THE CLARION.

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

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.

Wednesday, - - - - - August 11, 1880

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. W. S. HANCOCK,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HON. WM. H. ENGLISH,

OF INDIANA.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

FOR STATE AT LARGE,—F. G. Barry, C. P. Neilson. Alternates—W. M. Inge, J. L. McCaskill.

For the Districts—1st—C. B. Mitchell. Alternate—W. S. Bates.
2d—Thomas Spight. Alternate—L. C. Balch.
3d—Wm. Price. Alternate—
4th—Wm. H. Luse. Alternate—Joel P. Walker.
5th—Robert N. Miller. Alternate—Geo. F. Webb.
6th—James F. Stokes. Alternate—Joseph Hirsh.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FOR STATE AT LARGE.

Hon. W. L. Hemingway, Chairman; Hon. Oliver Clifton; Hon. John D. Bills; Hon. Alexander Yerger; Hon. R. H. Thompson.

FOR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS:

1st District—James Kincannon, R. W. Banks.
2d Dist.—L. C. Balch, John W. T. Falkner.
3d Dist.—Chas. H. Campbell, J. H. Neville.
4th Dist—E. F. Noel, John P. Harris.
5th Dist.—Tim E. Cooper, Patrick Henry.
6th Dist.—Stephen Thrasher, J. W. Lambert.

D. P. POSTER, of Hinds, Secretary.

FOR CONGRESS.

1st District—Hon. H. L. Muldrow.
2d District—Hon. Van H. Manning.
3d District—Hon. H. D. Money.
4th District—Hon. O. R. Singleton.
5th District—Hon. Chas. E. Hooker.
6th District—Hon. J. R. Chalmers.

The New Code.

Page 800 is on the press this morning, and the last Chapter will be in type to-day. The index, which is very full and complete, is next in order. The printing of the Code will be completed in ten days, and like dispatch will be used in getting the work through the Bindery.

THE weather has continued favorable to the propagation of the cotton worm, and reports of its playing havoc with the growing crop, may be looked for. The prospect is not encouraging.

BEAR in mind, that all orders for the New Code should be sent to the Secretary of State, who is alone authorized to sell it. Price, $3 a copy. The price which the Printer receives for the work is $2 50 per copy. It will contain upwards of nine hundred pages.

The State University.

It is thought the State University will open with five hundred students the next session. The people of the State feel a becoming pride in the success of this great institution. Mr. H. M. Sullivan, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, deserves unstinted praise for his untiring labors in its interest.

REV. C. B. GALLOWAY, the learned and eloquent clergyman, discusses in this paper, the true relation of religion to politics. We are glad that he has let his light shine upon a question so little understood, and so much in need of elucidation. We endorse every word he has written. He has uttered a sentiment which deserves to be written indelibly on the minds and consciences of the people by whose votes the Government is controlled. It is this:

"Sectarianism should never enter politics, but religion everywhere and always. The Churches should have no political creed, but individual religionists should not be without one, clearly defined and conscientiously embraced. Every citizen a politician, and every politician a religious, God-fearing man, would give us an ideal republic of millennial and supernal purity."

Tanner's Fast.

The forty day's fast which Dr. Tanner imposed upon himself ended on Saturday last, and Dr. Tanner came out safe and sound from his self-denying experiment. At last accounts he was eating heartily, and was rapidly regaining his normal strength and weight. The value of the experiment is in its physical lesson of the powers of the endurance of the human system, which the Doctors, who have watched with intense interest, will no doubt turn to a good account. It is useful, also, as an illustration of the will-power over the vital forces. Tanner has made himself famous.

Democratic Ratification Meeting and Flag Raising at Brandon.

The Democracy of Rankin were out in their numbers, brimfull of enthusiasm on Monday last. The meeting was presided over by Gen. Robert Lowry and was graced by the presence of numerous ladies. Hon. C. E. Hooker delivered an address replete with sound doctrine and magnificent oratory which thrilled and delighted his audience; and Gen. S. D. Lee, President of the A. & M. College, delivered a very instructive and patriotic address in its behalf setting forth its orgin, its objects, and claims, which was listened to with profound interest. A Hancock and English flag was raised one hundred feet high, amid the plaudits of the audience; and in commemoration of the event, eloquent speeches were delivered by A. J. McLaurin, Esq., Gen. Lowry, Capt. Robertson, and others.

Statistics About The Currency.

The paper circulation of the United States is $13 30 per capita; of Great Britain is only $6 61 per capita; of Germany, $5 38; of France, $12 65; of Austria, $9; of Russia, $6 76; of Netherlands, $20 46. Of coin circulation, the United States has only $9 09, notwithstanding the large importation of specie from abroad on account of the balance of trade in their favor, and the clamor that has been raised about the coinage of silver by the adherents of the bondholding oligarchy. Great Britain has a coin circulation of $22 50; France, $31 41; Belgium, $32 60; Switzerland, $34 31. Russia, whose inhabitants are the most miserable and oppressed in the world, has only $1 27; and Italy, which is nearly as low down in the scale of wretchedness has only $1 38.

Taking coin and paper combined, and we find that France stands first on the list, having a circulation of $44 06 per capita. Next, Belgium, with $43 55, then the Netherlands, with $42 24. The total circulation of the United States is $22 59 per capita, and that of Great Britain, $29 11. Italy, with a population of nearly 27,000,000, has a circulation of only $6 42 per head of the population, being smaller than that of any other European nation. Colombia manages to get along with the miserable pittance of $2 24 per head, and our sister republic, Mexico, with just twice that sum.

For the foregoing statistics we are indebted to the financial column of the Philadelphia Ledger. They are a sufficient answer to the clamor of the contractionists about the danger of an inflated currency; and besides, they show that the countries in which there is an abundance of the circulating medium, are the most prosperous. Look at France with her wonderful recuperative powers, how she sprang from the effects of her terrible overthrow at Sedan, like a Phoenix from her ashes? She has a circulation of $44.06 per capita, double that of the United States, while Russia with her oppressed population has only $8.03, and Italy in her poverty and rags, has but $6.42 per head. Suppose the Republican policy of destroying silver, one-half the coin money of the country, had been continued or should be re-adopted, as advocated by the monometalists so as to have a single metalic currency of gold, coupled with the destruction of the legal tender functions of Greenbacks, and what would be the condition of the producing classes of the United States? The bondholding oligarchy would grow still richer on the scarcity and enhanced value of the money in circulation; but the condition of the great mass of the people whose labor and the products of whose industry are not exempt from taxation, as is the capital of the Vanderbilt classes, would have have wretched beyond description. To be prosperous, the country must have a circulating medium sufficient for the wants of trade, commerce and industry. But care must be taken that it is what the Democratic platform calls for. Viz. "*Honest Money.*"

The DeGolyer Contract.

It was a bad business, as bad as the pecuniary favor received from the Credit Mobilier ring, which was formed to swindle the Government in building the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Garfield was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He was asked by his law partner to make an argument for him in favor of a pavement on which a contract was pending, and for which, in case the contract was obtained, he would receive a very large fee. He undertook the business, and prepared a brief in favor of the contract. And for this he received $5,000. As Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, he recommended and reported the bill giving nearly two millions to the corrupt District Government, out of which sum the special contract in question was to be provided for. No moral chemical ever made is powerful enough to remove the incriminating color of that transaction. In Mr. Conwell's life of Garfield an extraordinary effort is made to shuffle the salient facts out of sight; and represent the affair as merely an ordinary professional transaction between a lawyer and his client. But the most stupid reader can see through the rhetorical jugglery, while the explanations are too short at both ends. What business had the Chairman of a Congressional Committee to appear as special attorney in a case involving large pecuniary interests, and which he would be obliged to act upon in his official capacity?

SENATOR HILL pronounces the situation of the Democratic party in Georgia as "bad, very bad, and the tendency worse." Serious and daily increasing dissensions, he says, threaten to disrupt the party if they are not soon healed, and it all springs from "personalism." The latter he defines to be the "attempt of individuals—one or more—to use the party to advance individual ends." If this be true, it is simply disgraceful to the self-constituted leaders, who are thus sacrificing the interests of the party on the altar of their own unhallowed ambition. Is there not enough patriotism in the grand old State to consign these self-seekers to the shades?

JOHN B. WEAVER, the Greenback candidate for the Presidency, denies the charges made by Mr. Edwardy, of Alabama, that he (Weaver) had gone into a combination with the Republicans, and the latter were paying a portion of his campaign expenses. Having published the charge, we have given him the benefit of his denial. The public can form its opinion; but circumstances all go to verify the statement of Mr. Edwardy.

THE freedom of speech has been shamefully violated at New Castle, Delaware. The Republicans at that place stoned, and hooted from the stand, a colored Democrat, John H. Harris. Here is a case for the consideration of the Northern Republican leaders, occurring at their own doors. Whose ox is gored now?

POLITICAL wisdom from the lips of the venerable Simon Cameron: "Damn tight, close race, and the devil only knows who'll win."

The Credit Mobilier-- What Was It.

This question is answered by the New York Sun, in a very clear and comprehensive manner. A few years ago, the United States endowed magnificently with its lands and bonds, and many valuable privileges, a company organized to build the Union Pacific Railway. When certain shrewd managers of this concern came to count up the cost of the work and to cast up the assets to be applied to it, they found an enormous balance on the right side of the book. In order to absorb this balance and transfer it to their pockets, they immediately proceeded to form an inside Ring to build the road. They bought an old Pennsylvania charter called the Credit Mobilier, which was admirably adapted for the swindle in view, and under that charter name began the execution of one of the most remarkable and successful frauds in history. As officers of the Union Pacific, the members of the Credit Mobilier contracted with themselves for the construction of the line, and fixed their own figures for the work. They thus stripped the Union Pacific of everything of value belonging to it, and set it over to the Credit Mobilier. With one hand they robbed the treasury of the railway company, and with the other they stuffed the plunder into the treasury of the construction Ring, whence it was distributed to the individual conspirators in the form of dividends of cash, bonds and stocks. To secure its loans, the United States had taken a first mortgage on the property. This was inconvenient to the Ring. Having absorbed everything else, they now desired to put a first mortgage on the road, and take the bonds of that also. But that could be done only by getting rid of the first mortgage of the United States; that, again, could be effected only by act of Congress. To effect this object, it was necessary to buy up members of Congress, which they did by distributing a certain amount of stock of the Credit Mobilier Company, among them, thus placing it, as Oakes Ames, the head of the concern said, "where it would do the most good." He was a member of Congress, and was, not unjustly, supposed to know exactly how to employ it in order to corrupt the sources of legislation. With this corruption fund he bought the Vice-President, several Senators, and the Chairmen of the leading Committees of the House. Then, by the votes and influence of these men the desired legislation was had, and a new field of pillage was laid open to the Ring, in which the Government and the stockholders of the Union Pacific were equal sufferers. In time, the members of the Ring quarrelled among themselves. Its transactions leaked out. A Congressional investigation followed. Among who were detected in the crime, was James A. Garfield. He swore that he had not been bribed; but was nevertheless convicted of bribery and perjury, by the testimony of AMES, and by documentary evidence of conclusive character; and the Committee, composed of members of his own party, reported him as a bribe-taker and a perjurer. Immediately after the investigation, the New York Times, the leading Republican journal in the United States, said:

"Messrs. Kelly and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

"The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits was very well known at the time congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe congressmen to the acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

"Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter, which has been contradicted. The committee *distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath is morally if not legally, perjury.*

"It is the clear duty of congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames."

About the same time the N. Y. Tribune (Republican) said:

"James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received $329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

"Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

"Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. *If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were bribed should go with him.*"

Secretary Sherman's Logic.

Secretary Sherman who has been scheming to annul by numerous methods the law partially demonetizing silver, ever since its enactment, says that he has piled up silver dollars in the treasury because the people don't want them. He has a right and it is his duty, under the law to pay them out for interest as well as principal to the United States bondholders. It was so nominated in the contract. Why does he not do it? According to his last statement while he has $44,000,000 silver dollars, he has over 50,000,000 of paper piled up, and $126,000,000 in gold. According to this statement, nobody wants gold either. The Secretary's attempts to keep silver from circulation deserves to be indignantly rebuked and we venture to assert that he will be warmed up by Congress when it meets in December.

Winston County.

Maj. J. P. Allen, who has taken the place of Judge William Price as Chairman of the County Executive Committee, has delivered an urgent address to the Democracy, closing as follows:

The success of our party depends greatly upon the zeal and activity of its members; therefore, the time has come when all who are friendly to an honest and economical administration of government, should labor assiduously for the redemption of the country from Radical misrule and corruption, and for the triumphant election of Hancock and English. Let us organize at once.

JAS. P. ALLEN, Ch'n.
JNO. Q. MILLER, Sec'y.

THE Philadelphia Ledger (Independent) says that it is sad to note that some of the newspapers that find nothing funny about the intimidation of Republican voters in Southern States are very much amused over assaults upon the Democratic negro who undertook to make a political speech in Delaware. It all depends upon the ox that the bulldozers gored.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says that there would not be much complaint about the surplus silver in the treasury, if the law was enforced by "willing servants"—that is, if the Secretary of the Treasury would use it in paying the public creditors.

IN the excitement over the Presidential count in December, 1876, General Sherman wrote to General Hancock, asking his views about the presidential complication, and General Hancock replied with the letter which will be found on our first page. It is a masterly production, suited to the occasion, full of wholesome sentiments, and written with the frankness which it became one soldier to observe towards another. General Hancock's letter showed that he had a full knowledge of the subject and the situation. He abhorred the idea of a resort to arms for the settlement of the issue, declared that "the army should have nothing to do with the election or inauguration of presidents." He believed that the machinery for the settling the disputed Presidency then presented, had been carefully prepared by the founder of the government, and that all that remained to do was to execute the law. He believed that should the two houses of Congress fail to agree as to who had been elected President, the immediate representatives of the people—the house of representatives—should proceed to select a chief magistrate. "The Senate," he said, "elects vice-presidents, not presidents."

On the general subject of the use of troops in civil affairs, the letter contains this striking declaration:

I have not thought it lawful or wise to use Federal troops in such matters as have transpired east of the Mississippi within the last few months, save so far as they may be brought into action under the article of the Constitution which contemplates meeting armed resistance, or invasion of a State more powerful than the State authorities can subdue by the ordinary processes, and then only when requested by the Legislature, or, if it could not be convened in season, by the Governor, and when the President of the United States intervened in that manner, it is a state of war, not peace.

The letter justifies the lofty praise bestowed by Judge Black upon General Hancock, that "Washington in Hancock's place would have acted as Hancock did."

The eminent statesman, Senator Bayard, in a recent interview, pays the following remarkable tribute to the letter of Gen. Hancock:

"Having given the constitutional questions connected with the election of President and Vice-President and the control of the two houses of Congress over the election much thought and study, I must freely confess that General Hancock has emphasized in his letter the true meaning of the Constitution in such a way and with such force as to give me new and stronger light upon the subject. He presents with great clearness the idea of the separate deposits of power in the House of Representatives and in the Senate in the case of the inability of the two houses in joint session to unite in a declaration that a majority of the electoral votes have been delivered for any candidate.

The Senator adds:

The golden sentences in the letter, in my judgment, are these: 'The army should have nothing to do with the election or inauguration of a President.' 'The people elect the President,' 'The Congress declares in a joint session who he is.' 'Our system does not provide that one President should inaugurate another; there might be danger in that, and it was *studiously left out of the charter.*' Here is the keynote of the difference between Hancock and Grantism.

Garfield in Favor of the Tax on Salt and Paper.

Gen. Garfield made a record during the last session of Congress upon two questions that ought to condemn him in public estimation, even if he had no other political crimes to answer for The Congressional Record shows that he put himself on the journals in favor of continuing the infamous tax on paper and the no less iniquitous tax on salt, one a tax on education, and the other a tax upon the most essential article of life. Here is the proof so plain that he who runs may read:

DUTIES ON SALT, PRINTING TYPE AND PAPER, ETC.

Congressional Record, April 6.]

MR. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois. I move to suspend the rules so that the Committee on Ways and Means be discharged from the further consideration of House bill No. 5265, and that the same be now passed.

The bill was read as follows:

"A bill (H. R. No. 5265) to revise and amend sections 2503, 2504, and 2505 of title 33 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That sections 2503, 2504, and 2505 of title 33 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be revised and amended so that the duty on salt, printing-type, printing-paper and the chemicals and materials used in the manufacture of printing paper, be repealed, and that said articles be placed on the free list."

A vote being demanded on seconding the motion to suspend the rules, Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, and Mr. Cooper were appointed tellers.

The House divided; and the tellers reported—ayes, 82; noes, 51.

So the motion to suspend the rules was seconded.

MR. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois. I call for the yeas and nays on agreeing to the motion to suspend the rules.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas, 112; nays 80, not voting, 100. So (two-thirds not voting in favor thereof) the motion to suspend the rules was not agreed to.

Turn to the Record of the 6th of April, on which the foregoing proceedings were had, and it will be seen that James A. Garfield voted against the motion to suspend the rules. In other words, voted to continue the tax.

THE New York Herald, which is outspoken, and strictly independent in its course towards parties, and its expressions about men, has this comment upon the letter of Gen. Hancock to Gen. Sherman:

It is a letter which displays something more than common sense. It testifies to the possession of qualifications of statesmanship much more satisfactorily than the letter of acceptance of the Cincinnati nomination. There is a ring in some of its passages which sounds like an echo of the spirit of the constitutional era of the republic, the era of Washington and Jefferson. All of General Hancock's published papers so far—and this especially—show that whatever may be his deficiencies there is no tendency to demagogism in his disposition, but that he is a sincere and patriotic and straightforward man, and if this favorable impression continues unabated till November he certainly will have a good chance of success on election day.

Hon. A. H. Longino.

We note that the talented and youthful Senator from the Third District of Mississippi, who is completing his law course at the Virginia University, was called upon to address a Hancock ratification meeting at Charlottsville. A paper of that city makes the following reference to his speech:

Mr. Longino, of Mississippi, another member of Dr. Minor's class, made a spirited speech. He said he belonged to the young Democracy of that State, sometimes slanderously termed "bulldozers" by the Republicans. The young Democrats of Mississippi were a power in that State, and would do effective work in the campaign. He predicted a rousing majority for Hancock and English, and urged the Democracy of Virginia to stand together as true and loyal Democrats should in the coming contest.

"MURDER WILL OUT." Another example of its truth is in the arrest of members of the Bender family in Kansas for a series of horrible murders, in the West five or six years ago. Some of the details of the arrest and crimes, are published on our first page.

P. S.—A mistake. They are bogus Benders.

Moving of the Waters.

Seeing the utter hopelessness of the effort of the Greenback party to accomplish anything towards governmental reform in the imposition of taxes and management of the finances, and that the Democratic party is the only hope for accomplishing the desired object, Hon. Robert J. Haire, the Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Greenback party of Michigan, has abandoned it, and has declared his intention to support Gen. Hancock, as follows:

"The Democratic party by its leaders and in its platform has, since 1868, opposed all forms of monopoly, centralization and military despotism (except that it has in some instances ignored the money question), and its platform is not now what I would wish it. Yet at the present time the only opportunity I can see to check the progress of the Republican party and not indirectly assist it in its success is offered by the Democratic organization. In the nomination of Gen. Hancock I recognize the opportunity to forever heal all sectional wounds, and render permanent the fruits of peace by elevating to the presidency one of the noblest of Union soldiers, and one whose love for civil liberty, as shown in his order of November 29, 1867, and other declarations of a similar character, is a sufficient guarantee that under his administration elections will be untrammeled and our laws maintained without revolution or bloodshed."

REPUBLICANS TOO,

are falling into line. The excellent reasons given by Col. George Williamson, of Louisiana, a Minister to Central America, for abandoning the Republican party and joining the Democrats, have been published.

Gen. E. G. Marshall, a prominent Republican of Pennsylvania, has hoisted the Hancock flag. He says: I have known him for a lifetime, having been with him as a young man in the United States infantry, and from his boyhood to the present time I have never known a man more pure than General Winfield Scott Hancock.

And here are numerous others:

Peter Wilson, a prominent Republican lawyer, heads the call for a Hancock Club at Streator, Illinois.

Horatio King, ex-Postmaster-General, supported Hayes in 1878 and will take the stump for Hancock in 1880.

George R. Wending, of St. Louis, once a leading Congressman, has declared against Garfield, and will take the stump for Hancock and English. He will be remembered as the gentleman who replied to Bob Ingersoll's lecture.

S. W. Moulton, a former Republican member of Congress from Illinois, and Judge Moeser, Republican County Judge, astonished the Republicans of Shelbyville, Ill., last week, by openly declaring for Hancock and English.

Lewis Loveless, a prominent Republican of Pike County, Indiana, and formerly a candidate of his party for Congress, has renounced his connection with the Republican organization, and is out for Hancock and English.

Edward Butler, ex-stalwart editor of the New Haven (Conn.) *Palladium* has declared for Hancock.

Mr. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, is another Grant man who has all the symptoms of being for Hancock.

Hinton Rowan Helper, author of the "Impending Crisis," has written a letter in which he announces himself in favor of Hancock and English,

We have heard of a very prominent Republican of the "home" sort, in Mississippi who intends to vote for Gen. Hancock, whose name we will withhold for the present.

And the cry is, still they come!

WEAVER ANSWERED.

Gen. Weaver's Alleged Statement and Gen. West's Denial.

WHEELING, W. VA., Aug. 1.—Gen. James B. Weaver, Greenback candidate for President, spoke in this city Saturday to a large audience. The General has just come from an electioneering tour in Alabama, and, in an interview with an Intelligencer reporter to-day, he said of the stories of bulldozing and frauds in elections in the South that the half has not been told. He says that Gen. West, of Mississippi, told him at Selma that if Gen. Hancock were elected, such an impetus would be given to the spirit of hatred and intolerance of the Republicans in the South that he (West) did not believe he could live in Mississippi a day.

Gen. Weaver is hopeful of carrying Alabama at the election to-morrow for the Greenback ticket. He claims that the Republicans are joining the Greenback party in large numbers in the hope that they will thus be freed from the ostracism under which they live.

The statement as to General West, is answered by him, as follows:

EDITORS APPEAL:—Referring to the alleged interview a newspaper reporter had with Gen. Weaver, at Wheeling, West Virginia, in which I am quoted as saying that "should General Hancock be elected President, I could not live in Mississippi a day," I have only to say that the statement, so far as it applies to me, is erroneous, and is either the result of some misapprehension on the part of General Weaver, or of the reporter who gives Gen. Weaver as his author. I never entertained the opinion that I was in any personal danger from a public expression of my political views. The statement implies that I am a Republican, with which party I never was in any way connected, nor am I now, nor have I any sympathy with its principles, purposes or policy. Please do me the favor to publish this in your daily. Respectfully, A. M. WEST.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., Aug. 5, 1886.

Weaver's statement as to the prospect of the Greenbackers carrying Alabama, has since been answered by the people of that State, who have given the Democratic party seventy thousand majority.

Garfield Arraigned by Republicans for his Opposition to the Silver Bill.

One of the acts which placed the Republican candidate for the Presidency on the side of rings and monopolies—of the privileged classes against the people—was his connivance at the demonetization of silver and his opposition in the interest of the bond-holders and the gold ring, to the measure restoring it to its money functions. The following resolution denouncing his conduct on this question, was adopted by a meeting of disaffected Republicans in his own district:

Eleventh—That the law demonetizing silver was enacted in the interests of gold rings, bond-holders and capitalists, and against the interest of the tax-payers, and without their advice or knowledge. That this act by a single blow, has crippled our power to resume specie payments or pay our national debt in coin. That no sufficient reason has yet been given for this legislation, so dishonest and palpable in its discrimination in favor of the small creditor class and capitalists, and against the great debtor class and the industrial interests of the country. That James A. Garfield, during the last session of Congress, was the conspicuous defender of this crafty attempt to sacrifice the interests of the people to bondholders and foreign capitalists. That when it was proposed to restore the old silver dollar to the place it had held during our history as a nation as a legal tender for all debts, public and private, he denounced the attempt as "a swindle on so grand a scale as to make the achievement illustrious" and as a "scheme of vast rascality and colossal swindling."

Noxubee County.

Mr. Robert C. Patty has furnished the Macon Beacon, a recapitulation of the Census for Noxubee, showing the grand total population to be 27,727, an increase of 8,827 in the last decade. A corresponding increase in the State would give us a population of about 1,200,000.

The Alabama Election.

It is briefly told. The Democratic majority over the Republican-Greenback-Independent Combination is about seventy thousand. This is the first gun of the campaign.

Mississippi Commissioners to the World's Fair.

The President has appointed as Commissioners from the State of Mississippi, to the forthcoming World's Fair in New York, A. B. Hart and E. Richardson, with Walter B. Baker as alternate.

"THE bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen!"—HANCOCK.

WEAVER'S DENIAL OF EDWARDY'S STATEMENT.

THE STATEMENT OF EDWARDY, WHOM HE DECLARES TO BE TOTALLY UNRELIABLE AND TO BE A POLITICAL MENDICANT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Touching the charges made by W. M. Edwardy, of Alabama, which set forth an alliance between the Republicans and General Weaver, the Greenback candidate for the Presidency, General Weaver writes as follows:

WHEELING, W. VA., July 31, 1880.

Colonel Crandall, Secretary National Executive Committee:

SIR:—You are authorized by me to pronounce the statement contained in to-day's Cincinnati Enquirer, purporting to come from one W. M. Edwardy, as wilfully and unscrupulously false. I first met Mr. Edwardy at Birmingham, Alabama, where he had come to attend my meeting. He professed to be a Greenbacker, but said he was compelled to keep the Democratic ticket at the head of his columns from fear of social ostracism, and under threats from the business men of Montgomery that if he did not do so they would withdraw their support. He wanted aid, he said, for his paper. He thought five hundred dollars would enable him to weather it through. I told him I could not give him an answer until I consulted with Col. Lowe and the State Greenback Committee, and would see him at Montgomery. When I reached that place I told him that I had no information—had heard nothing from the Committee, and could do nothing for him. I was informed immediately upon my arrival in Montgomery not to rely on Mr. Edwardy in the least—that he was a small man and wholly unreliable. That I ever told him that the electoral ticket was to be divided between the Republicans and Greenbackers is wholly and wilfully false, as are also the statements that the Republican and Greenback Executive Committees are in consultation, are to have a meeting in Chicago, and are contributing to the expenses of my campaign. He wrote the dispatch he speaks of himself, read it over to me, and then sent it to the New York Times and the Chicago Times, one a Republican, and the other a Democratic paper. Mr. Edwardy's flimsy falsehoods contain six items that are corruptly false.

Very respectfully, J. B. WEAVER.

That may be all as you have stated it, Mr. Weaver, but here is something showing the affiliation between the Greenbackers and Radicals in Alabama, which you will not deny:

REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., June 13, 1880.—DEAR SIR:—The Republican State Convention which convened at Selma on the 26th of last May did not nominate candidates for the several State offices to be voted for in the coming August election, but in lieu thereof instructed the State Committee to adopt such action in reference to this election as they might conclude to be most advisable.

On the 24th of last month, a conference of representatives from the Independent party, and from the Greenback labor party, occurred in Montgomery, and resulted in the nomination of a State ticket, and the announcement of certain political principles as approved by the conference.

Our Committe recommend that the Republicans throughout the State shall give to these candidates of the people of Alabama, as represented by the conference, an earnest and hearty support.

* * *

GEORGE TURNER,
Ch'n State Rep. Ex. Com.
GEO. H. PATRICK, Sec'y.

The Money Question.

Our old friend, Col. H. K. Martin, publishes the following letter defining his position on the money question. He will not have to go outside the Democratic party to find support. Let the public debt be paid as expeditiously as possible, so that it may not be a permanent burden upon the labor and property of the country; and let it be paid according to "the contract," whatever that, in justice and equity, may be:

1st. I am in favor of an unlimited coinage of silver. 2d. I am in favor of gold, silver, and legal tender greenback as a circulating currency, with the exclusive right in a general government to issue money with power to control the quantity and quality to be issued, that every dollar issued by the government shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private. 3d. I am in favor of paying the government bonds as they fall due, according to contract, but utterly opposed to refunding the bonds or the issuing of a single non-taxable bond under any circumstances. 4th. I am opposed to all banking monopolies or national banks. 5th. I am in favor of equal taxation and an honest administration of the government. And any action which I take in the present or any future canvass will be in support of men who unmistakably advocate these principles, regarding them as I do, of too vital importance to us as a people, to be ignored.

Respectfully, HON. K. MARTIN.

THE total of the public debt on the 1st of August, 1880, was $2,119,596,046. The cash in the Treasury at the same date amounted to $198,890,405. A considerable portion of this consists of silver dollars, but the Secretary of the Treasury had rather die than to use them in paying the interest on the public debt. He says they are not good enough.

W. H. KERNAN is writing fire-brand letters from the South to the Chicago Tribune, in which he presumes to represent himself as a Southern man, speaking for the South. An indignation meeting of the Democracy of Chickasaw, Col. McIntosh presiding, has been held at Okolona, denouncing Kernan as an impostor, who came from Ohio in 1876, "as a Radical emissary." He is now furnishing fuel for Northern Radical consumption.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat calls attention to the fact that in General Hancock's letter of acceptance "there is not a word on the currency question; not a word on the tariff question; not a word on the Chinese question—not a word, in fact, on any of the many practical questions of the day." But its all in the platform, and General Hancock endorses that.

Democratic Victory in Tennessee.

The county and city election at Memphis, last week, resulted in a sweeping victory for the Democratic ticket. There were three tickets in the field: Democratic, Republican, and National Greenback. The ever reliable Appeal sends greeting with a clear ringing note of victory.

THE war between the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans and the St. Louis and Nashville Railroads, on passenger traffic from New Orleans to the North continues to rage; and it has extended to freights. They are both rich and game, and there is no telling how long it will last.

THE National Board of Health published, on the 5th, that there were probably 200 cases of yellow fever in Havana at that date. For the week ending July 24, there were 59 deaths from yellow fever. For the week ending July 31, there were 51 deaths from yellow fever.

THE Board of Supervisors of Yalobusha county has ordered a special voting for Sheriff, on Tuesday, August 24th. Mr. R. V. Peason, Greenbacker, is a candidate. The Democrats had not united on a candidate at last accounts.

THE Vicksburg Herald, in evidence of the enterprising spirit of that wide-awake city, says that all the chief business houses, depots, wharfboat, elevator, mills, court house, etc., will soon enjoy telephone communication.

MAYOR GRAHAM, of Bolton, has appointed a Board of Health for that city, with Dr. J. Alexander, President, and T. C. Pepper, Secretary.

A Good Move.

The Medical Herald for August, contains a circular letter, addressed by Secretary Evarts to all powers owning ports likely to be infected with yellow fever, cholera, or other contagious diseases, and asking for an international sanitary conference, with the view of establishing an international system of notification as to the actual sanitary condition of such ports or places. The powers are requested to send authorized representatives to a conference in Washington city on the first of January, 1881.

Not a "Democrat."

WESTVILLE, MISS., Aug. 7, 1880.

EDS. CLARION:—Would you call a man a Democrat who positively refuses to join a Democratic club, and swears that he will *not* support Hancock for the Presidency? Please answer through THE CLARION and and oblige, Yours Truly,

"JOSH."

It would be a misnomer to call him "a Democrat."

A BAND of Republican bulldozers fell upon and dispersed a camp meeting of peaceful colored people at Danville, Ohio, and several of the colored people were killed. It is said that the Republicans did it, because they have lately discovered that, having lost control of the negro vote, that vote is turned against them to the advantage of the Democratic party.

THERE is but little life in the Departments at Washington here, save in that of the Census Bureau. Gen. Walker has about five hundred clerks compiling and arranging the census tables. The enumerators will get their compensation soon.

OUR Vicksburg cotemporaries have stated that the Cooper's Well property has been purchased or leased by citizens of that city, who will improve them for the reception of visitors next season.

Clarke County Ratification Meeting.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democracy of Clarke county assembled in mass convention, at Quitman, on Monday, August 2d, 1880. The meeting was called to order by Capt. Chas. A. Lyerly, Chairman of the Executive Committee. On motion, Judge S. Evans was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Chas. A. Stovall and Frank C. McGee were chosen Secretaries. The Chairman announced the order of business agreed on by the Executive Committee, which was, first, addresses from Messrs. Singleton, Barksdale, and Hon. John Ingersoll, and after wards the selection of delegates to the Congressional Convention, and the transaction of any other business which might come before the meeting.

Hon. O. R. Singleton, Hon. E. Barksdale and Capt. Thomas H. Woods then delivered addresses replete with political wisdom and encouragement to the Democracy. The speakers received the closest attention from the large assemblage.

Mr. J. W. Brown, member of the Executive Committee from district number one, having moved from the county, tendered his resignation as a member of the Committee. On motion of A. Arington, Jr., the resignation was accepted, and a committee of three, from said district, was appointed to recommend his successor. Committee: A. Arington, Jr., W. D. Northrup, and O. B. Collins. Said committee recommended Col. O. B. Collins, who was then appointed by the Chairman.

On motion of Capt. Lyerly, the Chairman appointed two delegates from each district to represent Clarke county in the Congressional Convention to assemble at Forest on Wednesday, August 11th, 1880, as follows: District No. 1, S. H. Terral, O. B. Collins; District No. 2, C. C. Ferrill, J. L. Bufkin; District No. 3, Charles A. Lyerly, Robert George; District No. 4, Dr. W. C. McDonald, Charles Still: District No. 5, A. D. Gordon, W. L. Falconer.

The following resolution, offered by A. Arington, Jr., was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Clarke county, have high appreciation of the labors of our worthy representative in Congress, Col. O. R. Singleton, and hereby pledge him our undivided support for re-election to Congress.

On motion of Charles A. Lyerly, Charles A. Stovall and Frank C. McGee were elected members of the Congressional Executive Committee of the Fourth District, to fill the vacancy which will occur upon the assembling of the Congressional Convention at Forest on the 11th instant.

It was moved and carried that the thanks of the Democracy of Clarke county be tendered to Messrs. Barksdale, Singleton, and Woods for the able addresses delivered to-day.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

S. EVANS, Chairman.
C. A. STOVALL, F. C. MCGEE, } Secretaries.

The Grand Rally at Kosciusko.

ATTALA COUNTY, Aug. 4, 1880.

EDITORS CLARION—Saturday, July 31, was the day appointed by the Executive Committee of this (Attala county) for a grand rally of the Democracy to ratify the nomination of Hancock and English by the National Democratic Convention.

There was indeed a GRAND rally!! Never before was there such a political gathering in Kosciusko. And only think of it!—more than a thousand people attending a political meeting, and not a man the least intoxicated. This too, when every saloon was thrown wide open.

At about 11 o'clock HON. THOS. A. MCWILLIE was introduced to the vast audience. Of course as the name "McWillie" was pronounced all eyes were firmly fixed on a handsome young man, who soon satisfied his hearers that he was not deficient in that warm Southern zeal which is so characteristic of a young man of the South when he undertakes to do what he believes to be his duty. His speech was pointed, eloquent, logical and effective. MR. MCWILLIE was followed by HON. H. D. MONEY. It was our first privilege of hearing him speak. We have been usually disappointed when we hear for the first time a distinguished citizen speak. He generally falls *below* our expectation. But Mr. Money far transcended his reputation. We were carried away by the man's power.

Why sir, I do not now believe Mississippi has his superior in either house of Congress. I know this is saying a great deal for Hon. H. D. Money. But the day is not far distant when every "man, woman and child" in the State will admit it. His familiarity with every principle embodying our peculiar form of Government—his perfect acquaintance with all National affairs—and the ease with which he so readily handles these subjects—indicate, as well as his features betray, that he is a close student—a self and well made man. His close attention as a member of Congress to the wants of his constituency, his speeches before the masses, which are so full of reason, and so free from the fault—demagoguism—so often found in political speeches, call loudly for his re-election. We would like to furnish a synopsis of both speeches on this occasion, but for two reasons decline. We would do the speakers injustice, and we are sure THE