THE CLARION.

By POWER & BARKSDALE.

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.

ONE YEAR.....$2 00
SIX MONTHS.....1 25

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT JACKSON AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1882.

DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

1ST DISTRICT,.....H. L. MULDROW.
2D " .....VAN H. MANNING.
3D " .....
4TH " .....
5TH " .....O. R. SINGLETON.
6TH " .....
7TH " .....E. BARKSDALE.

Congressional Nominating Conventions.

Nominating Conventions have been called by the Democratic-Conservative party in the several Districts as follows:

3d District—September 20th, Greenville.
4th District—September 6th, Macon.
6th District—August 23d, Magnolia.

Executive Committee of the 7th Congressional District.

J. J. Whitney, of Jefferson; J. H. Thompson, of Copiah; W. J. Crisler, of Hinds; R. R. Applewhite, of Lincoln; R. D. Gage, of Claiborne; T. A. Magee, of Franklin; A. G. Berry, Jr., of Simpson; Robt. Powell, of Madison; J. L. McCaskill, of Rankin.

WITH a weighty sense of the responsibility I assume, and with an earnest determination to make up in zeal and fidelty what I may lack in experience and ability, I have consented to be associated in the editorial conduct of THE CLARION, and to occupy for the time being the chair so long and so ably filled by the editor who has retired at the call of his fellow-citizens, and taken up the standard of duty at another post. Him I will not be expected to rival. His long experience, vast information, and peculiar adaptability of talent to the profession gave him a pre-eminence in the field of journalism which few may hope to attain. Sustained by this reflection, and encouraged by the hope that my efforts may command the appreciation, and engage the sympathy of the readers of THE CLARION, I greet them.

JAS. L. HARRIS.

To Subscribers.

We have been so occupied with other departments of our business since the first of January, the usual notices of expiration of subscription have not been sent to our friends until this month, during which a large number have responded in renewals and kind words. We hope many others may find it convenient to do likewise. The paper will be continued to all others who will advise us that they will remit on or before December 1st. A postal card to that effect will be duly noted. After the first of January we will return to the strictly cash-in-advance rule, which has worked satisfactorily for the past fifteen years.

In this connection, we may state that THE CLARION is nearing the close of its forty-fifth year of continuous publication, and on or before the beginning of its forty-sixth year will greet its many readers in a somewhat enlarged and generally improved form. In the meantime, we hope our friends will bear in mind that the best "good will" toward a newspaper is to aid in extending its circulation.

THE Attorney-General has decided that convicts whose term of sentence exceed ten years, may yet be employed outside the prison walls on works of public improvement.

THE decision of the Mississippi River Commission is as favorable to our Mississippi levee interests as could have been expected. The work of stopping the levees is to be commenced at once, above the mouth of the Yazoo, and will be prosecuted up the river.

IT will be borne in mind that the State Board of Commissioners will meet in this city on the 31st, inst., for the purpose of appointing commissioners of election. Suitable recommendations should be made by the different Democratic county executive committees.

WE are gratified to state that no case of yellow fever has occurred in New Orleans for more than a week, and that all told, but four cases have occurred in that city of more than 200,000 inhabitants, from the beginning of the season down to the present time. There is good reason for the belief, therefore, that an epidemic will be escaped.

AT the recent meeting of the Bankers Association, in Saratoga, Mr. W. H. Perkins, Cashier of the Capital State Bank, of this city, read a paper on the industrial growth of Mississippi and the cotton States. He is reported to have said Mississippi was rapidly developing her resources and opening up under its new era of progress. Railroad enterprises are being prosecuted which will cause the expenditure in the State of from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000 within the next two or three years. He argued that what is most needed is capital to be employed in developing and aiding manufactories of cotton, wool and machinery and in bringing to the surface vast wealth in marl beds and enabling planters to get out of debt. We shall lay the paper of Mr. Perkins before our readers as soon as a copy can be obtained. A brief synopsis appears in another column.

Democratic Victories.

ALABAMA.—The Democratic State ticket has a majority of about 55,000 in a vote of 160,000. The Legislature is largely Democratic.

KENTUCKY.—The Democrats have carried this State by a majority of 41,000 in a vote of about 190,000.

SEVERAL bales of new cotton has been received in New Orleans from the lower Mississippi.

The Devotees of the Color-Line Candidate Reckoning Without Their Host.

Relying upon massing the colored vote in this District, as of yore, the followers of James Hill, the color-line candidate, are calculating strongly on his election, but failing to carry it at the polls, they boast loudly that Mr. Barksdale, if elected by the people, will be "counted out at Washington." These deluded followers of Hill are reckoning without their host.

To begin with, the color-line on which they are relying to put Hill through, is a myth—a thing of the past. It has faded away before the practical operation of sound and beneficent democratic government. The delusions under which the colored people were once induced to rally in solid mass at the polls on election day, no longer exist. They are no longer swayed by the fear that if Democrats and Conservatives obtain control either of the State or Federal Government, their rights will be endangered. They have had half a dozen years of Democratic rule in our State, and they have experienced that it means "equal rights" for the colored race and the white race—that it means peace and good-will—low taxes, public schools, and prosperity for all.

If anything beyond actual experiment could be needed to prove that Democratic-Conservative administration means this, it is abundantly furnished by the antecedents and present position of their nominee for Congress. Early in the memorable reconstruction era, he braved the passions of the hour to urge prompt acceptance of the constitutional amendments which were designed to secure to the emancipated race the enjoyment of their civil and political rights, and during all the eventful years from that period down to the present time, he has adhered to the position which he then took, in full accord with such men as Albert G. Brown, Amos R. Johnston, William Yerger and Fulton Anderson of honored memory, and of Wiley P. Harris, E. C. Walthall, George W. Harper, Robert Lowry, W. S. Featherston, W. L. Nugent, T. J. Wharton and S. S. Calhoon, who still live to realize that in a crisis of doubt and perplexity they took the wiser and the better part—the safe, middle ground.

As for "counting out at Washington," it is the sheerest nonsense. The supporters of the Democratic-Conservative nominee are not to be driven from their propriety by any such scare-crow. They expect to elect Mr. Barksdale by a good, wholesome majority of the white and colored voters of the District, and they expect that Congress will respect the sovereign will of the people as they express it at the polls. It is an impugnment of a Republican Congress to say it will trample upon the laws of the land and deny to the people the right to be represented by the man of their choice because he happens not to be in accord with a majority of the House, upon the assumption that if the District did not elect a color-liner, it ought to have done so, and that it will reverse the decision! But here is one little fact, that lies like a lion in the pathway of these sanguine devotees of James Hill. They forget that there is almost a positive certainty that the Democrats will have a good working majority in the next House of Representatives. Half-dozen changes will give them the control of that body; and it is a safe prediction that these gains will be made; and then what will become of the boastful anticipation of the color-line devotees?

The Pending Election.

It is essential to our success hereafter in State elections that we should carry the approaching Congressional elections. Defeat at this time would revive the hopes and animate the hearts of the opposition in all future contests. The organization of the foes to Democracy would at once spring into life. Republicanism would at once stand up on its feet. That element, the triumph of which no true Mississippian can contemplate without the gravest apprehension for the safety of our institutions, would assert itself and no man can tell with what result. Should it succeed we close our eyes to woes which would follow. The Democracy would then unite. We would then have no discord in our own ranks. The tragic scenes of other days, which we had hoped the State would never again witness, would be re-enacted. The old contest would have to be made anew. The fruit of years of patient toil would be lost, Anarchy would prevail. Ignorance and vice and folly, corruption in high places, wasteful expenditure of public monies, a proud people trodden under foot—all this we should see; all this the fall elections involve. In other States it may be different. In this State for some time to come, there is but one issue. All know what it is. We trust, therefore, that we shall have no holding back; that all will unite in presenting to the common enemy an unbroken front.

The administration is watching with greedy eyes the contest in this State. Driven back at the North, it looks here to recuperate its strength. If the managers to whom this State has been farmed out make their declarations good this year, the hard earnings wrung from the widow and the orphan by Hubbell circulars, (which will not be objected to in any official quarter) will be placed at their disposal for the organization of their forces in future. Let us see to it that the managers do not deliver the goods, and do not receive the reward.

OUR word *Tariff* is derived from *Tarifa*, a Spanish town situated in the province of Cadiz, Andalusia. A Moorish castle within the walls is now used as a prison. It is surrounded by walls and towers, and has a strong fortress. During the Moorish domination a band of free-booters established themselves here and compelled all vessels passing through the Straits of Gibralter to pay duties. The robbery at present practiced under the system would of itself suggest its origin.

HON. VAN H. MANNING is at home, and after a brief rest, will enter the canvass and will make things lively for Gen. Chalmers in the 2nd District.

The Tariff.

As a consequence of the policy of England during our Colonial existence, which Lord North forcibly expressed in the declaration that "not a hob nail should be made in the American Colonies," our army and people suffered so much during the Revolution that after the termination of the war Gen. Washington recommended incidental protection, under the provision of the Constitution authorizing Congress to levy duty on imports "to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States," to those who should engage in the manufacture of munitions of war. Upon this recommendation tariff laws were enacted and continued in operation to the satisfaction of all down to 1816. The idea upon which all laws up to this date were based was tariff for revenue with incidental protection to those manufactures which a proper defence of the country required. This judicious rule was not observed in the tariff law of 1816. In that and every subsequent law protection has been made the object and not the incident. Duties have been extended to more than four thousand articles and increased from five per cent. in 1797 to more than one hundred per cent. in 1870.

The effect of these laws have been to impose the main burden of taxation upon the agriculturists, who are the consumers, not only by the enhanced price of imports, but indirectly in the consequent depreciation of imports.

The policy of a general tariff has always been questioned. In 1824 while the New England States were yet engaged in commercial pursuits, and before Daniel Webster began to scheme for the Presidency, which he failed to win by reason of his persistent advocacy later of special and local interests, that great man said: "on the general question, allow me to ask if the doctrine of prohibition (high tariff amounts in substance to prohibition as the receipts from the customs abundantly prove) as a general doctrine be not preposterous? Suppose all nations to act upon it; they would be prosperous, then, according to the argument, precisely in the proportion in which they abolish intercourse with another. * * Society is full of excitement. Competition comes in place of monopoly; and intelligence and industry ask only for fair play and an open field. * * * With me it is a fundamental axiom, it is interwoven with all my opinions that the great interests of the country are united and unseparable; that agriculture, commerce, and manufactures will prosper together or languish together; and that all legislation is dangerous which proposes to benefit one of these without looking to consequences which may fall on the others." Adam Smith whose great work on the "Wealth of Nations" has revolutionized public thought on almost every topic discussed, says: "No regulation of commerce can increase the quantity of industry in any society beyond what its capital maintains. We can't eat our cake twice. It can only divert a portion of it into a direction into which it might not otherwise have gone; and it is by no means certain that this artificial direction is likely to be more advantageous to the society than that into which it would have gone of its own accord. Each man is the best architect of his own fortune, and when the individuals who compose a nation prosper the nation prospers. The statesman who should undertake to direct private people in what manner they ought to employ their capitals, would not only load himself with a most unnecessary attention, but assume an authority which could safely be trusted, not only to no single person, but to no council or senate whatever, and which would nowhere be so dangerous as in the hands of a man who had folly and presumption enough to fancy himself fit to exercise it.

To give the monopoly of the home market to the produce of domestic industry, is in some measure to direct private people in what manner they ought to employ their capitals, and must in almost all cases, be either a hurtful or useless regulation. If the produce of domestic can be brought there as cheap as that of foreign industry, the regulation is evidently useless. If it cannot, it must generally be hurtful." No prudent man will make at home what he can buy more cheaply abroad, and what is prudence in a private person can scarce be folly in a great nation.

We have not alluded to the palpable violation of the Constitution in the enactment of tariff laws for purposes of protection, because infractions of that instrument have become so frequent as to excite no interest.

We are not of those who think the South could advantageously abandon the policy of our forefathers and successfully adapt her pursuits to what is conceived to be the permanent policy of the government so as to derive the benefit arising from a protective tariff. There are few articles, except cottons, in the manufacture of which the South can now successfully compete with the North. The proposition is self-evident. The present high tariff on machinery would of itself prevent it.

Protective tariffs foster monopolies, build up one industry at the expense of the others, and increase the burdens of the people without giving them an equivalent. The present tariff, to quote the languge of the Democratic National Platform for 1876, which was affirmed in 1880 at Cincinnati, "is a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretenses. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad and depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury, obstructs the processes of production, and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials, and bankrupts honest merchants."

IT is thought that Robeson will not be renominated despite the many shekels he has spent in that behalf. 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished.

HON. B. H. HILL has been laid to rest amid all the tokens of respect which talents, learning, patriotism and public service command. He died in the maturity of his powers, and while honors were gathering thick upon his head. He possessed rare gifts of oratory, and carried his audience along on his own tempestuous passions. It was never claimed for him that he ranked among the great statesmen of the day. He was too much given to moods and changes. He never touched a subject, however, without dissecting it, and presenting the strongest points in support of his own side. One of the first productions of his pen to give him distinction was his argument on the territorial question, preceding the war. He took the extreme Southern ground that the territories were held in trust by the general government for all the States, and that in their territorial condition, the common goverment was bound to hold them as property for the benefit of all the States, and that a Southern man had a right to demand protection for his slave property if he chose to settle within them. He was originally opposed to secession, but when the Southern government was established, he gave to Mr. Davis his unwavering support. The great mistake of his life, was his refusal to realize that the United States government had won in the appeal to arms, and his passionate call upon the people of Georgia after the total overthrow of the confederacy, to resist the reconstruction measures. Counsels like his, resulted in turning the Southern State governments over to the rule of the alien and the robber, plunged them into the countless woes from which they were reclaimed after years of suffering, and postponed reconciliation between the sections. His controversy with Blaine on questions growing out of the war, were regarded as a mistake by many conservative men of both sections, but no one will deny that he gained a signal triumph over this wily and unscrupulous antagonist. As a Senator, he ranked with the foremost in a body which no longer numbers such intellectual giants as Clay, Webster, Calhoun and Benton.

THE action of the House Committee on Elections, though characterized by the Chairman, Mr. Calkins, himself a bitter partisan, as repugnant to every notion of justice and equity, is beginning to bear its fruit. In nearly all the Southern Congressional Districts there will be candidates who hope for an election not at the polls, but at the hands of a Committee of the House. Relying upon the late practice of the Republican party in seating members for their own party purposes, without regard to the will of the people, as expressed through the ballot, and allured by the hope of the large sums paid even those who fail in their ambitious projects, we may expect an unusual number of contested election cases this fall. But the arms of the wicked shall not always prevail against the righteous. There is a power in Israel which these schemers do not reckon. The sober sense of the people, both North and South, has already protested against this outrage upon the right of the people to choose their own Representatives a right preservative of all rights. It is a blood-bought right, and in the language of another "should never be parted with for a price less than what it cost." In the approaching election let the people, after a fair discussion, express their will freely and fully, and then it should be seen to that the will of the majority so expressed, prevail.

IN an article in the August Atlantic on the progress of educational work in the Southern States, the writer says:

The increase of popular interest and of accomplished results is everywhere manifest and vital. All educational work in the South, whatever the obstacles and discouragements in this field may be, has the advantage of a constantly rising tide, and of being done on widening lines of advance. It is a time of growth, of new undertakings, more comprehensive plans, and generally, of increasing revenues and resources of all kinds. I observed, also, nearly everywhere, a feature of great interest and importance, in the fact that the new education in the South is tending to become more practical and industrial than is the education which is obtained in most of the schools in the Northern States. The Southern people are compelled, by the peculiar conditions and circumstances of life in their communities, to inquire, more closely than is usually done in the North, what kind of knowledge and instruction will be most useful to the young in after life. The new education in the Southern States is, in many instances, better suited to the needs of the people there than is the average Northern school education to the needs of the masses here.

A CONTRACT has been closed at Columbus for building a section of 25 miles of the Georgia Pacific, east from the present terminus of 20 miles of the completed road. This will take the road to Fayette Court-house, Alabama. The work is to be finished ready for trains by 1st January next. Another section of 20 miles will be let soon. Leak & Dunn Bros. are the contractors. The whole road is under contract from Atlanta to Birmingham, and will shortly be under contract through to Columbus. Nothing is said about the work west of Columbus, in the direction of Greenville.

MR. MULDROW was re-nominated on the 16th inst., by acclamation. This compliment he has richly deserved by the zeal, fidelity and good judgment he has displayed in the discharge of the duties of his position. We congratulate him and the democracy of the 1st District.

C. H. ALEXANDER, Esq., of the firm of Muldrow, Nash & Alexander, has been selected as the Chairman of the Democratic-Executive Committee of Oktibbeha county. From an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Alexander we are able to say that no better selection could have been made.

JUDGE LAWRENCE, Comptroller of the Treasury, has decided that the National Board of Health cannot expend the $50,000 appropriated for aid to the State and local Boards of Health for any purposes not specified in the act making the appropriation.

THE President has appointed John A. Mahone Postmaster at Holly Springs, Mississippi, in place of Mrs. Nabers, suspended.

A SINKING fund—the appropriation for Robeson's Navy.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Having been elected General Organizer of the Prohibition Movement in Mississippi, I wish to make some statements in regard to the work before us, and some reasons for it.

1. The whiskey traffic is in no way beneficial to the State, nor is it "a necessary evil." It is destructive, viewing it from any standpoint, imposing an enormous burden of taxation for which it makes no adequate returns. It paralyzes productive industry, peoples our Penitentiary, Insane Asylums, and county poor-houses. It bankrupts man and womanhood, corrupts moral and social life. Inflicts physical and mental diseases that inevitably ultimates in imbecility.

It laughs at virtue and respectability, smiles over the woes of the fallen, homeless and friendless. Scorns the drunkard's child who in tattered garments, begs for bread. It curses the father, mother, sister, brother, who ask for the release of loved ones; bears to premature graves many of the brightest intellects known to our state. It breaks the vows solemnly made at Hymen's altar—makes a brute of the husband, father, son, and brother.

2. In authorizing a traffic in ardent spirits our State constitutes an agency that unceasingly heaps contempt upon its organic laws. Go into the temple where justice is sought and we see the majesty of the law is insulted in the hands of, and, often by those who have solemly sworn to render its execution efficient. I venture the assertion, there are but few courts in Mississippi whose records do not show that the law has been defied and trampled under feet "swift to shed blood." The records show that all attempts to "regulate the sale of spiritous or vinous liquors" are as futile as the most reckless spree of the wildnest imagination. With all the restrictions that have ever been thrown around it, the traffic has increased in power and usurpation. Until now the question to be answered by the citizenship of this common-wealth is, "Shall whisky and its allies, or morality and its allies rule this country?"

I assume the responsibilities of the position to which I have been called with as unrelenting determination as ever found birth in a Caucassian bosom, that if our State persists in bathing its soil, its homes, its statute books in human blood, it shall do it over my protest.

The work assigned me is to organize against the hydra-headed monster and its bond-servants, the virtue, honor and morality of the State. Let there be no questionings as to whether the movement will ultimate in success or not. *It will, it shall, it must succeed*, if we but do our duty. The shout will scarcely die away until we will catch up the glad refrain and echo back to redeemed Iowa Mississippi's redemption. Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, sons and daughters will remain on their knees in grateful tears to thank God for the "thrice happy release," and rise up to bless "the powers that be."

Humanitarians, men, and women, white and colored, in every community in the State, are expected to organize to put down the tariffic in human life. This done and victory will float upon the ample folds of our banner in the near future. Then from hill-top and dell will rise the sweetest song ever carrolled by human lips. Then it will be that humanity, now shackled and in the most abject servitude to the most desperate tyrant ever known, will have their chains broken away and they will be restored to the loved ones "clothed and in their right mind," to sit around the hearthstone, to thrill and be thrilled by social sweetness which once they knew and for which the tender wife and children have been praying for these many years.

Is this not consummation to be devoutly wished and labored for? Who does not wish his or her name recorded as working for the happiness and glory of now gloomy and saddened homes. For this purpose we catch up Iowa's handsomely answered question, "which shall be protected by law, our homes are the saloons?" By the eternal sense of justice innate to American man and womanhood, we will answer that questions no less handsomely than did the champion State. With eternal vigilance against the "matchless evil," I am yours truly,

J. H. GAMBRELL,
General Prohibition Organizer.

The Republicans-Greenbackers and Independents Convention at Hazlehurst.

Hill's Crowd Packed to Nominate Him Anyhow.

HAZLEHURST, Miss., Aug. 15, 1882.

EDITORS CLARION: Pursuant to call the Greenbackers and Independents and Republicans of this the 7th Congressional District met, respectively, in Convention this morning.

The Greenbackers and Independents met at 10 o'clock in caucus; at 12 o'clock they organized, and after appointing a Committee of 9 to await upon the Republicans, empowered to effect a compromise, adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M.

At 12:50 the Republicans met and organized appointing a like committee in like numbers, to meet the Independent and Greenback Committee. Mr. J. P. Mathews, of this county, spoke at length, and warmly in favor of a compromise and was warmly applauded.

The two Committees, after a farcical effort on the part of Matthews and the balance of the Republican Committee, "failed to agree."

The Republicans stated immediately after the two Committees had met, that "they could effect no compromise as they were instructed for Jim Hill," then, some Republicans proposed that a ballot be taken and whoever received the majority should be declared the choice of the two Committees; to this the Greenbackers and Independents refused to agree because the Republicans had already "declared they could make no compromise for the reason that they were instructed for Hill." The Greenbackers and Independents proposed the names of the Hons. Harvey Ware, Geo. C. McKee and M. M. McLeod, but the Republicans persistently refused to entertain ANY *name* EXCEPT that of Hill. The Committees failing to agree, the Republicans nominated James Hill by acclamation. The Greenbackers and Independents, after organizing a Committee empowered to call and put out a candidate at any time they saw fit and deemed proper, adjourned, without nominating.

Thus, for the present, the issue is made as between Maj. Barksdale and Jim Hill; and, as an Independent, having canvassed the sentiment of Independents and Greenbackers, we feel safe in saying with a thorough and enthusiastic canvass Maj. Barksdale will be the next Representative from this the 7th Congressional District.

The Greenbackers and Independents know only to well for Hill's good the part Hill, Gibbs and Alcorn played in the canvass of '79 and '81. They havn't forgotten that Hill played into the hands of the Democrats in '79 and defeated, to some extent, their efforts. So I feel safe in saying very few Greenbackers and Independents of Hinds county, the scene of that most disreputable drama of '79, can vote for Mr. Hill.

One prominent feature of the Republican Convention was, very few colored people besides Hill's official employees were in attendance, but there was a perfect crowd of these gentlemen on hand; there was also a goodly sized crowd of hungry-eyed gentlemen who expect official "pap" if "Mr. Hill" takes his seat. Judge Alcorn in his speech was extremely emphatic in saying "If Hill was counted *out* here, he would be counted *in* at Washington." So is it not fair to assume, in matters not how fairly the election may be conducted and how fairly Barksdale majority may be obtained, the Republicans will *assume fraud* was perpetrated and proceed to "count out" We shall see. G. B.

"Greenbacker" Answered.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 17, 1882.

EDITORS CLARION: In last week's CLARION "Greenbacker" asks for information in reference to a supposed call or meeting of the G. B. State Ex. Committee.

I will say far the information of "Greenbacker," and all others who may be interested, that at the last State Convention a State Executive Committe was formed, with Mr. Jno. T. Hull as Chairman, and myself as Secretary. Mr. Hull having been in Mexico for eight or ten months, I was approached upon the subject of calling a meeting of the Committee by Mr. J. C. Carraway of this city. I was very busy at the time. I thought a meeting should be called and asked him to make the call in my name, and let me know the result, and when the meeting would be held. I have heard nothing from Mr. Carraway. Cannot say whether he called a meeting or not. Since Mr. Carraway talked to me Mr. McLeod, the former Secretary, asked me if I had any objections to his having the books and as there was nothing of value to "party or individual" among the papers, I told him that he was welcome to them. Now if Mr. Carraway made the call, *as I directed*, I would have received the answer, if any came to his letters. So, on reviewing all the circumstances, I feel compelled to say, Capt. A. T. Wimberly is not the Chairman of the G. B. State Ex. Committee.

I deny that a quorum of the Committee was present, at *any* meeting during this year, and if there was a quorum present, it was *not* within the jurisdiction of the Committee to form a new Executive Committee!

I also deny, if a meeting was called, that it was *properly* called! W. B. SORRBY.

THE mail contract from Natchez to Raymond has been made, for a daily mail over this route, thence via Bolton to Jackson and all parts of the country. The new route will be permanent until the railroad reaches Jackson, and then it will be a through route.

IT'S a *Hill* of a ticket, and smells p. d. strong?—Copiah Signal.

OUR NOMINEE.

What the Press Says.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE ON THE NOMINATION OF MAJOR BARKSDALE.

The following notice of Major Barksdale's nomination by Dr. C. B. Galloway, the distinguished divine and present editor of the Advocate, will be read with interest:

In the seventh Mississippi District, Maj. E. Barksdale was nominated for Congress last week by acclamation. We expected his nomination, but not by the unanimous voice of his District. This was a handsome compliment to one of Mississippi's noblest sons; a man of broad culture, distinguished ability and unswerving integrity. Considering the disparity of our years, our association for eight years past has been most intimate, and we are free to say we have known no truer friend, nor more refined, pure-minded, chivalrous gentleman. His counsel we have sought on many occasions, and found him always wise and judicious. As his pastor, we have found him a true and loyal supporter of the church He will adorn a place in Congress, and we shall be pleased to hear of his triumphant election.

Hinds County Gazette: The Democratic-Conservative Congressional Convention held at Hazlehurst, on Thursday last, nominated Maj. E. Barksdale for Congress in this District, without opposition, and in a speech which was well received, he accepted the position. Maj. Barksdale is too well known to our readers to require a word of introduction or commendation from our pen. We supported him for United States Senator two years ago, and one year ago warmly advocated his election to the office of Governor. If we were anxious to entrust him with the duties of those offices, we are of course willing to see him in Congress from the 7th District, and cheerfully and cordially will we use every effort at our command to secure his triumphant election.

Brookhaven Free Press; At the District Convention which met in Hazlehurst on August 10th, Maj. Barksdale was nominated as a candidate for Congress, by acclamation. A few years ago this would have been equivalent to an election, and we might now be congratulating ourselves concerning our Representation in Congress. As it is, a heavy Republican vote must be overcome in order that the mass of intelligent inhabitants of the 7th District may be represented by the man of their choice. It would be useless repetition to catalogue here the deeds which have placed Maj. Barksdale so high in the estimation of Mississippians, and especially those in our District. His record is familiar to all and is such a record as assures us in a representation in Congress, should Maj. Barksdale be elected, which will be honest, hard-working, effective and brilliant.

Holly Springs South: Mr. Barksdale will make an efficient representative, and is one of the ablest men of Mississippi. There is no reasonable doubt of his election.

Memphis Appeal: He is a true Democrat, and has done much valuable service for the party, which in honoring him, only honors itself.

Hon. Ethel Barksdale was nominated by acclamation for Congress in the 7th District on the 10th, by the Democratic District Convention at Hazlehurst. Barksdale is the peer of any man in the State, and if elected will be a power in the House.—Observer.

Kemper Herald: The Democrats of the 7th District have done glorious work. Maj. E. Barksdale will as surely be elected to Congress as the election comes off.

A Canvass "With Money."

"DR. STRINGER" SOUNDS THE COLOR LINE SLOGAN.

Copiah Signal.]

Dr. Stringer, among the other good things he promised us (in his speech before the black and tan Convention) said they intended to elect Jim Hill, if it took $100,000 to do it, that he had been in Washington four months and he hadn't been there for nuffin. He also congratulated the rads that the North were in sympathy with them and promised to carry the news to the North, that the Republicans had at last asserted themselves and nominated a colored man and said he would assure them that the country was safe in the hands of the colored people.

Covington County.

The Democracy of Covington county met in mass meeting at the Court House in Williamsburg, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Magnolia Congressional Convention, on the 12th of August, and for other purposes.

Meeting was called to order by D. C. Buchanan, Chairman Executive Committee, and organized by Dr. Alex Fairly, Chairman, and J. F. N. Huddleston, Jr., Secretary.

The meeting appointed J. R. Webster, R. J. Magee as delegates, and E. Hall and L. B. McGrew alternates, to the Magnolia Convention, and instructed the delegates to cast their votes for Col. T. R. Stockdale for Congress.

J. R. Webster, L. B. McGrew, Calvin Lott, F. M. Lowry, W. L. Barnes, A. McPhael, G. C. Buchanan, W. Rutledge, J. N. Welsh and C. M. Reddock appointed Executive Committee for ensuing year, with J. R. Webster, Chairman. ALEX. FAIRLY, Chr'n.

J. F. N. HUDDLESTON, JR., Sec'y.

THERE are no proper distinction between Democrats in Mississippi—no Bourbons, no Conservatives. They are as one, though they may differ in minor matters. Self-preservation is the paramount issue with the white people of the State, and they are all necessarily Democrats. When a man begins mouthing about Bourbonism, prating about purity in elections and sympathizing with the colored voters because his right to vote the State back to radicalism is questioned, it need not be a matter of surprise to see him a full-fledged radical in the course of a very short while.—Enterprise Courier.

A HORRIBLE plot was discovered last week in Choctaw county, Alabama. It was a negro conspiracy organized by one Turner, colored, for a wholesale murder of the whites of that section, and a camp meeting was the time and place for the execution of the plot. It was discovered, confessions were made and Turner was hung.

THE death of Capt. Ezra A. Lyerly, one of the most public spirited and estimable citizens of Enterprise, is a public calamity and is universally regretted. He was a brother of Capt. Charles A. Lyerly of the well known firm of J. P. Richardson & Co., New Orleans.

THE Maine Republican Executive Committee is making large and frequent drafts upon Hubbell's accummulation of "voluntary contributions." This would indicate that the Republican party in that State is in a bad way.

THE U. S. Marine Hospital service has taken charge of the yellow fever hospital at Brownsville, Texas, on the application of the authorities of that city and State.

"TARIFF for revenue, with incidental protection to labor, and no bounty for capital," is the way Representative Carlisle, of Kentucky, expresses the doctrine.

MR. BLAINE says he would rather flirt with a batch of pretty girls than preside over a Cabinet meeting. For him that is also the preference of the country.

REPUBLICANS in Washington are apprehensive of losing Ohio this fall. It is to be hoped that their fears may be realized in a glorious Democratic victory.

EX-SECRETARY BELKNAP still lingers about Washington. There are now none so poor to do him reverence.

THE Farmers' Journal says that the fruit box factory in that place, owned and operated by Mr. W. H. Tribette, one of the leading merchants, has sold, up to date, 47,240 boxes; and before the season is over the number will reach, probably, a total of 50,000.

Col. Mercer, who has been surveying for some time in this neighborhood, has made discoveries of corners, etc., of the most ancient surveys of the U. S. Government.—Mayersville Spectator.

PUBLIC SPEAKING—7TH DISTRICT.

E. BARKSDALE, Democratic-Conservative candidate for Congress, will speak at—

Flower Hill, Claiborne county, Saturday, September 2.

Meadville, Franklin county, Monday, September 25.

Westville, Simpson county, Monday, October 16.

Other appointments will be announced in due season.

A. and M. College.

The time for opening the next session of the Agricultural and Mechanical College has been changed to the third Wednesday in September, the 20th. So we are informed in a note from Gen. Lee.

Military Notes.

The following companies have been organized and equipped during the administration of Gov. Lowry:

"West Point Rifles," West Point, R. M. Levy, Captain; "Natchez Fencibles," Natchez, J. V. Le Cand, Captain; "Calhoon Rifles," Canton, W. L. Craig, Captain; "Raleigh Rescues," Raleigh, W. H. Jones, Captain; "Capital Light Guards," Jackson, C. F. Hemingway, Captain.

The State Library.

Since the election of the present accomplished Keeper of the Capitol, Mrs. Mary Morancy, the State Library has steadily improved, until it now ranks among the first law libraries in the United States. Valuable miscellaneous works are being added occasionally, as the appropriations may admit. The yearly accumulations, by purchase and exchange, for half a century or more, have brought with all this valuable matter a vast amount of trash, which, on floors and alcoves, crowd the space in the upper and lower rooms. More accommodations will have to be provided unless some disposition is made of this useless matter, which, if sent to the paper mills, would yield a handsome sum that could be applied in replenishing the Library from time to time. Nearly all the States have codified their laws; hence the preceding pamphlet acts of each are quite useless in the Library, and yet there are thousands of these books that are preserved and catalogued, and never opened. There are also several wagon loads of the Code of 1871 occupying much needed space in the office of Secretary of State. We hope this matter will receive some consideration when the Legislature meets again.

A Good Word in a Good Place, for Mississippi.

In the report of the Bankers' Convention, at Saratoga, on 17 inst., we find the following, which we take pleasure in transferring to our columns.

A paper on the industrial growth of Mississippi and the cotton States was then read by Mr. W. H. Perkins, Cashier of the Capital State Bank, at Jackson, Miss. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Our crop prospects at this date are good. An abundant crop of oats has been gathered and a fine crop of corn is made. No serious damage has yet been done to the cotton by worms and if they will let us alone a few days more we will have a better crop than we have had for years. A more favorable climate and soil for raising stock cannot be found in the United States, and it is possible that the next census will report the growth of cotton in Mississippi confined chiefly to the alluvial lands of the Yazoo delta, the Mississippi and the Tombigbee rivers, and the undulating high lands appropriated for stock-raising and the growth of grass and cereals. And, by the way, did you know that the Yazoo delta, embracing a strip of country from one to two counties wide and extending from Memphis to Vicksburg, is said to be capable of producing as much cotton as is now raised in the entire United States? In the past two years railroad enterprises have been begun and are being prosecuted that will cause an expenditure within the State of $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 within the next two or three years. We want money—cheap money. We have one national bank, with a capital of $75,000, and perhaps a half a million in various private banks scattered throughout the State. We need in the central part of the State a national bank with at least half a million capital, all of which could be profitably employed in developing and aiding manufactories of cotton, wool and machinery and in bringing to the surface the vast wealth in our marl beds. Send us some of your substantial business men, with some of your vast surplus capital to aid in developing the natural resources of our State, and they would be just as safe in their persons and property as anywhere in the world—not only safe, but most welcome."

In this connection, we take pleasure in extracting the following from a letter dated at Saratoga, and just received from a friend in New Orleans:

"Mr. Perkins, of Jackson, Miss., read a carefully prepared paper on the State of Mississippi which was a credit to his State, and an honor to himself. It was received with much satisfaction and interest."

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

The Allotment of the Funds.

AS DETERMINED UPON AT THE CONFERENCE AT NEW YORK.—THE WORK TO BEGIN ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE YAZOO AND MOVE UPWARD.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—At yesterday's session of the Mississippi River Commission a determination was reached to recommend approximate allotment of the sum of $4,123,000, which is for the improvement of the river below Cairo, in the following manner:

For continuation of the work at Plum Point, sixty miles above Memphis, $800,000.

For continuation of the work now in progress sixty miles above Vicksburg, at Lake Providence, $700,000.

For work at New Madrid, 70 miles below Cairo, $800,000.

For work near Memphis, and for continuations of work on the harbor of Memphis $300,000.

For various harbor works in addition, to balance the now available $123,000.

For repairs of levees by the stoppage of existing gaps $1,300,000.

The sum of $100,000 was left unallotted, for contingencies.

The Commission decided that the work should begin on the east bank of the river, some miles above the mouth of the Yazoo, and should continue upward.

The Commissioners recommend that the sum of $800,000, which has been raised by local authorities, be applied in such a way as to secure, in connection with the work done by the Government, continuity of the lines of levees from below upward.

With this end in view the Commission, in making allotment, took into consideration the amount of work likely to be done by the local authorities.

The Nomination of James Hill Drawing the Color Line.

Wesson Herald.]

It has been years since we have witnessd so disgraceful an affair as the Republican Convention which assembled in Hazlehurst on the 15th. Every County in the District was represented by six or eight negroes while there were only about five white Republicans present. An effort was made by our Greenback and Independent friends to prevent this,—but their efforts were powerless. Incendiary speeches were made by Republicans, who told the negroes to organize their clubs, and march to the polls; deposit their ballots openly; that men would be there to see that this was done, etc., etc. They denounced what they termed "Bourbon Democracy," and rejoiced that the Republicans of the 7th District had the manhood to assert their rights." The whole tone and temper of the Convention, or mob, as we term it, was antagonistic to the whites. Very well! The issue has been made, the color line has been drawn.

Sudden Death of J. W. Covington, Esq.

Raymond Gazette, 16th.

The community was shocked Friday morning by the report that John W. Covington, Esq., formerly a citizen of Raymond, but lately residing at Jackson, was dead. Upon investigation, it was found that he had died at his room in the old Magnolia Hotel, with no one present to minister to him in his last moments. He was found by a servant, lying on the floor, having no doubt risen during the night, for some purpose, and being unable to get back to bed, fell, and died as stated.

He came to Raymond on Monday of last week, and was seen upon the streets only two days before his death. No one knew of his illness, or that he required help. He was buried Saturday, by the members of the bar.

THE Oxford Eagle says that T. J. McQuinston, Esq., Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, was in the city last week, the guest of Col. Holder. He is an intelligent, accomplished gentleman, and in him the State has an honest, faithful, intelligent official.