The Weekly Clarion.

Thursday, - - - - July 18, 1872

By E. Barksdale, J. L. Power, Harris Barksdale

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

STATE AT LARGE.

ROBERT LOWRY, of Rankin, Chairman;
GEO. L. POTTER, of Hinds,
J. Z. GEORGE, of Carroll.

DISTRICTS:

First District—L. Q. C. Lamar, of Lafayette, H. M. Street, of Prentiss A. T. Roane, of Calhoun.

Second District—J. B. Morgan, of DeSoto, E. C. Walthall, of Grenada, Kinloch Falconer, of Marshall.

Third District—Reuben O. Reynolds, of Monroe, R. W. Williamson, of Montgomery, Robert McIntosh, of Chickasaw.

Fourth District—S. S. Calhoon, of Madison, Garnett Andrews, of Yazoo, J. J. Shannon, of Lauderdale.

Fifth District—W. H. McCardle, of Warren, Harris Barksdale, of Hinds, Sylvanus Evans, of Clarke.

Sixth District—Benj. King, Sr., of Copiah, Hiram Cassidy, Sr., of Franklin, P. K. Mayers, of Harrison.

Appointed by direction of the Convention.

J. W. C. WATSON, President.

JACKSON, Miss., June 26, 1872.

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

NOW IS THE TIME

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The Weekly Clarion!

which will be sent, singly or in C[illegible] or

ONE DOLLAR,

Until the 1st day of January, 1873.

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Two Dollars for same period.

In addition to keeping our readers thoroughly posted upon the issues of the Presidential Canvass, and in furnishing the General News from all quarters, THE CLARION will, as heretofore, devote its energies to the cause of Reform in National and State Governments. Our subscribers and friends can co-operate effectively in this good work, in extending the circulation of THE CLARION, especially during the next few months.

Send subscriptions direct to

POWER & BARKSDALE,
Jackson, Miss.

May 20, 1872.

Meeting of the State Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Mississippi will be held at the city of Jackson on the 7th day of August for the transaction of important bus[illegible] at which a full attendance is earnestly requested.

ROBT. LOWRY,
Chairman.

The Democratic and Conservative papers of the State are respectfully requested to copy.

The Baltimore Nominees.

In accordance with its usages the National Democratic party *nominated* its candidates for President and Vice President. Grasping the hand of reconciliation and co-operation which was tendered by the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, on the "principles" declared in their Platform, they have nominated Greeley and Brown. The unanimity in favor of this course was as remarkable as the enthusiasm for the candidates was boundless. On the first ballot, Greeley received 680 out of 720 votes; and when this result was announced, a delegate from Pennsylvania, who had voted with the minority, moved to declare the nomination unanimous, and it was carried with a demonstration of applause which for many minutes was perfectly deafening and tempestuous.

As the nominees of the Democratic party, these candidates are entitled to the support of all its members. And they are entitled to it on the higher ground that their election secures the overthrow of the Grant Administration and the enthronement of the rule of Justice and Equality of Privilege to all sections and States of the Union and to all classes of the people thereof.

The Caterpillar.

Well authenticated reports of the appearance of this destroyer of the cotton crop have come from Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, and elsewhere. The insect is several weeks in advance of its appearance in any former season and has occasioned great consternation among the planters.

The Cotton Crop.

A trip from this place to the boundary of the cotton region in West Tennessee, via the Mississippi Central, enables us to speak with some knowledge of the prospects of the cotton crop so far as it could be afforded by observation and inquiry along this route. The crop is uncommonly backward for this season of the year. It is now the middle of July when the crop is usually considered "laid by," and yet a large proportion of the fields are very much in the grass and the plant is of small growth. With the exception of the strip between Durant and Pickens' Station, in the Big Black valley, the crop on the railroad is distressingly inferior. It exhibits slow growth and sloven work. Late crops are always short ones; and since we have had opportunity of observation along this route, and of inquiry of persons who could speak knowingly of other parts of the cotton region—we have no hesitation in adhering to our original opinion that the present crop will not be larger than that of 1871. Unscrupulous speculators are already at work trying to force down prices the coming fall by creating the impression of a large yield.

The Mississippi Delegation and the Platform.

As the explanation is not entirely clear on the face of the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention why the vote of the Mississippi delegation was cast against the majority upon the question of the Platform, we will publish a brief statement of the facts, prefacing it with the remark, the truth of which will be apparent, that there was no disagreement whatever in reference to the living and practical issues involved in the election.

In the Committee on Resolutions which was composed of a delegate from each State, who was designated for the place by the delegation thereof—Mr. Cassedy of New York, proposed literally to adopt the Platform of the Cincinnati Convention, the same as if it had been an original proposition—with the following introduction: "We the Democratic elec-"tors of the United States in Convention "assembled, do present the following "principles already adopted at Cincinnati "as essential to just government:"

First—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, persuasion, religious or political.

Second—We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution.

Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth—Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of persons under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order for the State's self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

Fifth—The civil service of the government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon our free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again posts of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth—We demand a system of federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide means necessary to pay the expenses of the government, economically administered; pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction, annually, of the principal thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst honest, but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of executive interference or dictation.

Seventh—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every and guise.

Eighth—A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Ninth—We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifice of the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

Tenth—We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh—We hold that it is the duty of the government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth—For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliation.

In lieu of this proposition, the members of the Committee from Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Texas, Kansas, Oregon, Deleware, Mississippi, and we believe, Maine, advocated a Platform arraigning the Grant Administration for its misdeeds, and purely declaratory of the vital and essential issues of the canvass, divested of all irrelevant matter whatever. The committee-man from Mississippi (E. Barksdale) advocated this plan and insisted that the ninth resolution containing an expression of "gratitude" to the Northern soldiers for the part borne by them in the civil war was not a declaration of political faith, but purely a matter of sentiment and feeling, and was wholly out of place in the Platform of an organization to which the men of the North and of the South were parties equally. He insisted that in the true spirit of the covenant between these parties, to let the dead bury its dead—to stand on the present—and to look to the future and take care of *it*—a resolution having reference wholly to the past and which implied a reflection on the soldiers on the Southern side of the civil conflict—should not be adopted.

The motion of the member from New York, we regret to say, prevailed by the almost united vote of the North and members from Kentucky, Virginia and probably one or two other Southern States. And the Platform, in the form above presented, was reported by the Committee, with instructions to the Chairman to move the previous question so as to cut off debate, exclude amendments, and to force a vote on the Resolutions as a whole.

The member of the Committee from Mississippi reported to the Mississippi delegation his action and it was indorsed by a resolution unanimously adopted. A resolution was then passed by the delegation, (with one dissenting vote,) as follows:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the delegation be instructed to move that the vote on the Platform be taken on each resolution separately; and that if this motion prevails, he be instructed to cast the vote of Mississippi against the *ninth* resolution.

It was further agreed that in the event the vote on the Platform should be taken as a whole, the delegation would vote in the affirmative in consideration of the "PRINCIPLES" which it enunciated—the delegation conceiving that they had done all that honor required of them in expressing their dissent from the ninth resolution. This decision, however, was reconsidered, and when the vote was finally taken on the Platform, after the Convention had sustained the previous question, and had refused to permit a separate vote on the resolutions on the application of our delegation, a majority of them voted against the Platform in consequence of the objectionable ninth resolution.

This disagreement from the opinion of the representatives of the North, in the matter of "gratitude" to the Northern soldiers, it need not be stated, furnishes no reason for difference of opinion on the fundamental and vital issues of the canvass, and the objects sought to be accomplished by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats, viz: the overthrow of the Grant administration, the recognition of the equal civil and political rights of all men, the removal of political disabilities, the banishment of military rule, and the committal of the Federal Government to the doctrine that it shall not employ its powers to hold the Southern States subject to the rule of corrupt local governments in violation of the will of the people thereof. On these points which are all that properly pertain to the canvass, there was no shade of difference between the representatives of the great national organization which embraces three millions of voters. They can afford to disagree upon the proposition contained in the ninth resolution, so long as they can concur in the paramount objects which are declared in the Platform.

The Great Uprising.

New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana are considered as certain for Greeley and Brown, by large majorities. These States, with others that are certain, will secure their election. But in addition, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Maine are confidently relied upon to speed the avalanche which is moving on to do its work of crushing out Grantism and saving the liberties of the country.

Nails the Flag to the Mast-Head.

The Washington Patriot which has lead the opposition to the nomination of Horace Greeley by the National Democracy, has succumbed gracefully to the decision of the Baltimore Convention, and has thrown its banner to the breeze with the names of the nominees inscribed upon it. It says:

We bow before the Baltimore Convention as the recognized organ of the party, and accept its action as a duty and an obligation, from which there is no retreat with honor. We do not claim in any sense to have been "original" supporters of Mr. Greeley, now when the number is most likely to be swelled by accessions from all sides. But for that very reason, if there was no higher claim of patriotism upon our service, we intend to do our part in the coming canvass with a zeal which shall know no flagging, and with a singleness of purpose which will not shrink from comparison, when victory shall have crowned our endeavors.

Speech of the President of the Baltimore Convention.

THE KEY NOTE.

Elsewhere will be found a revised copy of the address of Mr. Doolittle, the President of the National Democratic Convention. It was delivered from manuscript; was deliberately prepared, and was received with hearty applause. It strikes the key-note of the Presidential canvass. Let every Mississippian who wishes to see precisely what the issues of the canvass are, and what is proposed to be accomplished by the election of Horace Greeley—read the address, and if he is a true patriot who sincerely desires the deliverance of his State from military rule, the banishment of strife, and the restoration of peace and prosperity—he will support the nominees of the Convention.

A Radical Forgery.

The papers of the Office-holders party are publishing the following declaration as having been made during the war, by Mr. Greeley:

When the rebellious Traitors are overwhelmed in the Field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to Peaceful and Contented Homes. They must find poverty at their firesides, and privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children—Horace Greeley, Tribune, Nov. 26, 1860.

The New York Tribune of the 10th instant, nails this fabrication as base coin to the counter—saying:

"We deem it only necessary to say that not a word of this pretended extract is found in the Tribune of that date (Nov. 26, 1860.) *and no such words were ever written by Mr. Greeley.* We leave the public to judge the moral quality of the act committed by the Messrs. Harpers."

What next?

An absurd report was put in circulation by Radical sensationists, that Hon. Jefferson Davis was at Baltimore during the Convention, though the fact was, he was in attendance on the commencement exercises at Sewanee College, Tennessee. Mr. Davis is not the man to meddle with business which is not entrusted to him—nor to seek the direction of a movement which is committed to others—but we presume his sympathies are nevertheless in full harmony with the good and patriotic men, North and South, who are engaged in the movement for the restoration of peace and the supremacy of civil rule.

RENOUNCING GRANT.—W. W. Saunders, the leading colored Republican of Maryland, and elector on the Grant ticket, has renounced Grant—declared for Greeley, and published a card, offering to meet any colored orator on the stump in New York or elsewhere.

Corn.

The Season has been unusually favorable for corn in the South, and accounts are concurrent that the crop will be larger than has been made in any year since the war.

"Resolved to Coincide."

The telegraph tells us that the Mississippi delegates at Baltimore have "resolved to coincide in the action of a majority of the Convention!" Taking this telegraphic statement for truth, we venture to suggest that the Mississippi delegation were not sent to Baltimore for any such purpose! They were instructed "to vote as a unit for Greeley and Brown," and not to "coincide" in any action adverse to their instructions—Vicksburg Herald.

We do not know who sent this despatch from Baltimore. The truth is the Mississippi delegation voted in favor of the *nomination* of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown by a call of States in accordance with the usage of the Democratic party, in the most direct and emphatic form. This plan was adopted by the Convention without dissent, and the sixteen votes of Mississippi were cast accordingly, There was no disagreement with the majority except about the ninth resolution expressive of "gratitude" to the Northern soldiers, which had no proper place in a political platform; and on *that* point we trust it will never be written to the degradation of Mississippians that they "have resolved to coincide."

The Mississippi Delegation at Baltimore.

We have given elsewhere a statement of the action of the Mississippi delegation at Baltimore, on the Platform. We will add that a journal of the proceedings of the delegation was kept, and that Mr. Allen, of Lee, delegate from the 1st district and Secretary of the delegation, was requested to make up the journal and deliver it to the State Democratic and Conservative Executive Committee for safe keeping and such use (if any) as may be deemed necessary. The delegation were simply performing a trust for the opposers of Radical misrule in this State; and they did it conscienciously and to the best of their ability.

Appearance of the Caterpillar.

A dispatch from Charleston, South Carolina, dated the 11th, says: "Trustworthy accounts have been received here of the appearance of the first and second broods of caterpillars in the cotton along the coast. They are thinly scattered in every field. This is one week earlier than their appearance in the same section in 1868, when they were exceedingly destructive."

The Crops.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Reports from Iowa state that the present promises to be the most abundant season known in the State for years. Grain of all kinds is rapidly ripening, and the crops of wheat, oats, rye and barley are said to never have been better.

Similar reports are made from the entire Northwest. The grain prospects were never better. This fact which promises cheap food, is encouraging to the farmers of the South who persist in drawing their supplies from that section.

The Liberals and Democrats in Tennessee are to hold a joint Mass Meeting, at Nashville on the 16th. The indications are favorable for a joint Liberal Republican and Democratic ticket for Tennessee, similar to that of Illinois.

The opposers of Grantism ratified the nomination of Greeley, at Natchez, on on the 13th.

The Committee Visit the Sage at Chappaqua.

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y., July 13, 1872.

The assemblage of the Democratic Committee and others on the farm of Horace Greeley to-day was a social gathering. Mr. Greeley conducted the various delegates over his farm in the forenoon. The bountiful dinner was served at one o'clock, after which Greeley addressed the meeting, consisting of about five hundred people. He said it was a social gathering, having no other purpose than congregating for pleasure. There were friends from home, from far and near, and he wished they would frequently visit him at his farm.

Senator Gwin made a short speech, in which he eulogized the future President, and strongly advocated a close and everlasting alliance between the Democrats and Liberal Republicans as the only means of salvation for the country.

Judge Reagan, of Texas, dwelt at some length on the honesty of Mr. Greeley, and in bitter language denounced Gen. Grant, whom he characterized as dishonest and corrupt, and called on every man from Maine to Texas to rally around Greeley, who was honest, straightforward and more than competent to govern this great country.

Three cheers were then given for Horace Greeley by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans.

Several prominent New Yorkers attended, together with a good many Southern Democrats, who were warm in their expressions as to supporting Mr. Greeley in the coming campaign, and promising large majorities in the Southern States.

Horace Greeley Accepts the Nomination of the Baltimore Convention---His Appropriate Answer to the Democratic Committee.

MR. GREELEY ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1872.

The committee appointed at Baltimore to notify Mr. Greeley of his nomination, waited on him to day shortly after 12 o'clock, at the Lincoln Club, where Ex-Senator Doolittle formally presented him with the official notification of his nomination.

DOOLITTLE TO GREELEY.

The following were the speeches made to-day on the occasion of the notification of Mr. Greeley of his nomination by the Baltimore Convention:

Mr. Doolittle said:

MR. GREELEY—The National Democratic Convention, recently held at Baltimore, charged us with the pleasing duty of waiting on you in person, to notify you of its unanimous nomination of yourself as its candidate for the Presidency. We were informed that it would be agreeable to you to meet us here at this time, and we have come in a body to place in your hands this official notification. The published proceedings of our convention show great unanimity; but those only who took part in them can realize the cordiality and enthusiasm with which it resolved to sustain the Liberal Republican movement; to co-operate with all patriotic citizens; to support the principles declared at Cincinnati, and resolved also, as the best and surest mode of giving effect to these great principles to nominate and to elect the same candidates. We both witnessed and felt that cordiality and enthusiasm.

Mr. Doolittle then introduced the members of the commitee individually to Mr. Greeley.

When the ceremony of introduction was over, Mr. Greeley spoke as follows:

GREELEY'S RESPONSE.

I should need time were I to attempt to reply fitly and fully to this important, and I need not say, gratifying communication. It may be that I should reply in writing, but as I have lately addressed a letter, which has been pretty widely considered, to the Liberal Republican Convention, it may not be necessary. I can only say now that I accept your nomination—accept it gratefully in the same spirit in which it is offered. [Cheers.] I am at present in a position which doubtless many would regard as an embarrassing one, because it involves the temporary, and I trust only temporary, annoyance of a misconstruction of my motives on the part of some valued and life-long friends. I am confident that time alone is necessary to vindicate my motives to all candid observers, and to convince all of the disinterestedness and patriotism of the course I am pursuing, and intended to pursue long before I was assured of so much co-operation and sympathy. [Cheers.] The time will come, and I trust in God the opportunity too, when the world will see that you are no less Democrats because you have pursued the course you have, and that I am no less a Republican because I accept your nomination. [Cheers.]

Here Mr. Greeley's voice faltered with emotion. He recovered himself and continued:

I am not much in the habit of receiving nominations for the Presidency, [great laughter,] and I am consequently unable to reply as readily and fluently as others might. [Renewed laughter.] I can only say I shall be happy to see all of you, or at least as many of you as can come, at my humble farmer home, where I shall be to-morrow, and where we shall be able to converse and confer more freely than here. If you will come, I shall be happy to make you welcome to the best the farm affords [more laughter and cheering;] and so I simply wish you farewell.

National Liberal Republican Committee.

This Committee met and elected Ethan Allen permanent chairman, on the 13th.—The following executive committee was appointed by the chair: Charles G. Davis, Massachusetts, J. P. Hadd, Vermont, S. A. Pierce, South Carolina, S. M. Burbridge, Kentucky, H. C. Warmoth, Louisiana, M. C. Church, West Virginia, George W. Anderson, Maryland, James M. Scoville, New Jersey, D. R. Goodloe, of North Carolina, and Jasper W. Johnson, of Oregon, were appointed secretaries. Resolutions were passed recommending a union of the Liberal Republicans with the Democrats in selecting candidates for State offices. Carl Schurz and Governor Brown were present.

GREAT SPEECH OF EX-SENATOR DOOLITTLE TO THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

I thank you for this great honor—words can hardly tell how much. But you will allow me to pause at once from what is personal to speak of the great occasion, the duty and the purpose which bring us here. Two years ago—nearly five years after the bloody period of the civil war had closed—the Liberal Republicans of Missouri, [applause] feeling keenly all the evil of the proscription, test-oaths, the hates and the strifes, the passions the war had left upon them long after the war itself had ceased, and feeling keenly the Executive Federal dictation in their local elections, determined to organize a movement to restore equal rights to all our citizens [applause,] white as well as black [applause,] to restore local self-government and to arrest the further centralization of Federal power. [Applause.]

They then said: "This thing has gone far enough, if not already too far. The time has come when all honest and patriotic republicans must say "halt!" and reassert the vital doctrine of republican government—that, under the Constitution, the powers of the Federal Government are defined and limited [applause, and cries of "Good!" "Good!"] and that the people of the States have the right to govern themselves in their own domestic affairs, upon the basis of the equality of all the States before the higher law, before the Constitution, and the equality of all men before the law [applause,] of universal loyalty, amnesty, suffrage and peace. Taking no steps backward, taking no right and no franchise which had been secured to the blacks, pledging themselves to support them all in their full vigor, they at the same time demanded, in the name of peace, in the name of liberty, in the name of republican government itself, that freedom and equal rights should be restored to the white people. [Great applause.]

They organized nearly forty thousand strong, and called upon B. Gratz Brown [applause] to lead the movement. They placed him in nomination for Governor, and then what followed? Eighty thousand Democratic Republicans, [cheers,] looking upon the success of that movement as sure as party triumph, [cheers,] resolved to sustain it with their whole strength. Love of country, love of republican liberty, love of equal rights of all men, inspired that union and taught men to act together who had been politically opposed to each other all their lives upon other questions and in other times, and without violating either honor, logic, conscience or consistency on either side. This patriotic union was based upon higher grounds than ordinarily control political action. [Great applause.] Even those who had fought against each other in battle clasped hands over the bloody chasm, [renewed applause,] and side by side like brothers, with hearts beating in unison, beating strong, with the same high purpose, they helped to bear its flag to glorious victory.

That, gentleman, is Liberal Republicanism [enthusiasm,] and that is Democratic Republicanism. [Great enthusiasm.] The victory which came from that union was the end of proscription, test oaths, of pain, and of strife and of all disloyalty. In a word, the real end of the civil war came with that victory, and did not come until then in Missouri. [Intense applause.] It redeemed that State. It gave the rights of free men to seventy thousand men who had been bound and fettered. Missouri is now in a position to co-operate in this Union, with all her rights, dignity and equality under the Constitution and not one murmur of disloyalty is anywhere heard. By that union Federal dictation in Missouri in their local elections was overthrown, and by that union strife and hate have given place to peace and to good-will. By that union liberty, with equal rights for all, have given to the State unbounded prosperity, and to her people a joy almost unspeakable. So great was their joy and so complete their success, the Liberal Republicans of that State were not content without making an effort to extend the same union of Liberal and Democratic Republicans, and with it the same blessing of liberty, peace and fraternity to all the other States. [Rounds of applause.]

Accordingly, in State Convention, on the 24th March last, they resolved to invite the Liberal Republicans in all the States to meet them in mass convention at Cincinnati on the first day of May. That invitation was accepted. There was, indeed, a great response. They came by thousands. In such vast numbers that a delegate Convention of representatives of all the States was formed, both from principle and from necessity, to give form to its proceedings. Many of the ablest men of the country, lately leaders in the Republican party, were there, and took part in its deliberations. They were assured large numbers of Liberal Republicans in every State, and from all portions of the country, stood behind them, ready to sustain them, and they were morally certain that if the millions whom we this day represent [cheers] would only come to their support, the number of Liberal Republicans would reach half a million or more. [Cheers.]

That Convention presented a platform and presented candidates to the country—for President, Horace Greeley [long and continued cheering,] and for Vice-President, B. Gratz Brown, [mere enthusiasm;] and that Convention, for the promotion and success of the principles declared in that platform there enunciated, and the support of the candidates nominated by that Convention, we invited and cordially welcomed the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliation. These principles were so clearly and restated in the letter of acceptance of Mr. Greeley, [more cheering,] and they are so well known to you all, that I will not restate them. For weeks that platform and those candidates have been before the country.

Meanwhile the Convention called to nominate Gen. Grant [hisses] and to indorse and continue the principles, practices and policy, of his administration has done its work. [Hisses.] As between the Liberal Republicans and the followers of the Grant administration the issue is now clearly made up. It is Grant or Greeley, [immense enthusiasm and cries of "Greeley," "Greeley."] While these events were passing the Democratic Republicans, whom we represent, held their conventions in all the States. The Liberal Republican movement, the example of Missouri, the Cincinnati Convention, its platform and its candidates, with their letters of acceptance, were all before these Conventions, which were very largely attended by their ablest men, and the paramount questions before all these conventions were, "Shall we accept this invitation to co-operate with the Liberal Republicans?" [Great applause.] Shall we adopt their platform? [Loud cries of "Yes! yes?" and some cries of "Never."] Shall we nominate the same candidates, ["yes! yes!"] and shall we elect them? ["Yes! yes! yes!" and loud cheering;] or shall we refuse to co-operate, ["No!" nomitate other candidates, "No! no! Greeley! Greeley!"] and strive to elect them over both tickets already in the field? Gentlemen, these are the questions which you are to decide now and here. That you will decide them wisely I cannot doubt nor can any one who looks over this body of men, representing, as they do, three millions of citizens, and who feels, as every one here must feel, the high and patriotic purpose which inspires you. Gentlemen, what means this great and rising movement which we everywhere see? What means this proposed union of three millions of Democratic Republicans, with a million, it may be, of Liberal Republicans?

What means this union upon a common platform, and this proposed union upon the same candidates—a union so sudden, so compact, so earnest, as to surprise its friends and confound its enemies, [applause,] which "comes as the wind comes," which, to borrow a figure, overwhelms the ordinary currents of public opinion as the great storms always run counter to the surface currents. What means all this? There are some things, gentlemen, it does not mean. It means no abandonment of what is true, what is just, of what is good in human government. [Applause.] It means no union of the dead upon dead issues, but a union of the living upon the living issues of the present. [Applause.]

It was no union for the spoils of office [applause,] but it means a union of men with the same faith, upon the great and paramount issue of the present hour—a frank, manly, honorable and equal union of men who have the sagacity to see and the moral courage to accept the situation. ["Good!" "good!" and loud cheering.] It means a union of men who have the sagacity to see what is past, and to deal with the issue of the present, and for the future to do their duty to their country, their God, and their fellow-men. [Applause.] The issues of to-day is not the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, nor the question of slavery in the Territories, upon which alone the Republican party was organized in 1856. It is not upon that which followed when the Lecompton constitution for Kansas divided the Democratic party in twain and elected Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860. It is not the question of secession nor of war to put down rebellion, nor the abolition of slavery in the States by military order or by constitutional amendment, upon which Mr. Lincoln was re-elected in 1864. Nor yet is the question of reconstruction or of the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendment, nor the question of negro suffrage, nor of the establishment by federal power of universal negro suffrage as a condition precedent to the States of the South having any rights or any existence, even, as States in the Union—it is none of these questions that is now in issue. All these have been issues in the past—great issues, sufficient in themselves to create and dissolve political parties, because ideas are stronger than men or parties; but they are all past issues. They have been brought out and fought to the end, in the forum or in the field, and they are no more an issue to-day than the Mexican war or the war of rebellion. [Applause.] We could not re-open them if we would, and they falsely misrepresent our purpose who say that we would re-open them if we could. [Loud cheering.] This great union, therefore, means no step backward. [Cheers.] Forward! is the word. [Loud cheering.] And first of all, it means to do for all the other States of the South what it has already done in Missouri. [Cheers.] Instead of proscription, test-oaths, suspension of habeas corpus and military despotism, it means personal freedom for the individual and republican government for all. [Loud applause.] Instead of negro supremacy, upheld by proscription and the bayonet, it means equal rights to all-men, white as well as black. [Loud applause.] Instead of thieving governments, organized to plunder subjugated States, it means the domination once more of intelligence and integrity. [Applause.] Instead of strife, hate and robbery, it means justice, liberty, peace, loyalty and good will. And, gentlemen, for our whole country, East, West, North and South, it means, instead of a war President, trained only in a military school, and whose whole character has been formed in the ideas, arts, habits and despotism of military life—instead of this it means the election of a peace President [cheers,] trained in the ideas, arts, blessings and republican simplicity of peace and universal freedom; [loud che ring;] of peace not enchained; of liberty, not under arrest awaiting trial, sentence and execution by drum-head court-martials, but that liberty and that peace which the Constitution secures by placing the civil law above the sword. [loud applause,] by preserving in full vigor the sacred writ of habeas corpus, and the right of trial by jury. [Applause.] It means another thing, and perhaps the most important of them all; it means to arrest the centralization of power in the Federal Government. [Loud cheering.] It means to assert the vital principle of our republican system in which it lives and moves and has its very being—that constitutions are made by the people in their sovereign capacity for the express purpose of defining and limiting the powers of government—[applause,] the powers of all governments, State or national. It means that we are determined that Presidents and Governors, Congresses and State Legislatures, and every department of the government shall obey the Constitution. [Prolonged applause.] It means, also, a genuine civil service reform, beginning with the presidential office. [Applause.]

It means to put an end forever to certain practices which have grown up with this administration, which have driven so many of the ablest republicans to join in this liberal movement, and which have deeply wounded the hearts of all republicans, as well as democrats, in this country, [applause,] practices which never existed under any other administration, which are but too well known to all the world, and which our nation's good reputation will be best consulted by not even naming. [Cheers.] It means also to give strength and stability to our financial affairs and our national credit by bringing honesty and economy and fidelity to every position, Federal, State and municipal, where public moneys are collected and distributed. [Cheers.] It means also the honest payment of all our obligations. [Renewed applause.] It means to give higher tone and greater vigor to the administration of our foreign and domestic affairs, so as to command the respect and the confidence of our own people and of all the civilized world. It means to place in the highest offices of our government men of whom all the world will say they are honest and they are capable. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I have thus briefly stated the situation, the duties and the purposes which bring us here. A great responsibility rests upon this Convention. If its action shall be such (and I doubt not it will be,) as to put an end to the misrule which for the last few years has afflicted our beloved country, this generation and generations to come after us will remember with pride and gratitude the Convention at Baltimore of the 9th of July, 1872.

From the Missouri Republican (Democratic.)

The Bolters.

Every great show has its side show. When the Cincinnati Convention was held there was a Reunion and Reform Convention held near it at the same time, to tell it what to do. So, when the Baltimore Convention met, a Bolters' Convention was held near it at the same time, to tell *it* what to do. The result in both cases is about the same. The Reunion and Reform meeting at Cincinnati was overshadowed and stifled by the greater body; it has been forgotten and banished from men's minds as a thing that was not. The bolters' body at Baltimore was remarkable only for its insignificance. Its object was to bring a pressure of true Democratic sentiment to bear on the greater body, and force it to nominate a third ticket, or, at least, to prevent it from nominating Greeley. But it proved to be a dismal farce, a jest, and derision. It was so insignificant that it was ashamed of itself. The true Democratic sentiment which it assumed to represent, was in the larger convention.

The fate of these wretched little gatherings of these reunion and reform conventions, free trade meetings, Fifth avenue hotel meetings and Baltimore bolters' meetings prove clearly that when the people are intent on an object all the wise men of the country cannot divert them from it. They know more than those who assume to teach them; they understand politics better than the politicians; and when they assume control of things, the politicians and teachers who do not agree with them may as well retire to the rear, and remain there till the battle is over.

"Billions."

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, despondent, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly in morning, irregular appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver or "Biliousness." In many cases of "Liver Complaint" only a part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. Sold by all first-class druggists.

How Unnecessary the Anguish

many persons undergo from rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, tooth-ache and ear-ache. We say unnecessary because the application of MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to the affected part, or a few drops of it in the ears or tooth, affords instantaneous, and what is better, permanent relief. For cuts, wounds, bruises, swellings, and all injuries or diseases which require treatment externally, this liniment is everywhere regarded as the most potent and reliable healing agent in existence. For all external injuries or ailments of horses and cattle, it is infallible.

Southern Sense.

New York Herald Baltimore Letter.

A Virginia delegrte stopped in front of a newspaper stand this morning and saw spread out there a "cartoon" of Horace Greeley enjoying the spectacle of Southern homesteads in ruins, and women and orphans weeping, the whole grim sketch underlined with an extract from the Tribune of 1862. The paper in question was a Grant organ.

The delegate looked sometime, and said: "That would be discouraging, if our people down South had not too much sense to mind it. While we old rebels are trying to make our people forget the war and their resentment toward the North, and accept the whole situation for the good of our children, these organs are trying to keep alive the embers of hate and recrimination for party uses. We have been upbraided for years because we were unrepentant and sullen; and as soon as we seek to reform that spirit all the intellectual efforts of the Norther party are exerted to drive us back to barbarism. We all know, however, that everybody in the North fought us, and if we are going to take any Northern man he will be found to have some record against us. Pictures can't annoy us."

Forage Corn.

Farmers should not forget to sow down an acre or two of corn in drills, three bushels per acre, on good land, either to feed green or to cure for fodder. There is never too much forage for profitable use. The blade fodder crops may be damaged in the saving; pastures may become parched from drought.

Such a field of corn would feed, in the green state, more cattle and mules per acre than we could safely estimate, so long as it remained in good condition. Cured for forage when the tassell is in bloom, it saves and holds all the juices of the plant, and the whole stalk and blades will be eaten by mules in the Winter. It will be found far superior in value to blade fodder, such as we usually depend on for forage.

TELEGRAPHIC.

How the Nominations were Received.

SHREVEPORT, July 11, 1872.

The news of Greeley and Brown's nomination was received with intense enthusiasm. One hundred guns were fired.

A large meeting of Germans at the Board of Trade Rooms, are organizing a Greeley and Brown Club. General rejoicing.

BROOKLYN, July 11, 1872.

The Times—Republican organ in the eastern district of that city—supports Greeley and Brown.

MONROE, LA., July 11, 1872.

Extensive preparations are being made here for a grand mass meeting and barbecue on July 20, to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 11, 1872.

A salute of thirty-seven guns was fired by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats yesterday in honor of the Baltimore nominations.

A ratification meeting held here was addressed by Gen. E. A. Merritt and others. Forty-five Republicans signed the call.

CONCORD, N. H., July 11, 1872.

The Democrats of this town fired a national salute over the nomination of Greeley and Brown to-day.

WARSAW, N. Y. July 11, 1872.

News of the nomination of Greeley and Brown was received here with the firing of one hundred guns.

MONTGOMERY, July 11, 1872.

All the daily Democratic papers in Alabama have hoisted the Greeley and Brown ticket, and the Weeklies will do so at an early day. The white people are satisfied with the work of the Convention, but the negroes are sore on the subject.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 11, 1872.

Samuel C. Taber has resigned his membership of the State Republican Committee, and supports Greeley and Brown.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1872.

The World says: In faithful fulfilment of the pledge which the World has constantly repeated since its great disappointment at the surprising nomination at Cincinnati, we bow to the decision of the Democratic National Convention, and loyally support Mr. Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President.

It deprecates abusing anti-Greeley Democrats and say: "Unless these can be won over the canvass against Grant is utterly hopeless. The great object is harmony and unanimity."

Gen. Breckinridge expresses himself in favor of Greeley.

The Tribune heads its account of the proceedings at Baltimore with two hands grasped.

Summer Hats and Bonnets.

Traveling has taken the place of ceremonious visiting, therefore, very few dress bonnets are to be seen; some ladies venturing a hat in the country, even for church wear.

The high, English-crowned hats, with narrow, rolled brims, are the most stylish for travelings because they look well with a simple trimming of ribbons or velvet, which is all that a traveling hat ought to have. The "Rough and Ready" it a very good style for children, and serves an excellent purpose for gardening or rowing; but it is too eccentric for ladies' traveling wear. The "Rough and Ready," by the way, is the same hat which in France is called the Cloche, in England, the Chinese hat, and here the Coolie. It costs seventy-five cents untrimmed, and about two dollars and fifty cents lined and trimmed.

Broad-brimmed hats for ladies' country-wear are, also, sometimes used in traveling, especially for short trips and for excursions. They are of straw or Leghorn, and are ornamented with a blue or light-gray tissue veil, or more elaborately trimmed with lace velvet and feathers. Very pretty church h