

IMMIGRATION.

We read, with care, everything we see on the subject of immigration, hoping to find some plausible solution of a problem so intimately connected with the future of the South. Most writers on this question, it seems to us, lose sight of the future in their anxiety for the present. As such as productive population may be needed for the development of southern resources, it seems premature to call for foreign aid whilst so much brain and muscle, native growth and indolence prevent their active employment in mechanical and agricultural pursuits.

With what admirable effrontery self-conceited and unprincipled Radical leaders ascribe all the ills of the South to the former existence of slavery. They never heard of the prosperity of the South under the institution of slavery and they never heard of a war of invasion, characterized by every species of barbarity—its soldiers licensed to burn and destroy all it was not profitable to send North. They know nothing of carpet-bag rule, and the millions of dollars stolen from the South, under the protection of Radical bayonets. Oh, no! These wrongs have nothing to do with the poverty of the South. Slavery, and slavery alone, is responsible. Do the knaves believe that such a miserable life will receive any intelligent and honest man, and shield the Radical North against merited censure for conduct unparalleled in atrocity, since the dawn of christian civilization? No, they believe nothing of the sort, nor are they ignorant of the base motives which prompt them to lie in the interest of the party to which they owe servile allegiance.

A BOSTON paper says that Washington and Jefferson would have been elected to a third term, had they consented. Perhaps so; but they were intent upon establishing a wise precedent, in the absence of a constitutional restriction of the term of service, and were too patriotic to gratify any personal preference at the probable cost of free institutions. With Grant, the case is altered. Possessing none of their exalted qualities and qualifications, and feeling none of their noble impulses, he is willing to fill the place as long as his future years are divisible by four; just as he takes bribes, pleading in justification the wishes of friends to repay his great services for his country's good. It is a gross insult to the intelligence and patriotism of the country to couple the name of Grant with those of the illustrious founders of the government, and doubly offensive when the association is designed to cover an infamous scheme of usurpation, despotism and robbery.

THE main trunk lines in the North have made heavy reductions in their rates of freight and travel. They know that the people are in earnest in their uprising against monopolies and dread the result of a contest and the developments that may follow. They are conscious, too, of their own guilt, confess it by lowering their demands and hope by such pretended voluntary surrender to propitiate the farmers and save themselves from a thorough ventilation of their infamous records.

THE announcement of Alcorn, as an independent candidate for Governor of Mississippi, inspires a hope that a miserable carpet-bagger, Alcorn, may be defeated. If the Democrats will nominate one of their best men, and stick to him, to a man, they may elect him, or if the chances do not seem so unfavorable, let them nominate a strong man for Lieutenant Governor, on the Alcorn ticket, and they may defeat Ames and get a Governor of their own, should Alcorn prefer his seat in the Senate.

BEAST BUTLER is making a great stir among the puritans of Massachusetts. The beast was a great man in that State, so long as his beastly acts were confined to the South; but the cause has come home to roost, and hence the trouble. His election will be a merited retribution and we hope he will succeed—first, as the representative man of Massachusetts decency and morality, and second that his racial quality may be displayed at home, rather than in the Federal capital.

THE election in Paris, Tenn., on the 22d inst., on the proposition for a subscription to the Cairo and Tennessee River (narrow gauge) Railroad, stood 229 for the subscription and only 13 against. The Paris Intelligencer says: "The vote settles the question of building the road through Henry county, and fixes Paris as the point of crossing the Memphis and Louisville road."

NASHVILLE, Sept. 2.—A bold plot, by which fifty convicts were to effect their escape from the penitentiary, was discovered yesterday and thwarted. A notorious desperado named Bill Smith, sentenced by the Davidson county criminal court to twenty-one years on half a dozen different indictments, and Sam White, sentenced from Memphis, were the instigators, and were to take the lead. Should they have failed to escape through the window, they were to murder the hospital guard and find egress through the hospital. They were betrayed by Frank Smith, sentenced from Memphis for four years, who was pardoned. He had served three years.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 3.—Alice Cromwell and Jas. F. Caldwell, the latter formerly of Bardonia, Ky., were indicted by the grand jury to-day for inveigling and seducing Mrs. Eliza Cartwright Gilliland into a house of prostitution. Both have bail for appearance before the Criminal Court.

LETTER FROM NEW PROVIDENCE. EDITORS CHRONICLE.—This is truly a dull time of the year, everything almost appears to linger around the shade, and pant for the cooling brook. We presume this cry may be heard in the commercial world, in many places. I know not how it is with editors and printers. Thinking probably that you are not crowded with valuable matter to fill the columns of your interesting sheet, I think a few scattering thoughts, in regard to our city, would not be much out of place. Trusting they may interest some of your readers and benefit others, I send them to you, to dispose of them as your judgment may dictate.

With the date of this writing a new commercial year commences, and with it, but few changes of importance, among the few, which have reached the public ear, is the retiring from the firm of Herndon, Gold & Co., of Mr. Willie Hambaugh, succeeded by Mr. Jas. Brantley; so you see that the Company remains linked to the firm. I know not the cause of this change, unless it be that Willie is tired of living alone, as I have long since been, and expects soon to bid adieu to the sorrows of "single blessedness," and take unto himself some fair dame and make her happy. I wish you a happy life, God bless you, farwell. I wish the new firm success during this commercial year, and I speak for them a liberal patronage. Mr. T. Herndon is a man of fine business qualities, assisted by the working power of Mr. B., they may expect to succeed as long as they keep Gold on hand.

Messrs. Lyle, Rossington & Co., will continue to press forward, though the opposing elements thickened around them. I know not whether they intend keeping Mr. Co. with them or not; this does not matter, they being men of great energy and perseverance, connected with fine business qualifications, they will certainly share largely in the profits with their neighbors. I seek for them, however, by the thousands.

Our merchants have long faces, ever and anon a smile and then a grin; the smile may be indicative of great gains they have, or fasting upon the pleasures of anticipation; the grin may be caused by some loss sustained, or the intolerable heat, which now threatens to burn us up. They may be found lounging around their doors, upon good boxes, anxiously awaiting for some one to pass, to get his neckle, or at their desks, figuring over their gains or losses.

Our grocerymen and tipping houses are setting their share of the trade, especially those that deal in King Alcohol, judging from the street excitement, towards evening and I might say, during the night. Human beings are strange compounds of matter and spirit. When they suffer their appetites and propensities to control them, they will become so debased and immoral, that they will sink below a level of the brute creation; while on the other hand, if they will control their appetites and passions, and cultivate the moral and intellectual part, they may be elevated so high as to commune with God! Our honorable Court has a good deal of trouble, trying to keep the peace, especially with the colored gentlemen. Several amusing cases have been brought before him and disposed of. I trust he will deal out justice to all, and aid in helping to pay the county debt. I think this city should be more civilized; it would add greatly to the moral of the place. I would suggest that it be incorporated, and elect a Mayor and Aldermen, and have regular policemen, to keep down the evening quarrels and night broils, which disturb the peaceful citizens; it would increase the inducements to settle in this healthful place, and add to its prosperity.

There is yet something which is needed, and of vast importance, to the future prosperity of this place, and that is schools. They tell, in thunder tones, of the moral and intellectual advancement of the rising generation. They are forth which guard the entrance of an enemy, which is raising the South—ignorance. They cannot be built up and maintained, without liberality enough to build school houses and pay the teachers. There are three hundred and forty children in this district, between the ages of six and eighteen, and the scholastic year has commenced, and how many schools in operation? Only one; this is grievous to be sounded abroad, yet it is the truth, this speaks volumes for a place like this; this is encouraging to those who wish to live in New Providence, Tennessee. What can be the matter with the citizens in and around this thriving little city? Is it that they wish to bestow all they have to the gratification of the appetites, and the coarse themselves in purple and fine linen? adorn the body with all the ornaments of taste and beauty and let the mind starve, unless it feed upon vice and immorality? What chance have children, to make useful members of the community, when they are neglected, unless they be educated while the mind is young and susceptible of the lasting impressions? What else can you expect of your children, then for them to seek associates with those who will lead them into the paths of vice and folly? We should have schools and school houses, that the rising generation may be taught useful lessons for life, and how to meet death and futurity. Mrs. C. Burgess has charge of the female school, she commences with bright prospects of a good school, and I trust that she may be compensated for her trouble. She is a lady of fine attainments, fitting her for the responsible position, which she now occupies. I wish her great success in all her undertakings. This place is blessed with one essential blessing, and that is beautiful women. This is enough to make this place flourish and prosper, and it will if they can have their way. Although many of the citizens are slow in taking an active part in building, and preparing for the rising generation; yet those that may chance to linger here, will soon form attachments so strong that they will love to linger around where smiles of beauty play, and dread the word farewell.

ORION. September 1st, 1873. A ledge of gold-bearing quartz has been found in Alaska, which yields \$270,000 worth of gold per year, and is situated from Sitka, and a number of sanguine individuals have formed a gold mining company.

THE natural increase of population of England the last quarter was 87,867, while the emigration return shows an excess of 45,263.

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Tennessee Bonds were quiet in New York, closing at the 3d, at 97 for the old issue and 91 for the new. The cotton was strong in New York on the 3d, with a brisk spinning demand. Middlings closed at 20 1/2.

An Alabamian announces that, on account of cholera, they will close their soda suds and redeem all tickets with a "very reliable cholera mixture."

Platform of the Mississippi Radicals. They endorse the Reputation Policy, and Denounce their Own Embellishment of the School Funds.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 30.—The Avanches Jackson special last night says that the reputation policy of the Mississippi Radicals, as outlined by W. H. Gibbs for Attorney General, George E. Harris for Attorney General, and T. W. Cordage, colored, for Superintendent of Education, were adopted unanimously. The Republican party of the State of Mississippi in convention last night, after a long and earnest discussion, adopted the following resolutions: 1. That we are opposed to hardening the reconstructed State of Mississippi with the old repudiated Union and Planters Bank bonds, a debt it may be called contracted by the late government, and we pledge ourselves to resist by every means in our power, the assumption by the State government of any and all such repudiated obligations.

2. We are opposed to loaning funds, or other corporations, the funds donated by Congress to this State for educational purposes, and we demand the prompt repeal, by the next Legislature, of the law which authorized the scrip and Cheekasaw school funds have been used for the purchase of objects contemplated by the donors.

3. We favor biennial sessions of Legislature.

4. We recognize no distinctions as now existing by law in the rights of the children of the State to equal privileges, and to accept such in all public schools, colleges or universities, and should any institution of learning deny to any child on account of race or color its equal rights we pledge ourselves to enforce said rights by appropriate legislation, and further pledge ourselves to the support of our present institutions of learning and our present educational systems above explained.

5. A resolution to endorse the Kellogg Government of Louisiana was received with such demonstrations of hostility that the mover withdrew it. A short speech saying among other things that if elected Governor, and during his term any bill looking to the payment of the repudiated debt or reopening the question in any way shall come up he would most certainly veto it. Much enthusiasm prevailed. The convention adjourned at eight o'clock. Some dissatisfaction is rumored, but it is not worthy of serious consideration. Senator Alcorn is speaking in favor of a house to-night. Alexander Davis, the colored candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi, was a barber in Memphis a few years since. During the war he was a cook in the 15th Tennessee Confederate regiment.

Alcorn an Independent Candidate for Governor. And Opens a Vigorous Campaign.

[We are in receipt of some three columns of Alcorn's speech Friday night, the pith of which is the announcement of his candidacy for Governor against Ames. He exhortates the people to support the independent candidate, calling them a gang of thieves and says:]

Should Ames be chosen, a war of race would be waged in the State, the destruction of all our hopes. The purpose of Ames and his followers is to rob the people. When I was Governor, I was approached with a proposition to pay the Union bonds. I should have a large sum. I was told a bill could be passed by the legislature, and repealed if the law passed. I should make an effort to transfer the corrupt portion of the legislature to the penitentiary.

Will you guarantee have you that these bonds are not the objective point of the adventurer who now heads your ticket? What interest has he in Mississippi? He is not a native of this State. He is not a citizen. He is not a man of his own word. Will you risk the millions of dollars on his word? Will you risk so much on the resolutions of this Convention? Oh countrymen! elect this man, and to you I fear all hope is lost.

An Independent Lieutenant. H. C. Carter, defeated candidate for Lieutenant Governor, took the stand, recited his wrongs and declared himself an independent candidate for Lieutenant Governor, let the consequences be what they may. Carter was appointed Secretary of State to Gov. Powers, vice Revels resigned.

We clip the following dispatch from a Washington date of the 31st ult.: THE TAX-PAYERS OF THE city are forming an organization for the purpose of resisting all general and special taxes levied by the profligate ring, who have plunged the city into bankruptcy.

Good Summer News. The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist says: "General Alfred Iverson, late of the Confederate States Army, captain of Stoneman, has obtained letters patent for a machine for the manufacture of ice, which is intended for introduction into the Southern States. It is about the size of an ice cream freezer, and is so constructed that it will freeze water into solid blocks of ice in ten or fifteen minutes. One of these machines will cost twenty or twenty-five dollars, after the obtaining of which the round expense of making the ice is a family would use in a year would perhaps sum up two dollars gross."

The Proposed Narrow Gauge Railroad Between Edgefield and Clarksville. The Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Edgefield met last night in adjourned session, Mayor Glenn in the chair. The Mayor introduced Col. W. F. Vaughan, who addressed the Board in favor of the proposed narrow gauge railroad from Edgefield to Clarksville. He cited Nashville, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities, as instances where the same had been built and had made them cities. If Edgefield wanted to go upward, she must take a step forward in the direction of building railroads. A narrow gauge road could be built for one-half the cost, and operated for one-third of what it would cost for a broad gauge. Eight miles of narrow gauge road in West Tennessee would cost \$1,200,000 to operate it, and its receipts amount to \$347 per day. At this time there were only two narrow gauge roads in the South—eight miles in Tennessee and eleven in Mississippi. He dwelt for some time on the resources of Tennessee, adding facts and figures to demonstrate that Tennessee was practically a no State