

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

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THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1874.

A Conservative supporter of Senator Alcorn asks the privilege of our columns to answer objections that have been urged against his course, including his speech, on the Civil Rights bill. This defence, which is able and ingenious, will be found elsewhere.

The Vicksburg Times intimates that when Gov. Ames returns, he will re-appoint Mr. Dennis as Chancellor, on the ground that he "has clearly as much right to revoke Davis' commission as the latter has to revoke Ames'." But Ames' commission was void, for the reason that no vacancy existed at the time it was issued. Chancellor Christian can be displaced in two ways. The Senate may refuse to confirm his nomination; or he may be removed after confirmation under Sec. 31, Art. 4, State Constitution.

COL. LAMAR, reached home last week and was greeted with a formal welcome by his neighbors at Oxford, who took that occasion to testify their approval of his course. Nothing can be more grateful to the feelings of a conscientious servant of the people than their generous plaudits, "WELL DONE." To the speech of welcome, Col. Lamar, returned an appropriate response. While we are penning this paragraph, the following news we eye: (From the Wisconsin Advance)

There is no name in the United States in so many minds in connection with the Vice-Presidency in 1874, as Lamar's.

Railroad Consolidation.

The stockholders of the Mississippi Central Railroad, at their meeting at Water Valley on the 1st inst., carried into effect the legislative act consolidating the Mississippi Central and New Orleans and Jackson Railroads.

The consolidated Roads will henceforward be called the New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Company.

For some time past, as the public are aware, these Roads have been under the same management; and the action at Water Valley really does not effect material change in the control and working of the Roads, which now comprise an essential part of one of the most important railway connections in the Union.

Through by Rail.

On the 3rd inst., the cars resumed their trips on the N. O., J. & G. N. R. E. through to New Orleans from Pass. March, after an interruption of transportation for two months at heavy cost to the company. A suit for damages in the sum of \$500,000, against the Louisiana Levee Company for its failure to perform its contract to keep up the embankments and confine the river to its channel, has been instituted by the Railroad Company. From what we learn this is a very moderate estimate of the injury sustained by the Railroad which has spared neither trouble nor expense to protect the public from loss and inconvenience which would otherwise have resulted from the inefficiency and imbecility of the Levee Company.

The New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad.

The Railroad consolidation commenced at Water Valley on the 1st was consummated at New Orleans on the 4th. The titles of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern and the Mississippi Central are among the things that were, and henceforward the combined Roads will be known by the above style, which more fully indicates the termini of the great Railroad line, which, without a break or a change of cars, stretches across the Ohio and connects the emporium of the South with the populous and thriving cities and productive regions of the West.

Between the South and the West, this Railroad connection forms another chord which binds with bonds as enduring as time, two sections whose interests are henceforward and forevermore indissolubly interwoven. The traditional lines of the sections are eradicated. The West and the South are no longer separate, but parts of a grand whole.

It is unnecessary to say that Col. H. S. McComb, through whose instrumentality this scheme has been carried out, will remain at the head of the consolidated Roads.

The Farmers.

In two weeks more, farmers will have laid by their crops. By frugal management and purchasing nothing but bare necessities to subsist on, they will have gotten through the wilderness and in sight of the promised land, with smaller accounts than in previous years. They will thus be enabled to devote a larger proportion than usual of their crops, if in debt, to the lifting of mortgages; and if out of debt, to the improvement of their farms and of supplying themselves with improved labor-saving machinery, which though costly at first, is cheapest in the end.

Our information is that in the uplands of this State, the acreage of cotton has been decreased, while that of corn has been proportionately increased; and that by using the latter economically a supply will in most cases be saved to carry the farmers through independently of the merchants, the next season. This will be a God's blessing to the farmers.

OFFICIAL BONDS.

The practice of making fraudulent bonds is a crying evil of the day. The statute requiring good and sufficient security to save the State harmless from incompetent and dishonest officers, is often violated. It is frequently the case that men have pledged themselves on bonds largely in excess of their means, and officers have become a party to the fraud by approving bonds which they know to be insufficient.

At the last term of the Circuit Court his honor, Judge Brown, charged the Grand Jury on the subject of this abuse and directed strict inquiry to be made into it. By the report of the Jury, an extract from which we have heretofore published, the result of their investigations is shown. It is brought to the notice of the court, that the law pertaining to official bonds has been most shamefully violated in Hinds county. In some cases persons have become security for officers, who do not own the amount of property, to which they have sworn. In other cases, to parties are discharging the functions of office to which they claim to have been qualified, without having specified in their bonds the positions they were elected to; and yet these insufficient and fraudulent bonds are signed and approved.

After examining the report Judge Brown said that a party who had sworn to an amount over and above his legal liabilities and exemptions was no longer a good bondsman on any other bond; and any officer who approved such bond, when he had found the same surety on the value of his property, was liable to punishment for malfeasance, and the party making such affidavit was guilty of a crime deserving indictment by a Grand Jury, and rigid prosecution. The report of the Jury and the action of the Court, warrant the inference that these violations of the law will be rigidly dealt with at the ensuing term.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

We feel it our duty to speak of a matter of great public interest, in the making of bonds by officers, particularly those who are custodians of large amounts of public funds. In the desire to bring our labors to an early close to meet the views of the court and other causes we could not give the matter that careful consideration the subject demands. We did not consider the time limited for our settings would justify a thorough investigation of all the State and County official bonds but had before us the extract from the report of the Grand Jury which we feel it our duty to set forth. In some instances, parties have testified in amounts of several thousand dollars, when it is known to members of the jury, that small sums cannot be collected from same party by law. We are aware that many, if not all the securities, are of the opinion that their liabilities do not exist until a default is made in the payment of public funds. This, however, we understand is not the opinion of the legal profession generally, and in consequence of the prevailing opinion on the part of such securities as to their liabilities we have not considered it proper at this time to act officially on these cases which seem to us of great worth to act, but have been actuated by a desire to give those parties ample notice, and that some succeeding Grand Jury may deem it their duty to act on a more full and searching investigation of this subject—which, to us, seems to be a matter of vital interest to the tax-payers and public generally. The officer whose duty it is to approve these bonds, is not likely to know the real condition peculiarly of each of the securities offered. Hence we consider the responsibility should rest with the party making the affidavit, and should be held strictly accountable for his acts. We find some bonds marked and approved by the proper officer, without the blanks being filled and nothing to show what office the party was elected to fill. Yet we learn that the party is discharging the duties of the office without the security provided by law.

The Fifteenth Senatorial District.

We are surprised to learn from the Carthaginian that there are parties in the Leake and Attala Senatorial District who are opposed to the election of a Senator to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Smyth's resignation. We cannot imagine a plausible reason for such a course. The Conservative element in the State needs all the representation it is possibly able to secure in the Legislature. Often the fate of measures having an important bearing on the welfare of the State, has depended upon a single vote. And it has too often been the case that obnoxious measures have been passed in consequence of the delinquency of members selected to represent conservative constituencies. Ought this to be? What right have this class of our people to complain of misrule, if they, for want of interest in public affairs, voluntarily abstain from participation in the State government? The fatal policy of non-action and abstention from the polls, which was advised by a certain committee here in Jackson, when the Reconstruction Convention was first called in 1868, cannot have been forgotten.

The next session of the Senate will be an important one. That body, under the Constitution, is associated with the Governor in the appointment of chancellors, and as the Executive has thought proper to defer action on his nominations until that time, the whole subject including the important constitutional questions that have arisen in consequence of his action, will require consideration.

By all means, let the good people of the Fifteenth District take care that they are represented by a competent and faithful person in that body.

In another column will be found the recent address of Hon. Jefferson Davis, before the Memphis Chamber of Commerce on the interest of the Mississippi Valley. The address is eminently practical and comprehensive, and will attract attention in consideration of its eminent source and the importance of the subjects introduced.

The State Board of Equalization and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company are at issue on the point raised by the Company that it is not subject to taxation under the 8 per cent. dividend clause of its charter. Another case for the Supreme court.

Messrs. Dawes and G. F. Hoar, both leading Congressmen from Massachusetts, have declined re-election.

Gov. Kemper and the Third Term.

The Virginia press are discussing with considerable warmth the relations existing between Gov. Kemper, President Grant and Col. Mosby. The charge is that Gov. Kemper, has in some way supported his co-operation with Mosby in the plan of the President for a third term, and that his visit to the White House last winter related to that matter.

To these allegations Gov. Kemper has responded at length. In reference to the first point, he plainly intimates a contingency in which he would support Gen. Grant, for a third term, as follows:

"If the future should bring forward a candidate impersonating the third term principle, if he should cut loose from old party trammels—and should stand on an open, conservative ground of universal reconciliation and peace under the constitution, and, if so standing, he should be opposed by any champion of the civil-rights inquiry, then, in a contest between the two, the conservative party ought in my opinion, to decide to ally with an organized party, and not otherwise, for the third term, yet with a protest on their lips against the third term principle and in spite of that principle.

So far as his influence has saved us from the degradation of test oaths and the Civil Rights law; so far as he has abstained from exercising the centralizing and dangerous powers of the Enforcement Act, he is entitled to our grateful appreciation. I should not like to do in respect to a national currency; and if he adopts, as a rule of his administration, such intermeddling in local affairs as that just reported to at the office of the Attorney General of the United States, then he will establish between us and himself a gulf as impassable as that which separates good from evil in this life.

On the subject of his visit to the President, he says:

I went, because under my convictions of duty and propriety, I made up my mind to go, and under circumstances that justify me in so doing. I should go again. I went and had a manly, square talk with the President, and while I shall not so violate propriety as to allude to its particulars, yet I regret that every word of it has not been taken down and published, for, although I say it, my publication would have done credit to him and to me, and no discredit and no harm to any part of the country or the people. As I shall remember him, not factious hostility, but a fair and unprejudiced judgment.

In conclusion, Governor Kemper transmits copies of his letters to Colonel Mosby written during the gubernatorial campaign last autumn. The only noticeable passage in these is the following:

It were better to elect Grant the third and the seventh term, than to go under Hughes and his negroes. We are the defeated negro race here, to save society and decent existence, to save us from barbarism and ruin.

A Generous Act.

Gen. Grant has done another thing in Arkansas, that has puzzled the quidnuncs. He has appointed Gen. J. F. Fagin, U. S. Marshal of the Western District of that State. Gen. Fagin was the commander-in-chief of the Brooks' forces in the late civil disturbance. But he was more than that, he was a Democrat. As a member from Arkansas in the late Democratic Convention, he served his delegation in the Committee on Resolutions. In the war, he commanded the first Arkansas regiment in the Confederate army, which after serving nearly a year re-enlisted and was distinguished for its bravery and good conduct. Gen. Fagin was promoted to brigadier and major general for his gallantry, and commanded a cavalry force in Arkansas from 1862 to the close of the war. His only mistake was in heading the Brooks' forces in the late trouble, seeing that Brooks was a tool of Clayton and other adventurers; but this error was due to his having been a strong supporter of Brooks in the canvass when he was the candidate of the Liberals.

The President has done well in making the appointment. Acts of confidence and good-will which have been recently performed in the appointment of such men as Fagin of Arkansas and Rayner of Mississippi, will do more towards restoring fraternal and good-will and re-establishing the Union on a solid basis, than all the proscriptive measures that can be crowded into the statute book.

Overdoing It.

It is likely that Fred. Douglass, the renowned colored political leader, will do his race an injury by the vehemence with which he urges impracticable measures, and his furious denunciations of those who do not come up to his standard. He attributes the defeat of the Civil Rights Bill to Republican defection; and in a recent number of his journal, the New Era, assails them in the following style:

"Our judgment is decidedly against accepting Gen. Grant as the Conservative candidate, though he should cut loose from his present allies; but we would not hesitate a moment between Grant on our platform and Hancock on the Radical platform. We would vastly prefer an out-and-out man of our own ilk—such a man as Bayard, Beck, Pendleton, Thurman, Hendricks, or Hancock—but we would not, failing these, refuse our support to Mr. Grant or Mr. Anybody Else, hitherto against us, if it can be made manifest that they are now thoroughly with us, and that they alone can rid us of the pestiferous crew that has first corrupted and is now about to destroy the whole fabric of a free republican government."

The Tetotalers of Illinois have held a State convention—laid down their platform—and nominated a ticket for State officers. One-fifth of the convention was comprised of ladies. The committee on platform, reported a long series of resolutions, among which was the following:

"Resolved—That we are in favor of substituting greenbacks for national currency, and that the currency should be brought to a specie basis as speedily as compatible with the safety and interest of the majority."

The nominations were as follows: U. S. State Treasurer, Maj. Little, of Pana; Superintendent of Schools, Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, of Bloomington, Professor in the Wesleyan University. In New York the prohibitionists have nominated Ex-Gov. Clark for Governor. Influenced by these examples it is surmised that our teetotal friends in this State will organize for the next campaign, and if so, the first business will be to cast about for a suitable standard bearer.

Missouri.

The farmers whose opposition to the monopolies that were crushing the life blood out of them, inspired the formation of the new party of Independents in the West, have through their Executive Committee, called a State Convention in Missouri. The St. Louis Republican, (Conservative,) says their nomination of a State ticket will depend on the way their call is treated by the old parties; that the "Farmers are resolved to impress their ideas on the politics of the state in one way or another—either by dictating the character and material of the Democratic ticket, or by presenting a ticket of their own. If the Democratic convention, to meet August 26, should throw over the Bourbons, proclaim a liberal platform, and nominate a ticket in harmony with it, the Farmers might be placated; if it refuses to do this, the Farmers will make their own nominations, and the third party in Missouri will be an accomplished fact."

The Democratic party is in the ascendant many thousand in Missouri, and it is true to the traditional idea that made it glorious and successful in the past, equal rights and opposition to class legislation in all its phases, it will have no difficulty in placing itself in a position to command the support of the anti-monopolists. But the very fact of such a movement springing up in a State so decidedly Democratic as Missouri, is significant of its growth.

The Rival Chancellors.

Whatever may be said of Chancellor Christian's qualifications, which are eminent, and whatever may be said of the impregnability of (acting) Governor Davis' course in continuing him in office, which the public of both parties so universally approve, candor must require the admission that no objection can be urged against his carpet-bagger, in any sense of the term, offensive or otherwise. Indeed his antecedents, as related by the St. Louis Whig, should commend him to the confidence and sympathy of the class to whom his appointment was supposed to be most objectionable. Says the Whig:

Capt. Dennis was born in Kentucky, and was a promising young lawyer in that State at the opening of the late war. He joined the Confederate army under the thrilling appeals in the latter part of 1861. Here he soon rose to the rank of Captain, in which capacity he served with gallantry and distinction through the war, being at Houston, Miss., when the war closed, and not considering it safe to return home at that time, he opened a law office at Houston. In 1868 he married in this place, a daughter of the late W. S. James, who, up to his death, in 1872, had served for ten years as Sheriff of this county. Soon after his marriage the Captain moved to Starkville, since which time he has been constantly rising in his profession, and his career among us has been a brilliant and successful one.

There can be no objection to Capt. Dennis on the ground of his being identified in feeling and interest with the people of the State. He has given the highest evidence most men could do, of his loyalty to Missouri. The protestations of Ruth to Naomi could not be stronger. Both occupy the same ground politically. Both are presumed to be qualified. The question at issue is purely legal, and the right of the people of the District to have their wishes consulted in the selection of a person to serve them on the bench. By the concurrence of all reasoning minds, the appointment of the Lt. Governor, Chancellor Christian, occupies the advantage ground. Speaking of him, the Meridian Gazette, the prospective official journal of the District, says:

Never was a judge more highly complimented by the people of his own District, all of whom, white and colored, Republican and Democratic, united with him in urging his re-appointment. He enjoyed a brilliant reputation, and was confessedly at the head of all Alcorn's Chancellors as an appointment eminently fit to be made and entirely satisfactory to everybody. Perhaps he ought to have been re-appointed.

The N. Y. Herald prints numerous extracts from leading journals showing the development of the Third Term programme. The President's approval of the Currency bill which received the support of the inflationists, though there was little in it, seems to have somewhat moderated the opposition of that class, while the money barons have not had their confidence shaken.

In the South, there are few expressions by the press on either side. The Richmond Whig intimates that under some circumstances it might be inclined to forego its veneration for the traditions of the government in the matter of the third term—and says:

"Our judgment is decidedly against accepting Gen. Grant as the Conservative candidate, though he should cut loose from his present allies; but we would not hesitate a moment between Grant on our platform and Hancock on the Radical platform. We would vastly prefer an out-and-out man of our own ilk—such a man as Bayard, Beck, Pendleton, Thurman, Hendricks, or Hancock—but we would not, failing these, refuse our support to Mr. Grant or Mr. Anybody Else, hitherto against us, if it can be made manifest that they are now thoroughly with us, and that they alone can rid us of the pestiferous crew that has first corrupted and is now about to destroy the whole fabric of a free republican government."

THE CALICOON TIMES.—Mr. Blount who has conducted this paper with ability for a year past has sold it to a new firm, concerning whose politics we are left in doubt by the announcement:

We don't propose to say even what the politics of the paper shall be; it is enough to say, the Times office belongs to E. J. Murphee & Co., and they are henceforward at liberty to do with it as they choose.

GEN. HOWARD, the "christian hero" of Freedman's Bureau notoriety, was acquitted only by a majority of one vote. Judge Advocate General Holt dissented from the finding.

The Arkansas Matters.

The election in Arkansas on the question of calling a State Constitutional Convention was held last week. It is estimated that there is a majority of 60,000 for the Convention.

Governor Alcorn's Civil Rights.

FOR THE CLARION. It is really unaccountable, how some men—men of sense and reflection at that—allow their feelings to be excited, and their judgments to be biased by mere partisan clamor, against a public man. This idea was never more forcibly illustrated than in the case of Gov. Alcorn, and his vote on the Civil Rights bill. He has been censured, and with harshness and severity in some quarters, for his vote on the bill mentioned. He has been charged with marked inconsistency by some—by a wish to renege himself in the good graces of ultra and uncompromising radical republicanism, by others—and with wishes to degrade the white race, by an enforced social equality, by others, again. Now, in this fair—is it generous—is it just—to thus strike a man, without hearing before striking?

We cannot see the promptings of the human heart, and scan the nature of human motives. No power short of Omnipotence can do that. When a man states his motives, and explains his reasons—ordinary charity, common courtesy requires that we should believe him sincere—unless, or until time or stubborn facts disprove his assertions. Gov. Alcorn delivered an elaborate speech on the subject. He gave his reasons in detail, in a speech of great ability and boldness, and speaking of everywhere, he has been spoken of everywhere. Why not hear him, why not give him a fair trial before the tribunal of the public judgment—instead of condemning him first, and hearing him afterwards?

The great question of the Civil Rights bill, most objectionable, and on which the prevailing excitement mainly hinges—is, that in all institutions of learning, supported in whole or in part at the public expense, no student of any color, and no colored child shall be admitted, equally with white children. How often does it happen in this world, that the most honest and conscientious man, in the most honorable and noble cause, is overruled by a majority of unscrupulous and unprincipled men. Now, can this be said of the board of trustees of the University? The board has made a beginning at reforms so much needed and if they will get rid of a few old fossils and an incompetent pretender or two, who for small men like milk stones around the neck of the concert party they do well. No wonder it has "gone down."

We learn the financial department reports a loss of about \$12,500 of the annual appropriation. Is it not likely that the board of trustees, who have the management of the University, will be able to get rid of a few old fossils and an incompetent pretender or two, who for small men like milk stones around the neck of the concert party they do well. No wonder it has "gone down."

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AMATEUR. An answer to this last interrogatory can scarcely be needed. We are the firm friends of the University, and because we were its friends, we took occasion to point out what we believed to be the errors of its management, so that it might avoid the rock upon which we feared, but to truly, its fortunes would be shattered. Besides, it was a Public Institution—supported by public funds—and in commenting upon its management we but exercised a privilege which belongs to the press, and to the humblest citizen of the land. We want to see the University built up—restored to its pristine usefulness and grandeur—but the question how is it to be done, presents a wider field of discussion than we are now prepared to enter. EDITORS.

The Clarion in Colorado.

DENVER, CO., June 30th, 1874. PUBLISHERS CLARION.—Please notify me when by subscription to THE CLARION expires. I look eagerly each week for your paper; and would not be without it under any consideration. Yours Respectfully J. C. T.

The Iowa Anti-Monopolists.

The platform adopted by the Anti-Monopoly party of Iowa, on Wednesday last, is the best declaration of principles, both political and financial, that has been put forth by any State Convention this year. It is a sober and clear statement of the existing evils of public administration, and it betrays a master hand in its keen perceptions and its incisive language. Its recital of the numerous and glaring invasions of the rights of the Southern States, and the repeated acts of fraud and favoritism, profligacy and extravagance, on the part of the Federal Administration, is most pointed and forcible.—Chicago Tribune.

The Fighting Parson.

Who should we meet on our streets yesterday but that ancient and renowned citizen, soldier, and lately great traveler, Col. R. A. Stewart, a quarter of a century ago known as the fighting parson of Louisiana. Col. Stewart has been engaged, since the war, in the Spanish-American colonies and in Brazil in introducing his patented sugar train and other patented machinery for the making of sugar. His headquarters were in Havana, in Porto Rico, but he sweeps over the whole Spanish main in his wide scope of enterprise and business.—N. O. Picayune.

Dadley W. Adams, head-man of the National Guard, publishes a card in the Lansing (Iowa) Mirror, viz:

Various papers in this district have mentioned my name in connection with Congressional honors this fall. Please to say that this has been done without my consent, as my name is fully occupied in a useful than a political canvass of the Third Congressional District.

Respectfully yours, DUDLEY W. ADAMS.

MISSISSIPPI.

Items of Interest. (From the Starkville Whig.) Capt. James M. Burton, died in Tupelo, on the 29th ult. Capt. Burton, was the first Sheriff of Lee county, and had represented the county in the State Legislature. He was a noble, generous man, and at one time the most popular man in the county.

(From the Starkville Whig.) A crazy white woman, was committed to the county jail, last Monday, there being no room for her in the State Insane Asylum. It is a burning shame that in our common jails for want of more suitable quarters.

(From the Southern Herald.) There is great consternation among the planters in the southern and southwestern portion of the county on account of the ravages of the charrbon. It is gradually extending to the north, and is carrying havoc to horses and cattle along its path. A large number of valuable horses have been killed by it.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Resignation of Chancellor Wadell.

EDS. CLARION: The University exercises closed last Thursday week. The Chancellor resigned on Friday morning just after the ball was over. The law chair was suspended, we suppose, for the want of patronage. The board dispensed with the services of three adjuncts. Instead of putting Mr. Fulton in the chair of Physics and Astronomy, as it was supposed the Chancellor desired, they put him in charge of the preps. Young Prof. Langrange was continued in the chair of Chemistry, one of the most important in the University—this chair requires a man of talent and large experience, if we mistake not. It is supposed this was a part of the chancellor's plan to exalt another one of "his boys" to this high place.

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THE LATEST NEWS.

A FIENDISH OUTRAGE. Summary Justice. (From the Meridian Mercury.) Mrs. Atkinson was attracted by the screams of her little four-year-old daughter in the stable near the house. She went out and found her negro boy, Alonzo, who had given the alarm to her husband. She ran out with his gun and manly shot her to this side of the river, and delivered her to the office in the guard house. He did not stay there very long. The citizens assembled, denounced the negro, who was of course refused, although a scuffle ensued, the key was pressed, and the policeman put under arrest. The door was soon opened and Alonzo was taken to the fork of the two rivers, where stands a beautiful tree with a thick spreading top as though made by the impact of a bullet, and it is thought that the negro was of course refused, although a scuffle ensued, the key was pressed, and the policeman put under arrest. The door was soon opened and Alonzo was taken to the fork of the two rivers, where stands a beautiful tree with a thick spreading top as though made by the impact of a bullet, and it is thought that the negro was of course refused, although a scuffle ensued, the key was pressed, and the policeman put under arrest.

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EDS. CLARION: The University exercises closed last Thursday week. The Chancellor resigned on Friday morning just after the ball was over. The law chair was suspended, we suppose, for the want of patronage. The board dispensed with the services of three adjuncts. Instead of putting Mr. Fulton in the chair of Physics and Astronomy, as it was supposed the Chancellor desired, they put him in charge of the preps. Young Prof. Langrange was continued in the chair of Chemistry, one of the most important in the University—this chair requires a man of talent and large experience, if we mistake not. It is supposed this was a part of the chancellor's plan to exalt another one of "his boys" to this high place.

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We learn the financial department reports a loss of about \$12,500 of the annual appropriation. Is it not likely that the board of trustees, who have the management of the University, will be able to get rid of a few old fossils and an incompetent pretender or two, who for small men like milk stones around the neck of the concert party they do well. No wonder it has "gone down."

A Coalition.

A coalition of the Temperance and Woman Suffrage parties is one of the perplexing and disagreeable positions that confront the modern politician. Identical shape has been given to it by the President's election. The prohibition Convention was under obligation to recognize the services of the woman in the late crusade, and when pressed to adopt a resolution in favor of woman's suffrage, had not the heart to refuse. The prohibition party in New York stands pledged "to put the ballot in the hand of woman when it has the power to do so."—Chicago Tribune.

Death of a Wealthy Elderly Man.

We learn from the officers of the Regard that Mr. John A. Miller, of Washington county, died suddenly of his buggy, at Greenville, on Sunday last. Mr. Miller, with his daughter, was taking passage on the Regard, and his daughter had alighted for a purpose, when upon turning around to help her father out, she discovered that he was dying, and almost instantly he was dead. Mr. Miller was 72 years old, and was a much respected planter in that section. He leaves a large family. Vicksburg Herald.

Grant's Proposed Campaign.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer (D. C. Enquirer) has dispatched of 25th June says: "The leaders of the Republican party, who are looking to Presidential honors, are said to view Grant's active and well-planned maneuvers with much apprehension, and are arranging to defeat him as possible. It is thought that Grant's policy is to run for the right Republican nomination, and if he fails to secure it, to be in a position to run independently, or as the candidate of a party."

The First Failure.

The Civil-rights bill, which passed the Senate, failed to pass the House, in the first failure of the dominant party to do this in the line of its high mission. The anti-slavery spirit, which has been the life of the party for thirteen years, is exhausted at last. The slavery party perished during the war, and the anti-slavery party is an empty shell. It seems that we are about to have new sections and new parties.—St. Louis Republican.

What Judge Advocate Holt has Said About It.

The report of the Military Court, which investigated the charges against Gen. Howard, published and approved by the President, and signed by Gen. Howard