Continued from the First Page antagonism with the Democrats, except during the comparatively brief period of the Rebellion, when he cast his fortune with that of his State,

Colonel R. C. Powers, the radical candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is a Northern man, who served in the Union army through the Rebellion, and at its close settled in Mississippi, where he bought a large plantation. He has taken little part In politics up to this time, and has always been looked upon as a liberal Republican.

The Rev. James Lynch, the radical candidate for Secretary of State, is regarded as the most able and inquential colored man in the State. He was at one time settled in this city, where he edited the Christian Recorder, the official organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Henry Musgrove, the radical candidate for State Auditor, is a Northern man, who has settled in Mississippi since the war. He is the owner of a fine plantation, is one of the strongest men on the ticket, and came within nine votes of the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

Major W. H. Vasser, the radical candidate for Treasurer, is an old resident of Mississippi, who has been a consistent Republican since the passage of the Reconstruction acts. He was originally a Whig,

and opposed secession. Judge J. S. Morris, the radical nominee for Auditor-General, was run for this position by the Republicans last year, and received a renomination by acclamation. He is looked upon as one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and was one of the original Republicans of Mississippi. He was a member of the first party convention held in the State, and has been true to the faith ever since.

Captain Henry R. Pease, the radical candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been for five years Superintendent of Education, under the direct control of General O. O. Howard. He is pledged, if elected, to seek to inaugurate a wise system of free schools, which shall be conducted economically, but with sufficient energy to place the means of obtaining instruction within the reach of all classes.

[Judge Lewis Dent, who received the unanimous mination of the Conservative Convention, las is well known, is a brother-in-law of President Grant, the Rebel leaders thinking that by this course they could succeed in regaining the control of the State government. But the President has from the first repudiated the movement, and refused to permit his family ties to interfere with what he regards as his duty to the whole country. Before the war, Judge Dent was a Democrat. He was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of California, and took an active part in the deliberations of that body. He was a Democratic candidate for Congress in California when the State was first organized, but, although running ahead of his ticket, was defeated by a few votes. Subsequently he was by election a member of the Supreme Court of that State. Recently he has been practising in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, and having purchased a plantation in Mississippi, is of course a full-fledged citizen of that State, with nothing of the carpet-bagger about him.

Judge E. Jeffords, the conservative candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was a Douglas Democrat, but became a Republican in 1861. He was removed from office in Mississippi by General Ames a year or two ago, and was Chairman of the State Committee appointed by the conservatives to secure the defeat of the constitution which was submitted to the vote of the people, and rejected, in 1867.

Thomas Sinclair, the conservative candidate for Secretary of State, is a colored man, and a native of Mississippi. He is represented to be intelligent and well educated, and his supporters claim for him that his fidelity to the resident white population was sitested during the war.

olonel A. W. Wills, the conservative candidate for Auditor, is a native of Pennsylvania, who, having served in the Union army during the war, set-led in Tishomingo county at its close.

Colonel Joseph McClay, the conservative candidate for State Treasurer, is also a Northern man, and served during the war in the Union army. He settled in Hinds county in 1865, having purchased a plantation there. He was appointed a Registrar by General Ord, and subsequently was Sheriff of his county, from which office he was removed by General Ames.

General Robert Lowry, the conservative nominee for Attorney-General, was originally a Whig, and opposed secession until it seemed useless, when he espoused the cause of his State, and as Colonel, on many bloody fields, led the 6th Mississippi Reginent. For his gallantry he was promoted by the Confederate authorities to the rank of General. It said of him that on the very day of the election of the members of the accession convention he made a strong and earnest speech against the foolhardy experiment, but the position of the State having been taken, he followed her fortunes and carried her flag until it was overwhelmed with defeat,

Professor Thomas S. Gathright, the conservative candidate for Superintendent of Instruction, is the principal of a flourishing educational establishment in the State. He has not heretofore taken a prominent part in political affairs, but before the war was known as a Union Whig. He is Master of the Grand Lodge of the Order of Masons in Mississippi, and is well known throughout the State.

The Two Platforms. The convention which nominated the radical ticket contained a representative from every county in the State but one. The resolutions adopted by it were

in substance as follows:-First. The Union first, last, and forever. Second. Freedom of speech and of the press.

Third. Universal suffrage and universal amnesty.

Fourth. Free schools, their benefits to be extended

to every child in the State.

Fifth. Opposition to that unjust system of taxation which discriminates against labor and unjustly bears upon the industrial classes.

Sixth. The revision of the conditions of free labor,

with a view especially to a more summary process for the recovery of debts.

Seventh. Adherence to the thirteenth and four-teenth amendments to the Constitution of the United Bighth. The exercise of the whole political influ-

ence of the State with Congress for the immediate removal, as provided, of the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment.

Ninth. The ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Tenth. The new Constitution of Mississippi, with the disfranchising and proscription clauses left out. The Conservative Convention contained three hundred members, seventy-five of whom were colored, but all the counties in the State were not represented. The platform adopted by it, which is not very explicit, reads as rollows :-

Plicit, reads as follows:—

First. We readirm the principles enunciated in the Constitution of the 23d of June.

Second. That in addition thereto, we announce ourselves in favor of a liberal system of free schools, and of such equitable distribution of the public school funds as may secure the largest degree of good feeling among all classes of our citizens.

Third. That we cordially invite the emigration of capitalists and manufacturers into our State, and pledge ourselves to such legislation as shall most effectually foster all the industrial pursuits of our State, and thoroughly develop all its resources.

Details of Registration. The following figures, given by the Jackson, Miss. Pflot, show the total registration in the State, and the result of the election for members of the Reconstruction Convention on the the 12th of June, White voters registered 59,176 Colored voters registered 80,761

Colator Lasera submissione	WHI WAY
Total1	19,937
Excess of colored voters	21,585
Whites voting at convention election	12,194 63,822
Total voting	76,016
Whites refused registration. Whites disfranchised by law, and not included in last. Blacks entitled to registration who did not register. Whites entitled to registration who did not register. Total voting for convention. Total voting against convention.	1,416 4,638 3,986 8,484 67,737 6,877
Majority for convention	33,460
Whites voting on convention	19, 94

TEXAS.

The election in this State begins to-day, and by an order issued by General Sherman on September 16, extends through four days, closing therefore on the 4th of December.

The President's Proclamation ordering the election to be held was issued on the 15th of July last, and reads as follows:-By the President of the United States of America: -

A PROCLAMATION. In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Con-gress approved April 13, 1869, I hereby designate Tuesday, the 30th day of November, 1869, as the time for submitting the Constitution adopted by the Convention which met in Austin, Texas, on the 15th day of June, to the voters of said. State registered at the

date of such submission, viz. :date of such submission, viz.:—
I direct the vote to be taken upon the said Constitution in the following manner, viz.:—Each voter favoring the ratification of the Constitution as adopted by the Convention of the 15th of June, 1868, shall express his judgment by voting "For the Constitution." Each voter favoring the rejection of the Constitution while converse his judgment by voting the rejection of the Constitution shall express his judgment by voting "Against the Constitution."
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my

hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be

Done at the City of Washington, this lifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth. U. S. GRANT, By the President-

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

An Embarrassing Side Issue. Although the great majority of the people of the State appear disposed to accept the proposed constitution, there is an embarrassing side issue which may endanger its ratification. In connection with the constitution, a vote is to be taken upon several ordinances adopted by the Austin Convention. Some of these appropriate large amounts of the public domain and State bonds to public corporations, and others exempt such bodies, to a greater or less extent, from the burdens of taxation directly or indirectly. It is claimed that the ratification of the consiltution will carry with it the approval of these ordinances, against which there is arrayed a strong opposition throughout the State.

The Three Partles. In Texas, as well as in Mississippi, an election for State officers, members of the Legislature, and Representatives in Congress, will be held at the same time that the Constitution is voted upon, so that, with the ratification of the Constitution, everything will be in readiness for the restoration of the State and the termination of military rule.

The convention which placed the radical or regular Republican ticket, headed by General E. J. Davis for Governor, in the field, assembled at Houston on the 7th of June last, having previously held a session, commencing on May 10, at Galveston, at which nothing of importance was transacted, and remained in session three days. In the platform adopted by this convention the main principles of the Republican party were endorsed, and the adoption of the new constitution recommended. A resolution recommending the enfranchisement of all the whites was objected to by a prominent member, who moved its rejection; but this motion was lost, and the resolution was adopted. A resolution approving the action of General Reynolds in bringing the Jefferson prisoners to trial was also adopted.

In a letter dated September 4, 1869, and addressed to President Grant by General Reynolds, the military commander of the district, is given the following account of the origin and progress of the breach in the loyal ranks of the State, which resulted in the formation, subsequent to the Davis Convention, of the conservative ticket :-

"You will remember that about the 4th of March last there were present in Washington two delegations of Texans, both claiming to be representatives of the Republican party of Texas. One of these delegations, headed by General E. J. Davis, was appointed by the Constitutional Convention; the other telegation, headed by General A. J. Hamilton, was

"Pursuing the policy which I had decided upon in "Pursuing the policy which I had decided upon in October, 1867, upon my arrival in Austin, of always endeavoring to produce harmony among all classes of Republicans, I declined to permit myself to be identified specifically with either faction, but frankly told their leaders that I would recommend for office men of both factions who, I was satisfied, would make good officers. The Federal appointments were pretty evenly divided between the two factions, much to my gratification, as I still hoped to see harmony brought about.

mony brought about, "The radicals (E. J. Davis wing) charged, while in Washington, that the conservative Republicans (A. J. Hamilton wing) had entered into a coalition with the Democrats of the State to support A. J. Hamilton for Governor, and in turn to be permitted by him, if elected, to exert their influence with the new State Government. I then offered to denounce this coalition to you on the production of satisfactory evidence that it existed. The evidence was not pro-

"At this last convention"-the one held in Austin, June 7-9-"E. J. Davis was nominated for Governor, A. J. Hamilton, Pease, Bell, Haynes, Langley, and many other conservative Republicans were in Hous-ton at this time, but took no part in the proceedings of the convention. I am assured by parties in whom I place reliance, that overtures were made at this convention by the radicals and rejected by the con-

"A ticket, with A. J. Hamilton for Governor and E. J. Hamilton for Lieutenant-Governor, might have been nominated then and there, and would have produced harmony in the Republican party, but for the persistent opposition of the A. J. Hamilton (con-servative) faction. This convention might have been larger, or another one held, but for the same pposition, and to-day the only organized Republican party in Texas is that headed by E. J. Davis The conservative faction have opposed all organized concert of action in the Republican party. It is be-lieved that the reason for this action is found in the fact that although the Democrats will not openly affiliate with the conservative Republicans, many Democratic papers advocate the election of A. J. Hamilton for Governor. Some of them place his name at the head of their papers, others do not an nounce his name, but support him.

"The circumstances all considered, I am constrained to believe that the coalition which has been charged as existing between the conservative or A. J. Hamilton Republicans, and the Democrats (generally ex-Rebels) does actually exist. The platforms of the two wings of the Republican party are precisely the same. The radical wing act out their professions of adherence to the reconstruction laws of Congress and present for office men who are qualified under these laws. The conservative wing frelied under these laws. The conservative wing fre-quently nominate men for office who are known to be disqualified under the reconstruction laws, but who are also known to be acceptable to the Demo-

But, since there was no issue of principle involved ostensibly in the conflict between the radicals and conservatives, the old-fashioned fire-eating and negro-shooting Democracy were not content with their chances of a restoration to power, although as General Reynolds said in the concluding paragraph

of his letter to the President quoted above :-"The success of the A. J. Hamilton faction, as it would be produced by Democratic votes, will be the defeat of Republicanism in Texas, and will put the State in the hands of the very men who, during the entire period of the Rebellion, exerted every nerve to destroy the Union, and who have uniformly opposed the reconstruction laws with a persistency worthy of a better cause.

The out-and-out secession Democracy therefore

held a convention of their own at Brenborn on the 29th of September, made up exclusively of editors, at which a genuine secession ticket was placed in the field, headed by Hamilton Stuart for Governor, and with opposition to the new constitution and Congressional reconstruction in general as the chief plank in its platform, the convention resolving that they "preferred the continuation of military government to the restoration of the State on the proposed dishonorable terms." A considerable number of the Democratic papers of the State have given in their adhesion to it, but others have continued to support the Hamilton ticket, and the Democratic State Central Committee have published an address urging a

united support of the Hamilton ticket. The Candidates of the three rival factions are the following:-Governor-Edmund J. Davis. Lieutenant-Governor-J. W. Flanagan.

Comptroller—J. Frank Carter. Commissioner of Land Office—Jacob Knechler. Conservative. Governor-A. J. Hamilton. Lieutenant-Governor-Albert H. Latimer. Comptroller-Armistead T. Monroe. Treasurer—James W. Thomas. Commissioner of Land Office—Joseph Spence.

Secession Democracy. Governor—Hamilton Stuart. Lieutenaut-Governor—James J. Armstrong. Treasurer—L. G. Killough. Comptroller—Edward Howney. Commissioner of Land Office—J. P. Rector.

In addition to the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor mentioned above, there are two others in the field-one, J. Wells Thompson, being a Democrat, and the other, Boulds Baker, a conservative. Some of the Hamilton men will support George W. Diamond for Comptroller, it being reported that Mr. Monroe favors the election of General Davis as Governor. And some of them will support A. O. Cooley, and others Thomas W. Ward, for Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The following is a list of the candulates for Congress which have been announced, in various ways: -In the First district :-

In the First district:—
G. W. Whittemore, Republican.
Colonel James Armstrong, Democrat.
In the Second district:—
Captain John C. Convor, Democrat.
Alvin Wright, Conservative,
Joshua Johnson, Conservative.
Richard H. Taylor, Democrat.
General Horace Boughton, Conservative.
In the Third district:—
General William T. Clarke, Republican.

General William T. Clarke, Republican. General B. G. Shleids, Conservative. Colonel Jacob Elliott, Democrat. Major Thomas P. Ochiltree, Conservative.

In the Fourth district:— Edward Degener, Republican. Major William M. Varnell, Republican.

Colonel John F. Haynes, Conservative. Alexander Rossy, Conservative. General E. J. Davis, the radical candidate for Governor, is a native of Texas. Before the Rebellion he was a District Judge in the western part of the State. He entered the Union army early in the war. In 1866 he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He was also elected to the last Constitutional Convention, and was its presiding

General A. J. Hamilton, who is familiarly known throughout the country as plain "Jack" Hamilton, is a native of Alabama, but removed to Texas in 1846. He was in Congress when the war broke out, and made a last and most carnest appeal to the people of Texas to remain in the Union. When he returned home he went to Austin, and in the Secession Convention he made a powerful Union speech, in which he declared that he would stand by the Federal Government. He then stumped several portions of the State, urging the people to defeat the ordinance of secession. He failed in this, and was finally driven from the State and came North. At the close of the war he returned to Texas and was appointed Military Governor of the State by President Lincoln in 1865, which office he held until the election of Governor Throckmorton. He was a delegate to the "Southern Loyalists' Convention," which was held in this city in September, 1866, and also participated in the Soldiers' Convention which was held in Pittsburg soon after.

The Revised Registration. On the 1st of October General Reynolds issued his order providing for the election, in which was included directions for the Boards of Registrars to meet on the 16th of November for the purpose of revising the registration lists, and to remain in session for ten days. The order was extremely liberal in its provisions, impartial and just, and was apparently well designed to obtain a fair expression of the people's will. The papers of all parties in the State cummended it, although some regret was expressed that it is provided that the votes shall be taken only at the several county seats. Much care has been tyken to guard against frauds, and the extension of the time for the election was asked for by General Reynolds, and granted by the President, on account of the small number of voting places established in the

The result of the election is involved in considerable doubt, by reason of the existence of the three tickets; but if Mr. Stuart should withdraw from Hamilton any considerable number of Democratic votes, the success of General Davis will be assured.

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PHILADELPHIA, Penna, Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 228 South THIRD Street. Street.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P.
M., from November 3, to December 4, for the payment of
Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as

THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23,

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the FREE-DOM IRON AND STREEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 239 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, December 7, 1269, at 12 o'clock M., to consider the financial condition of the Com-pany and the expediency of disposing of its property by

By order, CHARLES WESTON, JR., Secretar

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 54,500 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

JOSEPH N. PIERSOL, City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS, — A
Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share
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intendent reports that on the portion open for business the net earnings are more than the interest liabilities. Sixty miles more are graded, and a million and a half of dollars have already been expended on the

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to day, or time to time, by proclamation, and pursual thereto, will be continued to complete the sale. Posso sion of the premises to be delivered to the purchaser's confirmation and payment of the purchase moust—con-pliance in other respects with the terms of the order. sale by the purchaser being also required.

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