# National Republican.

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## NOTES FROM MISSISSIPPI.

THE ANNUAL AUTUMNAL OUTBREAKS

WHITE LEAGUE ELECTION OUTRAGES

THE WHITE MAN'S PARTY STRENGTHENING

AMES AND THE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

**Scenes in Yazoo County — Public Officers at the Mercy of the Mob — The Issue Is One of Race.**

[Special Correspondence of the National Republican.]

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 22, 1875.

Having read with much care and interest the dispatch of Attorney General Pierrepont, of the 15th instant, to Gov. Ames, and seeing the various constructions placed upon the same by the White Line organs of this State, who roll, as a sweet morsel under the tongue, the expression of the President that the whole public is "tired of these annual autumnal outbreaks in the South," your correspondent thought it would not be out of place to note a few observations, if for no other purpose than to assist the future historian of Mississippi—as this State is fast making a history, though not an enviable one. However tired the whole public may be with the "annual autumnal outbreaks in the South," the innocent victims thereof are much more so. It is one of those freaks of an inscrutable Providence that the mark of condemnation should be visited upon such innocent victims, rather than upon those evil-minded persons who perpetrate the outrages. It is no enviable task to attempt to convince a public which finds it easier to disbelieve reports of wrongs, without parallel in our country, than to express the indignation such wrongs deserve. It will be the duty of history to do justice to both the evil-doer and his victim. The public has no standard in the previous history of our country by which to judge of passing events in the South. It fails to comprehend what is meant by race antagonism.

THE RACES.

By the act of the National Government men who a few years ago were slaves are in a majority in this State of from twenty to thirty thousand. The Anglo-Saxon, which has ever been the dominant race, cannot forget what they hold—the inferiority of the negro. They resent a government sustained by negro votes. They hold that this Government was made for white men, and white men shall rule it, notwithstanding the amendments to the Constitution which clothed the negro with equal political rights. They know little of the spirit of this people who imagine they will acquiesce in the predominence of men who were once their slaves. The one sole issue here on their part is for supremacy. If these facts can be understood and appreciated, the key is possessed for the solution of the troubles here. Of course, the success of a minority on such an issue is the practical privation of the constitutional rights of the majority.

THE "ANNUAL AUTUMNAL OUTBREAKS"

are simply the outrages which attend the annual elections. They are the results of violence, in its efforts to give a minority that which belongs to a majority. While it is lamentable for such violence to seek to justify itself by the cry of corruption, there are no grounds for such a cry in this State beyond what exists in every State of the Union. In fact, justice and a seemly regard for truth would smother such a cry.

Thus is the question of race left alone in all its nakedness.

One can well comprehend the indignation of the public at the overthrowal at the ballot-box of a majority by a violent armed minority, who, in the accomplishment of success, hesitated not to wound and kill; provided, however, that such an event occurred in the State of New York; but the word fails to bear the echo of an indignant protest where such a majority are colored men.

It is no less marvelous that the announcement that

TEN NEGROES WERE KILLED

arouses far different feelings from those which follow the statement of the killing of the same number of whites. This may be due to the nearness of the latter event, and the remoteness of the former; but their lives had been small, apparently, with the public in its judgment with our affairs in Mississippi.

Beside, you will please bear in mind that the majority simply want the opportunity for a peaceable expression of opinion. It is the minority only which can profit by violence.

TO SUCH A MINORITY IS THE VIOLENCE HERE ATTRIBUTED.

With them the White Line or white man's party is the watch-word of the campaign. Their papers do not hesitate to so state. Their followers are never moved to their highest enthusiasm save when their orators proclaim it. Coupled with the utterances of a

"WHITE MAN'S PARTY,"

is the advice to resort to violence where violence may avail. As a specimen of the newspaper articles to this effect, your attention is called to the following from the Yazoo *Democrat* of the 14th instant:

"Let unanimity of sentiment pervade the minds of men. Let juvenile determination be depicted on every countenance. Send forth from our deliberate assembly of the 18th the soul-stirring announcement that Mississippians shall rule Mississippi, though the earth quake, the heavens weep, irretrievable woe, betide the Radical tatterdemalions. Hit them hip and thigh, everywhere and at all times. Carry the election peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

Under long-repeated spurring of this kind, this State has been filled with the

MOST IMPROVED MODERN FIRE-ARMS.

Military companies have been organized, armed, equipped and drilled; and, in various instances, called out in furtherance of the purposes set forth in the above article.

For the disbandment of such illegal organized and irresponsible bodies Governor Ames issued the following

PROCLAMATION:

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 7, 1875.

Whereas persons have formed themselves into military organizations in various parts of this State without sanction of law, and such organizations are moved to the support of each other, from point to point in counties, and from one county to another, without the approval or consent of the peace officers of such counties, and without the knowledge or authority of the State government; and whereas such organizations have overthrown civil government in Yazoo county, set it at defiance in Hinds county and created distrust and fear in Warren and other counties, causing the loss of many lives and compelling many persons to flee from their homes and families; and such action has already caused great injury to the interests of the people, and, if persisted in, will result in incalculable evil;

Now, therefore, I, Adelbert Ames, Governor of the State of Mississippi, do hereby make proclamation and command all persons belonging to such organizations to disband forthwith; and I hereby require all citizens to render obedience to and assist the peace officers of the various counties in the preservation of peace and order and the enforcement of the laws of the state.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State [L. S.] of Mississippi to be affixed, this, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1875.

ADELBERT AMES.

By the Governor:
JAMES HILL, Secretary of State.

The object to be attained by them forbade the slightest regard for such proclamation.

They do not hesitate to state that violence has overthrown Republican elections in Yazoo, and that it can be made to succeed here. The effect of such a policy, with its attendant violence, is apparent.

SHERIFF AND STATESENATOR DRIVEN FROM HOME.

The sheriff of Yazoo county (the only peace officer of a county authorized to summon a *posse*) has been secreted in that county, or a refugee from it, since the first instant. The event which resulted in the overthrowal of his power as an officer was the breaking up of a Republican meeting and the death of one or more Republicans by lawless persons, followed at once by the arming and parading of two or three companies, which proceeded to guard the town, and, to all practical purposes, overthrowing the county government. Even at the expiration of two weeks their pickets were regularly established in the suburbs of the town. At the same time of the escape of the sheriff of the State Senator from that county was compelled to flee.

THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTY,

on the 9th instant, is indicated by the following telegram:

YAZOO CITY, MISS., Sept. 9.—The latest word from the Satartia neighborhood was from a courier who left here last night late. He reported all quiet, with the capture of one negro. Scouts went through those places that furnished armed negroes, but no one could be found. Even the women and children have gone to the woods. The officer of the night has just reported to your correspondent that all is quiet. The city is kept heavily guarded, and has been ever since the fight, and they expect to continue to do so, regardless of Ames' orders, until the negroes lay down their arms.

There exists in that county, through the demonstrations of these organized bodies, a condition of

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

which has had the effect of intimidating colored men who saw fit to proclaim Republican principles.

For some two months past the sheriff of Warren county, through fear of personal injury, has been compelled to abandon his post and the county, leaving a deputy, of opposing political principles, to discharge his duties. Illegal and unauthorized armed bodies exist there. The intimidation and violence committed in the city of Vicksburg, in August, a year ago, repeated last December in a manner to make the country shudder, repeated again on the fifth of July last, when some colored people met together to thank God that they had a country, have had the effect to fill with fear the minds of the colored people, and to cause them to seriously discuss whether they shall attempt to exercise the right of suffrage at the approaching election, even though the colored people of the county number twenty thousand, while the whites number but six thousand.

The same demoralization exists in this (Hinds) county, resulting from the massacre of two weeks ago.

Peace and other officers of various other counties have set forth a condition of affairs in their counties similar to that I have described. They perceive, in the intensely excited condition of the public mind, that which may at any moment develop into disturbance, riot and bloodshed; all of which has but one, and that a political purpose.

It will bear repeating, that the issue in this State is one of race.

**The Reason Why.**

[Special Correspondence of National Republican.]

If there is any danger of ill-treatment to the negroes in the Southern States, as the Republican papers are so anxious to have everybody believe, what is the reason why the danger is greatest where the negroes are in the majority and the carpet-baggers are most numerous, and not where the Democrats rule with heavy majorities? Is it worth while to drive the Democrats out of power for the benefit of the negroes under such circumstances?—*Washington (D. C.) Gazette, Sept. 18, 1875.*

I propose to answer the question of the gentleman from Tennessee, as it will, perhaps, be news to many readers of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, though it may not be to the one who makes the inquiry.

Many generations ago it was fashionable to go to the coast of Africa, obtain a cargo of the natives of that country, bring them to the southern provinces of North America, (afterwards the Southern States of the Union,) and sell them. These people, without any marriage tie, like the brutes increased and multiplied, until there were four millions of them in slavery. Through these long years there had been no law for them; they had known no other main care, because they represented money, but their lives had been spent under the eye of the overseer, who made them work—willingly, if they would; forcibly, if they would not; but work they had to. Punishment was inflicted by the overseer at his pleasure; and is we give him credit for honestly trying to do justice, we must still remember that he was an interested party, because his fears of an insurrection were always alive, and he punished severely to

"MAKE THE NIGGER KNOW HIS PLACE, SIR."

These slaves could not leave the plantation to which they belonged without written permission of the overseer, and if the night-patrol—which consisted of the young white men of the country—caught them off without it, they whipped them unmercifully. Of course, to keep the slaves in subjection it was necessary to use repressive measures, and they were generally treated and enforced with a conscientiousness intensified by that ever fear of justice, in the shape of a "nigger rising." The measures used were successful only because treated by them the negro population was thoroughly overwatched and broken spirited, utterly unable to combine and cope with their superiors in intellect and education.

The result of the war could not immediately change the "true inwardness" of the negroes; freedom gave them no manhood; the feeling of slaves was engrafted upon them by their birth, by precept, by example, by long years of toil and absolute degradation of slavery without a redeeming feature, and the colored people were no more able to cope with the white man at the end of the war than they were at the beginning.

In 1867 the ballot was placed in their hands, and was used that year as a boon from the hand of God, one too precious to pass by unused, and the white stood and looked on in comparatively inactivity." Again, in the spring of 1868 the negroes came together (in Georgia) en masse to vote for the adoption of the new constitution, for Governor and for members of the Legislature. At that time the whites had begun to think of the power of the ballot in colored hands, and they contested the election so earnestly that the ballot was only elected by a small majority. But by the fall of that year the whites were thoroughly awake, and the "niggers" in danger; the Ku-klux raided; negro men were beaten or killed in nearly every county in the State, and when the election came on, counties that six months before had given eighteen hundred Republican votes for Governor,

GAVE NONE FOR A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT.

and Georgia went Democratic by 45,068 majority. Through 1869 and 1870 terror reigned; from that time growing better and soon disappearing as an organized plan, except in some of the darkest counties. Now, if you will examine the papers of the worst period of Ku-Klux-dom, you will find that where the whites had a clear majority no violence was used, and that it increased with the colored majorities, reaching its worst state where the population was three fourths colored. In those places it required actual murder of colored voters to overawe the remainder, so that the whites could carry the counties so affected, and this explains why the danger is greatest where the negroes are in the majority, and the little history given of the past shows why they cannot defend themselves. This generation of ex-slaves can never defend themselves, and they understand it, and those who advise them to stand up and defend themselves are only

ASKING THEM TO THEIR OWN FUNERALS.

Suppose they should accept that advice, is it not plain that civil war is inaugurated, and civil war on the "color line?" The ex-slaves can only look to the law to defend them; they know how it is with the State law, for during the turbulence of the Bullock regime the Democrats formed all the juries, as they do to-day; they understand that; they can look only to the General Government—or, as they would express it, to General Grant. They are law-abiding citizens, and until some means are taken to protect them they will simply permit the bad white leaders to work out their ends through them, and then return to their work in the field until a returning sense of duty in the colored man again makes it necessary for the white men who own this "white man's country," which is so densely populated with their mulatto children and the colored race, to take further steps to keep those children and that race from voting.

To prove that I am correct, it is only necessary to ask you to look at that fact, which the average Southerner takes great delight in pointing out, which is that Georgia, under Republican rule, was turbulent, crime rampant, life and property insecure, while under Democratic rule all is serene. The Democrats make the laws and defied God and man, while the Republicans controlled, just as they are now doing in Mississippi, and it was necessary that they should do so in order to overawe the Republicans, lest they might rule; when they obtained the power they had no further need of violence, and it ceased. The Republicans, as a mass, have always been law-abiding citizens, whether in power or out of it, and Democrats are law-abiding citizens only when in power.

I take it for granted that the violence inaugurated by the Bourbon Democrats in Mississippi will have the desired effect, that they will succeed in carry the State, (if they have to spill another bottle of whisky,) and then the peace of the graveyard will reign within her borders. TUPELO.

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 23, 1875.

**Obituary.**

Death is reaping a rich harvest of prominent men this year. Saturday's NATIONAL REPUBLICAN contained telegraphic announcements of the decease of Hon. Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo, and of Hon. John H. Reynolds, of Albany, New York, both ante-war members of Congress, and of Col. A. W. Markley, of New Jersey.

ISRAEL T. HATCH

served in the Thirty-fifth Congress, having entered political life in 1852 as a member of the State Assembly, elected on the Erie canal enlargement issue, but nominally a Democrat. Previous to and while he had been a grain merchant, in Congress he devoted much attention to the question of reciprocity of trade between the United States and Canada, and at the request of President Buchanan, in 1859, made an elaborate report upon the workings of the late treaty, which was no doubt instrumental in causing the notice of its discontinuance a few years later. He was actively and effectually commercial interests of the country, on the Committee of Ways and Means, and was postmaster at Buffalo during the last year of Mr. Buchanan's Presidential term, since which period he has been little known in public life. He was a man of pleasing exterior, general and popular manners that rendered him a favorite with all parties.

HON. JOHN H. REYNOLDS

was a native of Saratoga county, New York, of liberal academical and legal education. He was admitted to the bar as a lawyer in 1843, and soon attained eminence in his profession, and distinguished himself somewhat in the field of politics. He was an active and ardent Democrat, and as such received from President Pierce, in 1853, the appointment of postmaster at Albany. The Hunker and Barnburner war then raged at its hottest, and the Pierce Administration, inspired by Jeff. Davis, having espoused the Hunker wing, and Reynolds being too independent to sell his principles for office, or to stifle his convictions at the behest of the central power, was decapitated in 1854. He was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress in 1858, as a Free-soil Democrat, and served upon the Judiciary Committee with distinction. He was one of the intrepid band which aided the Republicans in the organization of the House by the election of Pennington, of New Jersey, Speaker, and John W. Forney Clerk, in the winter of 1859. The firm independence of Haskin Reynolds, Hickman, and a few other Douglas and Free-soil Democrats of that day forcibly marked the breaking up of the Democracy that followed the year after in the convention. With the end of his term Mr. Reynolds returned to his profession, which demanded his entire attention, and never again entered active political life. He was, however, persuaded to accept a place upon the bench of the Court of Appeals of the State a few years later, which he continued to hold at the time of his decease.

COL. A. W. MARKLEY,

of Camden, New Jersey, has been as well known for many years past among the *habitues* of Washington as if he were a member of either House of Congress. He was the representative here of the Camden and Amboy Railway Company during the many years of tribulation through which it passed while Congress menaced it with a straight-line through mail route from the Capital to New York. Colonel Markley never failed, by his skillful management, to suspend until the next session the threatened blow. A perfect man of the world, of pleasing address and courtly manners, a good word and a genial smile for all, and free rides judiciously distributed where they would do the most good, he was a most valuable friend and counsellor to the corporation that he served. He was effective without being expensive. His efforts were felt everywhere, without ever being so conspicuous as to attract undue attention. A skillful diplomatist, it was enough for him to see victory perch upon his banners without proclaiming that it was his hand that had pulled the wires. He was liberal without being lavish, and dispensed his favors with most excellent taste, discretion and judgment. His sudden disappearance and death is a great shock to numerous friends at the National Capital, who cannot think of him as a suicide, but attribute his untimely decease to accident.

**Items from New York.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The work of setting headstones at the graves of soldiers and sailors interred at Cypress Hills cemetery, Long Island, was completed yesterday.

James Gordon Bennett, in a card, reiterates the acceptance of Commodore Garner's challenge, and names October [illegible] for the race between the yachts Mohawk and Dauntless, twenty miles to windward off Sandy-Hook light-ship and return.

The steamer Acapulco reports the arrival of the United States steamer Shawmut at Aspinwall on the 17th.

## SECRETARY DELANO.

HE IS TO RETIRE FROM THE CABINET

AT HIS OWN EARNEST SOLICITATION

**The President Accepts His Resignation**

WITH RELUCTANCE AND REGRET

**The Resignation Sent In on the 5th of July and Accepted on the 22d of September, to Take Effect on the 1st of October.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1875.

*Mr. President:* I have the honor to transmit with this note my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior. You have been aware for some time of my earnest desire to retire from public life, and you have understood the reasons, connected with my private business and domestic afflictions, which have produced and intensified this desire. Last fall, in November, I requested you to accept my resignation. You asked me not to insist upon it, and expressed a desire that I remain in your Cabinet until the end of your administration, or as long as I found it agreeable to do so. At your request and solicitation I declined then to insist upon your acceptance of my resignation; assuring you, however, that I must resign during the early part of the ensuing spring. When that period arrived, and during the months of April and May, you advised me again not to resign, which advice agreed with my own judgment. The reasons for this conclusion need not be stated here.

Since you were called by your fellow-citizens to perform the duties of Chief Magistrate, you have invited me, without solicitation of myself or friends, so far as I know and believe, to take charge of two important and responsible public trusts—the internal revenue bureau and the Interior Department.

I was Commissioner of Internal Revenue from March, 1869, to November, 1870, a period of one year and eight months. The results of my administration you know, and they are not, I trust, entirely forgotten by my fellow-citizens. The difficulties of this position, and the diligence, care and labor required of me in discharging its duties, you also understand, and of these I trust the public has some correct appreciation.

I assumed the duties of the Interior Department in November, 1870, and have discharged them to the best of my ability for a period of four years and eight months. They have been laborious, difficult and delicate. They have embraced the supervision of the General Land Office, Indian Bureau, Pension and Patent Offices, the Bureau of Education and a mass of miscellaneous business unknown to any except those connected with the public service.

The business of the Land Office is very extensive, and involves the adjudication and settlement of legal questions growing out of railroad grants liberally and profusely made a few years since, and Mexican and Spanish grants made before we acquired California and New Mexico, and also those growing out of our mineral laws and large mining interests, to say nothing of those that arise under our homestead and pre-emption systems. These cause the head of the Department a vast amount of judicial labor and responsibility which is not not generally understood.

The Indian Bureau, as you know, is full of intricate, delicate and vexatious questions, growing out of numerous Indian treaties, and the imperfectly defined relations existing between the Government and the Indian races. The execution of this service is also greatly embarrassed by the remoteness of the localities where much of it has to be performed, thus preventing contact and personal supervision over the persons employed, as well as by the want of salaries large enough to command talent, character and capacity equal to the duties and responsibilities of the positions.

Many of the important duties of the head of the Department are connected with the material and pecuniary interests of individuals. These interests are often large in amount. The Secretary is deciding must necessarily reject the claim of one of the parties, and thereby not unfrequently find himself assailed by the misrepresentations and falsehoods of the defeated claimants.

I feel confident that a thorough and impartial examination into the present condition of the public service, connected with each and all the bureaus attached to the Interior Department, will show to all candid and fair-minded men that it has never been in a more prosperous or better condition than it now is; and I feel sure that the most scrutinizing examination will sustain the opinion here expressed, and that it will also lead to the conviction that great improvements have been made under your policy in the service connected with the Indian Bureau.

I allude to these matters briefly, to remind you of the exhausting labor which fidelity to my duties during the last six years and four months has demanded of me, and to show you in part that one of my age requires rest and recuperation. During all these years of toil I have had your support, your sympathy, and, as I believe, your entire confidence. Had it been otherwise, I should long since have retired. As I have said, your political favors have come unsolicited, and therefore have been highly appreciated. You have always lightened my burdens by cheerful, prompt and cordial co-operation. When our official relations are severed, I shall always continue to cherish for you the highest regard founded as it is upon my unqualified confidence in your unselfish patriotism, in the accuracy and solidity of your judgment, and in the high sense of justice which has always characterized you, and from which, in my opinion, nothing can tempt you intentionally to deviate.

I have the honor to be, with great sincerity, your friend and obedient servant,

C. DELANO.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 22, 1875.

*Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 5th of July, tendering your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, was duly received, and has been held by me until this time, without action, because of the continued persecution which I believed—and believe—was being unjustly heaped on you through the public press. I only now take action because the time is rapidly approaching when the Secretary of the Interior will have to commence his labors preparatory to rendering his annual report to accompany the Executive message to Congress. I therefore accept your resignation, to take effect on the 1st of October, leaving a little more than two months from the induction of your successor until the assembling of Congress.

In accepting your resignation I am not unmindful of the fact that about the time of the meeting of Congress one year ago you stated to me that you felt the necessity of retiring from the Cabinet, and asked me whether I would prefer your resignation so as to have your successor confirmed by the Senate during the last session, or whether I would prefer it in vacation. My answer was, I should prefer not to have it at all. That was my feeling at the time, and I now believe that you have fulfilled every public trust confided to you with ability and integrity. I sincerely trust that the future will place you right in the estimation of the public, and that you will continue to enjoy its confidence, as you have done through so many years of public and official life.

With continued respect and friendship, I subscribe myself very truly your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

*Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior.*

## I. O. O. F.

**The Work of Saturday's Session.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—At the session of the I. O. O. F. yesterday it was ordered that any grand subordinate body or individuals printing any forms, &c., of the grand body that are a part of its ritual shall be guilty of an offense against the laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

The appeal of Past Grand Sire Nicholson, in behalf of the grand officers of Pennsylvania in regard to a discount on supplies, was postponed until next session.

The amendments to the constitution of the Grand Encampment of the District of Columbia were adopted; also, those of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

It is recommended that the efforts to establish the order in Great Britain, Ireland, and Australia be continued. Committee on returns made a report, in which it was stated that the returns from the various grand and subordinate bodies are correct with very few exceptions. Reports from 400 have been read except from the grand encampment of South Carolina. A proposition for uniforms for members of subordinate lodges was lost. Grand bodies must have ten subordinates to entitle their representatives in the supreme body to mileage and per diem.

This decision is upon a petition from Utah and Wyoming. It was ordered that a translation of the ritual in the Spanish language be authorized. A protest was received from several representatives against the action of the Grand Lodge of the United States in ruling that Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments can be opened in the Scarlet or Royal Purple degree during the exemplification of the unwritten work.

A spirited discussion arose upon a motion to reconsider the action in regard to the election of Grand Master, with the result that said motion was lost. Adjourned *sine die.*

## POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

**Pershing's Letter of Acceptance.**

POTTSVILLE, PENN., September 25.—Judge Pershing's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor was made public this evening. Concerning the financial question he says: "New issues are presented for the consideration of the people. The question of currency is attracting the attention of thoughtful men of all parties. Its final settlement rests with Congress and the President. The legal-tender issue has become incorporated into the business of the country, and its constitutionality has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. I am opposed to inflation in its true sense, and inflation is not demanded by the Erie platform. That platform opposes any further contraction of the currency at this time of financial distress, when our workshops, mills and many factories are closed, and thousands of men willing to work are out of employment. To expand the volume of the currency when the people are incurring debts, and to rapidly contract it when the time for payment has come, will prove ruinous to every business enterprise.

"The attempt to force the country to a resumption of specie payments under the provisions of the act passed at the last session of Congress, is causing the distress which now everywhere prevails. We must cease exporting gold to pay interest on our indebtedness abroad before specie payments can fairly be attempted. The volume of the currency as the legitimate demands of business and the revival of the industries of the country may require. Experience will best determine this, and it is to be hoped that an adequate standard or test for regulating the amount of currency may be established by our Representatives in Congress. I adhere to the doctrine always held by the Democratic party, that gold and silver constitute the true basis for bank-note circulation.

"The question as to this is not the same as that of a paper currency that is made by law a sovereign power a legal tender, and therefore is money." He concludes by saying: "The nomination has come to me unsought. It found me busily engaged in the discharge of my official duties. I do not propose to tender my resignation to the Governor and solicit votes from the stump. I will leave to the people the decision of the contest, believing that if he who rules over the destinies of State will guide to that conclusion which in the end will be for the best."

The Grangers of Schuylkill county held a picnic to-day near Landgrville, which was largely attended. Victor E. Piolette was present in his capacity of State lecturer and made an address, but did not touch upon political topics.

MISSISSIPPI.

**A Voice from the Democratic State Committee.**

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 25.—The following was sent to Attorney General Pierrepont to-day: "The secretary of the Republican State committee having telegraphed you that an organization of militia has been enjoined by the chairman of the Democratic State committee, we desire to say that the bill was filed by a taxpayer of this city, and the injunction was granted by the chief justice, who is a Republican, on the ground that money has been taken from the State treasury for military purposes under the provisions of the statute, which is in conflict with the Constitution of the State and the United States. It was only the drawing of the money, and not the organization of the militia which was enjoined.

"The undersigned members of the Democratic State committee, assembled here to-day from every part of the State, take pleasure in assuring you that everywhere throughout the State the most profound peace and good order prevails.

"(Signed) J. H. George, chairman; H. H. Chalmers, E. C. Walthall, A. F. Campbell, John A. Brinford, Upton M. Young, J. B. Chrisman, Wm. Steed."

One white and two colored companies of militia have been organized and mustered in.

**PERSONAL.**

Mrs. Mary E. Kail, the well-known song-writer of Leissville, Ohio, is visiting this city.

Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, has arrived in this city, and proposes to remain about a week.

Mrs. General Jeffries and Miss Jeffries will return to Washington from New York in eight or ten days.

Bishop Dudley will return to Kentucky from the East in a short time and resume the duties of his station. He will reside in Louisville.

Mr. Bradlaugh is about to revisit this country, but he will return home in time to stand for a seat in Parliament from Northampton.

Mr. Grabiot Washburne, son of our Minister to France, and second secretary of legation, arrived in the Periere on official business, and will return to Europe in about ten days.

At a Papal consistory held on Thursday several French and Spanish bishops were appointed. Monsignor Diez was appointed bishop of St Christopher, Cuba.

Bishop Simpson has reached Paris with his daughter on their way home to Philadelphia. He has been devoting himself largely to the Centennial cause.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

*The Arlington.*—Fred. Law Olmstead, N. Y.; B. Chambers, England; E. H. H. Chambers, England; J. Durand, N. Y.; M. W. Elder, Clarksvill; W. M. Laffan, Baltimore; T. H. Duppy, Ohio; Hon. Preston King, N. Y.; Hon. Fred. Jones, Ind.; J. Turner, Chicago; T. D. Hull and son, Chicago; Mrs. D. R. Burbank, Ky.; Miss A. Burbank, Ky.; Miss Mary Burbank, Ky.; C. M. Burbank, Ky.; E. W. Scott, Ky.; Hon. Thos. C. Fletcher, Mo.; Asst. Sec'y Treas.; Sekizawa, Japan; A. C. Woodworth, Mass.

*Willard's.*—S. Harry Ingram, Coalville, Pa.; Jos. Bowling, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gen. G. T. Beauregardo and wife, New Orleans; F. Shickes and wife, St. Louis, Mo.; A. W. Goodall, Hartford, Conn.; E. Hoffman and wife, N. Y.; E. N. Whitehouse, U. S. Navy; G. H. Thornton, U. S. Navy; Edwin J. Burfield, London, England; Hon. F. M. Jackson and Wife, Manchester, England; Geo. Campbill, wife, child and servant, London, England; Hon. T. S. Morrison and wife, Easton, Conn.; L. S. Chalfield, N. Y.; E. J. Tucker, N. Y.; G. J. Tucker, N. Y.; F. W. Sharpless and wife Youngstown, N. Y.

*The Ebbitt.*—Geo. Ashcroft, N. Y.; J. R. Upton, N. Y.; E. Curtis, Philadelphia; J. F. Chidester, Ark.; J. W. Gardner, U. S. N.; Maj. L. S. Minster, Lancaster; Jno. Evans, Lancaster; W. F. Sheblier, N. Y.

*The Imperial.*—G. H. Alexander, F. S. Lambert, U. S. N.; J. H. O. Ruffner, Indiana; W. R. Allison, Indiana; Miss Bell, Baltimore; W. F. Hudgins, Texas; L. G. Billings, U. S. N.; Paymaster E. W. Allen, U. S. N.

**Card from J. W. Simonton.**

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW YORK, Sept. 26, 1875.

*To Editors:*

In the interest of truth and honest journalism I ask permission through your columns to notify the public, which is ultimately just, that this office still maintains the good faith and perfect propriety of every line of its California reports in connection with the suspension of the Bank of California. In a few days we shall be permitted to present such evidence in justification as must silence the most unreasonable of our accusers. It will then be seen that our delay in producing this evidence was dictated by wise regard to public interests, and that to this end the undersigned has submitted in silence, if not with patience, to an

AVALANCHE OF UNJUST CALUMNY.

For the present let me only remind you that I was promised prior to the Ralston meeting, held in San Francisco on the 9th instant, that their would be presented on that occasion a statement signed by the Associated Press agents, impeaching our reports in their most vital points. No such authoritative statement was made, and none of the directors were present at the meeting. Meanwhile, the press and mail brought most generous friend the late Mr. Ralston ever had. When you are informed as to the reasons controlling these significant facts, as you soon will be, you will feel that the Associated Press reports of the late disaster will be more than justified. I write of

WHAT I KNOW,

and am not venturing opinion or surmise. Meantime, in view of the atrocious libels of myself in connection with this affair, I have only to say that their authors will surely be given opportunity to justify them, if they can, in the courts whenever a respectable and responsible party shall venture their utterance otherwise than in the form of privileged communication, protected by law. No such opportunity has yet been given to me, because my slanderers are as cunning in cowardice as they are malicious and brutal in invention.

Respectfully, J. W. SIMONTON.

**BRIEF TELEGRAMS.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—In a suit in the Supreme Court to foreclose a $70,000 mortgage on the Bleecker-street railroad, Dr. J. W. Ranney, one of the stockholders, was yesterday appointed receiver.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The statement that Moody and Sankey had engaged Gilmore's concert garden for a series of revival meetings, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., is denied by the president of that body.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—At a convention of insurance commissioners and superintendents, in executive session this morning, it was resolved to hold the next annual meeting at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 20th of September, 1876. The convention then adjourned *sine die.*

WM. C. Duryea in New York on Friday filed an assignment for the benefit of his creditors—WM. M. Shudlow being named assignee. His liabilities are stated at $35,568.08; his nominal assets at $6,313.16, and his real assets at $1,441.27. Three other small firms made assignments on Friday.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Captain W. P. A. Stranahan, of the steamer City of Hudson, plying between Catskill and Albany, committed suicide about 10 o'clock this morning, by shooting himself with a revolver, while seated on his mother's grave, in the Episcopal cemetery at Athens. Since the recent robbery of his boat he has been depressed in spirits, and this is thought to be the cause which led to the act.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The *Evening Journal* makes a statement of the Eastern Railroad Company's financial condition. The statement claims the expense of a floating debt of $2,200,000, and an aggregate total debt of $15,000,000. It further claims an increase of 100 per cent. in capital and debt in three years, while for the same time there has been an increase of only 24 per cent. in the annual gross earnings.

## CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

CHANGES TO BE MADE IN THE BUILDING

BAD FOUNDATION AND BULKY SIZE

**Financial Matters—Army and Naval Orders—Brazilian Mails—New Appointments.**

**The Chicago Custom House Investigation—Committee's Report.**

The following is the full report of the board appointed last month to investigate the Chicago custom house:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 23, 1875.

*Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of Treasury:*

SIR: The undersigned, a board appointed by you on the 23d ult., to investigate the Chicago custom house, make the following report:

They met at Chicago on the 3d instant and immediately commenced the investigation. This consisted in a critical examination of the building and its foundations, as to their permanence and stability; the stone of which it has so far been constructed—as to its qualities, appearance, workmanship, apparent durability, &c.; in interviews with the members of the two commissions which had previously reported on the building, and with persons who are and have been employees on the work, and citizens of the place, architects, surveyors, and builders, who, by long residence and experience were considered by the commissioners to have such knowledge as would guide them in forming correct conclusions.

And the commissioners desire here to express their thanks to all with whom their duties have brought them in contact, for the uniform frankness and kindness with which they have been treated in the course of the investigation, often at the sacrifice of valuable time, and feel particularly under obligations to Mr. Hannaford, present superintendent of the custom house, and Mr. Holman, assistant, for the energy and ability with which they have carried out the requests of the board.

A journal of the proceedings of the board, and record of the testimony taken by it, and of its doings, have been made by the secretary, and accompany this report. You are respectfully referred to them for detailed information. With regard to the four points to which you direct their attention in the letter of appointment and instructions the committee has arrived at the following conclusions:

The ground upon which the foundation of the building rests was, by our direction, thoroughly tested by digging, boring and applying known weights upon known areas; thus giving us, we believe, a thorough knowledge of its nature, &c. Your commission finds that the building is underlaid throughout its whole extent

WITH A COMPRESSIBLE STRATUM,

composed of a mixture of clay, sand, and water, varying in thickness from twenty to twenty-five feet, below which is a hard, blue clay.

They are of the opinion, after much deliberation, that the foundation of the building should in the first instance have been carried to this hard, blue clay, either by piling or by masonry, and that had this course been adopted there would never have been any question concerning the safety of the building. As it is, the building rests on a continuous mass of concrete, varying in thickness from 3½ to 4 feet, covering the whole area of the building except the central and corner spaces and some of the areas.

The concrete is *excellent*, and distributes the pressure over an area materially greater than that of the footing stones of the piers, so that the pressure per square foot on the ground below will probably not be greater than 2,000 pounds.

The result of the tests applied by the board shows that this ground will bear a pressure of 4,000 pounds per square foot without material disturbance.

Your commission is of opinion, too, that the weight of the building can be much reduced, and recommend that such reduction be insisted upon most strenuously.

The commissioners therefore report that in their opinion the foundation of the building is not on firm ground, but that with the modifications already proposed, and the alterations of the foundations hereinafter mentioned, the defects in the foundation may be remedied.

The absence of reliable bench marks, and the consequent confusion in the levels, prevented the board from determining whether the foundations vary from the original level; but a comparison of all the levels taken by the three boards convinced them that the building may be said to be really level in itself—the extreme difference of level in the four corners being less than one inch, while at three corners the levels only differ by .05 inch. The greater height of the west side, as compared with that of the other three sides, is

DUE TO AN UPHEAVAL BY FROST;

but on account of the absence of bench marks, already mentioned, the board is unable to state positively whether this settlement has taken place not. They are, however, of opinion, from the general appearance of the building, as well as from the general uniformity of level, that there has been no material settlement, although some settlement may be apprehended in the future progress of the building. If, however, the precautions suggested by the board be adopted they are of opinion that such settlement will be slight and uniform, and will not materially interfere with the stability of the building.

We therefore recommend that wherever there be voids in the concrete foundation inside the area walls they be filled in with a uniform depth of four feet of concrete. That the concrete under the building be left undisturbed, and that the entire surface be covered with concrete sufficient to bring it to the level necessary to receive the flooring; and that all the necessary drainage and sewerage of the building be completed as the additional concrete is laid.

Second. The nature and qualities of the stone of which the edifice is constructed. Whether it has the durability, strength and other qualities desirable, &c.

The board are of opinion, after a careful examination, that the stone is not that which they would have selected for such a building had they been designated to make the choice, for cheaper and better stone could have been obtained. But on account of the fact that a large amount of money has already been expended in the purchase, cutting and dressing of the stone, three fourths of the whole quantity necessary having been delivered and wrought; that it has in this building, and in such structures as the board have seen, full evidence of the durability of ordinary sandstones; and that its strength is sufficient for the purpose of the building, they do not think that any change should now be made in the stone.

Third. The adhesion of the mortar, its sufficiency or otherwise of the stone and other materials so far.

The opinion of the board as to the sufficiency of the stone has been given in what has been said in their answer to the second point. As to the other materials:

THE BRICK IS GOOD AND WELL LAID;

the concrete is well made and faithfully placed, and the iron work is good and well fitted, though excessive in quantity.

Fourth. Whether any changes in the plans or the material to be used should be made; and if so what, and an estimate of the probable cost of such changes.

The board are of the opinion that the pier on the corner of Clark and Adams streets and the two adjoining piers on Clark should be taken down to the sill-course of the first story, their places being occupied by columns and entablatures or roofs of the porticoes should be removed, and iron beams and brick arches substituted, and the ceilings finished on the under side with iron; that the storework on Clark street should be carried up to the level of the other work as soon as possible, and in the further progress of the work the walls should be kept as nearly level as practicable; that the flooring of