WHIG AND TRIBUNE.

JACKSON, Tenn.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1874.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES D. PORTER,
OF HENRY COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
J. D. C. ATKINS,
OF HENRY COUNTY.

THE CONVENTION.—We cannot in this issue give a full report of the Convention of the 19th. It was one of the largest, most enthusiastic and harmonious ever held in the State. On the 14th ballot Judge Jas. D. Porter, of Henry county, was nominated by acclamation. The platform adopted was brief, but it touches on all the living issues now before the people. The convention was presided over by Hon. Gus. A. Henry, of Clarksville, and was remarkable not only for the number of delegates present out for their ability and standing in the State. It is with a feeling of great pleasure that we place the name of the nominee at the head of our columns to-day. This nomination is an evidence of the fact that great personal worth and integrity as well as high ability are yet considered as necessary elements of success in the public men of Tennessee.

"UNCLE SAM'S ELEPHANT."—What is to become of the Africanized States of the South and of those that hang suspended over the abyss? This question is certainly worthy of the attention not only of every American, but of every man in the civilized world, who is in real sympathy with his kind. What is to be the fate of hundreds of thousands of brave, useful and educated white people in South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, not to mention Alabama and Florida? Shall the ignorance of the subjugated States permanently dominate the intelligence of those States? From out the wrath and fire of a persecution calculated to make even wise men mad, and to feel within their breasts the promptings of revenge, there came more than one year ago a practical suggestion. It did not ask that the ballot be taken from the blacks—it did not ask for their expulsion from the States in question. It was a call for a reconstruction of the Southern map. A portion of Louisiana asked to be annexed to Texas, North Mississippi sought an alliance with West Tennessee, and North Alabama with the rest of the State. Under ordinary circumstances such requests would have been idle, but we deemed them worthy of consideration at the time, even if they only served to call forth some other plan for attaining the end sought, the wisdom of which would confound their folly. The new State scheme was only the vague, blind motions of a great idea that is growing stronger day by day. No one believes that there can be permanent peace in the Africanized sections of the country, unless the discordant elements are in some way kept separate. How is this separation to be brought about? The Nashville *Banner* of the 15th, in an article headed "Uncle Sam's Elephant," throws out certain suggestions in regard to the matter which we think wise and apropos, and we reproduce the outline of the plan for the colonization of the races within the States. Here it is in outline:

"If practicable, and the separation of the races in the South and Southwest, under some arrangement of colonization, by voluntary and mutual consent, *could* be accomplished, it seems to us it would be the swiftest and most pacific solution of this grave problem. If indeed it did not prove the cap-stone to the reconstruction policy of the Government. To make marketable these lands in some of the "negrofized sections, now almost threatened with confiscation by overwhelming taxation, would almost secure the assent and co-operation of the landed proprietors who would part with their lands at original cost, and perhaps for less. At all events the Government could fix its maximum prices, and the acceptance or declination would be entirely optionary with the owner. In the suggestion nothing compulsory is contemplated, either to force the negro to immigrate or the white to *emigrate*. But we have a vague sort of suspicion that a plan could be adopted mutually advantageous to all concerned—a dissolution of governmental copartnership, so to speak, by mutual consent. The inducements to the blacks would be local government of their own, in a region and climate to which they are by nature adapted, and to the whites, fair reimbursement for lands not now saleable, and a congenial white emigration to the Southern border States, with the release of a vast amount of capital now dormant in lands that are unproductive, for obvious causes. Such a separation would to a great extent, gradually, if not immediately, be followed by a gradual dying out of race antagonism and prejudices, by exemption from immediate personal contact and from the ever-present apprehension of aggressive marches towards social equality."

The *Banner* offers its suggestions modestly and does not insist upon the details of its plan, or even upon the plan itself. Standing in the presence of a great danger, honestly seeking to avert it, it proposes a separation of the races in the negrofized States. In Mississippi we know that the great majority of the whites would at once quit the State forever if they were offered even three dollars per acre for land of the very best quality. An arrangement of this kind would benefit the blacks, benefit the whites, and in the end benefit the entire country North and South. It would involve for a season the surrender of a portion of the South, in which the blacks could either have their euthanasia, or else justify the hopes of their most sanguine friends. In the meantime the rest of the South would have a new birth—capital would be disengaged in the reconstructed States and would flow into the others—the spirit of unrest that affects even Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia would pass away and there would be quiet in the land. The great majority of the blacks would probably become segregated in two States. The white advocates of the Civil Rights Bill in our midst would of course prefer to live in those States, and would emigrate at once. So with every pestilent negro in States where the white race was predominant. This would in a little while give to the East and West as good a market for their merchandise and produce in the new South as they had in the old South before the war.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided that a free railroad pass does not release the Company issuing it from liability for the safety of the passenger, although a statement to that effect may be printed on the document.

GEN. ATKINS.—On the 13th of August the Congressional Convention representing the counties of Henry, Carroll, Perry, Benton, Madison, McNairy, Hardin, Decatur and Henderson, met in this city, and nominated Gen. John D. C. Atkins as the standard-bearer of the Democracy in the approaching contest. The harmonious action of this convention is a sufficient endorsement of the nominee, and would without a word from us, be taken as a guaranty of his fitness by the great mass of his party, who, in this critical hour in the history of the party and of true Democracy, look to principles more than to men, while at the same time a certain personal worth is indispensable to one who shall represent us on the floor of the American Congress. Gen. Atkins is not a novice in politics. In the long gone years, when the antebellum issues divided our people, he was a prominent and popular party leader, as all will remember who recall his brilliant race with Emerson Etheridge, when he came out of the contest with less than a dozen votes majority in favor of his opponent, one of the strongest and most eloquent of speakers.

Gen. Atkins is in the prime of life; he is a man of great energy, quick in his perceptions, and brings to the discussion of political questions a vast amount of information which he has gathered and retained after years of experience. He is fresh from the great theatre of national politics, and from our knowledge of the man we are ready to say that he is in every way fitted to prosecute before the people the heavy and sweeping indictment under which the Radical party is being arraigned at the bar of public opinion. Gen. Atkins was a representative in the last Congress before the change in the district that makes Madison county a part of the new constituency represented by the convention in this city on the 13th of August. His record in that body is without spot or blemish and he took rank with the ablest and purest. In his hands the grand old Democratic banner will be borne to a triumphant victory in November.

THE CONVENTION OF THE 1ST.—We again ask our readers to keep in mind the convention of the 1st of September. We all know that the man who makes the most noise in a canvass is not the strongest man. We also know that a candidate for nomination who succeeds in organizing his adherents in a convention most skilfully is not always able to bring out the fullest vote on election day. We also know that these are days of political maneuvering and wire pulling, but it is also proper to ask if the blame for this rests entirely with the politicians. After a ticket has been nominated we frequently hear it said that the people had nothing to do with it—that it was the work of a ring or a clique. And whose fault was it. The convention of the 1st has been advertised by us thoroughly. On the 29th inst. the delegates to it are to be named at the voting places in the different districts. Everybody is free to attend those primary meetings. We want them to attend. We have asked the citizens of Jackson to hold preliminary meetings in their respective wards in order to indicate the men that they would prefer as representatives in the convention of the 1st, in order that they may be named as such in the meeting of the 29th. This was to enable business men and workingmen who cannot conveniently attend a meeting at the courthouse in the day time, to have something to do with naming their candidates for the Senate and the Legislature. The people have to determine the election, and their wishes ought to control the nominations. A very few men can nominate a man, but it takes a majority to elect him. In view of this fact, we are anxious that as many of our citizens as possible, in the city and county, shall be present at the convention of the 1st, either in person or through their representatives. It is their duty to turn out, and to do all in their power to secure the nomination of the very best men in our midst for every office.

THE FAIR.—Owing to the distressing drouth with which this cloudless summer has afflicted West Tennessee, the directors of the West Tennessee Agricultural and Mechanical Association have resolved to hold no Fair in Jackson this fall. This action on the part of the directors was the result of a deep conviction on their part that no fair in Tennessee could possibly succeed amid the waste and ruin to which our blighted fields bear testimony. That they have acted conscientiously and from motives pure and honorable, no one will doubt, but still we are constrained to say that in our opinion the fair should have been held, and if held would have been a success. This opinion is based upon the following facts: First, all the other fairs in West Tennessee have suspended, and the great Jackson fair would have necessarily drawn a richer patronage than ever from all the counties of West Tennessee. For be it remembered that the drouth has not been universal and that there are numerous sections where the crops are fine. From these sections stock-products and people would have come to the Jackson fair because, if for no other reason, there was no other fair for them to attend. Secondly, because the Jackson fair bears the same relationship to West Tennessee, West Kentucky North Mississippi, and even a larger area of country, that the St. Louis fair does to the great West. Thirdly, because the Jackson fair is open to the competition of the world and is not wholly dependent upon local patronage for its exhibitions of agricultural, mechanical, stock and other industries. Fourthly, because the prestige of our annual exhibitions is such that a single failure to hold a meeting seriously impairs the high standing, the hard-earned renown, the supreme importance over all other exhibitions in West Tennessee that the Jackson fair has won by four years of unparalleled success. Fifthly because it is the custom of the country to have at least a week's frolic every fall of the year, and this the people will have in spite of short crops and hard times. This week's frolic or holiday might have been concentrated on the Jackson fair, an exhibition that could not have failed to draw crowds from every direction. We will not particularize any further. We have said enough to justify the faith that is in us about the matter. It would be very easy to enlarge upon the subject and make the points stronger. But such an effort would be wholly unnecessary in the present emergency. The fact that there will be no fair this fall is settled, and what we have written is simply in justification of our position against the action of the directors. We differ with them and we have partially shown the reasons of this difference. That they have acted conscientiously we do not doubt, but we do doubt the wisdom of the action, and right there we leave the question.

HARD TIMES.—The above cry is once more abroad in this section, and not without reason. The crops of West Tennessee are short and the prospect for all, whether farmer, merchant, mechanic, or what not, is anything but inviting. The long, hot and rainless summer which is now drawing to a close, has left its wrecks of blighted fields and blighted hopes. In justice to truth, we are constrained to say that the present surroundings are the glopmiest since the war. But justice to truth, also compels us to say that harsh as the facts are, there is a silver lining in the cloud whose shadow rests upon the land. That silver lining is this: For ten years past, without an exception worthy of serious consideration, fair crops or bountiful crops have blessed this immediate section. Making all due and proper allowances for the ruins of war, the demoralization of the labor system which followed, unsettled debts incident to the war, and everything else, yet our farmers, the owners of the rich soil which for ten years has given a generous yield, must have saved, as a class, no inconsiderable amount of money. It would be an insult to their industry, economy and common sense to assume less. Then we hold that the farmers of Madison and surrounding counties are, as a class, in a sound and healthy financial condition, and able, as prudent husbandmen, to successfully weather the storm that is now upon them. The cry of "hard times," when once sounded in the land, never stops short of the wildest extreme. It is human to exaggerate, both in success and disaster, and in times like these men diligently hunt for clouds instead of sunshine. In the present gloom there is light, and we propose to show where that light is. If every man who can pay his debts will pay them; if creditors will be as lenient towards those who *would* pay if they could as they are towards those who *could* pay if they would, and all will practice a wise economy and a wise forbearance, the torturing slogan of "hard times" will lose more than half its terrors. In this sentence is the secret and the hope and the justice of the whole thing. In it there is light, and peace and safety to all. Think of it seriously and impeach it if you can.

The misfortune is that in times of distress and disaster those are indulged who really need no indulgence, and those who really need the pitying arm of kindness and generous forbearance are driven to the wall. In saying this we do not mean to be harsh to any one or any class. What we have written is the spontaneous outpourings of a heart that sympathises with all humanity. Are we wrong? Have we stated facts, or made appeals that are not justified? We have not yielded nor will we yield to the panic cry of ruin on the lips of so many, but we appreciate the situation and would avert as far as possible the evils to come. We see but one way to do this, and that way lies in paying all debts that can be paid, leniency towards those that are unable to meet their obligations, economy and forbearance.

THE CROPS.—The official returns from the Department of Agriculture for the month of August makes the following exhibit of the general crops throughout the United States. The average yield of winter wheat is 101 and of spring wheat 96 per cent. Thus it is estimated that the wheat crop of 1874 is two or three per cent. above the average of the last ten years. The crop of indian corn, the most valuable of all our cereals, it is estimated will not fall below the usual average. The area of corn planted in the cotton States south of us is much larger than usual, and as a rule promises a rich yield, while in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other States north and west of us the corn crop is unusually promising. Tee sugar crop will average, it is estimated, in Louisiana, from 100 to 108; Mississippi and Texas 105; Florida 104; Alabama 102 and Georgia 101, and it is the prevailing opinion that the sugar crop will be equal to that of 1873. "Our cotton crop, which averages two hundred millions a year in our cash account against Europe, tho' considerably damaged in many districts and in some localities almost destroyed by floods, drought or insects, will, it is believed, exceed the general crop of last year in quantity and quality and in cash returns, with favorable weather for the opening and picking henceforward to the close of the season. The southern rice crop has turned out handsomely; but it appears that in the article of tobacco there will be a considerable deficiency in this year's crop, and with no promise of any material increase in the prices of superior, good middling or inferior brands."

The New York Herald, one of the best authorities in such matters, after a thorough digest of all the reports from all sections, says: "To sum up our agricultural products for the year, they will in the aggregate (excepting tobacco) exceed the average of the last ten years, which have been ten years of bountiful crops, in fruits and roots, in cereals and in cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco."

But since the Herald's estimate it is reported that the hot and burning winds of last week and the week before seriously damaged all the crops in the cotton States, and the prospect in those States is by no means as promising as it was three weeks ago However it is safe to say that the terrible drouth which has almost prostrated Tennessee, Kentucky and portions of other Southern States, has not been general, and that the general crop yill be a fair average as compared with the crops of the past ten years.

The affair at Byhalia, Miss., mentioned in the dispatches last week, has been satisfactorily settled.—Armed negroes, to the number of 200, assembled for the purpose of intimidating a magistrate, and forcing him to give decision in favor of one of their color, against a white man. The case on trial was a small affair, and the course of the negroes an unparalleled outrage. But when they heard of the approach of armed white men from Holly Springs they dispersed, and all is now quiet. Another lesson.

RESOURCES OF TENN.—Through the kindness of Col. J. B. Killebrew, we have received his excellent work entitled "The Resources of Tennessee." It is a well written, solid and valuable work, and is destined to wield a vast influence for good to the State.—It should be in every body's hands, for it is replete with inestimable information upon all subjects connected with the resources and wealth of the State. Tennessee owes Col. K. a lasting debt of gratitude for his labour in this connection, and he is justly entitled to a high place in the pantheon of Tennessee's great and useful men. In speaking of Madison county, we find these complimentary words:

"The original settlers of Madison county were Virginians and North Carolinians, and the high social virtues which distinguished them have been preserved by their descendants. In no county can there be found more prosperity, a more generous appreciation of merit, a more cordial sympathy with intelligence, or a more self-sacrificing devotion to duty. Courteous by nature, with an inherited love for the truthful, it is much more common for the citizens to give credit to the stranger for virtues that are wanting, than to withhold what is his due. There is no better society to be found anywhere than in the county of Madison."

THE BEST.—The time is near at hand for our merchants to visit the cities of the East. In this connection we take occasion to recommend unreservedly the WILLARD HOTEL, as the best house, all things considered, in the city of Louisville. It is splendidly located on one of the broadest streets of the city, opposite Court Square, in which green grass, trees thick with foliage, and the music of birds all combine to present a scene half rural. It is also in the very heart of the city, convenient to all the great wholesale houses, and from which radiates in every direction the commercial wealth of the city. Without exception it is the best kept hotel in Louisville. The rooms are large and elegantly furnished, the servants are prompt and polite, the table is incomparable and the proprietors and clerks are among the most hospitable and obliging we ever met. Merchants visiting the city will be entertained at reduced fare, and we hope to meet there this fall a goodly number of our mere ant friends.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—The Whig and Tribune opposes the primary election system, simply because it enables a plurality to nominate, and thus frequently places the majority at the mercy of a minority. Further, because we regard it as a serious stumbling block in the way of thorough party organization and discipline. However we will not assume to dictate in the matter to any district of Madison county, nor will we make any factious opposition to the system. It is simply a question of policy, about which members of the party can differ without the least danger of schism. The Whig and Tribune will stand unfalteringly by the party and its nominees, no matter what system is adopted in determining the choice of the party.

The army of Memphis returned to that city from Austin, Miss., on Saturday last, without the loss of a man. They report all quiet in that unhappy village, and the rumors rife last week as greatly exaggerated. However it is true that the negroes were organized for mischief, and did perpetrate many unlawful and unprovoked wrongs.—But the prompt response of white men to the call of beleaguered Austin, scattered the negroes, and taught them a lesson they will not soon forget.

CHURCH CONGRESS.—The Protestant Episcopal Church Congress, which is to assemble at Cooper Institute, New York, on the 15th of October, will be among the most notable Ecclesiastical Conventions of the year. All sections of the country are to be represented, and the Convention will be in session for four days. The Congress will discuss with freedom all questions of importance to the Church, but it will not, nor can it, take any authoritative action upon any question whatever. However, its discussions will have an important bearing upon all church questions, and may give direction on vital matters to the action of future Church conventions.

JUDGE BROWN.—We publish elsewhere in this issue of the Whig and Tribune, a paper recommending Judge Milton Brown of this city, to the convention of the 1st of Sept., as the proper person to receive the nomination for State Senator. The paper is signed by many prominent citizens, and deserves serious attention. In the present crisis of State affairs, there is no doubt but what Judge Brown would prove a most valuable Senator. His acknowledged ability, his superior financial skill, and his large experience, are all strong recommendations, and will doubtless receive the thoughtful attention of the convention.

S. P. CALDWELL.—The gentleman whose name heads this paragraph is the nominee of the Democracy of the 9th district for Congress. He is in every way worthy of the high honor and will bear the party banner with dignity and ability. Without disparagement to any one, it is but just and proper to say that our neighbor district contains no abler and purer man than S. P. Caldwell. With ability of the highest order and force as a speaker he combines legislative experience and personal popularity. We predict for him a brilliant career in Congress and increasing honors.

A WEEK OF PRAYER.—The Bishops of the M. E. Church South, have appointed a week of prayer, to begin on Friday the 21st of August. All christian people are cordially invited to unite in praying for the prosperity and success of Christ's Kingdom.—The Pastors of the M. E. Churches in this city authorize us to say that the week beginning Friday the 21st, will be observed as a week of fasting and prayer. All who may feel so disposed, as well as the members of the M. E. Church, are invited to participate in the meetings.

COL. POLK.—Col. Horace M. Polk of Hardeman county, is announced in this issue of the Whig and Tribune, as a candidate to represent the counties of Hardeman and Madison in the State Senate. Col. Polk is an experienced legislator, a man of fine ability, sound judgment and untiring industry. If nominated by the Democratic convention of the 1st, he will make a strong canvass before the people, and if elected will prove an able and conscientious legislator.

A St. Louis paper says dogs have a language. If so, may they not indulge in doggerel when there is rime in the air?

THE CRAWFORD HOUSE.—To one and all of our merchant friends who propose to visit Cincinnati this fall we recommend the Crawford House as the best and cheapest hotel in that city. A number of Tennessee men engaged in business in Cincinnati, board at this excellent house and all recommend it highly. The rooms and the fare are superior and the charges are exceedingly moderate. We hope our merchants will take the hint, and meet us this season at the Crawford.

Our republican exchanges in Tennessee give the following decidedly orignal quotation from scripture: "A house divided against itself is not a safe roosting place; even for the faithful."

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer possesses virtue which not alone removes pain instantly, but regulates the stomach, gives strength, tone and vigor to the system. It is one of those medicines which is worth more than gold. We advise the good people not to try experiments by using the many new Relieds and Panaceas but call for the old reliable Davis' Pain Killer. Sold by all Druggists.
Aug. 15th–4t.

Call for Primary Meetings.

In pursuance of instructions from the Democratic Executive Committee of Madison county, meetings of the people of Madison county are hereby called to be held on Saturday, the 29th day of August 1874, at the several voting places of said county, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Convention to be held in Jackson on the 1st day of September, to nominate candidates for Senator, Floater and Representative in the next Legislature. The committee earnestly hope that the people will turn out in force, and give the Convention a fair and full expression of their wishes in this most important matter.

D. M. WISDOM, Ch'm'n.
J. C. PYBAS, Sec'ty.

CALL ON JUDGE BROWN.

The undersigned, who are voters and tax payers of Madison county, take the liberty of suggesting to the Convention, which will assemble in Jackson in September next, the name of Judge Milton Brown for State Senator.

Judge Brown is not a candidate for that position, nor have the undersigned authority to say that he would accept it. They believe, however, that in view of the State's present financial embarrassment, the next legislature should be composed of the most prudent and ablest men, and that if this Senatorial District demand the services of Judge Brown, in the capacity of a Legislator, he would not withhold them:

J C M Garland, A Jackson, J W Anderson, Jno A Greer, Robert Hall, Wm H Brown, Green Ramsey, G I Christian, Jno D Bond, R H Anderson, Jas T Hayley, W D Dupree, W A Hayley, J L H Tomlin, R H Cartmell, Jno R Wilson, Wm Holland, S H Brazelton, A Pyles, Wm A Wood, Moses T Hardin, H H Woodson, Berry Davis, R M Mason, Samuel Sowell, James Pearcy, P D W Conger, Benjamin F Young, J H Nowell, John Irvin, Wm Hopper, J S Rochelle, J T Harrison, E S Kelly, Thos Taylor, R T Fulbright, H White, Alex Futrell, J C Petts, Wm Gregory, Geo M Russell, A H Cathey, W R. Howlett, Jos A Watson, Thos M Greer, R T McKnight, J R Hilliard and many others.

Gen. Atkin's Acceptance.

PARIS, TENN., Aug. 17th, '74.

W. K. Hamby, D. M. Wisdom, J. F. McKinney, J. Worrell, Jr., J. Powell, Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your communication of the 13th inst., in which you inform me of my nomination as a candidate to represent the 8th Congressional District in the 44th Congress by the convention assembled on that day in the city of Jackson.

Gratefully acknowledging this marked compliment, I must be permitted to express the higher appreciation, in which it is held from the fact, that the honor was conferred by acclamation and without opposition, although the district is distinguished for citizens of capacity and merit, whom I do not pretend to rival. Feeling assured that the convention has represented the voice of the Democratic party, of the district—a party organized without reference to political antecedents upon the great principles of local self-government and Federal unity, under the limitations of a written Constitution, with a sensitive regard for the rights of the people, in opposition to a party whose distinctive principles and practices lead it away from the interests of the industrial masses, and closely ally it with class interests, monopolies, protected capital and the enemies of free government; coinciding with those views, and believing that they are set forth and maintained in the admirable resolutions which the convention adopted I accept the nomination, and promise to use my highest endeavor to secure that triumph in November which you were patriotic and generous enough to tender the assurances of your hearty co-operation.

With sentiments of highest personal esteem, I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

J. D. C. ATKINS.

MORE NEGRO OUTRAGES.—The Thompson Dean, which passed up about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, reported serious trouble at Bernard, formerly Old Grand Lake, Chicot county, Arkansas. A few days since a negro and a white man engaged in a difficulty, which resulted in the negro killing the white man. The negro made his escape to the swamp, whither he was followed and captured by Mr. Ed James and a party of white men. While being taken to the jail the negro made a dash for liberty and was killed. This excited the negroes very much, and they swore to have revenge by the killing of six white men. The white men armed themselves, and are now at Bernard expecting the negroes. All the white women and children of Bernard came up on the Thompson Dean to Greenville, where they now are awaiting events. The City of Helena is looked for up this morning with later and fuller particulars.—[Memphis Appeal of the 20th.

A Cincinnati journal proposes a counter irritant for the negro malady as follows:

If the negroes were equally distributed over the United States, if the North had a pro rata share with the South, the question could be easier managed. But unfortunately the section having no negroes is possessed with a mania for legislating for the section that has them, and everlasting discord and turmoil is the consequence. I have little hope that the 'negro question' will ever be settled. It will pop up its black head in one way or another, a veritable apple of discord. The only thing that will divert our attention is to have five or ten millions of Chinese dropped in among us, and then we will have a Chinese question on the boards for variety. We already have a sprinkling of them on the Pacific slope, and why should they not vote and hold office? There can be no reason given that does not apply to the mass of the negroes, except that our brother of the chop-sticks and pigtail might not vote the Republican ticket with healthy regularity.

LATEST STATE NEWS.

Brete Harte is to lecture in Nashville some time in October.

The general health throughout Middle Tennessee is reported good.

Memphis had a good rain on Monday.

Hardin county will have a fair in Savannah, beguning on the 12th of October.

The army worm is preying upon the crops in Sumner, Humphries, and other counties of Middle Tennessee.

Stock in the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad sells readily at 25 cts. in the dollar.

The residence of C. B. Parham, of Weakly county, was burned down a few days ago, and all his furniture was consumed.

Mrs. Donally, says the Memphis Appeal, attempted to kindle a fire a few days ago with coal oil, and was badly burned. Who next?

The army worm has put in an appearance in Trousdale and Smith counties. They are sweeping corn and grass.

Riddick Brown, colored, while engaged in a game of Chess, at Grand Junction on Monday, killed a colored man, name unknown, who was playing with him. Brown escaped.

Memphis Register of Monday says: Last Wednesday Sylvester Slater, of this city fell from the balcony of a hotel at Little Rock and sustained fatal injuries.

Last Sunday's Memphis Appeal:—During the past week there were fifty-six deaths in the city, of which number nineteen are reported to be from sunstroke.

Messrs. Risk & Johnson, one of the very best manufacturing firms in Memphis, are constructing at their foundry, and have already turned out a portion of the iron work for the Brownsville jail.

Lexington Reporter: W. E. Cody, who resides in the 17th civil district of this county, had his stables and corn-crib, together with all his corn and fodder burned on the night of the 4th inst.

Cayce's Patent Spring Power Gas, made at Cave Springs, is to furnish light for Pulaski. We don't know anything about Cayce's Patent Spring Power Gas, but if Pulaski wants it, why let her have it by all means.

Union and American: Rufus Wells, a prominent citizen of Lincoln county, was found dead near Fayetteville, last week. He was seen in apparently good health only a short time before, and is supposed to have died of sunstroke.

From the Nashville Union and American we get the following official vote of this chancery district: In the 20th chancery district, H. L. Livingston was elected Chancellor, receiving 14,328 against 9,181 for B. P. Boyd. Livingston's majority 5,147.

On Saturday last, at Kingston Springs, Robert Banks, a colored musician, was shot and killed by a drunken white man, named Wm. Kellam. It was a cowardly and unprovoked assassination. The Governor has offered a reward of $500 for his apprehension.

The Alamo Sentinel states that cattle and hogs are suffering for water in Crockett county, more than the crops, and the crops need rain badly. All the branches are dry, and in the northern and western portions of the county there is no stock water at all outside of the wells.

The Alamo Sentinel says: The various works of improvement going on in our midst have brought to our town many worthy men and good citizens, but it also brings its necessary concomitants—many stragglers of very doubtful character. Several attempts have already been made at stealing, house-breaking, etc.

Of the crops in Hardeman county the Bulletin says: We are in the midst of a most devastating drouth, and the crops throughout this section are, in many instances, literally destroyed, while those fields which have escaped so far are beginning to don a "pale and sickly hue."

A distressing accident occurred at Memphis on Friday night the 14th, by which an estimable lady well known in Nashville, lost her life. In attempting to turn down a lamp, Mrs. Rosser, the wife of Capt Isaac Rosser, was so severely burned by the lamp exploding that she died Saturday.

Crockett County Sentinel: Mr. Jimmie Fuel and Miss Mary Burke were married on the road between Quincy and the residence of Esquire John Cook last Sunday morning. They started to the 'Squire's house to get him to marry them, but met him on the road and had the knot tied then and there.

Humboldt Journal: Mr. W. B. Rivers, living five miles east of town, has two fine blooded game chickens on his farm with well developed and healthy looking spurs on each side the head like horns. When viewed from a distance of ten or twelve steps they look very much like horns. Strange to say they bleed no other spurs, their legs are perfectly smooth with scarcely a sign of spur.

The Knoxville Press and Herald says of the notorious Landermilk:—"This famous individual was tried at Kingston, on Tuesday last, and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-one years for stealing the horse of Frank Welcker, of Roane county, last winter. Landermilk was the last one of the Mynatt gang, whose exploits in Knox county, last spring, and pursuit and capture by Love will recur to our readers.

We see from the Florence Times that a negro attempted to go to church with a young lady by the name of Hughes, living in Wayne county. The "colored cuss" said he intended to go to church with her whether she liked it or not whereupon the young lady stepped in the house took down a double-barrelled shot gun, and sent fourteen buckshot through his carcass. He got his civil rights.

The Nashville Union and American of the 18th says: Early yesterday morning the dead body of an infant was found in an alley just beyond R. H. Wilson's drug store on Cedar street. Its legs and head had been eaten entirely off by some kind of an animal, and the skull was found about one hundred yards from where the body lay. The coroners jury returned a verdict that the infant came to its death from some violent cause, unknown to them.

The Union and American of the 18th says: Robert Saunders, Clerk and Master of Grundy county, who had been spending a few days at Beersheba, disappeared in a most mysterious manner about midnight last Thursday night. The next day a search was instituted, and on Sunday morning his mangled remains were found at the foot of the precipice at "Stone Door"—a few miles from the Springs—where he had fallen, or thrown himself, a distance of 300.

Wharf Master Ed Shaw, colored, of Memphis, stated in a speech in that city last week, that negroes had been murdered in the big creek district of Shelby county, by lawless bands of whites. The statement was news to the press and people of Memphis, and a searching investigation was the result. As we expected, and as every body else expected, who knew the negro Shaw, his statement, to draw it mild, was a second-class lie. Nobody, either white or black, had been murdered in the big creek country, and perfect peace reigns in that slandered locality.

Savannah Transcript: Mr. Joseph Crotts, living a few miles from this place, was terribly mangled by falling into an unfinished well on his place, one day last week. The well had been dug to a depth of forty feet when it became necessary to blast the rock at the bottom before they could proceed. A heavy blast had just been discharged, and Mr. Crotts in his anxiety to see the effect, went down in the well before the smoke had cleared away, and when about half way down he signalled to be drawn up, but before he could be got out and when near the top, being nearly suffocated, he lost his hold on the rope and fell, crushing in his skull and bruising him terribly. He is expected to recover.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Arkansas does not expect to raise more that one-fourth of a crop.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor has been retained as one of Tilton's counsel.

A cloud burst at Austin, Nevada, flooding the town badly.

A destructive fire at Shelbina, Mo., on the 18th, destroyed the business centre of the town.

A Storm of wind, rain and hail passed over Little Rock, Ark., on the 13th, unroofing houses and blowing down shade trees.

A Protestant Episcopal Church Congress will be held at Cooper Institute, New York, on the 5th of October, to continue 4 days.

The death of Jean Louis Victor Adolph de Forcade Laroquette, a lawyer and politician of France, is announced.

A dispatch from Washington says Grant's friends make no attempt to conceal his aspirations for a third term.

A Newfoundland dog frightened a mule causing the death of Wm. Coleman, an old citizen of Marshall county, Miss.

The amount of capital employed in silk manufacture in the United States is nearly sixteen millions of dollars.

A grand Masonic and Odd Fellows' picnic was to take place at Jeffersonville, Ind., on Thursday, Aug. 20th.

At Odell, Illinois, parties have been arrested, having in their possession a child supposed to be Charlie Ross, kidnapped near Philadelphia, Penn.

The usual clamor of persecution in the South, and alleged murders of Republicans by Democrats and Conservatives is part of the political clack at Washington.

Two factions of negro radicals in Georgetown County, South Carolina, are having a Kilkenny fight, the leaders being two colored legislators.

A. B. Hall, the postmaster at Galveston, has been arrested on the charge of an alleged defalcation of $30 000 while sheriff of Harris county, Texas. Hall is said to be an Illinois carpet-bagger.

A small terrier dog, bit a little girl on the cheek in Chicago in June. The wound healed, but on the 12th of this month, the girl became sick, her face grew livid, she frothed at the mouth and died in convulsions.

The corner stone of the Jewish Temple, at Nashville, was laid on the 18th. The streets and vacant lots adjoining were packed with people. Ex-President Johnson and Gov. Brown were among the speakers.

CANTON, Miss., Aug. 16.—The north side of the Public Square was burned last night. The fire originated in Karps' store, and is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.—The loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance, $20,000.

Three negroes entered the residence of Mrs. M. L. Bromley, at Brookhaven, Miss., at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, violated the person of Mrs. B., choked her and her daughter, robbed her of what money she had, and took away a large trunk containing clothing, jewelry, &c. One of the negroes, has been captured.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Ex-President Theirs has returned to Paris with restored health.

The condition of the Chinese Coolies in Cuba is said to be horrible.

England, France and Spain have recognized the Spanish Republic.

It is thought the Pope will recognize Marshal Serrano as President of Spain.

Bazaine, the French Marshal, is supposed to have escaped by the connivance of his guards.

The Carlist war is raging in Spain, with desperate fighting and heavy losses on both sides.

Marshal Bazaine's escape, is the sensation of the hour with the French.

Bancroft Davis, U. S. Minister to Germany, arrived in Paris on Saturday last, en route to Berlin.

The Archbishop of Paris has issued a pastoral letter, containing things offensive to Italy and Victor Emmanuel.

Three Carlist officers, responsible for the execution of the German Schmidt, have been arrested at Paris.

Italy is becoming bankrupt, the people have neither bread nor money; but have floods, malaria, bandits and paper money.

Victor Hugo, the distinguished French writer of fiction was knocked down in Passy by the pole of a passing cart, and severely injured.

President McMahon has visited Brittany. He visited the barracks and work shops, attended a banquet and review of troops, and was enthusiastically received.

The vote in the department of Calvidos was: Dellany, (Bonapartist) 40,794; Aubert, (Republican) 27,272. The Bonapartists are coming to the front in French politics.

Brush fires are prevailing in portions of Canada. A fire three miles in length is raging in the woods near Ottawa. Business suspended, city enveloped in smoke and people packing up their valuables for flight.

A letter from Cosarca, in Asia Minor, to Rev. Dr. Clark of the American Board of Foreign Missions, gives horrible details of a famine in that region, 5000 persons died in one district Many subsisted on grass for weeks and died. Bodies left exposed for days in the streets, were devoured by dogs.

Innocent, Child-like Beecher.

The innocent, child like unconsciousness of Beecher on the subject of blackmail, is simply and altogether lovely. In his defence he avers that he 'contributed to Mr. Tilton's wants' first in the sum of $2,000 and afterwards $5,000, but it was not until after he had disbursed the former sum that the idea occurred to him of the operation 'savoring of blackmail.' It may seem quite natural to the committee that a man should pay $7,000—mortgaging his house to enable him to do so—to hide the awful secret of his innocence, and conceal from the world his purity and virture, but that is scarcely the way in which the public will look upon it. A very weak and timid man may submit to be blackmailed even when he is innocent, but this 'fine old platitudinarian,' as Gath styles Brother Beecher, is not a weak and timid man, and no confession by him short of one avowing actual guilt could have a more damning effect on the popular mind.

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WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
No. 54 West Second Street,
CINCINNATI, O.
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MONKEYS AND SCARECROWS.—The subscriber has on hand several "Gate Rats," or men who have nothing to do but stand at the shop gate of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and obstruct the side-walk and make strange noises, which needs only to be heard to be appreciated. We would warrant them as the most certain "Scarecrows" that farmers could employ for their corn fields, provided they are well muzzled (as they eat anything, and might destroy the crops if this precaution is not taken.) No trouble need be anticipated in regard to calling them to their meals, as they come up by instinct and can smell victuals from afar. They will be rented by the year or for life—preference being given to bidders for life, as the proprietor does not want the trouble of burying them.

For further particulars call on Mr. Green, gate-keeper, who is well acquainted with their tricks, and can show them off to best advantage.

GEO. SELUM,
Dealer in Monkeys and Scarecrows.

MILAN ITEMS.

EDITORS WHIG AND TRIBUNE:

Very little worthy of note has occurred in Milan within the past week. News items are almost as scarce as the weather is dry. Many of the farmers are cutting their corn and using every means to procure provender for their stock this winter. Trade is dull; the people curtailing many of their expenses—consequently the dry goods trade is flat. Mr. E. A. Collins has sold his entire stock of goods to Stone & Mills, who have rented his mammoth house, into which they expect to move shortly. Mr. Collins is finishing up his new brick. Several dwellings are in process of erection—and a number who contemplated building this fall have deferred it until next year.

Last Thursday a negro boy was tried before Esq. Jordon and committed to jail for an offense of which, no doubt, the magistrate and officers have often been guilty, viz: "Stealing watermelons." Let him who is innocent "cast the first stone."

Hon. Jno. S. Kerr, of Memphis—changed cars yesterday morning at the crossing on his way to Nashville.

The editor of the Exchange left for Nashville last evening to attend the convention. We met Col. T. C. Moss of your city at the crossing yeterday evening. He was mingling with the delegates to the city of Rocks, quite a number of whom were on the evening train.

The camp meeting at Shiloh church, 6 or 7 miles east of Milan began Saturday. A number of ministers are in attendance, among whom are Elder J. H. Evans and Rev. Mr. Brooks, of North Mississippi. The meeting has continually increased in interest up to last night, several professions and quite a number of penitents. Several from Milan are camped there, and everything town was deserted, everybody going either to the camp meeting, or to Bluff Springs to hear Rev. Graves, of Memphis, preach.

If "Tip" of McNairy will just tip over this way and interview the editor of the Exchange, he can gain the information he desires concerning the comet. FAB