

1st DISTRICT, H. L. MULDRUP, 2d " VAN H. MANNING, 3d " J. H. HARRIS, 4th " J. H. HARRIS, 5th " H. S. VAN EATON, 6th " J. H. HARRIS, 7th " J. H. HARRIS, 8th " J. H. HARRIS, 9th " J. H. HARRIS, 10th " J. H. HARRIS

Congressional Nominating Conventions

Nominating Conventions have been called by the Democratic-Conservative party for the several Districts as follows: 1st District—September 20th, Greenville.

Executive Committee of the 7th Congressional District

The Executive Committee of the 7th Congressional District are requested to meet in the City of Jackson, on Monday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of organizing and the transaction of business.

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Executive Patronage

The power of appointing and removing, without cause and without accountability, thousands of people in the service of the country is dangerous to the liberties and morals of a State.

The unlimited power to give office and take it away gives one man a dangerous command over the hopes and fears of a multitude of people.

Who controls a man's means of living, controls his will as well. When favors are to be granted there are many to solicit them; and when they can be withdrawn at pleasure, personal independence is endangered.

The action of the Republican District Convention at Hattiesburg in contemptuously rejecting all overtures from the whites, has defined the issue so distinctly that a wayfarer may, though a fool, not be deceived.

Strip the issue of its political coloring, and you will have Democracy or Republicanism, Barkdale or Jim Hill, a negro or a white man, to elect over and represent you.

You remember too well how the Republican party governed in 1875, how they have returned to such a government, if you desire a return to such a government, as honest administration of public affairs, a government of the people, for the people, you will vote for Barkdale and Jim Hill.

Let us remember that every man is expected to do his whole duty, and that this is the only way to secure the best government for the people.

What are the facts at present? We find that the managers and committees of the party in power, not content with the exertions in behalf of party office holders would naturally make out of a sense of the insecurity of their positions, sending out circulars, under the very eye of the Executive, and it is said, with his approval, assessing these agents and servants of the people in sum equal to two per cent of their annual compensation.

No threat of removal on non-compliance is expressed: it is even said, when the whole system in all its enormity is being agitated and ventilated in Congress—"act as if in the religious meeting house of your own choice," but it is to be supposed, do the managers themselves believe that the widow, with the knowledge of the fate which has befallen so many about her in spite of this promise, with the hungry mouths of her children appealing to her, would dare refuse of her mite, this exacting? Is it not to be supposed, rather, that to purchase peace and "make assurance doubly sure" she would give of her pittance even more than demanded?

Now what is done with this fund of iniquity? To what purposes is it applied? The question is so important as to have been made an issue in Indiana. We let the democracy of that State answer the inquiry:

We condemn it (the Republican party) for its shameful disregard of its pledges in favor of "civil service reform" and its corrupt use of the public patronage under the spoils system.

We condemn it for its systematic levy of blackmail upon the clerks and Union office holders of the United States, in violation of the laws of the United States, in violation of the laws of the United States, in violation of the laws of the United States.

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To the Voters of Madison County.

Below we publish a spirited call upon the people of Madison by Robert Powell, Esq., the active and aggressive chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for that county. He says truly that we are in the presence of a great crisis, and that the purpose of the Republican party to force the race issue in this District is not to be doubted.

We feel assured that the people of Madison will watch the signal he has hoisted from the watch-tower and take timely action to overcome the threatened danger:

Wears in the presence of a great crisis, the action of the Republican District Convention at Hattiesburg in contemptuously rejecting all overtures from the whites, has defined the issue so distinctly that a wayfarer may, though a fool, not be deceived.

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No threat of removal on non-compliance is expressed: it is even said, when the whole system in all its enormity is being agitated and ventilated in Congress—"act as if in the religious meeting house of your own choice," but it is to be supposed, do the managers themselves believe that the widow, with the knowledge of the fate which has befallen so many about her in spite of this promise, with the hungry mouths of her children appealing to her, would dare refuse of her mite, this exacting? Is it not to be supposed, rather, that to purchase peace and "make assurance doubly sure" she would give of her pittance even more than demanded?

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Democratic Reforms.

In 1878 the sundry civil bill amounted to \$20,148,413.90, in 1874 it amounted to \$32,186,139.00, in 1875 it was \$27,000,744.81, in 1876 it was \$26,614,550.00. This period the Republican and the sundry civil bill of 1879 was \$37,148,413.90, in 1878 it was \$17,183,750.00, in 1877 it was \$27,000,744.81, in 1876 it was \$26,614,550.00, in 1875 it was \$27,000,744.81, in 1874 it was \$32,186,139.00, in 1873 it was \$20,148,413.90.

It will be observed that the sundry civil expenses of the government from 1873 to 1876, inclusive, a period of four years, when the Republicans controlled the House, aggregated \$106,008,647.89. From 1876 to 1882, inclusive, a period of six years, when the Democrats were in the majority, the aggregate expenses of the government for sundry civil purposes were \$114,965,895.55. The average yearly expenses of the Republicans were \$26,502,161.97. Of the Democrats \$19,160,982.59—an average yearly reduction of \$7,341,179.38.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Manning and Chalmers.

Special to the Appeal. HOLLY SPRINGS, September 2. The first joint discussion of the Congressional campaign took place here to-day between Manning and Chalmers. In spite of the heavy rains of the previous day and night, the city was crowded. At 11:30 o'clock Colonel Tom Harris opened the discussion by announcing the terms agreed upon, as follows: Chalmers to open in a speech of an hour and a quarter; Manning to reply in an hour and three quarters, Chalmers replying in forty-five minutes, and Manning closing in fifteen minutes.

Chalmers was then introduced and addressed the assembly by saying that his return to the home of his childhood filled his heart with pleasure. He had been raised here a Democrat, and so in principle he remained, but the party had deserted its principles and he had left it. His speech was mainly a repetition of his Appeal letters and his former speech here, and in his rejoinder he said nothing new.

Manning was greeted with round after round of applause, and began his address by referring to the Appeal letters of the Convention, which had vindicated his Congressional record. He then replied to Chalmers' attack on his record, in proof that every material charge brought against it was without foundation. He then demonstrated by Chalmers' own utterances in Congress, and in the press, that the latter had been in the recent past upon very great political questions, and he denounced his course with a terrible irony and a scathing sarcasm. In his reply to Chalmers he pointed out every error he had followed by storms of applause.

When the debate was ended the followers of each candidate were invited to give their own rejoinder. The Democrats repress their uttered delight.

(After the discussion a personal correspondence took place between Messrs. Chalmers and Manning in regard to language used by the latter in debate, and the matter on being referred to Senator George, and Judge Cooper (of Memphis), was amicably adjusted.)

The Ball Opened in Claiborne.

EDWARDS CLARION: Claiborne has left in gallant style. The Congressional campaign was inaugurated by the Flower Hill Democracy on the 2d. Maj. Barkdale was met on the day before by a committee of citizens composed of Messrs. R. W. Magruder, John Hastings, M. R. Jones, and others, at St. Elmo, where a number of white and colored citizens had assembled to welcome him. The whole party were royally entertained at the residence of Capt. Hastings. On the next day, notwithstanding the threatening elements, a large meeting assembled at Flower Hill, in which both races were represented. The ladies were out in force and added interest to the occasion. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. P. G. Burton, at 12 M. Maj. Barkdale was introduced by our distinguished and honored fellow-citizen, Dr. Magruder, who, in his address, complimented very highly upon the speech of the late Senator, and proposed for him by a splendid specimen of the young Democracy and responded to with heartiness by the audience.

It was then proposed to adjourn, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned. Claiborne will do her whole duty. JEFFERSON.

Deserved Tribute to a Good Old Colored Citizen.

BRANDON REPUBLICAN.] William Manner, col. died a few days since in Western part of this county. "Uncle Billy" was about 72 years of age, and had lived in this county about 20 years. He was a free man, he realized the importance of living on friendly terms with his white neighbors, and he was a good citizen. He was a free man, he realized the importance of living on friendly terms with his white neighbors, and he was a good citizen. He was a free man, he realized the importance of living on friendly terms with his white neighbors, and he was a good citizen.

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