THE CLARION.

By POWER & BARKSDALE.

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi

Wednesday, - - - December 14, 1881

J. M. WILLIAMS, of Hinds, is a candidate for Doorkeeper of the Senate.

THE Corinth Herald is authorized to say that Col. Inge is not a candidate for Speaker.

READ the brief history of the Life and Death of a good man, on our first page; It contains a lesson.

MR. WALTER S. DAVIS, of Yazoo City, is a candidate for Clerk of the next House of Representatives.

AN interesting letter by Capt. Bustamante, descriptive of the Atlanta Fair, will appear in our next paper.

THE friends of Mr. T. B. Dalton, of Clay county, will present his name for reading clerk of the Senate at the coming session.

THE friends of Dr. P. J. McCormick, of Yazoo, will urge his appointment for Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.

DR. T. J. MITCHELL, the present incumbent, is recommended for reappointment to the office of Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.

MARION SMITH, ESQ., of Hinds, will be a candidate before the Legislature for re-election to the office of Superintendent of the Penetentiary.

WE have noticed the sprightliness of the local department of the Greenville Mississippian. It is in charge of Mr. Wallace Wood.

COL. W. H. HARDY, Vice-President of the N. O. & Northeastern Railroad Company, says that when the road is finished, it will deposit coal in New Orleans at $3.50 per ton.

THE New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad company has faith in the future of New Orleans. It has expended a million of dollars in the purchase of real estate in the city.

THE Yazoo case murder of Rosenberg will be tried at Raymond, Hinds county, a change of venue having been granted.

AN interesting social event is announced as having occurred at Dunbarton, near Natchez, on the 6th, in the marriage of Miss Martha E. Claiborne, the accomplised daughter of Col. John F. H. Claiborne, and Mr. Henry E. Garnett, of Louisiana.

A GALLANT young brother of the quill, who presumably is better posted than we, reminds us that Miss Lillian Norment is of the editorial staff of the Starkville Citizen, not the Times, as we stated by a slip of the pen. We stand corrected.

A WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE is to be established in San Francisco. Similar institutions are in full blast on the European continent and also in New England and in Philadelphia. We are in favor of admitting the dear creatures in every department of the world's business.

WE regret the serious misfortune of our friend Mr, R. A. Bonner, of the Panola Star, in the total loss of his office by fire. He is a most worthy member of the craft. We trust that the friends and patrons of his journal will encourage him to resume publication under favorable auspices at an early day.

THE message of the President and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the Republican party is fast drifting into monometalism; that is, the demonetization of silver and the establishment of gold as the only money metal—thus creating a monopoly for the gold rings and the bondholders.

SENATOR BECK'S bill to retire the silver trade dollars and to coin them into standard silver dollars, shows that he does not believe the latter to be a dishonest dollar. It is the dollar for the coinage of which the silver bill provides, and contains 412½ grains. The trade dollar was coined some years ago for the China trade and contains 420 grains.

GEN. F. C. MOREHEAD, the master-spirit of the National Planters Association, to whose energy and ability the movement is indebted for its success, has been presented by the Atlanta Fair Association with a suit of clothing, the raw material of which was produced in the South and manufactured on the Fair Grounds expressly for him. It is a well-merited testimonial to one of the most useful and progressive men of the times.

THE Mobile and Ohio Railroad is to be connected with the Wabash system. Hitherto its northern terminus has been at Columbus, but it has now extended north to Cairo, the track being built to the Ohio river. It is now about to put on trains, fix time of schedules and make other arrangements, which will make the Wabash system the outlet of the country, drained by the Mobile and Ohio.

NARROW gauge railroads a few years ago were unknown in Texas. That State now possesses 900 miles of these roads, is building as many more, and has in prospect innumerable other lines.

AS LOGAN has introduced his bill to create an office with a pension for Grant, it would be well to meet it with the common sense rule, "no work, no pay."

THE Democratic members of the Kentucky Legislature nominated all their candidates before that body in caucus, from Senator down.

$560,000 in gold reached New York from Europe on the 10th. This don't look like driving gold out of the country.

THE area of the United States, as shown by a census bulletin, is 3,025,600 square miles, of which 55,600 are water surface. Texas alone has 267,780 square miles, or one-eleventh of the whole domain.

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

The President opens with an allusion to the prosperity of the country, which would be undisturbed but for the death of President Garfield to whom he pays a tribute. The good relations with foreign countries is mentioned. The international copyright Convention is progressing hopefully. Touching the Bi-Metalic International Conference, he says:

You will be furnished with the proceedings of the Bi-Metallic Conference, held during the summer at the city of Paris. No accord was reached, but a valuable interchange of views was had, and the conference will next year be renewed.

The cultivation of friendly relations and interchange of good offices with Mexico, the Central American and other countries on this continent, is thought to be advisable.

The questions growing out of the proposed inter-oceanic water-ways across the Isthmus of Panama are of grave national importance. This Government has not been unmindful of the solemn obligations imposed upon it by the compact of 1846, with Columbia, as the independent and sovereign mistress of the territory crossed by the canal, and has sought to render them effective by fresh engagements with the Colombian Republic looking to their practical execution. The late President Garfield felt it his duty to place before the European powers the reasons which make the prior guarantee of the United States indispensable, and for which the interjection of any foreign guarantee might be regarded as a superfluous and unfriendly act.

An attempt is being made by the President to bring Chili, Peru and Bolivia into friendly relations with each other.

The commercial interests between the United States and Brazil, from which great advantages were hoped a year ago have suffered from the withdrawal of the American lines of communication between the Brazilian ports and our own for the want of a subsidy.

The International Sanitary Conference, for which in 1879 Congress made provision, assembled in Washington City early in January last. Although it reached no specific conclusion affecting the future action of the participant powers, the interchange of views proved to be valuable.

Attention is called to the operations of the National Board of Health, established by act of Congress. The Board has rendered substantial service to the country in preventing the introduction of diseases.

Attention is called to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, (see our first page), detailing the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June last. The receipts from customs alone amount to $190,000,000. The President says:

The increase of the revenues for 1881 over those of the previous year was $29,352,901.10. It is estimated that the receipts during the present year will reach $400,000,000, and that the expenditures will reach $270,000,000, leaving a surplus of $130,000,000 applicable to the sinking fund and the redemption of the public debt.

He approves the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury that a provision be made for the early retirement of silver certificates, and that the act requiring their issue be repealed.

He concurs in the Secretary's recommendation that the act of silver coinage be repealed, and that hereafter only so much be coined as shall be necessary to supply the demand; also for the retirement of silver certificates.

Mention is made of the exchange of several hundred millions of 5 and 6 per cent. bonds which were redeemable the present year, with 3½ per cents. The 3½ per cent. bonds are payable at the pleasure of the government, but unless they can be funded at a much lower rate of interests than they now bear, no legislation respecting them is desirable.

The abolition of all internal revenue taxes except those upon tobacco in its various forms, and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors, is recommended, and the President agrees with the Secretary of the Treasury that the law imposing a stamp tax upon matches, proprietary articles, playing-cards, checks and drafts may, with propriety, be repealed, and the law also by which banks and bankers are assessed upon their capital and deposits.

In reference to the tariff, he says:

The tariff laws also need revision, but that a due regard may be paid to the conflicting interests of our citizens, important changes should not be made without caution. If a careful revision cannot be made at this session, a commission, such as was lately approved by the Senate, and is now recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury may be appointed.

He also recommends the release of National banks from all taxes in view of the reduction of the rate of interest on the bonds deposited by them for circulation.

Touching the Star-route thieves, he pledges the utmost rigor of the law in their prosecution.

A modification of the present system of United States courts is recommended to facilitate the dispatch of business. On the subject of National aid for the promotion of education, the President says:

Although our system of government does not contemplate that the nation should provide or support a system for the education of our people, no measures calculated to promote the general intelligence and virtue upon which the perpetuity of our institution so greatly depends, have ever been regarded with indifference by Congress or the Executive. A large portion of the public domain has been from time to time devoted to the promotion of education. There is now a special reason why, by setting apart the proceeds of sales of public lands, or by some other course, the Government should aid the work of education. Many who now exercise the right of suffrage are unable to read the ballot which they cast; upon many who had just emerged from a condition of slavery suddenly devolved the responsibilities of citizenship. In that portion of the country most impoverished by war, I have been pleased to learn, from the report of the Commissioner of Education, that there has been lately a commendable increase of interest and effort for their instruction. But all that can be done by local legislation and private generosity should be supplemented by such aid as can be constitutionally afforded by the National Government. I would suggest that if any fund be dedicated to this purpose it may be wisely distributed in the different States, according to the ratio of illiteracy, as by this means those locations which are most in need of such assistance will reach its especial benefit.

The recommendation of the Commissioner of Agriculture for enlarging the capacity of that department for usefulness, is endorsed.

On the important subject of the improvement of the Mississippi, the President says:

I advise an appropriation for such inter-State improvents as the wisdom of Congress may deem to be of public importance. The necessity of improving the navigation of the Mississippe river justifies a special allusion to that subject. I suggest the adoption of some measure for the removal of the obstructions which now impede the navigation of that great avenue of commerce.

The opening up of so much of the Indian Territory as is not occupied by the Indians, and the allotments of specific amounts of land to the red man with a view to compel the adoption of civilized ways, it advised.

On the subject of civil service reform, he recommends the life tenure system in force in England. (This would be such a departure from the spirit of our institutions that we are sure it will not meet the favor of the representatives of the people.—EDS. CLARION.)

Legislation with respect to the ascertainment and declaration of the vote for Presidential electors is recommended.

Death of a Great Journalist.

The death of John W. Forney, editor of the Progress, in the city of Philadelphia, creates a void in the journalism of the United States. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1817, and died on the 8th December, 1881, after a brief illness, aged sixty-four years. Few men have won greater distinction in their chosen walk of life. He was in early youth apprenticed to the printing business, and in 1837 became editor and joint proprietor of the Lancaster Intelligencer. In 1845 he became editor of the Pennsylvanian, a leading paper in the Democratic party of his State. From 1851 to 1855 he was Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington. In 1854 he relinquished his connection with the Pennsylvanian, and became editor of the Union, the Democratic organ at Washington, and it was mainly by his efforts that Mr. Buchanan was nominated for President in 1856. In 1857 he was the Democratic caucus nominee for the United States Senate from Pennsylvania. The Democrats had but two majority in the Legislature. Simon Cameron, with his money, bought up two members and thus Col. Forney was defeated. After Mr. Buchanan's election, it was understood that Col. Forney's long and efficient support of him, superadded to his surpassing ability, would secure for him a place in the cabinet, but to the surprise of every one, he was tendered a consulate, which was declined. Mr. Buchanan never recovered from the effect of his ingratitude to the friend who had been faithful to him in all his trials. It was regarded by his party as proof of an infirmity of his nature which shook public confidence in him, and was afterwards more signally displayed in a great public emergency. Col. Forney no doubt felt the slight, though he maintained his party fealty until the culmination of the trouble between the two sections. Meantime, he established the Philadelphia Press, and was elected Secretary of the U. S. Senate. Joining the Douglas wing of the Democratic party, in 1860, he drifted into the Republican party, and issued the Washington Chroniele which became the organ of the Lincoln administration, and a powerful factor it was in arousing the North and concentrating the opinion of that section in favor of the war. At its close, he was quick to discover the availability of Gen. Grant (who was supposed to have democratic proclivities) to the Republican party, and hastened to appropriate his military prestige to its use as its candidate for the Presidency. Grant, under the inspiration of Forney, became a willing instrument in the hands of the Republican leaders and was borne into the Presidency in a whirlwind of Northern enthusiasm—the Southern States not being permitted to vote in the election. During the Grant regime he sold the Chronicle, but continued his connection with the Press, and journeyed in Europe whence he wrote a series of charming and instructive letters to that paper which have been since published in a book. On his return, he disposed of the Press. This was the mistake of his life. The Press was a powerful ready-made lever in moving and controlling public sentiment. He next entered upon his latest newspaper venture, the Progress, a brilliant Weekly which has been a regular visitor to our table. The last number dated the 10th, lies before us, and like its predecessors, is redolent of the vigor and brilliancy of the genius which has gone out in the darkness of death.

Col. Forney was more than a journalist. He was an orator, a diplomat, a politician, and a scholar. It should be mentioned that when Gen. Hancock was nominated for the Presidency he returned to his early love for democratic principles, and became an ardent and powerful champion of his election.

In many respects he was a model for the profession in which he earned his fame. If there had been a school of journalism, he would have suited admirably for a professor of the science. Years of hard work on the tread-wheel of his profession, did not impair the enthusiasm of his nature. He was always fresh, bright and piquant; but never coarse, nor abusive. Such was the charm of his style that his long articles did not weary his readers, but he knew how to condense and to express his weightiest arguments in brief paragraphs. Like many other newspaper men he derogated from his profession by giving to self-seekers service that belonged to the public and to principle—and expended his time and talents—

"Laboring gratis as grinders wheel,
Blounting himself to sharpen others' steel."

A few days before his last brief illness, he remarked to a friend, "I feel as though I had twenty years of life before me." Within a week his engagements to lecture were all canceled. His active pen was laid aside forever. What a lesson does his death teach of the nothingness of mortality!

THE well posted editor of the Aberdeen Examiner says that under the census no apportionment bill can be drawn that will prevent Mississippi from gaining one member of Congress. It would seem, then, that the Legislature could with propriety re-district the State on the basis of seven members. It might be better to risk the chances of such a measure, than to hazard the rejection of a member elected by the State-at-large if the Republicans should retain their majority in the House. If seven members should not be the number under the new law, the election could then be held as provided in Campbell's Code, section 163.

OUR first page contains an interesting Arkansas letter from an old citizen of this State. It contains some interesting intelligence, not the least of which is an explanation of how the wonderful tide of immigration was started in Arkansas. In salubrity of climate, fertility of soil, accessibility to market, low taxes and good laws, Mississippi is the equal of any other State in the Union, and her citizens, young or old, who leave it to find a region affording better advantages, will make a great mistake.

HON. J. B. BECK, has been re-elected Senator from Kentucky. He was nominated by a Democratic caucus.

The President's Message

Without occupying the space we are accustomed to allot to news and topics of general interest, we could not publish the President's message in full, but we have carefully collated, and presented, its parts in a condensed form. The document is a temperate review of the situation of the country, and anything but radical unless it be the portion that treats on the subject of civil service reform, which goes almost to the length of recommending a system of life tenure in office in imitation of the British system. The absence of any allusion whatever to the "Southern question" is a pleasant relief from the odious custom of his predecessors. The great and good Hayes made it a point in all his official papers to rebuke the "lawlessness" which he seemed to see by the sectional glasses through which he looked, and a considerable part of the inaugural of the late Mr. Garfield consisted of a lecture to the South upon her alleged violation of the freedom of elections. Mr. Arthur seems to know no North, no South, no East, no West, except in his recognition of the duty of the federal government to extend what aid it constitutionally may towards the education of the illiterate class in the South, who, after their emancipation, were invested with the responsibilities of suffrage. His recognition of the business of the government to improve the navigation of the great inland sea, the Mississippi river, is commendable; as well as his pledge for the rigorous enforcement of the law against the Star Route conspirators. As we anticipated, he recommends the practical repeal of the law for the coinage of silver in such form as to renew the war upon that measure in the interest of the privileged orders and against the interests of the mass of the people. He carries his opposition to silver to the extreme of concurring in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for the retirement of silver certificates and supplying their place by the paper of national banks.

Re-Districting the State.

The Columbus Index copies our suggestion that in framing the Congressional Districts a due regard should be had to geographical connection and homogenuity on the ground that they have separate local interests to be looked after, and the object of dividing the State into Districts is to secure attention to the local concerns of the several parts. And our Columbus contemporary adds:

The policy of "gerrymandering," which has obtained to a very great extent up North—and especially with both parties in New York and Indiana—is wrong and suicidal. It was adopted once in this State before the war and the result was injury to the Democratic party. The success of this or that party should not enter into the consideration of the Legislature when it comes to the discharge of its duty in re-districting the State.

The truth is, it will be difficult to gerrymander the State with a view to political results taking the figures of the two or three last elections as a basis. The counties that claim to be the banner Democratic counties are negro counties.

The Congressional Districts.

The Corinth Herald adheres to its suggestion that "the Districts should be laid out with a view to contiguity, convenience and local interests. With one District on the coast extending across the entire State, then three on the east and three on the west side of the State, neighboring counties would be placed together, and giving railroad conveniences to all of them better than any other plan that can be devised."

JAY GOULD & CO., the great coporation monopolists, own and dictate the course of three of the large New York Dailies—the Tribune, the World and the Express. Monsieur Villard, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, owns the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, edited by Carl Schurz. The millions thus invested by these capitalists who are seeking to control State and federal legislation in their own interest, is an acknowledement of the power of the press. It is to be regretted that an agent so potent for evil as well as for good, should be employed for wrong purposes; but it illustrates the familiar saying that money can buy what it wants.

THE Philadelphia Times says that two years ago, when the Republicans in Congress could not elect the Clerk, they gave Rainey (colored) a unanimous nomination for the position, but now he is rejected because he is a black man and the place is given to McPherson; and furthermore, it says that if Rainey lived in Philadelphia he could reach a policeman's star under a reform Democratic Mayor, but he can reach a nomination in a Republican Congressional caucus only when the nominee is certain to be defeated.

IN an address on Immigration, at Memphis, Mr. Emil Linburg who is interesting himself in that subject, related his experience in planting colonies in the northwest. He thought the South a splendid field for immigrants from Denmark, Sweden, Germany and Belgium. He stated that he expected to settle about 300 Belgians on the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad within the next three months.

SENATOR GARLAND'S bill for a commission to examine into the subject of tariff, with a view of facilitating legislation in reference thereto, provides for nine commissioners, namely, three Senators, three Representatives, and three members from civil life, who are to inquire into the relative effects of the tariff upon the industries of the country, upon the consumer and producer, into the relative merits of specific and ad valorem systems, and what, if any improper discriminations exist; what changes are necessary, and whether the law can not be simplified. Could not all that formality be dispensed with, and a plain, simple bill be introduced and passed reducing the tariff upon articles of general consumption with a view solely to revenue? How not to do it seems to be the order of the day.

THE Mahoneites in the Virginia Legislature have nominated H. H. Riddleberger, for the United States Senate.

Cotton Manufacturing.

THIS whole question of Southern cotton manufactures has recently been reviewed in a careful and practical fashion by Mr. H. P. Hammett, the founder and manager of one of the most successful cotton mills in the Southern States. His conclusions are that the South has a natural advantage of from 10 to 15 per cent. as compared with the North in the manufacture of the heavier classes of goods. The net profits upon well-managed mill properties in the South he estimates at from 15 to 20 per cent.

THE particulars of the inhuman murder of Mr. J. D. McGrath, a good citizen of Issaquena county, will be found on our first page. It will be seen that it was wholly unprovoked. Mr. McGrath had done what planters are often compelled to do by lazy and worthless tenants. His murderer had failed to gather the crop raised on Mr. McGrath's land, and for the production of which, he had advanced supplies. This gave offence to the tenant who murdered him in cold blood. If the murderer has not paid the penalty of his crime, the courts will deal with him. Does not this case suggest to landowners the necessity of stipulating in their contracts that they shall have the right to gather at the expense of the tenant so much of the crop as will pay for rent and supplies, in the case the tenant refuse or neglect to do it by or before a specified time?

No pent up Utica contracts the vision of Governor Blackburn, of Kentucky. He takes the right view of a subject of large importance to two-thirds of the producing population of the Union. He insists that Congress appropriate $10,000,000 a year to the Mississippi and its tributaries, and keep it up till the river shall be made safe and easy channels of navigation at all seasons of the year. A measure so manifestly proper ought to command the active efforts of the Senators and Representatives from all the section drained by the great river and its tributaries.

THE Secretary of the Treasury says that the silver dollar is below par. That is not the way to put it. The gold dollar is above par. The word dollar in the United States means a silver dollar, and it is the measure of value. The time was when a silver dollar was worth more than a gold dollar, but nobody on that account, assumed that the latter was the standard of value. The honest way to settle with the bondholders to pay them in strict conformity to the contract is without reference to the ratio between the two metals. The credit of a nation cannot suffer by carrying out its obligations.

MR. PENDLETON has introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate providing that the principal officers of each of the executive departments may occupy seats on the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives. Such a measure would facilitate legislation. The Constitution of the Confederate States contained a clause that "Congress may by law grant to the principal officer in each of the executive departments a seat on the floor of either house with a privilege of discussing any measures appertaining to his department." This wise provision was never put into operation, owing to unfounded apprehensions of encroachments by the Executive on the Legislative department.

A PRAYER FOR LANDLORDS.—One of the liturgies put forth by Edward VI. contained "a prayer for landlords," which contained some very plain words. The following is a sample:

"We heartily pray Thee that they (who possess the grouds, pastures and dwelling places of the earth) may not rack and stretch out the rents of their houses and lands, nor yet take unreasonable fines and incomes after the manner of covetous worldlings, but so let them out to others that the inhabitants thereof may both be able to pay the rents, and also honestly to live, to nourish their families, and to relieve the poor. Give them grace also that they may be content with that which is sufficient, and not join house to house, nor couple land to land, to the impoverishment of others, but so behave themselves in letting out their tenements, lands and pastures, that after this life they may be received into everlasting dwelling places."

THE Chicago Tribune, the leading Republican paper of the West, objects to the President's recommendation to stop the coinage of silver. The Western Republicans will be divided on the question. The Western Democrats are solid for continuing the coinage of silver under the existing law.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN, the new Secretary of State, is an able man who will command the confidence of the country. He is 64 years old. He has been twice in the United States. He is an improvement on Blaine.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE: The President's recommendation to limit silver coinage will please New England and Wall street but will displease the West and South. It is consolatory to know that the President proposes and Congress disposes.

IT is believed that justice to the public, as well as economy for the railroads, will necessitate the passage of a law requiring them to fence their tracks in this State as in many of the other States. For information, we will copy the following extracts from the Revised Statutes of Missouri, of 1879, page 139, section 809:

"Every railroad corporation * * shall erect and maintain lawful fences, * * * * sufficient to prevent cattle, mules and other animals from getting on the railroad, * * * and until such fences * * * shall be made and maintained * * * such corporation shall be liable * * * for all damages * * * "done * * * by reason of any horses * * * or other animals escaping from or coming upon said lands, fields or enclosures."

A fence made of posts and wires is a lawful fence, provided it is "sufficient to prevent horses * * * and all other animals from getting on the railroad." The railroads, some of them at least, make fences of posts sixteen feet apart with five barbed wires placed so far apart that a 150-pound hog can press through with the utmost convenience and safety to themselves.

Steam Gin Destroyed.

YAZOO CITY, Dec. 12, 1881.

EDITORS CLARION: The steam gin of Andy Kincaid, one of the most prosperous colored planters of Yazoo county, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night. Twenty-five bales of cotton were consumed.

"CON."

Col. Thos. J. Hudson, of Benton County.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION.

EDITORS CLARION: The farmers of Mississippi are looking with intense anxiety to see what action the Legislature will take to advance the material interests of the State. However much our people may differ on political issues, they present an undivided front in favor of the establishment of manufactories and the introduction of capital and labor. To succeed in building up the first and securing money and capital, will require liberal appropriations of money by the State and the selection of wise, active and energetic agents. It would be a useless expenditure of the public funds, to adopt a plan of operations and then to trust the work to men without capacity and in whom the people have no confidence.

Without disparagement of the abilities of the many distinguished sons of Mississippi, we place in nomination Col. Hudson for Commissioner of Immigration. So far as information, administrative ability and untiring energy are concerned, he is second to no man in fitness for the great work now about to be inaugurated in this State. About twenty-five years ago, it was upon his motion, that the first Agricultural Convention was organized by the Legislature. His devotion to the industrial progress of the State, made him, though quite young a prominent candidate for Governor. At the organization of the Planters' Convention of the South, in 1857, at Nashville, Tennessee, composed of our ablest men from every Southern State, he was elected unanimously its permanent President. Here he distinguished himself by an able address, in which he showed that we then had labor, not then successfully employed in agriculture, that should be engaged in manufactories. Since the war, his pen has never been idle. Years ago, he was convinced of the importance of bringing the farmers of the Union into a representative council. After years of labor he has been rewarded by the organization of a Farmers' Congress of the United States, and now the ablest men in the Union are heartily at work in the same great movement. If immigrants and capital can be brought here, he will do it. He knows no such word as surrender. He will not stop pleading the cause of Mississippi, upholding her advantages to immigrants and showing Northern capital how and where it may be profitably employed. Thoroughly conversant with the efforts of other States in this direction, and to build up new industries, he will show how this can be done here. If his services can be secured, he ought to be elected by the next Legislature, Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture. No man who knows him, and few of your readers are ignorant of his history, will question his fitness or doubt his triumphant success, if placed in this responsible position.

If elected you will see your Agricultural statistics annually collected and published in a form valuable to the legislator and citizen. He would get up a system of crop reports, which would enable us to act without relying upon New York, for information about the cotton crop. The war left Col. Hudson, like many of us, poor, but it is well known that he has spent more money than the State in the cause of Agriculture. Most of our citizens remember the interesting Fairs held in Mississippi before the war. To bring improved agricultural machinery to the knowledge of our people he traveled North and South to get manufacturers to attend our exhibition. To show the interest aroused by his efforts, the first speech he made in Jackson at the Fair, the Legislature ordered the printing of nine thousand copies. And I predict that he will make the Farmers' Congress a success. He will never cease his labors until the farmers of the Union secure the objects and purposes of the organization and this done, their co-operation will be given.

The victories won by Col. Hudson are easily explained. In the first place he is emphatically a man of labor, plain, affable and unassuming, despising all pomp and parade—earnest in every thing—devoted to his State he never fails to inspire confidence in all who meet him. Such is the man and such are his claims and qualifications, briefly and imperfectly stated, for the important position for which we seek and urge his election by the Legislature of the State, he has served so ably and faithfully. His election would be a well-minded recognition of his valuable public services and would be exceedingly gratifying to the citizens of Benton county, and throughout the State it would be universally indorsed and cordially approved.

RICHARD H. PARHAM,
MICHIGAN CITY, MISS., Dec. 6th, 1881.

Commissioner of Immigration.

EDITORS CLARION: Hon. Geo. Torrey, of Jefferson county is a candidate for the above office; and for public information upon a question of great importance to the State we ask you to publish the following extract from the circular setting forth his views.

VOX POPULI.

It will devolve on the approaching session of the Legislature to elect a Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture. I will be a candidate for the position. I feel it my duty to give you a synopsis of my views on the subject of immigration. I have made this subject a study for the past ten years. I have spent two years in the Old World, during that time, spent a large portion of my time making enquiries amongst the several Steamship Companies, as to the best plan of procuring immigration to the Southern States. The reply I invariably receive was "do as all other countries have done, and are still doing." That is, prepare the proper information in pamphlet form, with accompaning maps with a synopsis of the resources of your section of country, with all the railroads, navigable streams, the principal cities and towns marked out. These pamphlets should be of modest size, on account of postage, (which will be a large item in the expense) then these pamphlets should have an advertisement of one or more of the Steamship Companies, that sail regularly from the Old World to New Orleans, as well as the railroad fare per mile, from New Orleans to the place of destination. This I presume could be easily arranged with the several Railroad Companies, by the Commissioner. The Railroad Companies being as much interested in having the State settled up with producers, as any other class of our population.

I am of the opinion that it would be a useless expense to send agents to the Old World, as they would have no influence when abroad. The most successful plan in my opinion would be to apply to the Labor Unions and request them to send out agents of their own selection, the State paying their expenses out and return; these agents while amongst us would be at but little expense. I know that arrangements could be effected with the several Steamship Companies to bring these agents out and return at half fare. These agents when they returned to their Unions, and made their report, would have great influence, and would do more to turn immigration to the South than any agents the State could send abroad. I am of the opinion that a suitable agent should be at Castle Garden, New York, all the time. The Commissioner should be authorized to advertise in some of the Northern and Western papers, stating that any person desirous of information as to the great resources of our State, to apply to the Commissioner at Jackson who would furnish the desired information.

I am of the opinion that it would add greatly to the interest of the State to require the Tax Assessors, while assessing to list all the lands in their respective counties that are for sale, as well as all the State and Government lands—these lands to be entered in a small book to be filed in the Chancery Clerk's office and a duplicate sent to the Commissioner at Jackson to be filed in his office.

Should I be present before the Committee on Immigration, I could go much more into detail, than I can in such a communication as this.

GEO. TORREY.

FAYETTE, MISS., Dec. 5, 1881.

IT was our sad duty, a few weeks since, to chronicle the death of Mr. Daniel G. Buie, of Union Church—one of the most useful citizens of Jefferson county, and now we regret to learn that Mrs. Buie died on Sunday night last, of typhoid fever. Her brother John Torrey, and his son Dougald, have been for nearly two months in a critical condition, from the same disease.

A Canard.

Kemper Herald.]

Just as we expected, the the report that Hon. J. H. Currie would contest the election of Hon. A. M. Moore was a canard.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

A STORMY OUTLOOK FOR THE NEW SPEAKER—SKIRMISHING FOR THE LEADERSHIP—BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 1881.

EDITORS CLARION: The new Speaker, Mr. Keifer, had no sooner been elected, and conducted to the chair by his two most powerful competitors, Messrs. Randall and Hiscock, than the national parliamentary wrangle began. Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, General Grant's corpulent Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. Haskell, of Kansas, a tall, gaunt, angular antithesis of the rotund Robeson, commenced fencing for the leadership of the Republican side of the House, while ex-Speaker Randall and S. S. Cox, familiarly known as "Sunset" Cox, led off on the Democratic side. In ten minutes the House seemed to be in hopeless confusion, half a dozen members speaking at the same moment, while the new Speaker rapped his gavel helplessly, and essayed, awkwardly, to get things straight. Mr. Kasson, the only Republican who is competent to control this turbulent body from the chair, sat, pale and silent, at his desk in a remote part of the Hall. It is evident that Mr. Keifer has a stormy voyage before him; he lacks parliamentary knowledge and experience, to say nothing of natural qualification for the place.

But little business has been transacted, in either the Senate or the House, this first week. The House adjourned from Tuesday until Friday, and, although the Senate has been in session, little has been accomplished besides the introduction of sundry bills. The House is still in the throes of organization, and will not be ready for work before the 14th inst. By that time, the committees will be formed, and, maybe the new cabinet appointed.

There is a prevalent opinion, in political circles here, that this will be a session in which politics will take a back seat, and in which business will come to the front. This idea has received strength from the installation address of the new Speaker, and from the message of the President. If the House committees shall be formed with a view to the legislative policy outlined in the address of the Speaker, this will no doubt be a busy session. Bills for refunding the extended bonds at 3 per cent.; for the erection of a suitable building for the National Library; and for the reclaimation of the malarial swamps about the Capitol will probably be passed.

The subjects of revenue, taxation, tariff, and counting the electoral vote will, doubtless, occupy the attention of Congress, but the conflict of interests and opinions on these subjects is so great, that it is doubtful if any bills can be passed materially changing the present status. C. A. S.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, December 14th:

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Western silver men say President Arthur's policy with regard to the repeal of the law authorizing the coinage of silver and the retirement of the silver certificates will meet with strong opposition in Congress, and that they have votes enough against it now to defeat it in either house.

REPUBLICAN DESIGNS ON THE SOUTH.

Both parties are beginning to plan for next year's political canvass. The Republicans believe they have got a hold upon the South at last, and they are determined to make special effort in that direction. There are now here a number of men from the South, some former Democrats, who are picturing to the Republican leaders the glorious future of liberal anti-Bourbon movements down there. The Republicans intend to aid every movement in that section that opposes the Democracy and they count upon getting thirty or forty congressmen from the South next year who will be anti-Democratic.

POST OFFICE VACANCIES.

There are 300 Post Offices vacant, and the department estimates that there is an average of five applicants for each office.

GEN. HURST, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. H. P. Hurst, of Mississippi, is in the city, and is backed by Senators Angus Cameron, Logan, Teller, and others for an appointment to a Territorial position.

EX-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS, accompanied by his wife and daughter, has returned from Europe. He says the people who imagine he had any connection with the recent Confederate bond speculation are mistaken. He protests that he has no intention of writing another book as reported, saying in reply to a question: "Did you ever hear of a man who wanted immediately after returning from a hunt, to go on a new one?" On reaching Louisville Mrs. Davis was taken quite ill. On her recovery, he will return to his home on the Mississippi seashore.

THE Tennessee Legislature is working on a Congressional District bill.

DR. WARREN BRICKELL, the eminent New Orleans physician, died in that city on the 11th inst.

THE Georgia cotton mills are averaging 14 per cent. this year on the capital invested. Think of it.

FIFTEEN convicts made their escape from the guard on the 13th, on the Richland Place near Lake Washington.

IN speaking of the Farmers Congress in our last paper, we mentioned Col. T. J. Hudson as the Vice-President for Mississippi under the permanent organization. Hon. Lock E. Houston is the Vice-President for this State, and Col. Hudson was elected President of the Congress.

The Cotton Planters' Convention.

This body met at Atlanta on the 6th. Addresses were delivered by Gen. Morehead, President, ex-Chief Justice Simrall and United States Commissioner of Agriculture Loring. Gen. Morehead was re-elected President, Geo. M. Klein, Treasurer, and James N. Ogden, Secretary. The Association adjourned to meet at Little Rock on the 17th of October, 1882.

CONGRESSMAN ATKINS, of Tennessee, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations in the last Congress, and one of the most prominent Democratic members of the present, says that the policy of his party ought to be in favor of a revision of the tariff laws, the abolition of the national banks, the unlimited coinage of silver, for liberal internal improvements, and against monopolies of all kinds.

In Tishomingo county a negro, Bob McDaniel, stole some soda as he thought, but which proved to be rat poison. He gave the rat poison to his wife and she put it into their bread for breakfast and the whole of the negro family was poisoned. The negro man died; and the rest also came nigh going the way of all flesh.

Correspondents of the Meridian Methodist are discussing "whether the beautiful is more entertaining than the sublime?"

An Elegant Reception.

The reception of Mr. and Mrs. H. Green in compliment to the newly married couple, Mr. C. C. Johnston and Kate Mitchell, was an elegant affair. Hortess looked superb, and received handsomely entertained in her beautifully decorated parlors, the numerous guests with characteristic grace and ease. The bride, always attractive, with her fine figure and graceful bearing, never looked more lovely; and the groom, who is a favorite in society, was proud of the enviable prize he had won. The happy pair have started upon the voyage of life with the blessing of many friends, and we hope that their lives may be long and prosperous.

Methodist Church and Sabbath School, Jackson, Mississippi.

EDITORS CLARION: From the official report of the Board of Stewards of the Methodist Church South, in this city, to the Annual Conference now in session at Brookhaven, we have made the following extracts to show your readers what the Church and Sabbath School have accomplished during the Conference year which ended on the 15th inst.

Total number of members at beginning of Conference year	[illegible]
Increase during year	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Amount of money raised for Pastor's Salary	[illegible]
Amount of money raised for Presiding Elder	[illegible]
Raised in the church for Foreign Missions	[illegible]
Raised in the church for Domestic Missions	[illegible]
Raised in the church for Bishop's Fund	[illegible]
Raised in the church for Conference Claimants	[illegible]
Raised in the church for Education	[illegible]
Raised in the church for the Poor	[illegible]
Raised in the church for the American Bible Society	[illegible]
Incidentals	[illegible]
Building and Repairs	[illegible]
Womans' Foreign Missionary Society	[illegible]
Total raised in the church	[illegible]
Number of Sunday School	[illegible]
Number of Officers	[illegible]
Number of Teachers	[illegible]
Number of Scholars	[illegible]
Total number of officers, teachers and pupils	[illegible]
Amounts raised in Sabbath School—	
For Supplies	[illegible]
For Foreign Missions	[illegible]
For Domestic Missions	[illegible]
For Pic-nic	[illegible]
Total raised in Sunday School	[illegible]

The report of the Ladies' Wesleyan Society is not embraced in the above, which would materially increase the annual report.

These results have been accomplished by a very great degree by the untiring and persevering energy of the ladies who devote to the church is as unquestionable as their piety and as firm as the rock of Gibraltar. No festivals have been given—no fairs have been indulged in—and but few collections made outside of the church. As a whole the church is poor and the success is perfectly astounding—but where there is unity of action and a determination to succeed success is sure to crown the effort. In such a church in the bounds of the Mississippi Conference that can make a better showing in members and ability considered? I trow not.

H. H. H.

DIAMOND RINGS, Ladies' Fine Gold Watches, Music Boxes, Organinas, Velvet Frames, Solid Sterling Pure Silver Ware, Solid Gold Necklaces from $5 to $85, Solid Gold Lockets from $3 to $80, Solid Gold Jewelry, viz: Rings for adults and children, Lace Pins, Cuff and Baby Pins, Cameo, Etruscan, Coral, Plain Gold Sets—all solid gold, Gipsy, Onix, Gold and Pearl Sets, Ladies and Gents' Gold Chains, Gold Cuff, Collar and Shirt Buttons, Gold Spectacles, the best Clocks and Finest Silver Plated Ware in great array!

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