THE CLARION.

By POWER & BARKSDALE.

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.

Thursday, - - - October 13, 1881

DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ROBERT LOWRY,
OF RANKIN.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
G. D. SHANDS,
OF TATE.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
HENRY C. MYERS,
OF MARSHALL.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
W. L. HEMINGWAY,
OF CARROLL.

FOR AUDITOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:
SYLVESTER GWIN,
OF LAWRENCE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
T. C. CATCHINGS,
OF WARREN.

FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION:
JAMES A. SMITH,
OF JASPER.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FOR STATE AT LARGE.—Frank Johnston, of Hinds, Chairman; Robt. C. Patty, of Noxubee; L. C. Balch, of Panola; C. P. Neilson, of Wilkinson and W. Shields, of Washington.
FIRST DISTRICT—Jno. A. Blair, of Lee; Willis B Harris, of Lowndes.
SECOND DISTRICT—H. P. Branham, of Lafayette; Spencer Bailey, of Tallahatchie
THIRD DISTRICT—S. H. FitzGerald, of Grenada; F. A. Fox, of Sumner.
FOURTH DISTRICT—P. J. McCormick, of Yazoo; E. H. Deal, of Lauderdale.
FIFTH DISTRICT—Robt. H. Thompson, of Lincoln; Oliver Cotton, of Hinds.
SIXTH DISTRICT—Murray F. Smith, of Warren; Lanch McLaurin, of Claiborne.

FOR FIFTY CENTS

THE WEEKLY CLARION will be mailed to any address until the 1st day of January next. To clubs of twelve or more, at forty cents each.

THE Atlanta Cotton Exposition is in full blast.

THE Mississippi River Improvement Convention, will be held in St. Louis, October 26th.

THE returns from Ohio, indicate the election of Foster, (Republican) Governor, by a majority of 15,000.

DEMOCRATS and Conservatives of Hinds, meet in your primaries and send up good delegations to the Raymond Convention.

WE have no time to waste in answering the questions of the Mississippi Republican about the Brandon Savings Bank, for the sufficient reason that the canvass for Governor has nothing whatever to do with that institution. It cuts no figure in the election. Knowing this, and knowing that the purpose of the adroit editor of the Republican is to divert attention from the real issue of the canvass, viz: the restoration of Radical rule in the State, we must beg to be excused from entering upon the irrelevant matter which he introduces.

THE duties of Commissioners of Election are very delicate and responsible. All this clamor about the action of the State Board will be effectually silenced if inspectors of election will adhere rigidly to the law and select from the two parties men known for their integrity and competency. We would call the especial attention of inspectors to section 126 defining their duties. It says that "the polls shall be opened at 9 o'clock in the morning and be kept open until 6 o'clock in the evening; and when the election shall be closed the inspectors shall publicly open the box, and number (count) the ballots."

THE friends of Mr. James Shelton have reason to be gratified, and he to be complimented, by his splendid run for a Legislative nomination before the County Convention. It was a tribute to this talented young native of the county, of which he may well feel proud. On the first ballot he received enough votes to nominate him if it had remained as cast. But the delegates from one of the precincts, seeing that his nomination would defeat the excellent gentleman residing in that precinct for whom they were instructed to vote, withdrew their ballots from him on that account, and cast them for another candidate. The nomination of two colored men (both school teachers) by arrangement as a preliminary proceeding, left but two places on the legislative ticket. One of these was accorded to Edwards in the person of Mr. Greaves, a gentleman of merited popularity and a member of the bar; and the remaining place was claimed by the farmers, who will have a first-rate representative on the ticket in the person of Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of Liberty Grove.

The Raymond Convention.

The ticket selected by the Raymond Convention, and the programme mapped out, we believe to be the forerunner of victory. Mr. J. B. Greaves was raised in the county, and all his interests and hopes cluster around her people. Mr. Thomas Atkinson is a worthy representative of the farmer class. He has served as Master of the County Grange, and was an efficient member of the Board of Supervisors. He is esteemed by every one who knows him, and will get a solid vote in the precinct where he resides. Messrs. Shorter and Granberry (the colored candidates), are school teachers, and in their selection reference was had to qualification, as well as to race. Everybody knows and loves Col. Sam'l B. Thomas, the nominee for Sheriff. His name inspires enthusiasm in every circle. Mr. Dan'l X. Brown for County Treasurer, is a good man, representing the Gibraltar district on the ticket. Mr. E. E. Perkins, (colored), for Assessor, was endorsed on the score of qualification and merit by citizens whose testimony could not be doubted. Mr. W. T. Collins for Surveyor, is competent and worthy. Good selections were made for Supervisors; and we of this District, are delighted at the prospect of retaining Mr. McRae, the present incumbent, in the office.

To the Voters of Color.

The voters of color in the county of Hinds will have no reason now for refusing to vote the ticket of the Democratic-Conservative party, on the ground that they have been ostracised on account of their race.

The Executive Committee of the county, by the approbation of its white constituency invited the colored people to meet them in conference in the County Convention, with a pledge that they should be fully recognized in the nomination of a county ticket. The invitation was accepted, we are glad to say by a number of intelligent colored citizens. These latter made known their wishes to the Convention. They asked for two candidates for the Legislature, the Assessor, and representation on the Board of Supervisors. Their request was complied with. The men they named were selected, and no questions as to political antecedents, or present status, were asked. The aspirations of white democrats were readily sacrificed on the altar of harmony, and preference was given to colored men. On this basis, in a desire to promote the public welfare and perpetuate peace and good-will between the two races, the white Democrats of Hinds have acted. We repeat that there can be no reason why the colored people of Hinds should array themselves against the Democratic party. In all things, the Democratic party since it came into power, has dealt fairly with the colored race. It has legislated without one particle of discrimination. It has given them just laws and low taxes and increased their educational facilities. Now, it has given them in the make up of the County ticket, all they have asked.

THE CLARION is no new convert to the doctrine of conciliation and peace between the races. It is no new convert to the policy of recognizing the equal rights of the colored man. Way back when passion ruled the hour, it stemmed the tide, and urged the white people of Mississippi to avoid the fatal rock, upon which they were well nigh shipwrecked, of an impotent opposition to the reconstruction measures. It advised them to accept the constitutional amendments; to recognize negro suffrage as an inevitable consequence of the war, and to take control of the colored voters, put them in the path they should go, and avert the consequences of carpet-bag supremacy which we knew to be inevitable if the white people of the State should refuse to guide them. We were assailed for our course, and charged with abandoning our white people when we meant to save them from an impending calamity. It is the ultimate result that tests the merit of what is precedent; and we are vindicated. Here is the language which we held as early as February, 1867, after the Southern Legislatures, Mississippi's among the rest, had furnished a pretext for harsher terms by refusing to accept the 14th amendment to the Constitution:

Negro Suffrage.

THE CLARION, February, 1867.]

It is a golden maxim that "he who ruleth his own spirit is better than he who taketh a city." A writer says, that "beyond this self-conquest, the highest courage cannot contend; nor does philosophy teach anything more sublime." The brave and high-spirited people of the South have had ample opportunity for the display of this heroism during the eventful years of the recent past.

The recent legislation of Congress establishing negro suffrage in the States, devolves upon them the necessity of a further display of this virtue. Our faith is strong that in this trial their conduct will bear evidence of the same practical wisdom that has characterized their course since the overthrow of the Confederacy.

While the people of the south are not responsible for the introduction of this new element into the machinery of government, they are nevertheless to be affected by it; and every consideration of humanity and patriotism dictate they should use every proper effort to control it for good.

To cherish towards the innocent negro a spirit of resentment would be ungenerous and unmanly. Rather should we feel pity for him that he had been called to the performance of duties to which his capacity is so unequal. However much they who are conspiring against our peace and happiness, may have striven to use him as a convenient instrument for the accomplishment of their ends, there is everything in the relation which formerly subsisted between us as master and slave, and the reciprocal obligations it involved, to forbid that the former should take counsel of so ignoble a feeling. We are not to forget their fidelity as a class throughout the long and trying scenes of the war. On one hand the most tempting inducements to the enjoyment of unrestricted freedom teeming with the joys of life, without money and without price, were held out to them; on the other, were the ties of friendship which were the growth of long association in the patriarchial relation of master and slave. To these ties, as a class, they faithful to the last. And let it be said to their credit that though the relation itself has been rudely broken up, this principle rooted in their very nature, still invincible, asserts its supremacy, and carries the wanderer back from the scenes of the fleeting joys which have turned to ashes on his lips, to the old homestead in seach of those who had made it dear to them in brighter and happier days. Alas, they have not found the graneries and store-houses filled with good cheer that once gladdened their hearts, but they have found that which misfotune could not take away—the warm greeting of kind and sympathetic hearts.

Let us accept negro suffrage as an inevitable fact, not to be resented with impotent malice, nor to be treated with stolid indifference. If the new suffragan is unqualified for the important duties committed to him, it is the part of wisdom that they whose interests are involved with his own, *should strive to enlighten his understanding.* We cannot be guiltess of any evil consequences which may flow from this act of a remorseless and cruel party if to avert them we fail to exhaust every effort we are capable of making.

GUITEAU has been indicted and will be put on trial soon.

A Strong Government.

We had something to say in our last number about the paramount importance of the State governments to the people for the reason that they protect them in their lives, liberty and property, and regulate and control their domestic concerns. The federal government should be protected "in its constitutional vigor," as Mr. Jefferson expressed it, "as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad," but there are certain classes in this country, and unfortunately they are growing more numerous every day, who are in favor of what they call a strong government. The events of the past twenty years have tended toward the aggregation of immense masses of wealth in few hands. Fortunes upon stupendous scales have been built up by government subsides. The plutocracy thus created want a strong government to protect them in the immense wealth they have, and in part to help them to the acquisition of more, by means of rings, and monopolies. But if the plutocrats of this country really desire special class protection by a government administered in their interest at the expense of labor, they are more blind and foolish than should be expected. For them history has taught its lessons in vian. A republic is the strongest government, and in this age of the world the weakest is the military, centralized autocracy. It is absolutely necessary for a military depotism to secure itself by the alliance of the physical strength of the country. Emperors rely on the lowest grades of society for their physical strength, and when they lose this hold their empires dissolve like smoke. Look at France. Napoleon I captured the affections of a young republic, and converted it into "a strong government." It fell with a crash that ruined France for a generation. Capital, aristocracy, society and all went to smash. Napoleon III erected an empire on the ruins of a young republic. It was miserably corrupt. It enriched the popinjays and swindlers about the court, but the empire was strong in nothing but fashio plates. It crumbled to pieces at the first touch of adversity, leaving France in the abyss. The young republic had to put down the MacMahon party, which was analogous to the monopoly party here. Having done so the country entered upon a career of unexampled prosperity. The Commune and Socialism which were always a terror under the empire, have ceased to be so under the republic. The poorest peasants are bondholders of the State, and the French bonds are to-day worth 114 on the hundred. This shows that capital is safer and stronger there than ever before. There is no place in which the physical power of a country can be safely left except with the majority of the voters; so long as the government rests upon the consent of the majority it is safe and strong, but when it is in a minority and seeks to make itself strong with the military power, danger begins and the end sooner comes or later in an explosion, a revolution in which government, commerce, and all go to smash. Let the monopolist and subsidy-mongers take warning.

ADMIT that the government under the management of the Republican party in the interest of the privileged orders by dishonoring and demonetizing silver has reduced it below the value of the gold dollar, still is it not the right, and to the benefit, of the people to pay the public creditor, as private creditors are paid, in silver? Is it not so "nominated in the bond?" The law of 1869, (which, by the way, repudiated the original contract between the government and the bondholders making the bonds payable in greenbacks) pledged the government to pay the bonds "in coin" of the then "standard value." All the bonds subsequently issued are subject to the same conditions. And by a vote of 41 to 22, nearly every Democrat and some of the Republicans voting in the affirmative, the United States Senate in February, 1878, passed the following resolution:

That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited are payable principal and interest at the option of the government of the United States *in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States containing 412½ grains each of standard silver.*

This is the dollar for the coinage of which the silver bill provides, and why deprive the tax-payers the right guaranteed by the contract to pay in the "coin" which will make the burden lightest?

TO THE people who are liable to be gulled by the assertion that the present silver dollar is not an honest dollar because it will not pass for a dollar in some of the foreign countries that have demonetized and dishonored it, we will cite the fact that our United States standard dollar of 412½ grains valued at the rate at which silver circulates in France concurrently with gold to the extent of nearly $600,000,000, would be worth 103 cents. Every intelligent man, however, knows that each government coins its own money and fixes the value thereof, just as ours has done since the foundation of the government. The silver dollar for the coinage of which the silver bill provides, was an honest dollar when the framers of the government coined it; and the bondholders who bribed its demonetization through Congress in order to collect the bonds, principal and interest in gold, believed it to be an honest dollar or they would not have contracted to receive it in payment for their dues.

THE New York Sun says that "the chief and most conspicuous feature of the proceedings of the New York Republican Convention was the sincere and unchangeable determination evinced by the great majority of the delegates to set the heel of the party firmly and immovably upon every attempt to make Gen. U. S. Grant President of the United States for a third term." The motive, therefore, to pension him on a life salary in order to get rid of him as a third term candidate for the Presidency, no longer exists.

THE Chickasaw soreheads have nominated the following ticket; For State Senator, Monroe and Chickasaw counties, Gen. J. T. Griffin; W. D. Couch and A. A. Shattuck, for the House.

Republican Rule in the South—Why the Southern States, Mississippi Among the Rest, are Solid Against the Restoration of Republican Rule.

The infamous Republican governments of the South were responsible, not only for the millions of dollars of debt imposed upon an impoverished people, but for the utter stagnation of the business interests of the States they controlled and the prostration of all the rich material resources of an immense section of the Union, until they were superceded by the Democratic party. Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Arkansas, and Virginia, all suffering from the invasions of these pests.

The following table shows the debts of the named Southern States in 1861, and ten years later in 1871, after they had been placed under the Radical harrow of reconstruction and carpet-bag rule. As these States were compelled to repudiate such indebtedness as they had incurred for the purposes of war, the increase was exclusively due to their Radical rulers who were not satisfied with stealing all that had been left to the people after four years of war, but undertook to appropriate in advance the earnings of the South for the next generation:

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES.

State.	Old.	New.	Increase.
Alabama	$7,945,000	$ 2,764,917	$44,816,917
Arkansas	2,984,179	19,398,000	17,313,821
Florida	379,617	15,797,587	25,326,970
Georgia	2,670,750	42,564,500	30,887,50
Louisiana	11,000,000	40,021,734	29,021,734
Mississippi	None.	1,697,431	1,697,431
N. Carolina	12,689,245	34,887,464	22,198,219
S. Carolina	4,407,958	22,480,516	18,072,558
Texas	2,000,000	14,950,000	21,950,000
Virginia	32,248,141	47,090,866	13,842,725
Totals	$76,415,890	$291,625,016	$215,210,125

The subjoined extract is taken from a speech of Hon. Carl Schurz in St. Louis, June 17, 1872:

"A system of robbery and ruinous government ensued which has hardly a parallel in history. Most of those (Southern) States were, with incredible rapidity, burdened with enormous debts, without any equivalent. Scores of millions disappeared, as if by magic, in the capacious darkness of private pockets. Impoverished as those States were by war, they were now stripped naked. Production diminished, and, incredible as it may seem, while the rest of the country was progressing prosperously, the value of real property in many of those States appeared in the census of 1870, after five years of peace, far below the figures in the census of 1860. Such has been the effects of so-called carpet-bag government in the South. Who was responsible for this! Those governments were and are carried on in the name and under the auspices of the Republican party."

Mississippi, under Democratic rule, has nearly paid off the debt fastened upon her people. The question of the day is, will they consent to be launched into another era of extravagance and oppressive burdens.

DURING the days of Radical ascendancy, the wishes of the Democratic party were ignored by the Radical authorities in appointing election managers; and in 1875, the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee was detected in sending out a circular to the managers of the election notifying them that the law gave them the control of the election machinery and they should use it for party purposes. Now, because the State Board of Commissioners have not in every instance appointed partisans recommended by the Fusion Committees to represent them on the Board of County Commissioners, they have raised an outcry at the mere suspicion that their ox is to be gored in retaliation for the work which their ferocious bull did when they were in power.

The Confederate Bondholders.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. —The Courier's London correspondent says: The dealing in Confederate bonds was caused by a committee asking the holders to register the bonds, which step is supposed to be preliminary to some appeal to the Legislatures in the South.

(These people are badly informed if they do not know that the Southern States are absolutely prohibited by the 14th amendment of the Constitution of the United States from paying the Confederate bonds, and that the said amendment declares them "illegal and void.")

MR. JOE BLANCKENSHIP, candidate for the Legislature in Jasper, has published a card, noticing some petty complaints that have been urged against him and saying that he will resign his position if the Democrats of the county will signify a wish that he should do so. The Democrats of Jasper do not desire his declension. He is a good man and a strong man; the right man for the place; and the people will expect him to hold the fort. It is no time for swapping horses.

FROM the candidates presented for a choice the Democracy of Jackson county could not have failed to make a good selection for the Legislature. The choice has fallen upon Col. James B. McRae, who has had considerable legislative experience, and is a gentleman of education and ability. To the experience of the old regime, he adds the vigor of the modern progressive spirit, and will make a capital representative.

DELEGATES were in attendance from Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee. After a discussion of the Constitution, the Convention adjourned to meet in St. Louis on the Friday preceding the fair in October next. Hon. T. J. Hudson, of Mississippi, one of the leaders of the great movement, was elected President of the permanent organization.

THE Meridian Mercury, Messrs. A. G. Horn & Sons, editors and proprietors, is published daily. It is an able paper redolent of news, spicy, independent in all things, neutral in nothing. We receive it on the morning of its publication. The proprietors deserve liberal patronage. Meridian is a growing city, and the Mercury keeps ahead of her.

THE fact that the government was compeled to rely upon an "information" laid against the Star-route thieves, instead of a grand jury, in the District of Columbia does not speak well for that community. We are afraid it will not be a good place for trying the conspirators.

ON account of professional and private engagements, H. P. Branham, Esq., has resigned his place on the Democratic-Conservative Executive Committee. Hon. A. J. Baker has been selected in his stead.

Appointment of Commissioners of Election.

The Chairmen of the State Executive Committee of the Fusionists have published loud complaint of unfairness by the State Board of Commissioners in appointing managers of election. We have taken some pains to investigate these charges which they have made, and will make a statement based upon what we regard reliable authority which will show that these complaints are for the most part without even the shadow of justification. Among the counts in the indictment against the State Board is that it did not in several instances appoint men recommended for service on the County Boards. On enquiry, we have learned that the Board did not as a rule, follow the recommendations of either political party in making appointments. They say:

"Those approved were almost exclusively confined to the sparsely settled white counties where fair play would be naturally looked for in any event, while the rejected applications cover the sections from which the charge of rascality at election has been so frequently made."

Are the following counties, in which their recommendations were approved, "sparsely settled white counties?" Adams, Alcorn, Attala, Carroll, Chickasaw, Claiborne, Grenada, Issaquena, Kemper, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Leake, Leflore, Montgomery, Noxubee, Panola, Pike, Quitman, Rankin, Sharkey, Tate, Union, Wilkinson, Yalobusha and Yazoo?

They particularly complain that they did not get their recommendations in DeSoto, Tunica, Coahoma, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Copiah, Hinds, Madison, Holmes, Tallahatchie, Lafayette, Monroe, Oktibbeha, and Lowndes, making specialties of Madison and Hinds, claiming that these counties "present strong and startling features;" that "in both of these the parties asked for were rejected, although they were men of the highest personal character, and endorsed by them and leading Greenbackers, Republicans and Independents." Does the record bear out the above assertion? We begin with the county of DeSoto. Their State Committee recommended A. B. Clifton, a Greenbacker, simply upon their own dictum without support or recommendation from either the Greenbackers or Republicans of said county. The Republican Central Committee, by formal meeting and action, sent through Mr. James Hill, who filed with the State Board, a recommendation for the appointment of H. W. Nelson, the same being endorsed officially by S. Newsom and James F. Pratt, who are leading Republicans of that county. Nelson was appointed.

In Tunica, a Federal office-holder was recommended and the Board, we learn, declined to make such appointment for that reason.

In Coahoma, a full board was appointed at the joint request of Republicans and Democrats, consisting of two Democrats and one Republican.

In Washington, the old board, against whom no charge of incompetency, or corruption had been made, was re-appointed. The third man on said board is a prominent Republican.

In Jefferson, they recommended and endorsed, H. B. McClure, who had been expelled from his seat in the Senate, with *only one dissenting vote.* He was expelled on the charge that he had accepted a bribe while acting as deputy Revenue Collector, from the "Meridian Savings and Insurance Company—and he had abstracted from the papers in the case, while the cause was pending in the U. S. Court, the notes upon which the indictment was found." Gov. Stone was a member of the Senate at the time, and having concurred in its resolution of expulsion, could not have consistently appointed him Commissioner of Election.

In Lincoln, they recommended J. M. H. Martin, Greenbacker; it was represented to the Board by both prominent Democrats and Republicans that he was unsuited for the place, and they appointed one who was represented as a competent and honest Republican.

In Copiah, it was represented to the Board that there were two wings of the Republican party, the Board had necessarily to choose between them, and appointed a son of the late Judge Peyton, who was recommended by one of said wings.

In Hinds, the Board appointed a prominent colored Republican, who had served in that capacity several terms, and who is at present a member of the County Republican Executive Committee.

In Madison, the Board appointed a competent Republican on the recommendation of the Republican Executive Committee of said county, signed officially by the Chairman and Secretary of said Committee.

The appointments in the other six counties: Layfayette, Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Monroe, Tallahatchie, and Holmes were recommended as Republicans, who were competent, and men of known integrity. There were presented before the Board protests from leading citizens of each of said counties giving good and sufficient personal reasons why said parties recommended by State Committee should not be appointed. So also was the case in other counties not specially spoken of, except in a number of instances where the local political authorities, in opposition to the Democratic party, made other recommendations.

For the county of Tishomingo, they recommended a man not a citizen of the State, but who it was proven, resided in Athens, Ala. The Board has invariably appointed men on their merits, and has never recognized the right of any political committee to control its action. No State Committee ever assembled before this to suggest names for County Boards.

It happened not unfrequently, as the records will show, that the State Board has declined to appoint parties recommended by the Chairmen of Democratic County Committees, to represent the Democratic party on County Boards.

In several counties the local political authorities opposed to the Democratic organization have entered their protest against certain Commissioners appointed upon the recommendation of this State Committee. In some counties there are three regular local tickets in the field, and the Board necessarily had to choose between the recommendations of the Republicans on the one hand and the Greenbackers on the other, in appointing the third man.

In regard to the persons named in the "supplementary address" who were charged in the U. S. Court at Jackson, with violation of the election laws, the facts are as follows; At the November Term, 1880 of the Court a grand jury of unusual intelligence, composed of white men and colored, Republicans and Democrats, had been summoned by a Republican Marshal.

This grand jury after hearing testimony as to some of these political charges, did not see proper to present indictments. Because, of this the Republican District Attorney procured its discharge and proceeded to file in his own name information against a great number of citizens. There had previously been found several indictments. As the result of the prosecution of these cases, the records of the court show the following: Case No. 309, against Yandell and five others, from Madison county. Verdict of acquittal as to all except Yandell. As to him, the jury failed to agree. Rather than the trouble and expense of attending court for trial at the next term, Mr. Yandell agreed to pay a fine of $100, and was discharged. Case No. 320, against M. Holmes and twelve others, from Holmes county, jury and verdict, not guilty. Case No. 337, against Harrington and others, Holmes county, jury and verdict not guilty. Case No. 316, against Bell and seven others, jury and verdict not guilty. Case No. 319, against George A. Wilson, information dismissed on motion of District Attorney. Case No. 318, against French and two others, Commissioners of Warren County, jury and verdict, not guilty. No. 317, against Marshall and Brien, Warren county, information quashed by the court. In one or two cases the juries failed to agree, and there are several others pending which have never been brought to trial and probably never will. Charges were preferred against seventeen persons in Clarke county. These parties never appeared in court, but entered pleas of *nolo contendere* (which means that they were unwilling to contend), and each paid a fine of $50. In case No. 366 and 367, the defendants entered pleas of *nolo contendere*, and each paid a fine of $50. In case No. 356, against Bradford and Word, Washington county, the plea of *nolo contendere* was entered, and the defendants fined $30 each. The same disposition was made of case No. 357, against Hicks and Norvell, of Holmes county.

It will then be seen that not a single conviction has been secured. In every case that has been tried, unless the jury failed to agree, there has been a verdict of acquittal. The government has expended large sums of money in these prosecutions to no purpose, except to annoy and oppress our citizens.

In those cases where pleas of *nolo contendere* were entered, the amount of the fines was greatly less than would have been the expense of attending court, employing counsel, etc.

In the Northern District, M. G. Hardin, and J. C. Boxley, of Marshall county, were indicted for erasing *two* names from the poll-books—as we are informed.

This may naturally be supposed to have been done by mistake, or by erroneous information under which the Commissioners acted, for had they have had fraudulent designs in so erasing, what did it accomplish for their party? If their object was to subserve party interest, why did they not erase names sufficient for that purpose?

In all their array of persons proceeded against for alleged violations of Election Laws, about four or five only are included among those appointed by the State Board—and they are not all Democrats—but some among them are Republicans.

The foregoing embraces a full answer to the charges contained in the publications of the Fusion Committees. As we are aiming to present the pure facts, for the consideration of the public, we have not thought it worth while to answer their mere assumptions, nor their violent and inflamatory language.

Supervisory Legislation Over Corporations.

PLATFORM OF THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Resolved, That the power delegated to the General Government "to regulate commerce among the States," as well as the power reserved to the States to regulate commerce within their own borders, should both be exercised to prevent unjust discriminations and unreasonable charges by our railroads.

PLATFORM OF THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY.

We make no indiscriminate assault upon corporate capital, the utility of which our commercial history indicates. But corporate privileges imply corelative corporate duties, owed by the corporation to the public, the performance of which it is the right of the State to compel. We believe the Legislature in the interest of the public, should exercise vigilant surveillance over corporations to prevent and reform the abuse of their franchises, and to secure to the people the benefits contemplated in their incorporation. The subject of railroad fares and freights is of intimate concern to the people, and is a proper one for investigation and regulation by legislative authority.

PLATFORM OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

That the delegated power of Congress to regulate commerce among the States and the reserved power of the State to regulate the same with their borders should be forthwith exercised to prevent unjust discrimination by common carriers against individuals and localities, and all provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania relative to the exercise and abuse of corporate franchise and duties of common carriers to the public should be enforced without delay by appropriate legislation.

PLATFORM OF THE MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRACY.

Corporations of every description supervisable within constitutional limits by State authority, and subordinate to State legislation, in the interest and for the protection of the people.

(It will be seen that so far as their platform is concerned, the Mississippi Democracy is abreast with the Democracy of the other States. But it must not be on paper merely. We must have deeds as well as words.)

Mr. Henry J. Gully and the Crisis.

Meridian Homestead.]

The Jackson Crisis almost goes into spasms over what it calls "a fit representative of violence," and charges the Democracy of Kemper with having "selected Henry J. Gully as their legislative candidate." Mr. Henry J. Gully, who is thus referred to in the Crisis, is and has been a respected citizen of Winston county for the last ten years, and was recently nominated by the Democracy of that county for representative, and not Kemper. The "Crisis" charges Henry J. Gully with the murder of Miss Cornelia Chisolm, and is terribly exercised at the idea of his holding a seat in the Mississippi Legislature. Mr. Gully was tried on this charge before a jury of Kemper county, and the testimony for the defence was so overwhelming and convincing that the jury acquitted him at once. All we learn, the only witness who testified to his shooting Miss Cornelia, was Mrs. Chisolm. She did not know him, never saw him before that day, and although she claimed to recognize him on the trial, she was evidently mistaken. He proved by a number of witnesses that he had no gun at the time and was in another part of the town when Miss Chisolm was shot. So far as the affecting picture in the "Crisis" is concerned, it is wholly imaginary, and was manufactured at the time the case was tried, for campaign purposes. It certainly was not Henry J. Gully who shot Miss Chisolm. He is in every respect a worthy citizen and will undoubtedly represent Winston county in the next Legislature.

THE Democrats of Claiborne have come to the front with a strong ticket. For the Legislature, Dr. T. B. Magruder, (whose address to the voters of Claiborne, we published in a recent issue), and Hon. E. H. Styles for the Legislature; N. S. Walker for Sheriff and J. G. Hastings for County Treasurer.

DR. A. C. HOLT, an eminent physician of New Orleans, formerly of Wilkinson county, Mississippi, and a member of the Convention of 1861 that passed the ordinance of secession, died recently.

THE Senate organized by electing Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, President, after some opposition by the Republicans. Numerous appointments are to be confirmed. The length of the session is indefinite.

Meeting of the Farmers' Congress.

ST. LOUIS, October 6th, 1881.

EDITORS CLARION: This city is in full holiday costume and one would think from the crowded streets, cars, hotels and Fair Grounds, that the surrounding States had almost been drained of their population. This is always a gay week for St. Louis, this being the time for holding their annual fair. But in addition to the attractions at the Fair Grounds acknowledged to be the finest display ever seen here of all that would interest the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the man of science, the man of taste and all men who take pride in the growth and prosperity of the country, we have just had the first session of the Farmers' Congress of the United States. This body composed of able and influential men from a number of States South and North, met on Monday and continued in session three days.

The President of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, the Hon. J. W. Walker, was made the temporary chairman. He is a fine specimen of American manhood, speaks elegantly, presides with ease and dignity and has enlisted warmly in the cause of agricultural progress. He is destined yet to fill a high place in the future of his State. In calling the Congress to order he said, "Our brethren of the States all interested like ourselves in farming have come to consult with us and I as President of the State Board of Agriculture of Missouri have called the State Board together that we may receive these gentlemen and provide for the organization of the Farmers' Congress of the United States. Our State Board is in happy accord with the purposes of those assembled here. It will be the aim of this national organization to build up the agricultural interests of the whole country. The meeting of 300 or more intelligent farmer delegates in annual consultation will result in giving strength to our union of States by making our farmers feel that they are one in interest and are bound together in bonds of a common brotherhood.

It will be one of our great objects to prepare a plan to be submitted to the States for the collection and publication of valuable farm statistics. Also a plan for getting weekly reliable reports of all growing crops now indispensable to the producer and consumer. Not only this, but the comparison of the most complete and practical machinery now in use will come up for consideration. It is a fact that while in the North farmers are using the best kind of agricultural implements the poorer and more imperfect are sent to the South. Now we of the North do not propose to say that this or that piece of machinery is the best, but to recommend the best class and leave the trial to our Southern brethren to decide which is the best for their practical purposes. We invite our manufacturers of farm implements to make at our annual sessions exhibition of their machinery that the delegates may all witness the progress we are making in labor-saving machinery. The question of the improvement of the Mississippi River and its 20,000 miles of tributaries is of great national interest and will come up for a large share of our consideration. The movement is not local but national and must result in great public benefit."

Mr. M. B. Hillyard, of Alabama, moved the appointment of a committee of three by the chairman to draft a plan of government for the future meetings and a plan of organization—Col. T. J. Hudson, H. H. Eshbaugh and G. C. Sullivan were appointed on this committee. After quite a number of speeches the Congress adjourned.

October 4th.—The adjourned meeting of the Farmers' Congress assembled to-day at 10 o'clock, Hon. J. W. Walker in the chair.

Col. Hudson as chairman of the committee on plan of permanent organization made his report, which, after considerable discussion, was with slight amendments adopted.

It provides for one representative from every congressional district in the Union, one from every State Agriculture College, and the Governors of the States and Territories and the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington are ex-officio members. The representatives from the States and from Governors of the States unless the State Agricultural Societies should prefer to make the appointments.

The officers, a President, a vice-President from each of the States, one Secretary, and two assistant Secretaries.

The officers are to be elected by a majority of the delegates present and serve for a term of two years. The vice-Presidents will be temporary, selected by the President and serve until the close of the session in 1882. Provision was made for the appointment of a number of important committees who will doubtless make valuable reports at the coming session. The election of officers being now in order, T. J. Hudson, of Mississippi, was elected President unanimously for the next two years; J. V. Scott, of Arkansas, was chosen Secretary, and E. M. Lear of Hamilton, Missouri, and M. B. Hillyard, of Mobile, Alabama, were elected assistant Secretaries; Prof. J. N. Townsend, of Columbus Ohio, was chosen as Treasurer. The interest was unflaging and the discussions were earnest and thoughtful. The zealous support which the individual members of the State Board of Agriculture of Missouri offered is highly appreciated by the Farmers' Congress and the efficient labors of Col. T. J. Hudson, the President elect has done much to make the meeting successful and in the highest degree satisfactory.

The Hon. Chas. B. Loring, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, in a letter says: "I regret my engagements will prevent my being with you at your valuable and important meeting in St. Louis October 3d. I am engaged at that time in South Carolina. I shall be happy to co-operate with you in all your labors to improve the Agriculture of the country and bind the States together by a common interest."

This letter but echoes the sentiment of the millions of American farmers, they want union—it is strength—American agriculture has caught the spirit of progress and onward it must and will go. The day is at hand when this great calling must have the fostering care of our State and National Legislatures.

A SOUTHERN FARMER.

Lawrence County Convention.

Pursuant to a call of the Democratic Executive Committee, the citizens of Lawrence County assembled in convention in Monticello, on Monday, the 3rd day of October, 1881, for the purpose of making nominations for the various County offices.

On motion, H. J. Bird was elected Chairman, W. J. Armstrong, Secretary, and G. W. Mikell assistant Secretary.

On motion, the roll of delegaees from each Supervisors District was called and adopted as the delegation of this convention.

On motion, it was agreed that the delegation from each Supervisor's District organize and select some one of their number to announce their vote.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates who participate in this convention pledge themselves to support the nominees of this convention.

Dr. G. A. Teunisson, T. J. Murry, A. E. Haynes, J. F. Armstrong and Major Hartzog were put in nomination for Representative. The first ballot resulted in Teunisson's nomination. Teunisson, 54, Murry, 21, Haynes, 11, Armstrong, 1, and Major Hartzog, 3.

The following names were put in nomination for Sheriff: W. H. Butler, C. E. Watts and D. J. Cannon. On the 11th ballot Cannon was nominated, he having recieved 50, Butler 42. On motion of A. H. Longino, Cannon's nomination was made unanimous.

The following names were put in nomination for Treasurer: J. M. P. Smith, B. F. Turner and C. R. Beal. On the 3d ballot, B. F. Turner was nominated, having received 49, C. R. Beal 43.

D. M. Lee, J. P. Sauls and James Russell were put in nomination for Assessor D. M. Lee was declared the nominee, on the first ballot having recieved 73, J. P. Sauls 18, James Russell 1.

W. B. Easterling was nominated for Surveyor by acclamation.

Rev. S. W. Dale was nominated for Coroner and Ranger by acclamation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Monticello Advocate, the Brookhaven Ledger and the Jackson CLARION.

On motion the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

H. J. BIRD, Chr'm.
W. J. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

Immigrants for the South.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Crown Prince Frederick William, from Bremen, Germany, landed at Galveston on the 8th, with about 800 German immigrants for settlement in Texas. They were dispatched by special train to their destination in the interior. Most of them will locate in Western Texas. Three hundred and ninety English immigrants, which arrived in New Orleans per steamship St. Louis, are also gone to Texas. Two hundred and fifty Italians have also arrived at New Orleans. They will be employed on the New York, Texas and Mexican Railway, and are the first installment of Italian immigrants brought over under the auspices of that company.

THE renomination of Dr. G. A. Teunisson for the Legislature by the Democracy of Lawrence, is an endorsement of one of the most conscientious and useful members of that body. It will be seen that he received a large majority over all opposition, on the first ballot.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Some seventy-five tramps recently begin themselves to free transportation on a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and resisted the efforts of the train-hands to dispossess them.

The Republicans have carried San Francisco.

General Peyton Wise and L. L. Lewis met and fought a duel in Forbes's woods, near Fauquier White Sulpher Springs, Virginia, about eight miles from Warrenton. General Wise received Lewis's shot unhurt, and fired his own weapon in the air.

Jealousy is responsible for two horrible crimes committed last week. At Pittsburg Andrew Kountzman, a German shoemaker, made an attempt to brain his wife and a boarder named Joseph Mentzer, and then cut his own throat. Kountzman is dead, the woman will die, but Mentzer is not seriously hurt. At Rockland, Me., Chas. Smith killed his wife, an infant daughter and his mother-in law, and tried to kill another woman and two children, but they escaped.

William B. Horner, one of Pittsburg's most brilliant journalists, and for the past five years managing editor of the Commercial Gazette, died recently after an illness of several months, the result of too constant application to business.

The Washington Republican publishes a letter from General