No. 2. *Issues of the Canvass, of 1876.* State Executive Committee of the Democratic-Conservative Party of Mississippi, [1876].
RADICAL EXTRAVAGANCE

CONTRASTED WITH

Democratic Economy.

Editors CLARION:

I have seen so much in the papers, and heard so much from public speakers, in relation to Radical waste and extravagance in Mississippi, that I concluded to look into the matter for myself. By your permission, I will give your readers the benefit of my investigation. I do not insert all the specific items of expenditure in each year, as this would make the tables of figures so long that they would not be read. I adopt the plan of giving the total expenditures for the State government each year, and then giving a statement of leading items, which will indicate pretty fairly the character of the administration as to economy or otherwise.

The expenditures of the State government from 1848 to 1853, inclusive, ranged from $223,637 15, the lowest, to $349,236 39, the highest. In 1858 and 1859, they were about $500,000 for each year. I am unable to find the Auditor's Report for 1860.

After the war, the expenditures were as follows:

From 16th October, 1865, to 1st May, 1866 (5½ months) ............... $290,828 82

From May, 1866, to May, 1867, one year ............... 555,627 83

From May, 1867, to May, 1868 ............... 576,723 11

From May, 1868, to March, 1870 10 months ............... 387,961 32

At this point the Radicals came into full power.

The expenditures for 1870 (balance of that year) were $1,061,249 90. But of this it seems there was paid

Chickasaw School Fund int. ........... $104,129 06

Common School Fund ............... 4,259 24

Total .................. $108,388 30

which leaves for purely governmental expenses for the remainder of the year 1870, $952,861 66.

In 1871, the total expenditures were $1,326,161 57. Deduct again amount disbursed for

Common School Fund ............... $ 48,092 53

Amount paid Chickasaw School Fund ........................................ 145,721 44

Total .................. $194,713 97

Leaves for State expenditures, $1,131, 447 60.

In 1872, the total expenditures amounted to $1,596,828 64.

Deduct Common school fund, as before ............... $ 72,001 02

Deduct Chickasaw School Fund .... 69,753 31

Total .................. $141,754 33

Leaves for State expenditures, $1,455, 074 31, nearly three times as much as before the war, and the short time after the war in which the people ruled.

In 1873, the total expenditures were $1,450,632 80.

Deduct Common School Fund ...... $ 97,900 82

Chickasaw School Fund ........ 69,609 47

Total .................. $167,510 29

Leaves $1,283,122 51.

In 1874, the total expenditures were $1,319,281 60.

Deduct Common School Fund ...... $20,000 00

Chickasaw School Fund ........ 77,120 02

Total .................. $97,120 02
Issues of the Canvas.

In 1865, the cost was $11,750 00.
In 1866-7, $12,250 00.
In 1867-8 (under military rule), $12,750 00.
In 1868-9, $11,750 00.
In 1869-70, March 76, $8,750 00.
In 1870 (10 months), $9,500 00.
In 1871, $12,750 00.
In 1872, $13,750 00.
In 1873, $13,750 00.
In 1874, $13,750 00.
In 1875, $13,750 00.
In 1876, reduced to $11,750 00. Hereafter they will not exceed one-half that amount.
The Judiciary expenses are reduced to $41,000, $24,000 of which were expended for service under Radical administration, against $230,000 in 1875; commissions for assessing, from $34,000 to $15,000; Executive Contingent Fund, from $10,000 to $4,000; Commissioner of Immigration, from $9,500, to $100; Militia, from $60,000, to nothing; costs of Superintendent of Education's office, from $18,000 to $5,000.
In short, the expenses which were, in 1874, $131,488 69, and, in 1875, $133,432 83, have been reduced to $54,461 76.
These expenditures can yet be reduced still more in many instances. Time and experience will enable a conservative Legislature to still further decrease, as it would a Radical Legislature still further to increase our burdens.
It is generally claimed by the Radicals, that their heavy taxation was caused by taxes for the support of common schools.
The following will show, how little of truth there is in this:
In 1873, they gave $4,259 24 to common schools, and $52,861 03, or over twelve times as much, to their public printer.
In 1871, as above shown, they gave $44,929 03 to common schools, and $137,848 12, or nearly three times as much, to support a partisan newspaper.
In 1872, they gave $72,001 02 for common schools, and nearly as much, $40,391 02, to the same newspaper.
In 1873, they gave $79,000 02 to common schools, and two-thirds as much, $87,704 05, to the same paper.
By that paper it is shown, that the actual loss in the assessed value of property in the State, from 1871 to 1875, was

On Personality | $42,166,000
On Land | $26,816,000

On both together | $68,982,000

And that more than 27 per cent. of the lands of the State, amounting to 6,500,000 acres, had, under the mere less system of taxation of the Radical party, been forfeited to the State.

Are the people of Mississippi prepared to restore this party to power? God forbid!

CITIZEN

September 11th, 1876.

NOTE.—By the Auditor’s report for the year 1871, the public printing for that year is set down at $95,861.53, but a detailed report of James Lynch, Secretary of State, to be found in appendix to House and Senate Journal of 1872, from p. 18 to p. 57, inclusive, shows it to be $127,848.12, as set down in above table.

Letter of Attorney-General Geo. E. Harris, Accounting for the Defeat of the Republican Congressmen in 1875.

He Attributes it to the Corruption, Dishonesty, Imbecility and Villiany of the Radical Administration.

The Letter.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL’S OFFICE, Jackson, Miss., Nov. 24, 1875.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

Sir—Mississippi, with a Republican majority two years ago, of 24,000, last June went Democratic by an overwhelming majority—say 30,000. This was no less astonishing to the Democracy than it was sad to the Republicans, and inasmuch as many have undertaken an account for our defeat, and contradictory statements have been made as to the cause, I think it proper to write and give you a plain and unvarnished statement of affairs here; and while it is painful to give the whole truth, yet it will in some degree relieve me, as legal adviser, from the responsibility of many of the fatal blunders of the present State Administration, and at the same time give the real causes of our defeat. Gov. Ames was inaugurated in January, 1874, under the most favorable auspices. His address promised economy and reform, and was well received by the whole country. Even our political opponents, in a state of disruption, many of them having voted for him, expressed a willingness to support him in all that he had promised and advised. But instead of encouraging every indication of returning friendship, his cold indifference drove them at once into a direct antagonism.

He seemed to contract his views and narrow his circle of friends to a few confidential advisers, as it were, a close corporation of mercenary men, who knew but little of the wants of the people of the State and cared less for them; who gave no indentity of interest or sympathy in common with the people of the State.

And to deal plain I must call names—A. R. Howe, and a few lesser lights, if possible; Barnacle, and chief clerk in the Treasurer’s office, lobbyist around the Legislature, especially on the printing bills, which pay him nearly $20,000 per annum, when $50-00 would be too much. He leaves his printing office in the hands of another; it is said, at a salary of $1,800 in currency, and takes a clerkship in the office of the State Treasurer at $1,500 in State warrants, worth 25 or 30 cents on the dollar. This he could well afford, because he handles the funds of the State, and if he cashed his own warrants, he makes nearly $20,000 per annum on that alone, and there was nothing to stop it, except his own honesty. There has been much complaint of this yet it is persisted in to this day. But the Treasurer’s office is to change hands, since the special election to fill the vacancy, and his office as State Printer is about to
expire, and now he wants to be postmaster. I ventured to tell him that he is so degraded, that the charge of corruption and bribery is no offense to him, and it comes from various sources. Morgan, who is sheriff of Yazoo county, has long been a refugee from his county, chairman of the State convention, and husband of a very respectable colored woman; who, when State Senator, offered in writing to sell his vote for $2,000, and Raymond refused to pay it, saying that he had already paid him $800, and that was enough for that vote. A. R. Howe, ex-county Treasurer and ex-member of Congress, took from the Treasury of Panola county, through an ignorant colored board of supervisors, and now unlawfully retains, the sum of $120.97, (I have a certified transcript of the record,) and which he does not deny but refuses to pay. This, in brief, is a small part of the record of three of the Governor's confidential advisers, friends and counsellors, and he must know their character all the while.

VANDER WITH THE BENCH.

Throughout the session, friends, he had the very full control of the Legislature, and could prefer almost any legislation that looked at all plausible either for the good of the State, the good of the party, or for self-aggrandizement, and the sequel has shown how he used that power. The first session of the Legislature passed with but little or no reform, and we felt sad. Under the Constitution and laws of the State, he was required to appoint 20 Chancellors, with the advice and consent of the Senate. This, of course, should have been done during the session of the Senate; but for some reason, best known to himself, he refused to do it, but waited until the adjournment and then made the appointments in vacation, and this was set aside by the Supreme Court, (see Brady v. Howe, 90 Miss.) before the adjournment, holding that the appointments should have been made during the session of the Senate. It was manifestly his duty to make the appointments during the session of the Senate, and to have sent them in for confirmation, as the terms of office expired long before the next session. But the Governor, in his desire to control the judiciary, as well as the other departments of the State, resorted to the expedient of making the appointments in vacation, and then holding the appointments over them in terror until the next session of the Legislature, and if they did not please him in their decrees, etc., he would withhold their names, (as he did in one case,) thus making the Judiciary of the State subservient to the Executive, in violation of the Constitution, (see Art. III, Sec. 1 and 2,) and he actually removed Chancellor DeRamus, as I believe, because, in a case of habeas corpus, he refused bail to the Governor's friend, Morgan, on charges of the murder of Hillard.

In his selection of men to fill these important judicial positions, he did not confine himself to the legal profession; made some good appointments it is true; but in two or three instances he appointed men who had received a law license only a few days previous of the purpose of being appointed, who had never had a case in court, totally ignorant of the law or practice, who dared not put a penna in his hand from a demurrer. In one case a man notoriously venal and corrupt, and in another case, for the avowed purpose of giving strength to his friend Howe for Congress; and then secure the sending in of his name for confirmation, appointed Howe's brother clerk of the Chancellor Court, and clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Panola county, for the express purpose of making a report that would be to the Governor's benefit, at the expense of his indebtedness to Panola county. In one case, he appointed Mr. Peyton, son of the Chief-Justice, and then refused to send his name to the Senate because he decided a case contrary to the Governor's wishes, and pending the trial of this case he sent for the Chief-Justice and desired him to control the action of his son, the Chancellor. This is of the highest indignation of the Chief-Justice, and broke up the friendly relations between them. The Chief-Justice then dealt him a well-merited rebuke, which resulted in the withholding of the name of young Mr. Peyton from the Senate.

BLOODY MURDER AT VICKSBURG.

In December, 1844, troubles grew up in Vicksburg. Indictments were pending against two or three of the Southern officers; complaints were made as to the Sheriff, and as to Tax Collector. He was ill-treated, and his services were asked, but the presumption is that he received advice, as he returned and acted. He notified the colored people by circulars to come to Vicksburg armed on Monday morning, which they attempted to do, and nearly one hundred were lost in the fight. How far the Governor is responsible for these lives, or whether responsible at all, I cannot say, but Col. Weals has changed him in the papers with the use of langum was well calculated in its nature to produce riot and bloodshed, and he has never denied it, and I do not think he will. At that time he has never confirmed or advised with me about any thing or matter whatever, being by law his legal adviser. I speak of this to say that I am not responsible for the country for any of his murders.

REFORM TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT.

In January, 1865, the Legislature met at a short extra session in December, 1874,) and then the friends of economy and reform were hopeful of some legislation that would give relief to the people and give to the party a prospect of a record that could be defended before the country. The taxes are too high, especially as the property was, in the main, unproductive, and relief was asked for by the whole people. A few of us were as earnest in our entreaties for good and honest State Government; so much so that on the 10th of February last, I wrote an open letter to the Hon. A. Warner, a prominent Republican State Senator, which was published, and in which I gave him what I regarded as the duty of the party in the Legislature. The lower House, by resolution and promised, to act upon its suggestions. It advised a liberal and honest policy, pointed out the danger of defeat if we at all the course of other Southern States, and predicted the result that has ensued; begged the party to redeem its pledges, if it would resist its loss of power; declared that if it violated its pledges it deserved to be defeated, using every argument in my power to induce the proper action on the part of the Legislature, pointing out the means by which expenses could be cut out and the taxes reduced.

I advised a reduction in the matter of public printing. The Legislature passed a bill and the Governor vetoed it. (Raymond was State printer.) I advised a reduction in the salary of County Superintendents of Public Education. The Legislature passed the bill and the Governor vetoed it. I advised a change in the Constitution, so as to give us biennial sessions of the Legislature. (This would save nearly $100,000 per annum.) We had pledged it in our message. The resolution passed the lower House and went to the Senate. There the Governor actually lobbied the Senate and defeated the measure against it, and defeated it by one vote.

On the contrary, in his aspirations for the United States Senate, it seemed necessary to strengthen his hands by giving him power and patronage. At this time, it may be that quite a number of the legislators, having no interest in connection with or in the State, were out of employment, except during the session, and set about to create new offices, and did create the office of "revenue agent," whose duty it was to hunt up frauds, delusions, etc., and receive half the sums collected as his pay, and the Governor appointed to this office five members of the Legislature, in open violation of the express provision of the Constitution. They having created the offices, could not hold them by any legal construction, and the Governor appointed to this office five members of the Legislature, in open violation of the express provision of the Constitution. They having created the offices, could not hold them by any legal construction, and the Governor appointed to this office five members of the Legislature, in open violation of the express provision of the Constitution. (Art. IV, Sec. 33.) This gave lucrative employment for his friends, who could work for him for the United States Senate, and I believe that was generally a condition precedent to his appointments.

Again, in the face of the Constitution,
his adherents introduced a bill authorizing him to appoint the tax collector for each county at pleasure. This bill was passed after much cajoling, in which myself (I am informed by a member) were presented to force members to pledge their support to the bill. The Governor approved it, and after deliberation in one or two sessions, and the Supreme Court, set that law aside as unconstitutional. (See L. French, agt. The State of Mississippi, opinion.)

Thus it will be seen the party in this State has been governed and controlled by a few men, and to exceed a half dozen, including the Governor, who have persistently violated the Constitution, and the most sacred pledges that the party had made in its platform. Then, in two instances he approved two bills on the same day which conflicted each other, and this with a few other unparliamentary blunders, caused the calling of an extra session of the Legislature in July last, with several extraordinary occasions, thus giving us three sessions in eight months, instead of one in two years, as we had promised.

AMES PARTY BLUNDERS.

Then came the canvass for the November election of 1875. The State Convention was held with Morgan, as Chairman, it not only failed, but positively refused to endorse the National Administration, Senator Pease insisting on it; but before the delegation started to Washington to ask for the removal of several of the Government officers, they called a Central Executive Committee together, and they endorsed your administration and endorsed it as section 20, and then started to the capital to ask the removal of Senator Pease, Judge Stearns, and Capt. Lake, to make room for some of their friends.

I presume that the reasons of the refusal to endorse the National Administration were these: The Governor had proclaimed that he had "been murdered" by the administration at Washington. The Governor had commenced his fight on Senator Pease. Possibly, because he thought Pease would be in his way for the United States Senate. He and Howe fought Col. Wells, because they thought Wells would be in Howard's way for re-election to Congress, and it seems now that he was. You will perceive that there is some difference of opinion among Republicans as to what is true and genuine Republicanism. The adherents of the State administration, who have incurred a suicidal policy on the one hand, and on the other, those of me who advocate and defend the National Administration, and insist upon honest and constitutional Government.

As a further evidence of the effect produced by their course of conduct in the recent canvass, there was not a man in the State who would so stultify himself as to undertake to defend the record made by this party in the last two years; and we were under the necessity of discharging men instead of measures, and no one could meet the Democrats in joint discussion as formerly. Senator Pease, Gen. McKee, Judge Howe, and myself made a few speeches for Wells against Howe, the friend of Ames, and for this offense we were called Democrats, by those of us who were called Republicans. That was a falsehood too infamous to require contradiction. Now, I think the real cause of all this is, I believe, that the Democrats, at all times, ready to use any and all means, fair or foul, to succeed, seized upon this as a favorable time, when our record could not be defended, to produce terror to incapacitate the colored voters, which they did. Whether there was real danger or not, the colored people believed it, and many thousands of them, either remained at home or voted the Democratic ticket, and from the peaceful and quiet election and our defeat.

Another cause: The Governor, a short time before the election, commenced organizing the State militia. This led the colored people to believe that there was real danger and that Ames was their best friend, and that he would protect them. But a few days before the election there came among a strange man, (I think they called him Cal Childs) — I never met him — who took charge of the Peace Department, as it was called, and made a compromise with the Democracy and

Gov. Ames disbanded his militia. And now, his record having driven almost every white man from the party, the colored men had no moral support and they despised the surrender, and the party was an easy prey to the political enemy. But while they thought they had protection, they had nominated in some of the counties tickets that would disgrace Mexico or Santo Domingo, and this, too, served to exasperate the Democracy; and thus it is seen that our defeat was caused by the Democrats taking advantage of the shameful imbecility and base corruption of our State administration and a few adherents.

As to the complaints against Senator Pease, the head and front of his offending is, his bold and fearless manner of defending the National Administration in the course you have taken in Mississippi affairs, and his fair exposure of corruption in the State.

Col. Wells is called a Democrat by the wreckers, because he beat Howe for Congress, and had the audacity to speak the truth about affairs here. He was the regular Republican nominee for Congress. Howe was the issue of a beginning and bolting Convention. The Democracy had no candidate; they preferred Wells to Howe, and voted for him and to receive the support of all of both parties, and hence a large majority. He is a true Republican and a staunch supporter of the National Administration, as I am sure his course in Congress will prove, and this I regard as a good test of a true Republican. As a theory in government, I would say, we will generally find good people to uphold a good government or to resist a bad one.

MISSISSIPPI'S NEEDS.

It is easy to enforce a good government, because we will have willing people, but it will be difficult to enforce a bad government, because we will have an unwilling people. A constitution and laws are of little value on paper, unless they find a hold and an effect in the hearts of the people. We have a good constitution, but our legislation has been unwise and has given us much trouble. And this is the point to which we have come; in the
For Colored Voters.

What an Ex-Slave and Colored Preacher has to say to a Northern Radical Republican.

The true interest of the colored voter is against and not with the radical politicians, who have used him for their own advancement.

Rev. Silas Right, of Concord, N. H., wrote to Rev. John W. Dunjess, a leading colored clergyman of Richmond, Va., urging him not to vote for Tilden and Hendricks. The letter was of the most bigoted and partisan character. Rev. Mr. Dunjess replied in the calm, dignified letter which follows:

RICHMOND, Aug. 21, 1876.

DEAR BROTHER CURTIS: Yours of July 26th, I received before me, asking me about rumors which you have heard in regard to my going over to the Republicans. First, I state that I have tried to fulfill my whole duty in my work here, and have not at any time neglected my missionary duties. No man is more interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the colored people and their highest development. So I have tried to conduct myself and teach my people that it is their Christian duty to make friends with the white people of the South, among whom they live. This can be done without sacrificing any principle of manhood; in fact, the Southern people do not look on the colored people to compromise a single right. But we who live here see the great importance of a full and manly reconciliation between the two parties. This can be done by dividing the colored vote between the two parties. As soon as it is thus divided they will cease to be an object of ostracism and a bone of contention. Both parties will then treat them with due respect. Take Virginia, and the white people of this State are as friendly to the colored people as they are anywhere in America; the most friendly feelings exist between the two races. What we, who are interested in the great cause of humanity, are endeavoring to do, is to break down all color lines, and altogether forget slavery, the war and the past, and go on to higher attainments and a broader Christian manhood. I believe the white people of the South are true in the principles they are now making. They do not desire any more slavery; they will stand by all the results of the war; they are in the Union to stay, or go, forever. They are laboring nobly in our State for public education, without regard to color. I have every right in Richmond that I would have in Boston. They are doing all for the colored people in a benevolent way. You know the late war laid its stinging hand upon the South, and there are many poor people, both white and black; notwithstanding, there are many of the white gentlemen who have contributed largely to mission work for our people in Richmond and other places in the South. There are 31,000 colored people in this city who are depending on the whites for the bread they eat. Many poor people of color would starve to death here but for the kindness of the whites in giving them shelter and food. You can have no idea of the bitter condition of things here. Now, in the face of all these facts, I do not think the white people of the South any more generous. In view of the amount of trouble these men have given us, Men who were of the worst characters in the North, who were from the lowest ranks of New York and Boston, men as bad as crime could make them, who were negro-haters at the North, have come South and taken advantage of the ignorance of the colored people, and have been elevated to places of high trust in our State govern-ments, for the sole purpose on their part to plunder the public. This same class of men have arrayed the colored people against the whites for political purposes, and when trouble comes, desert them. All the mobs which we have had in the South, have been gotten up by bad men. I know we have some lawless white men here, but the good people of the South must not be blamed for their acts. I have them at the North with you.

This will and fruitless contest has been going on for years, and who are the sufferers? The colored men, being the weaker party, always lose ground, and must at last go to the wall if the fight is kept up. I know you in New Hampshire may not see this matter as I do, but I tell you that the negro of the South must go under if the policy of the last few years is to be continued. Now, if the Home Missions Board discharges me for these sentiments I regret it, but cannot yield my honest conviction. I am sorry I cannot make them see the rightfulness of my position. You ask me what the persons who have contributed from time to time to my support would think. To this I would say, if they understood my true position, they would, I think, make those contributions at once. The negro is now passing through the most critical period of his history, and his destiny for good or evil will be sealed by his action. If he arrays himself against the white people, he must, sooner or later, be ground to powder. There is no natural antagonism between the two races in the South; the whites and blacks were born and brought up together, and must live and die together. The late trouble at Hamburg, South Carolina, and other troubles we have had in the South since the war, have not been the result of any ill feeling on the part of our home people, but are the result of the action of bad men who have come South and kept up from year to year the most bitter political parties, and have used every effort to keep the white and colored people from making friends. One of their principal means is the wholesale use of bad whiskey—also appealing to the very weak and delinquent to plunder the public. This same class of men have arrayed the colored people against the whites for political purposes, and when trouble comes, desert them.

I only wonder we have not seen riots where we have one. Now, I say that every good man in the South, white and black, ought to join hands and rid our fair section from this terrible state of things. I hope you will not misunderstand me; these charges are not against the good people of the North. We will give the most hearty welcome to any good men of the North who may come among us for good purposes. I think that if you were to live here a few years, you would take the same stand I have. We have a few men from the North who are highly respected, but all of these take the same stand, and are not the men objected to. The colored men, if they are to be citizens of this country, must suffer just as white men do on all the great questions of reform. It is difficult for me to discuss all the questions of law, finance, tariff, taxation, and questions of law, trade, etc., etc. Until we arrive at this point, we will be mere machines, and not men in the true sense of the term. In conclusion, I would call your attention to the report of the Hon. B. B. Douglas, of Virginia, the late Northern bank panic, and the speech of Hon. W. S. Slinger of Pennsylvania on the same subject. I would also call your attention to the large amount of money stolen from the widows and orphans of the colored soldiers and sailors. The District Ring, and many other things might be mentioned, but time and space will not allow it. The colored voter of the South, as ruled by the Radicals, has no liberty in the use of his ballot; which liberty we claim and must have, or continue slaves. You should be taught independence and self-reliance. Please answer me a few questions. Who should be the best judge of the true condition of the Southern people, I, who was born and brought up in the South, as I have been in service, and have spent seven years of my life a slave (when a boy I played with white boys, and know there is no natural bad feeling between the two races), or yourself? What can you tell me of the habits and character of our condition here? When you call our people "rebels" do you do them a great wrong. I believe the people of the South are as loyal to the Union as those of the North.

I ask you, as a Christian, do you think it right to continue abusing the Southern people? They have come back
to the Union and fully accepted all of the amendments to the Constitution, with all the results of the war. The only reason why they have made such an effort to get hold of their own State Governments is to protect themselves from the wicked plunderings and robbery of carpet-baggers, and every good man, white and black, ought to join hands to emancipate our race from this fearful state of things. Remember that our homes in the South are as dear to us as yours in New Hampshire. Now, how would you like your State to be infested with a gang of these political thieves, from another far country, plundering the public treasury and leaving a tax on the people too heavy for them to bear, exciting riots and causing bloodshed? I ask you, would you help them to continue the work of destruction against your own people? I tell you this is our condition, and the colored people are the main agency by which they are enabled to do their work; and in my judgment, nothing but a division of the colored vote can bring peace and prosperity, which we so much need; and I feel that no pulpit work or mission effort will enable me to do as much for my race as this work; I have given this matter eleven years' thought, and for years I have taken great pains to inform myself as to the true feeling of the people of the South, and these are my conclusions: First, that the whites desire to live with the colored people in peace and quietness, and are doing all they can to gain that object. They do not want all of the colored people to vote the Democratic ticket, but believe it would be best to divide their vote between the two parties. This point would have been gained years ago, but for the terror of the Radical party and its loyal leagues. There has been no intimidation in the South worse than that practiced by the carpet-bagger party of the South. I do not charge the colored people with this cruelty. They are not to blame; they are only tools in the hands of these bad men. I have known some colored men to be whipped, some turned out of their churches, and all kinds of intolerant abuse have been heaped upon these colored men who dared vote the Democratic ticket. In some parts of the South the life of a colored man (Democrat) is not very safe. I submit these facts as the honest convictions of my heart, and must say I cannot accept your advice, because, in doing so, I would not do justice to myself and my race.

Yours, with great respect,

JOHN W. DUNJEE.

WHAT HENRY MUSGROVE
—SAID ABOUT—

“Negro Rule” and the Road to Peace and Prosperity.

This is what Mr. Redfield writes to the Commercial, dated August 14, 1876, as follows:

When a man becomes a property-holder in one of the cotton States, he finds no alternative but white rule or negro rule. There is no half-way ground. Under white rule, the State does best. There is absolutely no question of this. There is less rioting, consequently less lawlessness; less taxation, less inefficiency in office, and the interests of the property-holders better secured. Therefore, Northern and European emigrants to the cotton States are almost invariably found on the white side, sooner or later, the exceptions mainly being those who are politicians.

In this connection, I have in mind two Northern men of wealth and influence in Mississippi, both Republicans, who deliberately voted with the whites at the late “outrage” election, that so much fuss is made about, telling me at the time why they did so, namely, that they found negro rule destructive of every interest, and that the only road to permanent peace and prosperity was through white supremacy. Therefore, they vote the straight Democratic ticket. And if their testimony was taken as to what to do with Mississippi, I have no doubt they would all say, “for the Lord’s sake, let her alone!” The gentlemen to whom I refer, and who, I imagine, will not take issue with this, if they see it, are Henry Musgrove, banker, of Jackson, (formerly of Illinois,) and Mr. Huntington, of Washington county, planter, formerly of Connecticut.