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GRADUATING ESSAY.

By LUCY A. GRIFFITH, CENTRAL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Mark the Line of Human Progress.

...ps falling upon the ear make us ...of the presence of life. The word ...ied in its figurative or monumen... possesses a peculiar fullness of ... Action has its influence. Philos... Chemistry, Astronomy, and all sci... ...nize the laws of force. In Meta... ...laws are noiseless binding. The ... in conjunction with the great ...ature on the chaotic earth, in the ... time, developed a fit habitation ... organisms. Anon, with noiseless ... moving, it work in the earth be... ...lled with fermenting life all of na... ...ms, and clothed in its sheen of ...ry hillock, dale and glen. ... covered the moral world and ... human mind and heart were also ... form and void; until through the ... of the anti-christian age, the great ... of Christianity ushered in the twilight ... dawning day. Moral life, leading intel... culture in her footsteps with foster... ...re, gradually pervaded the mind of ...

...mystic characters traced upon ...and obelisks, are now read the his... ...of nations more ancient than the art of ... As we descend the slope of time, ... those people furtherest advanced in ...al culture, have, by the power of ...ind surrounding nations; and, tra... ...footsteps so long as virtue and ...ty were foster parents to intelligence, ...d monuments recording their success; ...when they yielded to the tempting ...of luxury and vice, we see victory no ...wined their arms on the battle-field, ...mental footsteps were no longer ...ed on the fields of science. Their ...were banished and the laurels ...for her victors were worn by for... ...ers. Of this, Greece and Rome fur... ...historic examples. The great Persian ...Macedonian empires passed away un... ...alluring fascinations of ease and ... Rome, having conquered by her ... the Cis-Alpine world, felt that she ...nothing to fear. Corruption entered ...; luxury, her cities; supineness, ...; all things had become venal. ...e Alps suddenly as an avalanche ...d Alaric with his northmen. The ...Cesars shrieked for help in vain, ...the banners of the Vandals waved ...conquered Palatine. With expir... ...died the hope of occidental Eu... ...Egyptian darkness shrouded for ...the homes of the classics.

...tread of nations like the surge of ...waters, thunder over the plains of ...led on by dark fanaticism, mon... ...people, as one stupendous whole, ...recover from infidel hands the ...sepulchre. The footsteps of Peter ...hermit, are followed by thousands fired ...zeal unknown to other ages. The ...d few returning to their homes ...with them the arts and the sciences ...in Europe, but preserved in the ... These footmarks of a past culture ...the West up the road of civiliza... ...wards its present lofty attainments. ...there in every age master minds ...risen in the intellectual firmament, ...the surrounding darkness; re... ...by their light the wonders of nature ...astonished gaze of the masses of man... ...such were Pythagoras, Archimedes, ...and Galileo. Following suc... ...ages the footsteps of Bacon, Watts, Franklin, and others, strike upon ...they echo, reverberating through ...galleries of time.

...the lives of men of genius and ...memorials are found fruitful in ex... ...and potent with influence. The fires ...zeal are kindled in the youthful ...he follows the footsteps of the il... Alexander or Cesar—Napoleon or ...ton. Those stately marble columns, ...ophagi enshrining holy ashes, those ...ental piles,—Do they not speak? ...dust has returned to dust, action ...influence. As the pebble thrown ...lake, produces waves reaching to ...most limits of the waters; so noble ...must reverberate through succeed... ...weaving for the actor wreathes of ...they echo from age to age. ...life's Immortelles the brows of the ...youth of the land are accessible, and ...to the daughters, though in different ...it may be, than to the sons.

...e's a footstep woman treads,
...ding through an humble vale,
...ly followed by the sainted,
...from earth have passed away.
...who would aspire to glory,
...halo round their heads,
...these footsteps seek to follow
...ding through the humble vale.
...and hope, her watch-words ever,
...ssing onward o'er life's sands;
...ding as her wand of power,
...of trust and smiles of love;
...from the pulpit's sacred desk,
...o'er God's heritage,
...seeking laurels made for man,
...stately halls or battle plain;
...woman true, her rights asserts,
...ghts by Heaven to her decreed;
...ding them in golden letters
...from the lore of sacred page.
...no unworthy place she fills;
...mbly in those footsteps treading.
...ding, as she wills, mankind
...her wand, the power of love.
...her bid, the broken hearted
...his wonted joys return,
...shine, as a shadow, follows
...ere true woman's steps are found.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESSES.

...Fathers of the Institute:

...you a debt of gratitude is due from ...people of this State for the fostering ...extended to this Institution of Learn... Amid difficulties, unknown to all save ...selves and our noble President, was ...mount of knowledge preserved. Its ...ings, as you well remember, were ...and again demanded for military pur... ...and as often as demanded, by your ...ing zeal were saved from such illegiti... ...uses, and thus were kept to preserve ...chain of footsteps unbroken. The ...ghters of the once happy South have ...been able uninterruptedly to fit them... ...for usefulness. Though bereft of their ...mony, through your instrumentality ...can acquire intellectual stores more ...able than gems of gold.

...dness fills our hearts as we contemplate ...vacant chairs in your midst. One year ...they were filled by those who, from ...infancy of the Institute, have been her ...and constant friends. Colonel Wel... has made a vacancy in your Board not ...to be filled. The good he did in aiding ...maintenance of his loved Institution, ...not die with him, but shall endure ...time shall last and eternity shall feel ...impressions of human action and human ...ence.

While we have offered this passing tribute ...have not overlooked that other unoccu... ...seat so recently made vacant. We, ...have been made to drink too deeply ...bitter cup of bereavement to forget. Of ...merits of its occupant it becomes us not ...speak. The volume of his deeds is open ...your perusal. Suffice it to say that to... ...day especially, on account of the pecu... ...circumstances attending it, he had ...ked forward with inexpressible delight. ...had planned to be with you to-day, but ...Maker demanded his company above. ...ent to the summons he went; and yet ...thinks he is here, though to mortal eye ...seen, a spectator and partaker in the ...tivities of this occasion. His approving ...ile seems to bid us go on, act well our ...part in all things obey our God, and when ...set time shall come, He will welcome ...to the portals of endless bless whose ...ries he now beholds.

Honored Trustees, for encouragement you ...ve but to look to-day on the fruit of your ...bor already yielding a two-fold harvest. ...stitutions of learning have arisen whose ...unders claim the Central Female Institute ...their Alma Mater. Educating the teach... ...of the land, where will your influence ...se? Tracing your footsteps along the ...corridors of time, echo, still reverberating, ...swers—"where?" With the assurance of ...lasting gratitude, we bid you farewell.

Beloved Teachers, grateful remembran... ...of your kindness and patience will ever ...our hearts, and as life shall bring its ...cenes and diversities, it shall be our highest ...ambition to imitate your examples and ...emulate your good actions. As the faith... ...mirror reflects the image, so the impress ...made by you on our plastic minds will be ...effected, and still acting through them on ...others shall throw its refulgence through ...vista of time to the remotest ages. In ...leaving you we tender you a heartfelt good ...bye.

Dear, Dear Schoolmates and Sister Les... ...bians, we have together culled the flowers of early spring and rambling over child... hood's scenes have loved each other with affection's strong power. Each smile of myrth and look of love are footsteps traced in lines of light upon our youthful hearts, and so closely are our feelings interwoven that parting tears our hearts asunder. We fain would clasp you in our arms, Dear Schoolmates, as we sigh the old, old word, good-bye!

Towards you, Dear Classmates, a fonder feeling flows, not that I love others less, but you more. Together we have trod the steps of science, together climbed its rugged heights, and, side by side, drank intellectual waters sparkling from the fount of knowledge. No wonder then our heart-strings should so closely twine around each other.

The anticipated joys of the future are turned into sadness as the moment of parting draws nigh. Often memory will revert to those joyous days spent at the dear old Institute; and tears will steal silently down as we ponder on these scenes, then, of the past. To you then, it is hard—how hard, our souls can feel but our tongues cannot express, to repeat the parting words, farewell—farewell—good-bye, good-bye.

There are times when the tongue fails to express the emotions that swell the heart; and such an occasion presents itself, Dear President, as I approach you this morning. Tears of affection and gratitude fill my eyes as I review the happy hours passed under your paternal care. To me, I can say it for my classmates too, to us all, you have been more than a faithful President and a kind Teacher. Ever attentive to our wants and ever vigilant for our welfare you have supplied the place of our absent parents. The fond affections of children towards a tender parent are such that animate our hearts.

You have opened to our minds the labyrinth of knowledge and by the hand gently led us through its mazy intricacies, unfolding to our gaze the wonders and beauties of science with ability possessed by few. Their position, so difficult to be filled, has found in you a complement. Gratitude is all our offering. To speak of your merits or sing your praises were but repeating the words of many predecessors; we would therefore beg to weave a wreath of affection and gratitude and lay it at your feet. The crown thickly set with gems polished by your master hand should bear the name of each Alumna, and, "All honor to our beloved President," should be its inscription. Your name engraven upon our hearts will become a household word, a motto, to incite to nobler actions and more generous deeds. Noble, honored, cherished friend, in life's broad highway you have made imperishable footsteps upon the sands of time. Farewell! In your absence we shall feel more fully your merit, and appreciate more highly your kindness. Once more, Honored Sir, with emotions too deep for utterance, we say—Farewell.

LUCY A. GRIFFITH.

The Floods in Alabama.

From the Mobile Tribune.

Our afflicted people have a new calamity to bear in the freshets now prevailing throughout the valleys of the Alabama, the Tombigbee, and their tributaries. It is to be hoped that the estimates of damage done are exaggerated, but, with all allowance it must be fearful.

A private letter just received from Camden, Wilcox county, written on the 17th inst., says:

Such an overflow has not been known by the oldest citizen at this season of the year. Planters are ruined. Thousands of acres of cotton and corn are under water.—In some instances planters have lost their entire crop.

Ku Klux Terrorism.

Washington Cor. Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, July, 1872.—One of the plans of the Administration for carrying the elections in the South is that of holding the Ku Klux law in terrorism over certain sections. It is learned from a proper source that warrants have been issued for the arrest of dozens of citizens in Union county, South Carolina, though not a single outrage has been reported from that quarter for months. There are also said to be several hundred unexecuted warrants held over the heads of persons residing in certain portions of North Carolina for no other purpose than to intimidate them from entering actively upon political work against the party in power.

A Romantic Love Affair and Marriage Among Emigrants.

From the Omaha Bee.

Among the many emigrant trains that arrived in this city last week was one of five wagons, about which we propose to relate a little romance, the particulars of which were given to us by Col. Noteware, the Superintendent of Immigration.

It appears that three of the wagons of the train were from near St. Paul, Minn. While traveling through Iowa they joined company with two wagons from Adams county, Wis., and journeyed together to this State. During the trip an acquaintance sprang up between a young man belonging to the Wisconsin outfit and a middle aged but good looking widow of the Minnesota train. Before reaching this city the acquaintance had ripened into a love of the deepest nature, and the parties determined, upon arriving at Omaha, to become united in marriage. The matter had been kept secret from the widow's brother until they reached this side of the river, when she informed him of her intention. The brother at once flew into a passion, and said that she should not take the step, because the difference between their ages made it a ridiculous match, and besides J——n only wanted to marry her for her money. The widow, who was evidently after a young husband, had informed J——n that she had some $3,000. This fact had probably hastened a declaration of love; at least so thought the brother, and so he informed J——n, and further added that he should not marry his sister. The consequence was a quarrel, which soon ended in a fight, as they were coming up from the ferry. A policeman interfered, but did not arrest them, not wishing to detain them in the city. He advised them to make up the quarrel and travel on.

When they arrived at the immigration office, Superintendent Noteware got hold of the affair, ane after a while managed to bring up the subject of the quarrel. He advised the widow's brother to let the quarrel drop, and let the marriage take place without any interference. Evidently he wished to get control of his sister's money, or else he thought that J——n was merely trying to marry her in order to swindle her. However, after some considerable talk, he finally consented, and the marriage was agreed to. The emigrant party wished it to take plsce outside the city limits, beneath the blue sky of heaven. The license was accordingly procured and the services of a minister secured, and, with Col. Noteware, who had been invited to participate in the festivities, they proceeded westward three or four miles, where a lovely spot of shade was selected as the scene of the wedding. The ceremony took place in the presence of the assembled party, some twenty-seven in number.

After it was over Col. Noteware and the minister bade adieu, and returned to the city. The party determined to remain over night at the place where they had stopped for the tying of the knot, and to proceed on their journey toward their destination next morning. It is safe to say that everybody enjoyed themselves, as a large lot of wine and cake had been purchased in this city for the occasion.

Yesterday Col. Noteware received a letter from the young man, in which he thanked him for his assistance in helping him to a successful union with the woman he loved. He have a detailed account of their trip, and further stated that he had taken up a homestead in Antelope county, and had also purchased eighty acres in addition, and was making preparations for an extensive farm. He concluded by saying that at the time of his marriage he had $1,100, but did not say anything of this until after the knot was tied. This was quite a surprise to his wife, but more so to his brother-in-law, who had come to the conclusion that he was not so mercenary as he had imagined.

KILLED.—A negro man was killed Thursday morning while in the field at work, near Deasonville, bo another negro. The killing was wholly unjustifiable, in the opinion of the eye-witnesses.—Goodman Star.

The Cotton Crop of 1872.---The Dishonest attempt of Interested Parties to put down Prices.

Parties interested in putting down the price of cotton in time for speculation when the new crop is put on the market this fall, are succeeding finely. Within the past few weeks they have run down the price three or four cents per pound, and there is no telling to what point it will be carried before the fall market opens.

This end is being accomplished by systematic misrepresentation (we ought to use a stronger word.) In a recent number of a New York paper (the World) a statement was deliberately put forth that the growing crop would undoubtedly reach five millions of bales, eleven hundred thousand in excess of the yield of 1870! And nearly double that of 1871! Of course this estimate was manufactured in the interest of the speculating Ring; and we have cited it as an example of the unscrupulous game which they are playing for the robbery of the toiling producers of our chief staple.

Statements of this kind are so palpably preposterous to even the worst informed people here in the cotton growing region, that it seems to be a waste of words to refute them. But they have their effect abroad; and the misfortune is that truth never overtakes falsehood until the latter has performed no little of its errand of mischief.

In regard to the cotton crop of the present year, the following facts are to be taken as a basis of calculation in arriving at a correct conclusion.

1st. The acreage is 12 per cent. less than in 1870, when the yield—in round numbers was 3,900,000 bales.

2d. The present season has not been averagely favorable. The spring was late, and excessive rains were followed by a long drouth. The bulk of the crop is late therefore; and a short one unless tho frost is unusually backward, will be the inevitable consequence.

Superadded to these insuperable obstacles to the conclusion that the yield will be large, are the injuries to which the crop is yet liable. From all the cotton region a wail of anguish is rising over the destruction occasioned by the heavy rains. More than a million acres of the best bottom lands have been submerged in Alabama. Our exchanges from that State report that since the freshet commenced, the planters have reduced their estimates one-half below previous anticipations: and from every quarter, reports are made of the appearance of the caterpillar and boll worm, the most deadly of all the destroying enemies of the staple. With actually occurred facts like the foregoing, and the possibilities of damage before the crop is yet gathered—it will be seen how unfounded are the estimates on which the market is being pressed down by the dishonest representations of interested parties. The crop of 1871 has probably reached 2,800,000 bales. No intelligent person who will take the data of the growing crop of 1872, and weight the probabilities of the yield fairly, will reach the conclusion that it will exceed three millions of bales.

As an evidence of the way in which the Grant organs are striving to manufacture capital for their party, the Chicago Tribune states that they are are "making much ado by the fact that "in 1862-3 Mr. Greeley proposed that "slave-owners should be offered $400,- "000,000 to emancipate their slaves and "return to the Union." The Tribune argues that there was no "treason" in that, inasmuch as it looked to emancipation and union which were the objects of the war; and it adds that the North afterwards obtained them "by a war, at a "cost ten times what Mr. Greeley pro- "posed." The Tribune might have strengthened its argument by citing that the plan of compensation for the slaves was a scheme of Mr. Lincoln. His original scheme, however, was to "save the Union" by guaranteeing to the "rebels" a perpetual ownership of their slaves on condition of their returning to their allegiance.

The Liberty Herald says that Lt. Gov. Joe Bennett's "bitterest foes have always "given him credit for honesty and sin- "cerity, and attributed his affiliation "with Radicals to his hatred of the name "Democrat." Our cotemporary is slightly mistaken in regard to the Lt. Governor's former political identity. The fact is exactly the reverse. He was always a true-blue, anti-bond, hard-money, unwashed Democrat until the strange hallucination took possession of him that the way to make the burdens of his people light was to join the Republican party and go along with the strong side and temper its action to the shorn lamb. We doubted his judgment, but not the goodness of his intentions. His repudiation of Grant is proof of the latter.

The Summer and Fall Elections.

Previous to the great Presidential contest in November elections will be held in the following States: North Carolina, August 1; Kentucky, Montana and Utah, August 5; New Mexico, September 1; California, September 2; Vermont, September 3; Maine, September 9; Colorado Territory, September 10; Dakota, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania and District of Columbia, October 8; South Carolina, October 16; West Virginia, October 24. All the States votes for Presidential electors on the 5th of November, and on the same day the following choose State officers: Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Arizona holds her Territorial election on the 8th of November.

Opening the Ball in Attala.

From the Kosciusko Leader.

The barbecue at Burnley's Spring was a grand success, we learn. Greeley speeches were made by Messrs. Campbell, Oldham and Sanders, and Mr. H. Niles, not liking to see Grant imposed on, turned the other end of the crank. Mr. N. made a good speech, we hear, but somehow the audience couldn't see things as he saw them and rather had a "hankerin' arter" Greeley. There was a good dinner and plenty of it, which was heartily enjoyed when the people had settled it in their minds to support Greeley.

"THE PEOPLE'S DELUGE."

The Democracy of "straightout" Delaware have ratified Greeley and Brown, at Wilmington. Their *reasons* are thus "Resolved:"

1. The political deluge has come.
2. It sweeps away the old land marks.
3. Our places must be with the post-deluvians.
4. We must forget many things that are old, and learn some that are new.
5. This flood is "The People's" movement, above and ahead of newspapers and politicians.
6. We are for Greeley and Brown, and will carry Delaware for that ticket.

Thus far the democracy at large, Senator Bayard, of the same State, like the old ante-deluvian, did not "think there would be much of a shower;" but his eyes and ears are now open. In a recent letter, he says:

"Sixty days ago, the condition of affairs we now witness would have been deemed *incredible*, and any man would have been laughed at as absured and impossible what we now see in fact and substance. Events as they now confront us, were shaped in opposition to our efforts."

Thus it is, "The Flood of the People" rolls on; and there is no "Ark" to save Grant and his Pups.

Samuel C. Taber, a member of the New York State Grant Executive Committee, has *resigned*, and goes for Greeley and Brown.

W. N. Saunders, a colored Grant candidate for elector, in Maryland, is in the same fix. He, too, has *resigned*, and goes for Greeley and Brown.

Thos. S. Lang, a well known Republican politician in Maine, has also "quit," and goes for Greeley and Brown.

A Greeley and Brown Club of colored men in Indianapolis, has issued an address to the "colored Liberal Republicans." It accepts Sumner's speech as "a true estimate of Grant and his administration," and urges the colored men "to rally to the support of that life-long staunchest friend, Horace Greeley."

The Washington Republican, Grant's own, fears for the safety of even the office-holders at the capital. It says, "We know there is a good deal of hedging and fencing among hundreds of them."

It is said, "A careful canvass of the different districts of Minnesota gives the Liberal Republican coalition fully half the Republican vote, and assures the election of the Greeley ticket."

"Every Democratic journal on the Pacific coast," is for Greeley and Brown; and so is the Executive Committee of the Labor Reformers, at San Francisco. A Chicago Tribune correspondent, writing from California, gives that State as sure for Greeley, by 15,000 majority.

Coming to the Rescue.

The Mississippi Democratic press are united in favor of the Cincinnati-Baltimore nominees. True to their creed, the papers that advocated straight-out nominations, have bowed to the decision of the supreme tribunal of their party, and are giving its candidates their warm support. From journals of this class we have continued our extracts:

From Bosworth's Canton Citizen.

Greeley and Brown must be our leaders, we must trust to the judgment of our friends. We will not do any thing which will bring sorrow or trouble to Democratic hearts and minds, and joy to Grant and his minions. Men may say if they will that we are untrue to Democratic faith, and cannot support Greeley and Brown without being inconsistent. All this may be true, but it is said too much by the Radicals to suit us.

* * * * *

Raise the war shout, advance the phalanx, we stand as the veteran rank, to help on the first and the second ranks of our friends and their allies.

From the Tishomingo Herald.

The choice is now between Grant and Greeley. The latter has been unanimously endorsed by the National Democratic party at Baltimore, and it now devolves upon every true Southerner to abide by their decision.

From the Franklin Journal.

To-day, we unfurl to the majestic breeze of heaven the Presidential banner, with the inscription of Horace Greeley, for President, and B. Gratz Brown, for Vice-President of the United States. It is well known we have not favored the endorsement of these gentlemen by the National Democracy; but as we have repeatedly asserted, that we would abide by the action of the National Democratic Convention, and that body having deemed it expedient and proper to accept the Cincinnati platform and its candidates, we bow submissively to the action of the Baltimore Convention.

From the Brookhaven Citizen.

In obedience to the action of the National Democratic Convention, we place at the head of our columns the ticket selected by it, and will, as we are in duty bound, give it our support and advise the people to do the same.

From the Monticello Advocate.

This defines our position, in the present struggle. Neutrality is not our course,—we can't be so if we would, and we don't desire to be so if we could. So we say once for all, we are for Greeley, and shall use our utmost exertions, consistent with our means and honor to secure his election. We place his name at our head, and shall labor under this banner.

From the Newton Ledger.

In consideration of the wishes of the Democratic party, in Convention assembled, as a member of the party, we shall—as the least of two very great evils, favor the election of Greeley and Brown, as we believe it to be our duty.

From the Natchez Courier.

The candidates before the people are Greeley and Brown, or Grant and Wilson, and no true citizen should hesitate as to a choice.

* * * * *

In the people's right let there be unity and harmony among Liberal Republicans and Democrats, and victory will, in November next, crown the efforts of the people.

From the Forest Register.

At our masthead this week, we place the names of Greeley and Brown. To this complexion it has come. Without any mawkish sentimentality we now have pulled off our coat and rolled up our sleeves.

The foregoing in addition to the journals from which extracts have been previously copied, complete the list of recognized Democratic organs in the State which opposed the nomination of Greeley and Brown. The anti-Radical press of Mississippi is now a unit, and though others may fail in the performance of duty, we will vouch for their fidelity.

Death of a Leading Colored Man.

Elijah Williams, colored, departed this life, last week, at his residence, in the Linden neighborhood. The deceased was a member of the Board of Supervisors for the fourth district, by appointment of Gov. Alcorn, and had great influence with the colored republicans in the western part of the county.—Copiahan.

Radical Persecutions---A Sad Example.

Hundreds of Southern men have been seized and tried before juries packed and perjured to convict, and sentenced to Northern penitentiaries as a punishment for their political opinions, and to subserve the purposes of the Radical party. An example of this description, which occurred in Alabama, is related in the followsng extract. It is a foretaste of what may be looked for in the Southern States in the event the authors of these wrongs secure another four years lease of power, and is a warning to every friend of constitutional liberty to be up and doing:

"There was an affecting scene in the United States court in Montgomery, Ala., the other day, when the defendants in the case of the United States vs. Young et al., for alleged Ku Kluxing, were called up for sentence. The verdict had been rendered hardly fifteen minutes when the court inquired if the defendants had anything to say why sentence should not be awarded against them. The old man, Young, in a calm and manly manner, free from braggadocio, protested his innocence of the charge, but as he referred to his wife and four daughters dependent on him, now sixty-three years of age, his voice was broken, and there was not in the court room a manly heart but what was wrung with sorrow as the picture arose before them of this aged man in a far off penitentiary, and his now widowed wife and helpless daughters shelterless and friendless, driven from their little home which the $5000 fine will cause to be sold, as well as the little scanty pittance which was all this old man was enabled, after a life of toil, to save from the wreck of the war.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

STARTLING REVELATION OF FRAUD AND CORRUPTION.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1872.

Hon. T. L. Clingman:

DEAR SIR: As North Carolina will be the first State after the Baltimore Convention in which an election will be held, the administration will use every means possible to carry it. Gangs of spies and informers will flood your State; negroes will be imported from other States; false registrations will be resorted to. In short, all the machinery which a corrupt and unscrupulous administration can devise will be put in motion to carry the State. Secretaries Boutwell and Delano will leave their departments to add to the pressure by their speeches and other influences. Already large sums of money have been raised for corrupt purposes. I knew the (so-called) Department of Justice would contribute largely to the means of corruption. Therefore, I went to the Treasury this morning to see what was being done, and found that one S. T. Carrow, Marshal of your State, had drawn within the last year $223,000, of which $65,000 has been drawn within the last sixty days; $40,000 of it within the last few weeks. Of course this will be used corruptly. This enormous draft on the Treasury for pretended judicial expenses—a quarter of a million dollars in twelve months—is made still more flagrant from the fact that, until within a few years past, no former United States Marshal ever drew more than $5,000 to cover all the expenses incident to his office for a whole year. My experience on the Ku Klux Committee enabled me to understand how. But you are familiar with the modes of operation, therefore detail is unnecessary. This is only one instance. I write this to put you on your guard and to show you what enemies you have got to contend with. I may mention another fact I learned this morning, to show how hollow all their pretenses of civil service reform are. A fellow by the name of W. A. Britton was Marshal of the Western District of Arkansas, and became a defaulter to the amount of $121,000. The government had proof ample to convict him, but failed to prosecute and simply dismissed him from office. Roots was appointed in his place. For some reason he was dismissed lately, and Britton was re-appointed Marshal in spite of the facts which the Departments had in their possession. But I need not bore you further. I hope our friends will by earnest and constant endeavors, neutralize the efforts of Grant and his minions. It seems to me impossible that any North Carolinian who has not lost his self-respect can support an administration which has sought to degrade and disgrace the State by upholding Holden, Kirk, Bergen and the like, and through judges like Logan, backed by Whitley and Akerman, blackening the character of all your people, to say nothing of the wholesale robbery under which you have suffered.

Yours, truly,
JAS. B. BECK.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S VIEWS

From His Late Speech at Decatur, Illinois.

What a beautiful sight it will be when you see this people electing a man to the Presidency, not as a Democrat, not as a Republican, but as a candidate pledged to administer the Government for the people, and not for the party in this country. When he is elected he will not be bound as a General is, to select the officers he appoints from a particular set of men and particular party. He will have no motive but to make his Administration a success. He knows all the public questions that have been discussed in this country for the last thirty years. He will bring around him the ablest men of the country for the benefit of the country, not to build up a party that will re-elect him President. What a gain that will be! What a gain to the people of this great land, when this interference of party shall be broken down, and when the minds of men shall be emancipated from a political tyranny as despicable and intolerable as the tyranny of the master over the slave. I am opposed to every form of tyranny over man, and I am opposed to a party tyranny that don't allow a man to act according to the dictates of his conscience just as much as a tyranny that requires a man to worship the Supreme Being contrary to the dictates of his conscience. Let us have free thought as well as acts, independence in voting as well as independence in other things. The election of Horace Greeley will bring about these things. The people of this whole land will be like the people of Chicago after the great fire, when they all got together and said let us choose the best men to govern the city and build up our shattered fortunes. Let the people fight this great war of abuse creeping into public Government, this squandering of the public money. Let us select the best man we have to administer the affairs of this Goverument, until we shall restore harmony and peace, with social intercourse between the people North and South, and go on to prosper and grow until this shall be the greatest and most powerful nation, the best and freest people, on the face of the globe. This is what we are to accomplish by the election of Horace Greeley. In order to accomplish it you have only to go forward. The politicians didn't want to go to Baltimore and make him President. The people instructed them before they went that they should go for Greeley. This is the people's movement. It seems as if the hand of Providence was in it. I have no doubt of the result that Horace Greeley is to be elected, and as he is the people's candidate and the people of this country will tolerate such an interference with elections as to prevent it. I believe the handwriting on the wall that the knees of President Grant, like those of old Belshazzar, are now striking together in fear.

The Radical War on the South.

A despatch from Columbia, (S. C.) says:

"The prosecutions under the enforcement act are to be pressed with unprecedented vigor and severity in the upper counties. There is a pile of warrants for arrests in Union county alone a foot and a half thick. Not a dozen citizens of Saxon blood will escape."

The Rural Southland has a letter from Jefferson county, Mississippi, recommending a certain cotton fly exterminator lately patented by Mr. Glenn of Atlanta, Ga., and certifying to its efficacy in protecting cotton farms against the ravages of the caterpillar. If there be the merit in this thing that the correspondent of the Southland claims for it it will be worth its weight in gold to Southern planters.

GRATZ BROWN.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS NEW HAVEN SPEECH, JULY 11TH.

Now, so far as two great conventions which have assembled are concerned, I would like to call your attention for one moment to the contrast between them.—There has been a convention assembled at Philadelphia: the great Republican party was represented in that convention. [Great applause and hisses.] This is all right. I am rejoiced to see that any man recognises there is a Republican party left. [Shouts and laughter.] The great Republican party at Philadelphia were appealed to by the most distinguished Republicans from all States of the nation—men who had gone into the very mine of conflict, and had worked that party into life and vigor—the men who had confronted the hostile elements in slave States, and had made that party a name and a purpose and a potentiality—the men who had gone into the Senate and had given it dignity, character and purpose, and everything of that kind. They were appealed to in behalf of that party, in behalf of these men, in behalf of the very stamina and soul and integral portion of the party, to give it, for God's sake, a representation that could command the united support of the whole party. What did they do at Philadelphia? Why, gentlemen, I saw a delegate going back from Oregon: Said he: "There was no more chance to give you a voice there than there was to whistle against the whirlwind." [Laughter.] I saw a gentleman that was a representative from Missouri, who I know went on there protesting and purposing in his heart to cast an opposing vote. He came back. Said he: "I had not the remotest chance of having my voice heard." I saw a gentleman from Kentucky in the same line and with the same views, and he told me exactly the same thing; and instead of listening to all the depreciation of those who had organized this military supremacy that has risen over the party, that was making everything subservient to its own interest, that was ruling everything in its own line, that was making a personal government of ours, the greatest republic on earth. [Applause.] Instead of listening to that, what did they do? Why, they went to work, and with the subserviency of the most arrant tools that God ever saw, they nominated Mr. Grant. [Shouts of "Good, good," and hisses, and 'that's right.'] It may be right, my friends; it might have been right, but I tell you it is not right for the nation, however it may be for the placeholders of that party. It may be right for the gentlemen who hold offices under him [good,] but it is not right for the people; it may be right for the men who run in the military ring, and who have their profit there, but the great mass of the people who believe in equal freedom, who do not believe in carpet-bag governments at the south, [applause,] and who do not believe in unequal administration of the laws, who do not believe in military supremacy in the South in any shape or form, will never say that it is right. Now I ask you to turn to that other great demonstration of popular sentiment, to that convention which assembled two days ago. [Great applause.] Now what I ask, gentlemen, what did you see at Baltimore? [A voice; "a funeral."] You saw a great party arrayed in its might, a party that might have contested, and contested perhaps successfully, the control of this nation. You saw that party going forward and deliberating. Gentlemen, whilst we are a distinct and separate organization, whilst we do not refuse to recognize those binding ties that have kept us together through years of trial, yet we believe this to be an occasion in which the safety of this nation is imperilled; we believe it to be an occasion on which the safety of this nation rises higher and above party considerations. Therefore, and although we do not in our own hearts approve in all respects the gentlemen who may be nominated, yet it is a question of saving the nation and not of electing anybody. We have, therefore, come to the unanimous conclusion, as they did at Baltimore, that we will recommend to those who have heretofore adhered to the Democratic party, that they cast their suffrage for those gentlemen who have been nominated at Cincinnati, believing them to be honest, true and brave. Now, my fellow-citizens, I am not going to make you much of a speech to-night; but I am going to say one or two things that I want you to bear in mind. ["Go on."]

It has been the custom and habit, that when any of the gentlemen who may have been antagonistic to us, and to some of the gentlemen who have been in the Liberal Republican movement, to say that they had no confidence in that great chief who had been nominated at Cincinnati; that they were willing to recognize him as their leader; that perhaps they were willing to vote for him as President; but all the time qualifying it with doubts, with questions, with interrogation, with arched eyebrows and large mouths. I want to say to you that I do not belong to that class; I believe him to be a great and a grand statesman. [Applause.] I believe he has the largest head in America. [Applause.] Now, my fellow-citizens, I have some opportunity of understanding this question. I have been, as far as Greeley is concerned, in conflict with him on large and vital questions. I have known him for long years and I have been in relations with him through the press. I say to you frankly, with the honest experience of an antagonistic journalist, I believe he is the ablest man to-day in America. I have differed with him in great, and, as I believe, in fundamental questions; I have differed with him on great and grave questions, with him in the public press; I have antagonized and I have opposed him, and I may, perhaps, occasionally have ridiculed him, but I am frank to say that of all the men who assume the opposing side, there was, as he represented that question, no man that undertook to say he was ridiculous or captious. He took the plume from them all, and these men to-day who are assailing him were the vipers who were praising him to the skies as their chief, their leader. Now, I say to you in perfect frankness, that if Greeley had been nominated as President of the United States on the distinctive issues of what are termed protection, I should never have sustained him; but when he had been nominated on the recognized grounds of his statesmanship, his patriotism, his pure and unsullied honesty, and all the perversities of politics, then I am ready to accept him as my chief, and to say that I will go to the last ditch with Greeley.

Now, fellow-citizens, let me say to you that in these few impromptu remarks I have made this evening, I have only dared to assure you of my hearty co-operation and sympathy with this great cause; but I want to say, too, this, and I give you the word of a man who is not often mistaken, I tell you that there is coming from the great West a grand swell of popular enthusiasm, you here in New England little dream of. It is going to sweep this country from one end to the other in a manner that will make the hair stand straight on some of your heads. I tell you that in the great States of the West, where the power of this nation lies, and where its eventual control is going to be, you will find that they will come up en masse for this ticket. You will find that Missouri, Arkansas, and Iowa, and Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, are coming up in solid phalanx and casting their votes. You will find that the State of Missouri, which gave 40,000 for the Liberal Republican ticket in 1870, will give in 1872 not less than 100,000 majority. You will find that the State of Illinois will be carried by 30,000 majority. You will find that all these great States are coming up and are going to supplement the votes that are cast in the Eastern States; and while I am no prophet, whilst I do not pretend to be a prophet, yet I can frankly say to you, in my judgment, I shall not be surprised if Gen. Grant does not carry three States in the nation. [Applause.]

The Ninth Plank in the Platform.

From the Kosciusko Leader.

Mississippi cast her sixteen votes at Baltimore solidly for Greeley and Brown, but cast nine votes against the platform because it contained the following plank in it. This plank is all buncombe, being no declaration of principles, and we are heartily glad the Mississippi delegates voted against it. It is the only objection we have to the platform. If the platform had been voted on by sections Mississippi would have voted solidly for all but the ninth resolution. Here it is:

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.

Hon. Thomas S. Lang of the Maine Senate, who has recently declared for Greeley, was elected by the votes of nearly 5,000 Kennebec Republicans.

"Yaller pony" Barry is the Radical candidate for Congress from the Third District. We suggest that his opponent procure the pony, mount him, and ride him to all the public speakings, and show him to the people.—Kosciusko Leader.

Greeley's Republican Support.

The following extracts will shed some light on this matter, about which there is naturally considerable anxiety:

Ex-Mayor Coddington, the Hon. William Henry Gale and Joel Wilson, president of the Savings bank of Rahway, are among the many Greeley Republicans in Jersey City.

At the initial meeting of the Meriden, Conn., Greeley club a German speaker said that out of 80 German Republicans in the town not more than a dozen would support Grant.

FORT SCOTT, Kansas, July 17.—The Fort Scott Monitor, the leading Republican newspaper in Southern Kansas, hoists the Greeley flag to-morrow. Hon. A. Minlowe, a member of the Republican Central Committee, will be its political editor.

A Liberal of La Crosse, Wisconsin, writes that nearly half the Republicans of that city are Greeley men, and that the Baltimore nominees will get a majority of from 400 to 600 in November. La Crosse gave Grant a majority of 100 in 1868.

C. L. A. C. Babcock of Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, who was four years chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and who is now for Greeley, is urged to accept the certainty of an election to Congress in the Ninth district.

The Oshkosh, Wis., Times says that over 100 Republican votes in that town are committed to the Baltimore ticket.

The Portland Argus regards "the question that Maine will go for Greeley and Brown as settled," and says it has information which leaves no doubt upon that point.

From the Minneapolis (Minnesota) Pioneer.

And now there is "music in the air" at Republican headquarters. The Republican City Committee, composed of Messrs. Daniel Bassett, C. A. Pillsbury, George F. Townsend, John Orth and C. G. Vanstrum, is "Greeley" up to the eyes. The four first named are open and ardent supporters of honest Horace, have so expressed themselves and Messrs. Bassett, Pillsbury and Townsend tendered their resignations yesterday, Mr. Orth's resignation will follow, leaving Mr. Vanstrum to retail the Grant business.

A farmer in Monticello, Iowa, writing to a Chicago commission merchant, says: "This town gave 300 majority for Grant; it will now give Greeley a majority."

The Springfield Republican reports that Greeley's strength in Massachusetts is already most developed in the rural towns west of Worcester.

Dudley P. Ely, Republican Mayor of South Norwalk, Conn., has declared for Greeley and Brown, and has organized a Greeley and Brown campaign club.

D. S. Freeman of Smithport, Pennsylvania, a Grant elector for the Fifteenth district, sent in his resignation as elector, on Tuesday, and will support Greeley.

Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor, and Campbell, State Senator, of Louisiana, heretofore understood to be supporters of Grant, have come out in support of Greeley.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly has written a letter declining the Republican nomination for Congress in the First district of Minnesota, and announcing his adherence to Greeley and Brown.

Sanguine Liberals down in Rhode Island claim that the State will go for Greeley and Brown. The State goes pretty much as Sprague says, and Salmon P. Chase is his father-in-law.

One of the Grant electors in Southern Indiana having resigned his position and entered actively into the campaign for Greeley, the Laporte, Ind., Argus now reports that another elector on the Grant ticket in the northern portion of the State is about to follow suit, and has already told his friends that he prefers Greeley to Grant.

Major H. M. Peters declines the Republican nomination for clerk of the circuit court of Iroquois county, Ills., because he cannot support the head of the ticket, Grant. He deems it a privilege and a duty to vote for Greeley. The postmaster at Watseka, who refuses to print Major Peter's letter, strongly insists that there are no Greeley men in Iroquois county.

Letter from Hon. Beverly Matthews on the Presidential Question.

From the Macon Beacon.

COLUMBUS, Miss., July 15, '72.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 13th inst., inviting me to address a meeting of the citizens of Noxubee, called to assemble on the 27th of this month, to ratify the Cincinnati and Baltimore nominations, for President and Vice President of the United States, was received to-day. In my judgment, the people of Mississippi should support the nominations, not lukewarmly, but earnestly and cordially and with the solemn resolution to make that support effective in this State, if such result be within the compass of human possibilities.

Greatly more than has been fully considered, I fear, by the masses of the voters, in both the State and national welfare to our oppressed people, and the people of the whole Union depends the triumph of the nomination you propose to ratify. It will bring sweet and enduring peace to all classes of bona fide citizens within our own borders, linked with recovered authority to prescribe and regulate our own domestic concerns, in the light of the virtue and intelligence of those most deeply interested in the prosperity and happiness of the State. It will send to retirement men educated to the havoc of war, and bring to the front men trained to the arts of peace. It will extinguish the spirit of war and re-establish the spirit of peace, and impart to every citizen a pride and stake in the government by bringing it back to what it was in the olden time—the envy and admiration of the civilized world.

I thank you and those you represent, and regret that I am unable now to make an unconditional acceptance of your kind invitation, and promise, if I can reconcile compliance with other engagements, to unite with you in the proposed ratification meeting.

Yours, truly, &c.,
BEVERLY MATTHEWS.

To Messrs. C. M. Thomas, H. A. Rice and W. F. Elland, Committee, &c.

The Tobacco Tax.

The new tobacco tax, as shown by the Hartford (Connecticut) Times, is exceedingly onerous on the smaller retail dealers. One section provides that:

"Retail dealers in leaf tobacco shall each pay five hundred dollars, and if their annual sales exceed one thousand dollars, shall each pay, in addition thereto, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of one thousand dollars of their sales."

The law then defines who is a retail dealer. It says:

"Every person shall be regarded as a retail dealer in leaf tobacco, whose business it is to sell leaf tobacco in quantities less than an original hogshead, case, or bale, or who shall sell directly to consumers, or to persons other than dealers in leaf tobacco, who have paid a special tax as such; or to manufacturers of tobacco and snuff, or cigars, who have paid a special tax; or to persons who purchase in original packages for export."

And further, so that their shall be no escape from the prying and inquisitive eyes of the officers of internal revenue, the law enacts that:

"Retail dealers in leaf tobacco shall also keep a book, and enter therein daily their purchases and sales, in a form and manner to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which book shall be opened at all times for the inspection of any revenue office."

Thus burdened, the smaller dealers and manufacturers will find it nearly, if not entirely impossible to live and pay the taxes imposed. Five hundred dollars original tax and "fifty cents on every dollar in excess of one thousand dollars of their sales," means simply closing their shops and throwing out of employment thousands of persons.

Death from the bite of a Mad-dog.

From the Carthagenian.

A man named Donaldson, living near Center, in Attala county, was one day last week sitting in his door, when he observed his dog bite a hog that was passing. A little while after he saw the same dog bite a cow. Thinking the animal might be rabid, Mr. Donaldson went out to tie him, when the brute savagely attacked him, biting him severely. His son came to his assistance and killed the dog. We learn that Mr. Donaldson is now likely to die of hydrophobia. This was the second mad-dog killed dear Center last week.

THE PATRIOT FIRES—A CAMPAIGN RHYME.

What mighty blaze is that we see,
On yonder mountain crest?
It spreads and rages like the sea,
In moments of unrest.

What circling light do we behold,
Canst tell me, noble Sire?
My son, that sight I've seen before—
The prairies are on fire.

In every part of our broad land
There burns a patriot flame,
And men are joining hand in hand
To guard their country's fame.

A darkening cloud hangs like a pall,
Obscuring all that's true;
A Nero dances in the hall,
While ruin stalks in view.

In a "gift" cottage by the sea,
He riots likes a king,
While courtiers, drunk with wine as he,
Their maudlin praises sing.

Thank God, his rule is nearly o'er,
The people loud acclaim;
They'd leave him on that sea-girt shore,
To revel in his shame.

There is a living power can save
Our land from threatening ill;
It is the millions, true and brave,
On prairie, plain and hill.

Old Cincinnatus, Roman choice,
When called did leave his plow;
Good Horace hears the people's voice;
He comes to aid them now.

Four faithful years his helping hand
He'll to the people lend,
Restoring peace throughout the land,
Each man to man a friend.

He'll then retire to Chappaqua,
His duty nobly done,
With grateful chaplets on his brow,
Our later Washington.

—Golden Age.

TELEGRAPHIC.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic State Convention.

ATLANTA, July 24, 1872.

The Democratic State Convention unanimously renominated Gov. Smith by acclamation and reaffirmed the platform of 1870, with this additional resolution: We recognize the exigencies of the times which suggested and secured the nomination, by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and regard their election as conducive to the preservation of the rights of the States to local self-government and the protection of the individual liberty of the citizen.

The Liberal Republicans, in convention, agreed to support the Democrats' Greeley Electoral ticket.

The Democrats Nominates Another Liberal Republican.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24, 1872.

The Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day and nominated John R. Cravens, Liberal Republican, of Madison county, for Lieutenant Governor, in place of W. C. Depaw, Democrat, declined.

Wholesale Arrest of Prominent Citizens.

CORSICANA, TEXAS, July 24.—Seventy-four prominent citizens of Corsicana, were arrested yesterday for alleged violations of Internal Revenue laws, and required to give bonds for their appearance at Tyler or Austin on the first Monday in November.

Warrants have been issued for over thirty-three hundred citizens of this Congressional District, who will be thus taken four days journey from their homes at the same time, on the same pretext.

Sale of the First Bale of New Cotton.

The first bale of new cotton, classed low middling, from Western Texas, sold at auction to-day for 43½ cents.

The Treasury bought only $47,200 to-day at 114 27-100@114 35-100.

A Liberal Contribution to the Orphans' Home.

OFFICE OF SUMMERVILLE INSTITUTE,
Gholson, Miss., July 23, 1872.

EDITORS CLARION:—

I wish, through your paper, to thank the ladies of Greenville, Washington county, Miss., for a contribution to the Orphans' Home, of Four Hundred and One ($401 00) dollars. The amount reached me through the hands of Gen. Wirt Adams.

Ladies in other portions of the State desiring any information in reference to the plan adopted at Greenville, can learn by addressing Mrs. J. H. Nelson, at that point.

The Home is much in need, and has no means except the voluntary contributions of the benevolent.

Your obedient serv't,
THOS. S. GATHRIGHT.

Compositor's tricks.—The intelligent compositor has broken out at Natick, where, aided by the vigilant proof-reader, he entered into a conspiracy against a dead clergyman, and remarked: "Fraud after fraud departs!" The same youth described a May-day ceremony as "Drowning of the May-Queen."

Matters and Things.

"Oh! How I wish I was in Greenland," is the name of the latest popular song.

One of the Long Branch roosts only charges eight dollars a day for boarders.

Some absurd person says that surf bathing is going out of fashion. Fashion has extremely little to do with it, we imagine.

The women have been holding another "rights" convention in California. The "heroins of history" were again alluded to.

Out of the 9,000 female factory operatives in Lowell, but 600 can be scared up to join the Young Women's Christian Association.

A French doctor, taken into custody for assaulting females, committed suicide in his cell in a London Police Court, by taking prussic acid.

"Charley," said a fond mother to her son, "you are into that jam again." "No," replied the pet; "you are wrong, ma; the jam is into me."

An exasperating swell, who kept a young lady from her legitimate partner during an entire waltz, after asking for "just one turn," excused his action on the ground that "one good turn deserves another."

The New York World correspondent admires the regularity of the habits of the Dorchester girl, who keels over in a fit at four o'clock every afternoon at the Jubilee.

A Mrs. Campbell, of Chicago, was fatally poisoned by tasting a decoction of woodbine leaves, which had been prepared as a medicine for her sick daughter.

Picnics in Pennsylvania wind up with what is called the Dolly Varden march—the young ladies standing in a row and the young men passing along the line and kissing each good night.

There is plenty to do in this world for every pair of hands placed upon it, and we must so work that the world will be richer because of our having lived in it.

There was more exact scientific truth than he could explain in the reply of an Irish gardener to a question: "Why the evergreens have been blasted throughout the country?" "Shure," said he, "and they were burnt with the could last winter!"

"In the absence of globes, how do you illustrate the shape of the earth to your scholars?" asked a committee of a school teacher. "I show 'em my head," was the reply.

Says the Richmond Enquirer: "One of the charges against Mr. Greeley is that he has written so much against the South. Well, we guess Mr. Greeley hasn't got much the advantage of the South on that score."