The Weekly Clarion.

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THE WEEKLY CLARION.

VOL. XXXIV--NO. 7. JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1871. $2 00 PER YEAR.

OBITUARIES.—The church bells tolled a solemn requiem yesterday. In the forenoon Dr. Gilbert E. Gordon, of Rankin county, who was raised in the vicinity of Jackson, and was esteemed by all who knew him for his many virtues, was followed to their resting place from the home of his bereaved parents.

In the afternoon, the obsequies of Dr. Harrison Jordan, formerly of Madison county, Mississippi, but for some years a resident of Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, took place from the Methodist Church. He was a native of Tennessee, but came to Mississippi in his early manhood. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends. At the time of his death, he was a member of the Louisiana Legislature, having been chosen by a constituency opposed to him politically, in token of his worth. A short time ago, he stood by the new-made grave of an only daughter. Now, all of him that is mortal reposes in the narrow house by her side. Such is life.

The law authorizing the issue of the interdicted bills of credit known as Certificates of Indebtedness, empowers the Auditor to levy a special tax for the payment of the Bonds required to be sold for their relemption. But according to the information contained in the Legislative proceedings, some sharper has lost or mislaid nearly one-fifth of the whole amount. It has been suggested that if the entire batch had been seized and made away with before they were put into circulation, it would have been all the better for the tax-payers. Their only loss in that case would have been the $5,000 which were appropriated for executing the job, and with the proceeds of which Modest Musgrove impressed his phiz upon the bills in a style which puts to shame all the productions of Cruikshanks.

P. S. It appears by a statement in the Pilot of yesterday, that the missing certificates are neither lost, mislaid, nor stolen, but are simply delayed in their execution. The taxpayers must get ready to "pony up."

Taking the Back Track.

Mr. Bennett's resolution looking to the suspension of a portion of the tax levied by the Legislature, is a significant admission of its injustice and oppressiveness. The Radical lawgivers in their revelling, are beginning to read the ominous writing on the wall. They are weighed and found wanting. The burden of taxation thrown on the people is simply unbearable. Its collection is an impossibility. The people have not the means to pay it; and if their property is sold under the Sheriff's hammer in the present financial distress, it will be sacrificed to the greed of Shylocks for a mere song. They may be imprisoned under the barbarous law levying the tax, but this will only throw an additional burthen on the treasury and increase the public distress. Senator Bennett of the majority, seeing this fatal consequence of the act of the party that elected him, now proposes that it retrace its steps. But is time left to modify or repeal the law before the collection of the tax is required? The limitation will soon expire, and, whatever is done must be done quickly. The tax gatherers, hungry like a pack of wolves, are howling on the track of their game.

The State University.

We understand that there are not exceeding one hundred (the number is probably less) students at the University, showing a falling off of more than one-half from the previous session under the attempt to organize it on a Radical basis. Nothing but the timely warning and earnest remonstrance of a portion of the press of the State against the removal of the old and devoted friends of the University from its management to give place to the alien pretenders and public enemies of the people whose money is relied upon to sustain the institution, and against the insiduous scheme to convert it into a nursery of radicalism, have saved it from utter desolation. The schemers were brought to a pause in their mad career; and under the influence of the indignation which had become awakened, the Faculty registered publicly their solemn pledge that they would instantly resign their places if the Mongrels who composed a majority of the Board should forbid them to look into the faces of the applicants to determine the color of their skins. Nevertheless, the falling off in the number of students exceeds one-half under the partizan maneuvering of the Radical authorities. The Law Department is virtually broken up. But four students are claimed to be members and their attendance is semi-occasional.

Reviving Agitation.

Our readers have seen that a systematic atempt is being made by some of the Republican leaders at Washington to retrieve the losses of their party by raising a hue and cry against the people of the South. They are disappointed at the loss of power in the Northern States, and are especially chagrined by the failure of their scheme permanently to establish the Radical party in the Southern States, the mass of whose intelligent population regard it with horror and detestation as the instrument of their oppression and humiliation. Elsewhere will be found the resolution for the appointment of a commission to manufacture "outrages" to order for Northern consumption. Speaking of this partizan scheme, the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

With the exception of a few extreme Radicals, who are anxious to perpetuate the power of the Republican party in the South, there is no disposition to meddle with affairs in that section. Anything like a fresh attempt at reconstruction would, it is thought, react upon the administration and make it obnoxious before the people. The majority of Congressmen are disposed to let the South alone, believing that it is better to do this than to interfere with affairs which belong exclusively to the several States.—Notwithstanding, an effort will probably be made to make some capital out of the facts set forth in the President's reply to Morrill's resolution. But the ablest politicians in the Republican party concede that the South will be hopelessly Democratic by the time the next Presidential election is held. It is to avert this catastrophe that the extreme Radicals would attempt a new reconstruction.

Rapidly the war is drawing to its inevitable conclusion. The crushing defeat of the army of the Loire on which the hopes of the French were founded for a turn in the tide favorable to them, has virtually decided the struggle. A furious bombardment of their doomed city is progressing; fires caused by the shells are of frequent occurence, and the inhabitants are suffering all the horrors of a besieged city.

We are informed that the Sheriff and other officials of Noxubee county are defaulters, and that the former officer has been removed by the Governor.

The Forty Thieves.

What Gov. Alcorn most needs is not the instrument of torture which he designates as "Military Bittel." Nor "Martial Law," with which the Legislature has no power, under the Constitution, to arm him. Nor the "colored militia" which Ireland and Peyton went out to organize for active duties. Nor a "white militia," with even so mild a mannered man as Gen. Stafford at their head.

It is full time the people had quiet, and their desire now is to convert their spears into pruning hooks, to pursue the arts of peace under their own vine and fig tree, and to enjoy the proceeds of their labor.

What the Governor most needs then, as the guardian of the public welfare, is a mode by which summarily to despatch the band of plunderers whom in a moment of weakness he has foisted into the offices of the State.

Almost every newspaper in the State, representing her intelligence and property, comes to hand reeking with the recital of depredations on the public treasury by one or another of the band. Defalcation, extortion, swindling, is the cry.—It is not the exception. It is the rule of Radical office-holders in this State; and the Governor knows it. In some instances he has been induced by representations which he dare not disregard to remove members of the clan from office. But in this well-meant backward step in the way of error into which he had been led, he has encountered the objection that notwithstanding the authority conferred by act of the Legislature to make such removal, he is forbidden by the clause of the Constitution, declaring that official delinquents and criminals can be removed only by presentment or indictment by grand jury, and trial and conviction by petit jury. This is the law which overrides all others. Fortified by its shield, the criminals during the entire period of their appointment may laugh to scorn the efforts to dislodge them.

The depredations of this band are the cause of the popular discontent which though smouldering in the general bosom, seldom finds vent in violent action. The heroic people who suffer and endure these wrongs, are greater than he who taketh a city, for under provocation the most aggravating, they are curbing their spirit.

Now, what the Governor most requires is an approved and effectual method of abating this curse. Let him use the Secret Service Fund freely in the employment of agents who are ingenious enough to devise a means of accomplishing this purpose. Hasn't he a Morgiana among his tools, spies, informers and retainers, crafty enough to circumvent the rogues? If so, let the work be speedily consummated, and the brow of its author shall be crowned with unfading laurel.

The Harrison Station "Riot."

The republication of a paragraph in THE CLARION from the Charleston News in reference to the sensational story of a "riot" at Harrison Station, elicited a reply from J. S. B. Coggeshall, one of the party whose lives were alleged to be endangered. The purport of the reply will be understood from the rejoinder of Mr. Woodson (published elsewhere), the agent who was sent to investigate the facts on the faith of a telegram from Memphis. According to this despatch a furious mob had compelled certain carpet-baggers to flee the village for their lives; and the wildest uproar and excitement prevailed. It actually called for troops to quell the disturbance. The agent reports that the whole thing was a personal quarrel between a magistrate and a citizen, the former having been charged with having made a proposition corruptly to employ the functions of his office—that no blows were struck—no weapons were drawn—and that no crowd was assembled beyond the few persons who had been drawn to the town on private business, and had their attention attracted by a quarrel in which they took no part.

These statements are verified by the declarations of some of the most respectable and best known citizens of the community. And further by information conveyed to the Governor by his own appointee, the Sheriff of Tallahatchie county, that there was no use for troops in the county, the civil authorities being fully able to preserve the peace if disturbed.

And thus this raw head and bloody bones sensation is exploded by the investigation of the agents of the party in power. We have given the facts in detail because they are an example of the way in which horrid Ku-Klux stories are fabricated by the treasury vampires, who are interested in keeping alive the flames of sectional strife, and of furnishing pretexts for the employment of troops as agents of despotism and of humiliation to the people of the State. These gentry had as well understand now as at any other time, that the game of governing the people of the State by the bayonet, to insult and harass them, for the gratification of official insolence and corruption, is played out. The people are taxed heavily to support the civil government, such as it is. They intend to give to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's—and they will claim the benefit of all the rights and protection which it professes to secure. Holden and his clan called to their aid Kirk and his bayonets, and where are they now?

STILL ANOTHER.—The Vicksburg Herald publishes a report that Morgan, sheriff of Washington county, is a defaulter.

It will be seen that an election was held for President pro tem. of the Senate yesterday. The result was brought about by the union of the Democratic and Alcorn Senators against the carpet-bag candidate.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM LOWNDES.—We are happy to record that the effort to prevent Dr. Z. P. Landrum, the able Representative from Lowndes, taking his seat, has proved abortive. He was sworn in yesterday.

TO BE NOTED.—The expenses of the first session of the present Legislature were about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, a sum equal to the ordinary annual expense of carrying on the entire State Government before the war.

"OUR HOME JOURNAL," is the title of a handsomely printed Monthly established in New Orleans by Mr. J. H. Hammel, and devoted to the advancement of the material interests of the South. The first number gives promise of usefulness.

MISSOURI SENATOR.—The election of Gen. Frank Blair, the most advanced of all the anti-Radical statesmen, to the U. S. Senate, is a remarkable event, when considered in connection with his re-endorsement of his celebrated letter of 1868.

"LET US DIE TOGETHER."—The following touching incident in the sinking of the steamer T. L. McGill, is related:

Mr. Evill, of St. Louis, states that a man and wife, cabin passengers, came floating by them, holding to a stage plank. The lady cried, "husband, I am freezing; let us die together, and let go the plank!" The husband loosed his hold, clasped her in his arms, and both sank together.

An Earnest Appeal for Relief.

The tax-payers of Vicksburg have held a meeting recently to make known their views on the subject of the existing tax-laws, and to petition for relief from the insupportable burden which they have imposed. From a long series of resolutions, we extract the following:

Resolved, That the prostration of all business and the present pecuniary distress consequent upon the decline of cotton from $100 per bale—its value when the present crop was pitched—to $50 per bale, its present value, make it absolutely necessary that expenditures both private and public should be made upon the most economical scale, and should be entirely avoided when not called for by absolute necessity.

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the oppressive taxes levied by the board of supervisors of the county, and we respectfully but earnestly request said board to appoint a committee of their own body to meet a committee to be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, on Monday, 23d day of January inst., to considered the question of county taxes.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially endorse the action taken by Senator Bennett of the State Legislature in endeavoring to have the State tax suspended; and we respectfully ask him and all the members of the Legislature to amend the revenue law of the State so as to make the State levy ¼ instead of ½ of one per cent. on all property in the State.

Albert Johnson (colored), of Warren county, introduced the following bill in the Legislature, which having been considered too personal in its reference to the constituency of the Radical members, was not permitted to go upon the journals of the House. Albert publishes it in the Pilot as an advertisement:

A bill to punish thieves for stealing stock

SEC. 1. Be enacted, That any person or persons who shall steal horses or mules, or stock of any kind, shall be hanged by the neck until dead, on the tenth day after being convicted.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That any person or persons aiding or assisting to conceal stolen property of any kind, the penalty shall not be less than thirty-nine lashes, nor more than three hundred, on his bare back.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That any person or persons found carrying fire-arms on the Sabbath, hunting on the Sabbath, or using profane language on the Sabbath, the penalty shall not be less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. Be it enacted, That any person or persons found guilty of playing cards, billiards, or horse-racing on the Sabbath, the penalty shall not be less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, not less than three nor more than six months in the county jail.

From the N. O. Picayune.

MIXED SCHOOLS.

Successful Attempt of Admitting Negro Children into the White Schools.

There was considerable excitement among the public this morning in consequence of some rumors that the question of admitting negro children into our public schools had been forced to an issue. Upon inquiries which we instituted at several of the public schools, the rumors proved to be true in so far as colored pupils had been admitted into two white schools as far as we could ascertain.

Into the Madison Girls' School, at the corner of Palmyra and Prieur streets, nineteen new pupils were admitted this week. Three of them are colored. They are Fanny and Emma Dunn and Charlotte Kennedy, adopted children of Lieut. Gov. Oscar J. Dunn. They were brought to the Madison School, yesterday, by their foster-mother, Mrs. Dunn, and admitted by the principal. Miss Carrie Kasson. Fanny Dunn and Charlotte Kennedy were admitted into the principal's department, and Emma Dunn into the second assistant's department.—They are the first pupils known to be colored, who, as Miss Kasson informs us, have ever obtained admittance into the Madison Girls' School. In consequence of the mixed school question being thus suddenly brought to an issue, two pupils of Miss Kasson's department left the school this morning. Miss Kasson told us that they were her best pupils. As matters stand, it is suspected that other parents will also take their children from the Madison School.

From the principal of the Madison Girl's School, we further learn that, on a written order of Thos. W. Conway, State Superintendent of Public Education, six colored boys have been admitted into the Bienville Boys' School.

In other schools, which we visited this morning, the attempt of having negroes admitted had not yet been made. Grave fears are, however, entertained, now that the outrageous work has been inaugurated.

Firing the Northern Heart.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—At the close of the Executive session to-day, the Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President in reply to a resolution of the Senate, December 16th, 1870, requesting the Senate be furnished with information relative to the organization of disloyal persons in North Carolina, which have in view the resistance to United States laws, and a denial of protection and enjoyment. The President transmits abstracts on reports and other papers on file in the War Department, relative to outrages in North Carolina; also those relative to outrages in other Southern States; but says the original reports and papers in his opinion should be copied in case to be used by the present Congress, but are easily accessible for reference, and copies of such papers can be furnished as the Senate may deem necessary.

The Macon Beacon calls on the Legislature to remodel the iniquitous tax laws.

A Batch of Vetoes.

The following vetoes are a commentary on the recklessness and incompetency of the present Legislature:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith a draft of a bill which purports to be Senate bill No. 265; and is entitled "An act to facilitate the building and govern the management of Railroads in the State of Mississippi." The certificate of the passage of this measure is not attached to the draft. My private Secretary informs me, however, that a loose sheet bearing the certificate of the passage of some bill, and signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House accompanied the bills amongst which the draft before me was found. This certificte I have not seen—the whole of them coming into my possession on the day of the adjournment of the Legislature in an unofficial manner arising from the confusion in which the session closed.

The absence of proper certificate is a sufficient reason for my inability to sign this bill. I have no positive official evidence that it ever has received the sanction of the Legislature.

I return without my approval this draft bill No. 265, to the House in which it originated on the following further grounds of objection:

A bill passed the Legislature last session similar to the draft now before me. Less faulty, though, some of the provisions of the present bill are, the whole is open substantially to the objections urged by me against the former bill. I cite you to Document A, page 1 of the Appendix of the Senate Journal of 1870, for a specification of these objections; and holding the gravest of them directly applicable to the measure before me, feel constrained, even assuming that that measure had come into my hands in a regular manner and with official certificate, to return it to your honorable body on the ground of these objections without my signature.

I return herewith Senate Bill No. 151, entitled an act to incorporate the Meridian and Red River Railroad Company, without my approval. It has come before me, like the former bill, irregularly; and shows on its face evidence of mutilation. Section 12 of the bill presents an indorsement in red ink signed by the Secretary of the Senate and the Chairman of the Enrollment Committee, to the effect that the section was stricken out by Joint Resolution No. 47; but while I have no moral doubt that this endorsement was made before the certificate of the passage of the bill was signed by the proper officers, I must deal with the fact that the bill comes under my observation in a form which I am bound to consider officially as one of mutilation. I return the bill without my signature on this sufficient ground; and do not deem it necessary to add any further objections in explanation of my inability to sign it.

Senate Bill No. 55, entitled "an act to incorporate the Vicksburg, Yazoo Valley, and Grenada Railroad Company," is amongst the number which have come into my hands in the informal manner incident to the confusion and hurry of the presentation of bills at the close of the last session. I return this bill without my signature, because of the following objection: Section 19 levies a graduated tax upon certain lands, and in this particular conflicts, in my opinion, with the provision of the constitution, that all taxes shall be uniform. It furthermore provides that this tax and the issue of bonds by certain counties shall be determined by election; but it leaves open the question whether that election shall be determined by a mere majority, or, as required by the Constitution, a two-thirds vote. As a plea, laxity in the issue of our credits has already been made a ground of damage to our commercial integrity, I cannot give my approval to any bill which presents on its face a means of placing our paper in market on any other terms than those of the express restrictions of law.

I return Senate Bill No. 198, entitled "an act to reclaim and protect from overflow of the Mississippi river the certain bottom lands therein described." This bill assigns the transaction of a certain public business to gentlemen whom it designates. It is open to the objection that it places a great public trust at the disposition of a body of men who cannot be reached as other officers of the public service, but are beyond arrest in the abuse of their trust, save by *quo warranto*. And it is open to the still further objection that, while committing large financial trusts to the keeping of the persons it appoints, it provides for no safety to the public in the management of their trusts after the usual guarantee of bond and security.

J. L. ALCORN, Governor.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1871.

From the N. Y. Evening Express.

Thirty-two Thousand Policies in Five Years.

The unparalleled success of THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, has on several occasions been referred to in the columns of the Express. But each year's experience demonstrates the progress of this Company as more and more extraordinary; in short, that its rapid advance is a marvel, even in the marvelous progress of the improved system of American life assurance, now the acknowledged standard of the world. Although scarcely five years in existence, the Continental Life has accumulated assets amounting to five million dollars. It began the year of 1870 by issuing policies at the rate of eight hundred per month, but ere the year closed the total was augmented to an average of one thousand per month, or twelve thousand for the year. The article below, taken from the Insurance Monitor, would seem to intimate that even this lead may be surpassed during the year 1871 by this sterling and reliable institution, and we doubt not that whatever ability and perseverance can accomplish will be done.

There is sense in becoming connected with an incorporation like the Continental Life, as its members not only have absolute surety for their trusts, but they are dealt with most liberally in all particulars. See what the *Monitor* says:

The Continental Life INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—Mr. President Lawrence, of the Continental, has returned from an extended tour among his Western agencies, reaching as far as California, and embracing all the principal points West.—He has succeeded—as usual—in strengthening several of his already powerful local organizations, and in developing some matters that are already telling with pronounced effect upon the current growth and prosperity of his splendid enterprise. In regard to the grade of men to be selected for the Continental, Mr. Lawrence adopted as a bottom rule in the beginning, that *the best were good enough, and that none others were.* This he has adhered to, and the result has been an agency list such as any institution might well be proud of, and a business of a character and magnitude corresponding with the position and ability of those who have worked it up.

Twelve thousand policies issued in 1870, is a record that stands alone and at the head, so far as we have seen the figures, and that is the grand total of the Continental's last year's business. We well remember the enthusiasm with which the officers last Spring contemplated their growing issues, which had then reached about 800 per month, and the determination they expressed to make them a thousand per month before the year closed; and they have done more than they promised; the latter months yielding enough over a thousand to bring the whole year up to ten hundred per month. Captious people say this sort of thing cannot be done without exorbitant commissions; well, we are not going to tell secrets, but it any company thinks it is getting alarge business at a smaller cost, and wishes to "show hands" with the Continental, we will agree to get it an opportunity to do so.

We have, at various times, spoken of different agents of the Continental, and we now take pleasure in alluding to that sterling representative, Mr. H. H. Blake, their general agent for the Pacific coast. He has been with the Continental from the outset, and has made a record of honor for himself and the company. His business was never in so good a shape, nor giving such fair promise for the future. We desire to congratulate both company and corps upon the work accomplished and upon the 1871 outlook. wdswtf.

"Martial Law and Military Bitel" Not the Remedy.

From the Aberdeen Examiner.

Members of the Legislature propose calling out the Militia in certain counties—what good can result from this? The militia would never capture a member of one of these bands, while the bands would doubtless capture many of the militia.

If the Governor would have these organizations disappear, and good order reign every where, let him invoke his Legislature to repeal all partizan laws, refrain from all attempts to enforce social equality or otherwise insult and oppress the white people of the State, and he will hear no more of the "Ku-Klux Klans."

THE (PRETENDED) RIOT AT HARRISON'S STATION.

Gov. Alcorn's Special Agent Explodes a Raw-head and Bloody Bones—Carpet-bag Fabrication.

From the Pilot.

MR. EDITOR: In the Pilot of yesterday you published certain representations as to a riot at Harrison's Station, in a communication signed by Mr. Representative Coggeshall. As the Commissioner to whom the gentleman refers as having been sent to enquire into the facts of the case by the Governor, I ask you to give me the opportunity of placing a part of Mr. Coggeshall's statement under correction.

On the 27th of last month the Governor ordered me to enquire at Harrison's Station into the facts of the following telegram.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 27th, 1870.

GOV. ALCORN: Representative Coggeshall, W. Stanley, Squire Farnsworth and myself, have been driven from Harrison's Station by a mob. I fear for the personal safety of those men who may yet be in the country. Our store and postoffice are unprotected. Please send troops immediately, Coggeshall's family is here.

CHAS. W. BETTS.

His Excellency directed me after my investigation at Harrison's to proceed at once to the county seat, Charleston, to bring the matter under the attention of the Sheriff with a view to immediate action.

My enquiries at Harrison's Station brought out the following facts: Proceedings in an alleged case of bastardy had been instituted against Pattison. 'Squire Farnsworth issued a summons for the appearance of Pattison to answer, and before the trial it is alleged, rightfully or wrongfully I know not, to have offered to quash the proceedings for $500. Pattison then proceeded to the store of Betts & Stanley to see 'Squire Farnsworth and compelled him under threats to declare the charge false. The altercation resulted in no blows but nevertheless attracted a crowd of people usually sauntering around a railroad station. The following statements will tell the substance of all the accounts given me of the transaction, and comes from highly respectable citizens.

"I was present during the difficulty between Pattison and Justice Farnsworth. Pattison threatened Farneworth to whip him if he did not sign a liebill concerning what he had said about his (Pattison's) connection with a negro girl. Pattison made the assertion that he could whip every man who had said anything about the matter. No one from the party made threats against any one present, only seemed to side with Pattison in his abuse against Farnsworth and those who had talked about him. No weapons were drawn, no blows were struck or motion towards striking, no organized party assembled, no larger crowd gathered than would at any other time when a difficulty was expected, no party assembled for the purpose of mobbing. The difficulty occurred in a store rented by me to Betts & Stanley, on Saturday, the 24th of December, 1870.

J. L. HARRISON.

December 30, 1870.

"Was present a part of the time during the difficulty between Pattison and Farnsworth; saw no weapons drawn; no blows struck; no threats were made by any one present. Pattison only demanded that Farnsworth should deny his statements about his connection with a negro girl. No threats were made against Messrs. Betts & Stanley, to drive them out of town; was in the store for the purpose of getting my mail.

A. R. DUKE.

December 30, 1870.

The above declarations show that Mr. Coggeshall is in error when he says that revolvers were drawn by the crowd. My enquiry convinces me that he is also in error when he says that the store was broken into and robbed. And I may cite as one ground of my conviction on this point, the assurance of Mr. Harrison that the store being near the edge of his yard, within fifty or sixty yards of his house, he is in a position to declare positively that no such robbing or breaking in took place.

The alleged riot took place on the 24th.—The driving out did not occur on the 25th, for Messrs. Coggeshall, Bettes and Stanley were on that day at Harrison's; Betts left for Memphis on Monday, but inasmuch as no riot is alleged to have taken place after the 24th he cannot be supposed to have gone because of any violence. Certainly, Messrs. Coggeshall and Stanley did not share his fears, for they proceeded on the day he left for Memphis to attend Court at the county seat, Charleston. They arrived there on the 26th, and remained until the 28th, and during all that time made no allegations whatever as to a riot to the Sheriff. They arrived at Harrison's on the evening of the 28th, the day after the date of the telegram which asks the Governor to secure their safety at that place by calling out troops. They left Harrison's by the train of the 29th, and proceeded to Memphis in safety.

The above narrative will show you the inaccuracy of the telegram of Mr. Betts. It will show you that the Hon. Mr. Coggeshall's statement—whatever may have been the cause for the flight of his family to Memphis, and his own movement after them—was written by a man who regards the facts of the case in the exaggeration of either fear or passion.

The Sheriff had heard previously to my interview with him, of the affair at Harrison's as a private wrangle, Coggeshall and Stanley having been in the Court House for two days subsequently to the affair at Harrison, without speaking to him on the subject, he had no hesitation in repudiating the statement which made it appear to be a riot. He told me to return to the Governor and tell "him that no disturbance could take place in the county which he was not perfectly able to quell by his posse."

To this simple narative of the facts I have not another word to add, but am very respectfully yours, EMMETT L. WOODSON.

Taxes in Copiah County.

From the Copiahan.

The State, county, special and poor tax will be $13 75 per thousand dollars of the assessed wealth, real and personal, of each tax payer. In the following proposition State tax, ½ per cent. is $5 00 per thousand; County 125 per cent. is 6 25 per thousand; special, 40 per cent. is 2 00 per thousand; poor 10 per cent. is 50 cents per thousand.

The State tax is assessed by law upon the aggregate of property reported, but the county taxes is levied upon the State tax at the per cent. decided necessary by the Supervisors. The following is not far from the estimates of the county of Copiah:

Total real estate 5,000.000 acres.	$1,400,000
Personal	2,000,000
Polls 2,500 peported, besides privilege taxes.	
State tax on real estate ½ per cent	$7,000
Personal	10,000
Total State tax	$17,000
Insolvent and Delinquent about	2,000
Net State tax	$15,000
County tax 125 per cent. on State tax	18,375
Special 40	6,000
Poor 10	1,500
	$54,375

From the Carrollton Conservative.

Good Farming.

A. A. Stoddard, with two sons, one ten years of age and the other fourteen, and two other white boys, aged about fourteen years each, made the following crop in the year, 1870, on a place near Greenwood, in this county, all of which was gathered, and the cotton ginned and hauled to market and sold before Christmas:

22 bales of cotton, sold at	$1,440
200 bush. sweet potatoes, worth	100
100 bush. oats, "	125
2,100 bushels of corn, "	2,100
	$3,765

He paid out $102 50 during the year for extra labor. Who can beat this? There is money yet in farming, with steady and reliable labor.

Vice Paying Its Homage to Virtue.

From Gen. Flourney's Equal Rights.

We see THE JACKSON CLARION has reduced its subscription price to Two Dollars a year for its weekly, and Four Dollars for its semi-weekly. The above figures are very low for so good a paper.

To the Democrat who wishes to read a paper that ably expounds the principles of his party, we cordially recommend THE CLARION; and the Republican who desires to know in what estimation it holds his party, can find out by paying two dollars per year for the information.

The Vicksburg Herald says that Judge Cowan and Capt. Joe Porter have gone out to secure the right of way for the Canton and Vicksburg Railroad.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

TUESDAY, Jan. 17, 1871.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Caldwell, (colored,) introduced a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Planters, Manufacturers and Mechanics Association of Mississippi.

The Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported the following correctly enrolled and presented to the Governor for his signature: An act supplemental to and amendatory of an act entitled an act to incorporate the Mississippi San Rafel Silver Mining Company, which passed both Houses of the Legislature January 11th, 1871; and Senate Joint Resolution. No. 7, appointing a joint committee to investigate the alleged theft of books from State Library and Secretary's office. Report agreed to.

The Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported the following correctly enrolled and presented to the Governor for his signature: An act supplemental to and amendatory of an act entitled an act to incorporate the Mississippi San Rafel Silver Mining Company, which passed both Houses of the Legislature January 11th, 1871; and Senate Joint Resolution. No. 7, appointing a joint committee to investigate the alleged thefts of books from State Library and Secretary's office.

The Committee on Banks and Banking, reported back the following bill, and recommended that it do pass: An act to incorporate the Planters and Mechanics Bank of West Point, Mississippi.

The Committee on Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, recommend that the following bill do pass: "An act to repeal an act for the encouragement of agriculture, passed February 18, 1867.

The Judiciary Committee recommended the passage of the following bill: An act to legalize the acts of the Mayor and Aldermen of the town of Woodville.

The above committee recommended that the following be referred: An Act for the relief of Jefferson County.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Hardy: S. B, No. 18, an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the issue of Certificates of Indebtedness.—Indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Sullivan asked that the following be placed upon the Journal: Without expressing an opinion as to the constitutionality of the law authorizing the issuance of Certificates of Indebtedness, I vote for the indefinite postponement of the question for the reason that the question involved as to the constitutionality of the law can only be determined by the courts, and not by legislation, and I object to squandering the time of the Legislature in useless and fruitless attempts at legislation.

Mr. Duncan introduced an act for the benefit of Nathaniel Wilkinson, of Lafayette county. Referred.

The Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts was received and referred to Committee on Finance.

An act to legalize the acts of the Mayor and Aldermen of the town of Woodville, was passed.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Being S. J. Resolution No. 12, "General Amnesty," and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the same.

Previous question call sustained, and the Senate Joint Resolution No. 12 was ordered engrossed, read a third time and passed, title standing as stated, by the following vote:

Mr. Bennett moved that Mr. Duncan be excused from voting.

Mr. Gray moved to lay the same on the table. Carried.

AYES.—Messrs. Abbott, Bennett, Caldwell, Dowd, Duncan, Gartman, Gibbs, Gray, Hardy, Johnson, Little, Lyles, Miles, Millsaps, Mygatt, Packer, Paine, Rushing, Smith, Stringer, Sullivan, Warner, Williams and Watts.—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Gleed and Morgan.—2.

Mr. Morgan asked to have the following placed on the Journal, which was granted:

I desire to explain that I vote against the adoption of the resolution under consideration for the reason that the State of Mississippi has already petitioned Congress for a removal of political disabilities of the people of this State, instructing its Representatives to present the said petition, and I can see no good reason for a reconsideration of our previous action on this subject.

Messrs. Duncan, Hardy, Paine and Stricklin, asked to have the following placed upon the Journal, request granted:

We the undersigned vote in the affirmative upon the adoption of the Joint Resolution relative to general amnesty, because we are heartily in favor of general amnesty; but with the express understanding that we are not to be understood as endorsing the entire action of the members of Congress from this State on said subject.

After some time spent in Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 17th, 1871.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Balch presented a petition of citizens of Jefferson county. Referred.

Mr. Lynch, colored, presented petition of Kate S. Minor; referred.

The Committee on Public Works reported back the following bill with an amendment, which was made special order for Wednesday, 11 a.m.: an act to reclaim and protect from overflow from the river Mississippi, certain bottom lands therein described.

The committee on Enrolled bills reported having examined the following bills and presented them to the Governor: "an act to remove the disabilities of minority of Wm. Mower, a minor of Hinds county;" "an act to remove the civil disabilities of John T. Posey, a minor in Wilkinson county;" also, "an act to revive an act entitled an act to incorporate the Liberty and Magnolia Railroad Company, Approved February 11, 1860."

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Buchanan, introduced an act to remove the disabilities of minority of Edward Minor Watson, of Marshall county; passed.

Mr. Henderson introduced an act authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Chickasaw county to correct certain erroneous assessments. Referred.

Mr. Lewis introduced an act to amend an act entitled an act to protect citizens of certain counties in those sections where fencing and timber have become scarce, approved October 26th, 1866.

Mr. Jacobs (colored) introduced an act to extend the provisions of an act entitled an act to provide for the payment of Constitutional Convention Warrants. Referred.

Mr. Lynch (colored) introduced an act for the relief of Kate S. Minor. Referred.

Mr. Johnson introduced an act to punish thieves for stealing stock. Referred.

A message from the Senate was received announcing the passage of the following bills; and desiring the concurrence of the House:

A bill entitled an act to incorporate the Artesia, Starkville, and Grenada Railroad Company; an act to incorporate the Mississippi Masonic Mutual Life Assurance Society. Also the following House Bills:

An act to amend the charter of the town of Senatobia in the county of DeSoto, State of Mississippi; an act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Newton county to receive the assessment rolls of 1870, and for other purposes; an act to suspend the work on the court house and jail of Clarke county until the question of the location of the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people, with amendments; a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the African Methodist Episcopal Church at Friars' Point, Mississippi; an act to incorporate the town of Austin, Mississippi, and for other purposes; an act to incorporate the Scott County Savings Institution.

Mr. Herbert introduced resolutions to appoint a committee to investigate the matter of the loss, missing or defaulting of $82,000 of certificates of indebtedness. Adopted.

The report of the Auditor of Public Accounts was received, ordered spread upon minutes and referred.

An act to incorporate the Artesia, Starkville and Grenada Railroad. Referred.

An act to incorporate the Mississippi Masonic Mutual Life Assurance Association. Refesred.

An act to suspend the work on the Court House and Jail of Clark county, until the question of the location of the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people; was taken up, and the Senate amendment thereto concurred in.

Mr. Howe gave notice that he would at an early day introduce a bill to incorporate the town of Long Creek, Panola county.

An act to regulate and govern the Mississippi Penitentiary.

An act to incorporate the town of Garner in Yalobusha county. Passed.

An act to incorporate the Jackson and Carthage Navigation Company. Lost.

An act to incorporate the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West, to dispose of certain lands of the State and provide for the settlement of the same. Referred.

An act to amend the Charters of the cities of Vicksburg and Natchez. Referred.

An act to incorporate the town of Oakland in Yalobusha county. Passed with amendments.

An act to amend chapter 8 of the Revised Code of 1857, entitled "an act establishing fees of certain officers" was taken up, and the report of the Judiciary Committee recommending the bill do not pass was received and agreed to.

The committee on Enrolled Bills report the following properly enrolled:

An act supplemental to and amendatory of an act entitled an act to incorporate the Mississippi San Rafel Silver Mining Company, which passed both Houses of the Legislature January the 11th, 1871; also Senate Joint Resolution No. 7, appointing a joint committee to investigate alleged theft of books from State Library, and Secretary's office. Report agreed to.

By Mr. Foster: Resolved, That the Committee on Railroads be instructed to report to this House the rates of fare upon the several Railroads in this State, and inquire into the expediency of recommending such legislation as will effect the reduction of said rates, in such cases as may be considered excessive. Adopted.

H. R. No. 77, an act to amend the exemption laws of this State, was taken up, and report of Judiciary Committee recommending that it do not pass, was received and agreed to.

Mr. Davis moved that all the proceedings relative to H. R. No. 47, to punish thieves for stealing stock, introduced by Mr. Johnson, of Warren, be expunged from the Journal. Carried.

House adjourned.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, 1871.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Duncan introduced a bill to be entitled an act to regulate the speed of locomotives and trains in passing through incorporated towns and cities.

Mr. Caldwell (colored) introduced an act for the benefit of the Mississippi College at Clinton. Referred.

By the same—An act to incorporate the Planters' and Mechanics' Association of Mississippi. Referred.

By Mr. Gleed (colored)—An act to repeal article 4, chapter 20, Revised Code.—Referred.

By Mr. Sullivan—An act to incorporate the Baptist Female Seminary of West Point. Referred.

By Mr. Sullivan—An act to provide for fitting up and furnishing the consultation room of the Supreme Court of this State, which with amendments was referred back to Mr. Sullivan.

The Judiciary Committee to whom was referred an act to remove the civil disabilities of Lyan B. Sides, recommend that the same do pass.

Message from the House on the passage of the following bills: A memorial to Congress in relation to the blind of this State in which the concurrence of the Senate is desired.

The House has also passed an act to change the time of holding the Circuit Courts of the First Judicial District, and Senate Bill No. 17, an act supplemental to an act to incorporate the Mississippi San Rafel Silver Mining Company.

H. L. No. 42, an act to remove the disabilities of minority of Edward Watsou, a minor of Marshall county; H. R. No. 93, an act to incorporate the town of Garner, in the county of Yalobusha; H. R. No. 268, an act to incorporate the town of Oaklanc, in the county of Yalobusha; Concurrent Resolution for a committee of investigation of the subject matter of the $82,000 missing Certificates of Indebtedness, in which the concurrence of the Senate is desired.

MEMORIAL TO