the Chair, and Allen Talbot appointed Secretary; after which, the following proceedings were had, to-wit:

A committee of three were appointed to draft resolutions with reference to the object of the meeting, composed of Dr. A. M. Ayres, G. N. Dickerson and B. T. Kimbrough.

When the following resolutions were offered and adopted on the return and report of the committee:

Whereas, there is proposed a Democratic Convention, to be held at Jackson, June 26th, 1872, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Baltimore Convention, to be held July 9th, 1872;

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty Delegates to represent this county in the said State Convention.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, the State Convention should instruct its Delegates to the National Democratic Convention, to vote against the nomination of a Democratic ticket for President and Vice President, which in our view, would insure the election of Grant.

Resolved further, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty Delegates to the Congressional District Convention of this District, when held.

The Chair appointed the following delegates to the State Convention:

L. T. McKinzie, A. M. Ayrers, C. C. Terry, R. J. Sharp, M. D. Robinson, L. J. McDonald, W. G. Pegram, G. N. Dickerson, Wm. Katz, Dr. Matlock, Thos. Maxey, Dr. Alvis, Dr. Montgomery, E. F. Merritt, B. T. Kimbrough, Richard Parham, R. F. Alridge, Wm. Hull, C. S. Aston, J. J. Hix.

The Chair appointed the following Delegates to the Congressional District Convention:

R. J. Sharp, Dr. Frank Farrell, B. T. Kimbrough, P. M. Gatlin, L. T. McKinzie, R. L. Bouton, J. M. M. McDonald, E. L. Minter, W. M. Abernathy, J. I. Collier, G. N. Dickerson, V. M. Johnson, William Ayres, Frank Willis, A. C. Crawford, J. W. Brown, J. W. Winborn, L. M. Carruth, Wm. Katz, A. J. Jorden.

Motion and second, to send copy of resolutions to the Holly Springs papers and Ripley Advertiser, requesting THE CLARION to copy.

Meeting adjourned.

J. H. MORGAN, President.

ALLEN TALBOT, Secretary.

From the Atlanta Sun, Alexander H. Stephens' paper.

"All Quiet Along the Potomac."

Rev. Hugh F. Oliver, of Madison, Ga., publishes in the Savannah News, of the 4th instant, a letter from Frank Davis, giving strong evidence that the authorship of the celebrated poem entitled, "All quiet along the Potomac," is due to his father, Thadeus Oliver. Mr. Davis refers to Mr. A. Shaw, who was a member of a Texas regiment, as one who, if living, can establish the fact conclusively.

Can any one give any information as to the whereabouts of this Mr. Shaw? Do any of our Texas readers know anything about him? If so, they will confer a great favor by giving their information to Rev. Hugh F. Oliver, Madison, Ga., and contribute largely to the settlement of a very important question in our literary history.

A. H. S.

The President's Acceptance.

The following is the President's reply accepting the nomination:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1872.

To the Hon. Thomas Settle, President of the National Republican Convention; Paul Stoebach, Elisha Baxter, C. A. Sargent, and others, Vice-Presidents:

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of this date advising me of the action of the convention held at Philadelphia on the 5th and 6th of this month, and of my unanimous nomination for the Presidency by it, is received. I accept the nomination, and through you return my heartfelt thanks to your constituents for this mark of their confidence and support. If elected in November, and protected by a kind Providence in health and strength to perform the duties of the high trust conferred, I promise the same zeal and devotion to the good of the whole people for the future of my official life as shown in the past. Past experience may guide me in avoiding mistakes, inevitable with novices in all professions and in all occupations. When relieved from the responsibilities of my present trust by the election of a successor, whether it be at the end of this term or the next, I hope to leave to him as executive a country at peace within its own borders, at peace with outside nations, with a credit at home and abroad, and without embarrassing questions to threaten its future prosperity. With the expression of my desire to see the speedy healing of all bitterness of feeling between sections, parties, or races of citizens, and the time when the title of citizen carries with it all the protection and privileges to the humblest that it does to the most exalted, I subscribe myself very respectfully your obedient servant.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

Text of the Force Bill as it Finally Passed.

That whenever, in any county or parish, in any Congressional District, there shall be ten citizens thereof in good standing, who, prior to any registration of voters for an election for Representatives in Congress, or prior to any election at which a representative in Congress is to be voted for, shall make known, in writing, to the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District wherein such county or parish is situated, their desire to have the said registration, or election booth guarded and scrutinized, it shall be the duty of the said Judge of the Circuit Court, within not less than ten days prior to said registration or election, as the case may be, to open the said Court at the most convenient point in the said District, and the said Court, when so opened by the said Judge, shall proceed to appoint and commission from day to day and from time to time under the hand of the said Judge and under the seal of the said Court, for such election district, or voting precinct in said Congressional district, as shall in the manner herein prescribed have been applied for, and to make, change or renew the said appointment from time to time 2 citizens, residents of the said election district or voting precinct in the said county or parish, who shall be of different political parties and able to read and write the English language, and who shall be known and designated as Supervisors of Election; and the said Court, when opened by the said Judge as required herein, shall therefrom and thereafter, and up to and including the day following the day of election, be always open for the transaction of business under this act, and the powers and jurisdiction hereby granted and conferred shall be exercised as well in vacation as in term time, and a judge sitting at chambers shall have the same power and jurisdiction, including the power of keeping order and of punishing any contempt of his authority, as when sitting in the Court; and no person shall be appointed under this act as supervisor of election who is not, at the time of his appointment, a qualified voter of the county, parish, election district or voting precinct for which he is appointed, and no person shall be appointed a deputy marshal under this act, or the act of which this is amendatory, who is not a qualified voter at the time of his appointment in the county, parish, district or precinct in which his duties are to be performed. And sec. 13 of the act of which this is amendatory shall be construed to authorize and require the Circuit Courts of the United States, inside the section mentioned, to name and appoint as soon may be after the passage of this act the Commissioner provided for in the said section, in all cases in which such appointments have not already been made in conformity therewith. And the third section of the act to which this is an amendment, shall be taken and construed to authorize each of the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States to designate one or more of the Judges of the District Courts within his Circuit, to discharge the duties arising under this act and the act to which this is an amendment. And the words "any person" in section 4 of the act of May 3, 1870, shall be held to include any officer or other person having powers or duties of an official character under this act, or the act to which this is amendatory.

It is provided further, that the Supervisors herein provided for shall have no power to make arrests, but are authorized to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and they are hereby authorized to witness all proceedings, including the counting of the votes, and the making of all returns thereof as provided in the act to which this is an amendment. And so much of the said sum herein appropriated as may be necessary for the said supplemental and amendatory provisions is hereby appropriated from and after the passage of this act.

POLITICAL NOTES.

When Henry Wilson returned from a tour through Ireland, he said in a lecture that "begging is the national industry of the Irish."

Senator Fenton is chosen chairman of the Liberal Congressional Campaign Committee, and John D. Defrees, of Indiana, Secretary.

The people of Baltimore are already preparing for the Democratic National Convention. They will give the delegates a cordial reception.

No one said anything about Gerrit Smith signing Jefferson Davis' bail-bond when he made his speech at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, in favor of Grant.

Ex-President Johnson, is non-committal on the Greeley movement. He says he will abide by the decision of the Baltimore convention, whatever that may be.

When Kilpatrick was for Grant, he was "Little Kill, the Dasher." Now that he has "a coldness," the radical papers call him that "d—d fool from New Jersey."

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that at least nine tenths of the Democratic papers of the United States are now for the indorsement of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention.

The Springfield (Ill.) Register says that "on the 26th of June, the day of the Democratic State Convention, the Illinois Democracy will speak, and they will speak loud and certain for the Cincinnati nominees.

Col. Garnett Andrews, who is just back from Virginia, reports to the editor of the Yazoo Democrat: "I did not find a single Conservative or Democrat in all my trip but what was for Greeley and Brown.

The Washington Patriot says, Senator Flanagan, of Texas, verifies his boasted former large estate with negroes and friendly familiarity with them, by retaining many of their graces and amenities, along with their dialect and the manners of "the quarters."

SHAWNEETOWN, ILL., June 11.—Hon. G. G. Marshall is announced in the Shawneetown daily Gazette to-day for Congress, from the Nineteenth district. He declares in favor of the indorsement of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention.

BURLINGTON, June 10.—The Hon. A. C. Dodge, of this city, former Senator and minister to Spain, and one of the oldest, ablest and most influential Democrats in the State of Iowa, has written a letter to Hon. George Gillaspy, of Ottumwa, in which he indorses the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.

The Syracuse Standard, the leading Republican organ in central New York, and one of the oldest, ablest and most influential journals of the State, flatly declines to longer follow and support the ruinous leadership of the mercenary crew who have obtained control of the party organization and through it of the government.

An unknown white man committed rape on a little girl 11 years of age, near Meridian, on Friday last. When will parents learn to keep their female children always under the protecting care of a grown man.

Hancock County Conservative and Democratic Convention.

At a convention of the citizens of Hancock county, held at the court-house in the city of Shieldsboro, on the 15th of June, 1872;

The convention was called to order by Thomas J. Murphy, and upon motion, J. C. Monet was appointed Chairman and T. J. Murphy, Secretary.

The Convention being organized, the Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and on motion, the Chair appointed John W. Toulme, Daniel B. Seal and Henry N. Hespin as a committee to draft resolutions suggestive of the views of the convention, who withdrew, and after some time spent upon the consideration of the subject for which they had been appointed, returned and reported the following resolutions:

1st. Whereas, A State Convention of the Democratic-Conservative party of Mississippi will assemble in Jackson on the 26th inst., to reorganize the party, and to appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention, which is soon to convene in the City of Baltimore, and it being right and proper that every county should be duly represented, therefore

1. Resolved, That Leonard Kimball, John J. Saucier, Samuel Favre, John Poitevent, P. P. Randall, George Hollaman, Hubbard Saunders and Daniel B. Seal be and they are hereby appointed delegates from Hancock county to said State Convention.

2. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the State Convention should adopt no platform and designate no person as the choice of the Democracy of Mississippi for the Presidency, it being expedient, under present circumstances, that the adoption of a platform and the nomination for the Presidency, should be reserved for the Baltimore Convention, in which all the States of the Union will be duly represented.

3. Resolved, That our aforesaid delegates be authorized to meet and confer with the delegates from this Congressional district and if it be determined then and there or at any other place to nominate a candidate for Congress they are hereby instructed to present the name of the Hon. Roderick Seal of Harrison, to declare that he is the choice of the people of Southeastern Mississippi generally and that we believe him to be the only man in this district who can overcome the Radical majority. That he will consolidate the entire strength of the conservatives and receive a large vote from the moderate and liberal men of other parties. That he is eminently qualified for the position. That he is entitled to it from his former distinguished services, and the proscription he has endured under the unjust and tyrannical enactments of Congress.

That he will carry into the canvass his characterized energy and personal influence, and thus greatly aid other candidates, and the cause generally throughout the district, and that if nominated we pledge our exertions and our means, individually and collectively, to his support.

Resolved, That in the event of the nomination of Mr. Seal the following standing Executive and Corresponding Committee be appointed to organize the canvass, select speakers, circulate papers, collect funds and do all other needful acts to secure his election, viz: Col. J. F. H. Claiborne, Hon. J. V. Toulme, Wm. J. Poitevent, Elihu Carver, H. Saunders, D. S. Dewees, S. T. Randall, Joseph Favre, Napoleon Monet, David Maye.

5. Resolved, That ignoring all dead issues and all old party animosities, and all sectional prejudices we invite a union of all honest and patriotic men without distinction of race or previous political association for the purpose of securing a fair and economical administration of the government, State and National. That we stand pledged to maintain law and order, to use every means to reduce the burdening taxation, to promote the education of the people, and to discharge our whole duty as citizens of the United States.

6. Resolved, That our Chairman be authorized to call a meeting of the Democratic, Conservative and anti-Radical voters of this county whenever and wherever in his judgment it may be expedient.

J. V. TOULME,
D. B. SEAL, } Committee.
H. N. HESPIN,

Which being read, were unanimously adopted.

On further motion, the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of these proceedings to the Handsboro Democrat and JACKSON CLARION with the request to publish them.

After which the convention adjourned until called again by the Chairman of this meeting.

J. C. MONET, Chairman.

T. J. MURPHY, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS.

LOOKING FOR MORE ROOM.

LA SALLE, Ills, June 18.—A family of Hoosiers, consisting of two parents and 18 children, and all in one wagon, drawn by two oxen and two cows, passed through this city to-day, looking for a more sparsely settled region.

CRIMES.

SHOT HIS WIFE FOR UNFAITHFULNESS.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Emil Andrews shot his wife to-day. It appears that he was thoroughly convinced that she had been unfaithful to him, a man named Tarrier, from Chicago, having been living with her in Andrews' absence. He handed a separation paper to her to-day for her signature, both their little children being present, but she fled from him. He pursued and caught her at the corner of First avenue and Fifteenth street, put a pistol to her ear and shot her dead. He stood still until the police arrested him. He does not regret the act, but has requested friends to send his children home to France.

THE BILL TO REFUND THE COTTON TAX.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Inquiries as to the bill to refund the cotton tax have been received. It is still pending before the Committee of Ways and Means, and a report is expected next session.

THE FEDERAL DEAD.

THE NUMBER BURIED IN THE CEMETERIES OF THE SOUTH—A SAD BUT INTERESTING TABLE.

Capt. Wm. A. Gavett, who had charge of the construction of the Nashville and Stone River National Cemeteries, has furnished the Nashville papers with the following list of Union dead, interred in the different national cemeteries in the original military division of the Tennessee, consisting of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. In some of the cemeteries a few interments have been made since the compilation of the list from the official records:

Cemeteries.	Number known.	Number unknown.	Total.
Andersonville, Ga.	13,304	400	13,704
Camp Nelson, Ky..	2,252	1,289	3,038
Cave Hill, Ky.....	3,144	771	3,905
Chattanooga, Tenn..	7,676	5,167	12,843
Dover, Tenn	120	500	670
Danville, Ky.....	334	11	355
Knoxville, Tenn....	1,903	1,250	3,153
Lebanon, Ky.....	532	333	865
Marietta, Ga.....	6,777	3,215	9,992
Mill Springs, Ky...	260	446	707
Memphis, Tenn.....	4,932	9,029	13,961
Mobile, Ala	456	104	560
Nashville, Tenn ..	11,511	4,975	16,486
Natchez, Miss . . .	211	1,867	2,018
New Albany, Ind	2,025	782	2,807
Shiloh, Tenn	1,674	2,569	3,583
Stone River, Tenn .	3,647	2,474	6,121
Union, Corinth, Mi.	1,572	4,099	5,671
Vicksburg, Miss..	3,252	9,412	12,664
Lexington, Ky....	797	147	944
Total	52,486	48,457	114,647

There Will be No Bolt if the Baltimore Convention Nominates Greeley.

From the World.

We have employed all the machinery at the disposal of a Metropolitan newspaper to gather confidentially the opinions of local leaders in different States. We have sent our most trusted correspondents upon journeys of hundreds of miles for the same purpose.

It is not to be denied—at least we should scorn to deny it—that they bring us back reports among many who scout Greeley's indorsement at Baltimore, and of some here and there who favor it as the only hope of the country. For it is not reasonable to expect of even the best and most faithful local leaders a knowledge or survey of the whole ground needful to be viewed before a judgment is formed. Nor has any Democrat whom we have consulted, or whose opinions we have ascertained, advised a bolt from the Baltimore nomination, though it be Greeley—a bolt, we mean, in the sense of a new Convention and nomination. All see that such a bolt, in such a case would merely transfer from the Convention's shoulders to their own the odious repute of electing Grant.

Conservative and Democratic Mass Meeting of the 1st District of Hinds County.

At the meeting of Conservatives and Democrats held last (Thursday, 20th,) evening at 8 o'clock P. M. Judge W. W. Porter called the meeting to order, and nominated Judge Geo. L. Potter for chairman, who was unanimously chosen. Judge Potter, on taking the chair, made a short address appropriate to the occasion. John T. Hull was requested to act as secretary.

Hon. E. Barksdale being called upon declined to address the meeting, on the ground that it should proceed to business, and moved that a committee of five be appointed to select delegates to the STATE CONVENTION, which meets on the 26th inst.—carried. The chair appointed Col. J. L. Power, Col. Jones S. Hamilton, Dr. Robt. Kells, Judge W. W. Porter, and Oliver Clifton, Esq.

On motion of Capt. Harris Barksdale, Messrs. R. L. Saunders and F. B. Hull were added to the Committee.

Upon motion of Frank Johnston, Esq., a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. The chair appointed Messrs. Frank Johnston, E. Barksdale, I. F. Harrington, and Marion Smith. On motion Mr. L. C. Gunn was added to the committee.

Marion Smith, Esq., moved that the committee to suggest delegates be instructed to report a list of not less than fifty, which was adopted.

The Committee on Delegates, through their chairman, Col. J. L. Power, made the following report, which, after being amended upon motion of Marion Smith, Esq., by adding the committee, was unanimously adopted:

DELEGATES.

A. G. Brown, J. O. Wharton, E. Barksdale, Marion Smith, Jas. R. Yerger, Jno. T. Hull, L. C. Gunn, Geo. L. Potter, Amos R. Johnston, Dr. I. F. Harrington, Jeffrey Washington, H. M. Taylor, J. F. O'Sullivan, T. J. Wharton, W. P. Harris, J. S. Hamilton, H. Hilzheim, Dr L. Banks, P. Lewis, W. A. Montgomery, Irvin Lewis, Evan Cook, J. H. Boyd, Andrew Strauss, Robert J. Alcorn, John H. Echols, Jos. A. Brown, John McDonnell, O. P. Wright, Thos. Atkinson, C. E. Hooker, W. W. Wishart, Frank Johnston, W. H. Allen, John W. Robinson, Samuel Livingston, A. J. Kerr, J. W. Burnett, W. H. Tribett, Wm. Hester, Lem Hudson, C. W. Petrie, Thos. A. McWillie, Johnson Sproles, Harris Barksdale, J. B. Greaves, Dr. A. Alexander, Thos. Marion, Abelson Green, T. D. Pace, J. B. Cohen, E. Steinberg, W. L. Ware, John Nelson, James Compton, W. F. Fitzgerald, Lucien Moore, L. B. Neal, C. P. Hughes, C. E. Dickson, Arthur Yerger, John J. Rohrbacher, Jacob Kausler, T. D. Ligon, J. W. Fite, G. J. Beck, S. French, J. L. Power, W. W. Porter, Oliver Clifton, F. B. Hull, R. L. Saunders and Dr. R. Kells.

The Committee on Resolutions through their chairman, Frank Johnston, Esq., reported the following, which were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Be it Resolved, That we regard the Cincinnati Platform as patriotic, eminently conservative, and broad enough to embrace and consolidate all the elements in the State opposed to the corruptions, and oppressions of the present Radical administration.

Resolved, That we recognize in the platform and nominations of the Liberal Republican party, the promise of a more generous and enlightened policy, and a broader statesmanship in the administration of the National Government than has characterized the administration of General Grant. That the platform of principles announced at Cincinnati gives a sincere assurance to American citizens of the highest degree of civil liberty and good government; of full and complete amnesty; of the return of better feeling and sympathy between all races and sections of our common country, and that it both promises to the people, the right of local self-government, and to the National government firm support and full sympathy.

Resolved, That this Platform promises to the Southern States, and if successful will secure to them, peace and tranquility, and a fair and equal participation