The Weekly Clarion.

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The Newly Elected Officers—Their Right to be Immediately Installed.

As we go to press, we have been favored with a supplemental communication of the Attorney General to the Governor, in support of the opinion first rendered by the former that in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State, the persons recently elected to office should be immediately installed. The opinion is elaborate, and we hazard nothing in saying that it is perfectly clear and unassailable in its demonstrations and unanswerable and irresistible in its conclusion. By the unchallenged custom of this State, the opinion of the Attorney General as the law officer of the Administration, has determined the action of the Governor and received the effect of a judicial decision, until over-ruled by the courts. Under this opinion, the incumbents will act wisely by committing the offices at once to their successors; without standing for a moment on the order of their doing it. We will add that the Attorney General's construction of the law, is concurred in by such eminent members of the bar as Messrs. George L. Potter, Wharton, Freeman, Featherston, Campbell, Watson, and others.

Count Those Votes or Suffer.

The Enforcement Act of Congress says emphatically that the mere application of legal voters for evidences of registration shall be considered equivalent to their having received such certificates of evidence, and their votes must be counted. The Radical office-holding and office-seeking election managers in Newton county have ignored this important section of that law, and have, upon technicalities, refused to count over 1000 Democratic votes in that county, though the voters not only applied for certificates of registration but supposed they had received them. Will Judge Hill enforce the United States law? We believe he will, and the question will be tested.—The Registrars of Newton county must count those votes or suffer the consequences.

What Will They Do With It?

Democratic votes are to be thrown out in Newton county, according to the Radical programme, because they were sworn by the first and third members of the Board of Registration instead of by the second member, as the law provides. In Hinds county the first member of the Board of Registration (Capt. Marion Smith) swore every voter in the county except, probably, one hundred. If Newton voters cannot choose such officers as they want for this reason, should not the election in Hinds be vitiated for the same cause? It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. What will they do with it?

Contesting Elections.

The Democratic candidates who were successful in Newton county, by a majority of six hundred votes and upwards, have initiated steps for contesting the fraudulent returns by which it is proposed by the Radical spoilsmen to confer the offices of the county on their defeated opponents of the Mongrel clan. We are advised that similar measures will be taken in Copiah and DeSoto, and probably other counties where the evidences of fraud are no less flagrant. This is precisely as it should be. The Conservatives will display a criminal indifference to a matter of vital public moment if they subside into quiet acquiesence in the outrageous pretensions of the spoilsmen. Let us have a thorough ventilation of the schemes by which the desperate and dishonest managers of the Mongrel party are seeking to hold on to their ill-gotten power in violation of the will of the people, and in contempt of the fundamental law of popular government.

COTTON MARKET.—The cotton market, foreign and domestic, is active, with a advance. In New Orleans prices range from 18 to 18¾ cents.

Another Lesson of the Election.

We have seen what can be accomplished in the counties having large negro majorities, by concert of action and resolution on the part of the Conservatives, and so we have seen what may lost in the counties having white majorities, when they have failed properly to organize and to act in harmony. In Alcorn county, for instance, there were no nominations by the opposers of Radical misrule, and the consequence is that they saved their candidates by the skin of their teeth, notwithstanding the large majority of Conservative voters in the county. By only a few votes is the county spared the disgrace of a Radical representation in the Legislature. The lesson should not be without its uses.

The Aberdeen Examiner gives the ex-Speaker Warren another kick as he went down under the wrath of the people of noble old Leake county. Here it is:

How are you Mr. Speaker? Please send another telegram to Ames.

A MAN named Price, who killed the seducer of his sister, has been acquitted in Lockport, New York. The verdict was received with indescribable enthusiasm by the men and women present.

The Rads of Vicksburg have resolved to call for ten companies of U. S. troops for service during the city election, which takes place next month. The Herald says: "Send them along. Let us not "only have ten companies, but ten regi-"ments! If our masters will make it "one hundred regiments of a thousand "men each, instead, we shall be still better pleased."

The Radical Spoilers and their Latest and Most Infamous Crime.

In the late canvass, the Radical party was loaded down with the odium of its multitudinous depredations on the public treasury. It had deprived an impoverished people of their hard earnings for unrighteous ends. Taxation is robbery when imposed for private gain, or to build up monopolies for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. It is robbery, when imposed for any object except to support government in its legitimate aim of protecting life, liberty and property. The Radical leaders had increased the expenses of the State government from an average of $350,000 to the property valuation of $600,000,000 to $1,200,000 on a property valuation of $170,000,000. And they had increased the taxation for county purposes, at least five fold.

The people naturally revolted against this wholesale robbery by the government of aliens and renegades; and the result is seen in a gain of about forty members in the Legislature and the control of a majority of the county offices, including Boards of Supervisors, in spite of the all powerful agencies which official patronage wielded by corruption could exert.

But the persistent and unscrupulous spoilsmen have commenced a record of more fearful crime than even the public robbery by which their career previous to the late election had been characterized. Heretofore, they have been arraigned for cheating the people of their money. In the future, they are to be arraigned for the more heinous crime of cheating them of their votes, of depriving them of their unquestionable choice, as expressed through the ballot box.

This unpardonable rascality with which they have inaugurated their new career, will figure prominently in the issues of the canvass to come.

Of this crime, numerous examples are coming to light, and none are more conspicuous than the cases of Newton and Copiah counties.

In Newton they have presumed to declare their clansmen elected to office though their Conservative opponents, received upwards of six hundred majority of the legal voters of the county, in an election held under the direction of Inspectors of their own choice. The pretext for thus attempting to set aside the will of the electors, is indeed frivolous. By an arrangement of the Inspectors, it was agreed that the registration oath should be administered to the white voters by a white member, and to the colored voters by a person of their race. This latter person happened to be the second member of the Board, and on this absurd ground, it is the purpose of the Radical spoilsmen to throw out the entire white votes, and thus to give the election to the Radical candidates though they were in an actual minority of six hundred.

It is not assumed that any person voted who was not duly sworn.

It is not alleged that any person who voted did not possess the qualifications prescribed by law.

It is simply assumed that the white voters were sworn by the first, or third, member of the Board of Registrars, and that, therefore, they are not entitled to have their votes counted; and that the carpet-baggers and scalawags who were not elected are to be installed into the offices of the county in contempt of the will of the people because of an agreement among the Registrars they were sworn by the second member.

And thus it is proposed that the Radical managers shall take advantage of their own wrong, set aside the voice of the legal voters, and deprive them of the right to be served by individuals of their own choice.

In the case of Copiah it is alleged that at two of the boxes a number of votes—none of which are charged to have been illegal—were deposited before the managers of election subscribed the oath prescribed for them. The law was of Radical creation, and its executors were of Radical appointment. If they failed to perform their duty, it is monstrous that the entire innocent people of the county shall be made to suffer by deprival of their constitutional right of choice.

None but sneak thieves and scoundrels would appropriate to their own uses offices obtained by this sort of fraud on the people and in defiance of their wishes; but nothing is to be inferred from the honesty or the self-respect of the Wreckers who have been supported for the past two years upon the proceeds of public plunder.

We have pointed out a mode of bringing these criminals to punishment. In the first place, let the elections be contested in the mode set forth in the election law. But let not the wrong doers escape arraignment, trial and conviction under the Enforcement Act. Their violation of it has been clear, flagrant, unmistakable; and their villainy should be promptly recompensed with its severest penalties.

Good Advice.

Under the above head the Washington Chronicle has the following:

If Georgia would escape martial law, let *all* her people unite to suppress all violence, no matter by whom committed. That State is surely not self-governing in which suffrage is not absolutely free. A Republican has as good a right to vote as a Democrat. *Let him vote!* Don't whip or even threaten him for it. The nation says, *Let him vote!* The nation will protect him in this right, no matter at what cost.

That is all right so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Has not a Democrat, whether he be white or colored, as good a right to vote as a Republican? Should he not be permitted to vote as he pleases, without being whipped or threatened? Does not the nation say let him vote also? And will it not protect Democrats as well as Republicans in their rights, no matter what it costs? We ask these questions because in some counties in Mississippi colored Democrats have been prevented from voting. In others their votes have been thrown out after they were put in the ballot box; and in others still they have been beaten and whipped, and in all, colored Democrats and Conservatives have been threatened.

In consequence of a recent judicial decision, the colored people are admitted into the street cars in Baltimore.

GARFIELD AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

A CONTRAST.

Virginia is the best ordered and most peaceable of all the Southern States. She is so well governed, that the Radical authorities at Washington cannot invent the tyrant's plea of necessity for interfering with her domestic government.—As much as they abhor her devotion to the principles to which she clings fast as to an anchor in a stormy sea, they can find no pretext for putting into practice the infamous measures by which their tyrannical usurpation has been illustrated in other reconstructed States.

Now, premising that in Virginia the Radicals have never been in control, and that from the beginning of the era of reconstruction she has been thoroughly conservative, or Democratic, in all the departments of her State government, let her history (since Reconstruction) and her present condition be contrasted with that of the unfortunate States which have been subject to Carpet-bag-Scallawag domination. And especially is the contrast a vivid one in the condition of the colored populations. In the Carpet-bagged States, the colored people are in a constantly perplexed and confused state.—Ignorant, inexperienced, and excitable, their passions are the mere organs on which the cunning and unscrupulous adventurers have played without ceasing for their own aggrandizement, and thus they have been employed as facile instruments for the injury not only of the whites but of their own race. Their minds have been kept in a continual ferment—at one time elated by the hope of some impossible good, at another tortured by the fear of some remote evil—and thus the poor creatures have been driven by their Carpet-bag oracles, like a weaver's shuttle, from one extremity to another. The recent elections in Mississippi and elsewhere, prove that this delusion is passing away and that the negroes are breaking away from the rule of the knaves who have gained their confidence but to deceive and mislead them.

Recurring, however, to the matter of the contrast, we will permit it to be drawn for the benefit of our readers by the Richmond Enquirer in the following well-timed observations:

From the Enquirer.

We challenge a comparison between the condition of the colored man in Virginia and in those Southern States where the Carpet-Baggers have obtained the control of the government. Are the colored people of Virginia less contented than their brothers in South Carolina? are they less prosperous? Is justice more impartially meted out to them in South Carolina than in Virginia? Have we any Ku Klux in Virginia? Are the races arrayed against each other in bitter hostility as in South Carolina? Has Virginia been plundered? Has there been any breath of official corruption here? Have not our judges been just and impartial?

Has the colored man a better opportunity to get a common school education in the mixed schools of South Carolina than in the "separate" common schools established by the Conservative officials in Virginia?—Have they "three thousand" common schools in South Carolina?

The Carpet-baggers have control in South Carolina, in Mississippi, in Florida, in Louisiana, in Texas; and is the condition of the colored man in any one of these States any better than it is in Virginia? is it as good? Bad government is bad for all, and the misgovernment which has prevailed in South Carolina has fallen on the blacks as well as the whites. The plunder of that State may have enriched a few carpet-baggers, but it has benefitted nobody else: and while it comes directly out of the whites, it injures indirectly the colored population also. If the planters of South Carolina are ruined, and their estates are abandoned, what becomes of the plantation hands? Society is disorganized in the Southern States, and the property-holder all suffer together. Every branch of industry languishes in Turkey and in Jamaica because there is bad government; and so in Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, there is a general prostration of business because the laws are bad and are badly administered.

The Popular Vote---From 5,000 to 10,000 Majority.

It is impossible to state with precision how the popular vote of the State stood in the late election. There was no candidate to be voted for by the people at large, and in many of the counties there was no organized opposition to the party which happened to be clearly in the ascendant. Thus, in some of the northern and eastern counties there was no organization against the Conservatives by the Radicals; as in some of the River counties there was no organized opposition by the former to the latter. But, in so far as a conclusion may be drawn from the immense gains in the election of members of the popular branch of the Legislature, it may be safely assumed that the opposers of Radical misrule are in the ascendant in the State, by from five to ten thousand majority. The way is open to a sweeping triumph at the next election, which will place Mississippi alongside of Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Texas.

District Attorneys Elected.

1st District, D. B. Seal, Conservative.
2d District, John B. Deason, Radical.
3d District, E. H. Stiles, Radical.
4th District, Terrell, Conservative, gain.
5th District, A. J. McLaurin, Conservative, gain.
6th District, Thos. H. Woods, Conservative, gain.
7th District, H. B. Whitfield, Radical.
8th District, C. B. Mitchell, Conservative, gain.
9th District, T. H. Blair. Conservative, gain.
10th District, James T. Fant, Conservative, gain.
11th District, Charles W. Clarke, Radical.
12th District, W. C. Brady, Radical.
13th District, Wm. Barksdale, Conservative, gain.
14th District, F. B. Pratt, Radical.
15th District, Luke Lea, Radical.

We beg our esteemed cotemporary of the Goodman Star to deal gently with our friend A. J. Boyd, of Attala, for our sake. We have a weakness for him.

Throwing Out Votes and its Consequences.

We hear reports of the Registrars refusing to count Democratic votes in Newton county, and of the throwing out of Conservative boxes in Copiah county. By such means an outrage is to be perpetrated upon the voters of those counties, and men placed in office who have been rejected by the people.

Fortunately for the elected candidates and for the voters themselves, there is a method to prevent this great wrong, and to make those who have attempted to perpetrate it suffer the consequences of their wrong doing.

The Registrars were appointed by the Radical candidates for office in their official capacities of Sheriffs, Chancery Clerks and Presidents of Boards of Supervisors. The majority of the Boards of Registration belong to the Radical party, and in Copiah county they are kinsmen of the Radical candidates for office, and of the officials who appointed them.

In Newton county, we are informed, the pretext—for pretext it can only be called—for the refusal to count the Democratic votes is that the voters were not legally registered; that they were sworn by the first and third members of the Board of Registrars, and not by the second member, as the law provides. In Copiah county the pretext for counting in the defeated candidates and counting out the chosen candidates, is that the Inspectors of Election of one of the boxes at Crystal Springs, the one at which the Conservatives voted, were not properly qualified to act until 10 o'clock on the day of election, and that before that hour many votes had been cast. Grant that in both cases these errors were committed. They are but technical objections, at best, and should not be permitted to weigh against the accomplishment of the known will of the citizens of those counties, nor should they be permitted to work disfranchisement of numbers of legal voters.

The majority of the constitutional voters of those counties have decided against the Radical candidates for office, and in favor of the Conservative and Democratic candidates. Is the will of the voters to be thwarted because the Registrars of Newton have not properly registered the voters, and because the Registrars of Copiah have not seen that the Inspectors of Election appointed by them were duly qualified at the proper time? Whose fault is this? Who has committed the error and violated the law? Are the voters, who had no power to compel these officials to act according to law, and who had a right to suppose in Newton county that the Registrars knew their duty and were performing it, and in Copiah county that all Inspectors of Election were duly qualified, to suffer the consequences of the errors or intentional misdeeds of Radical officials? And are the candidates who had the appointing of Registrars to receive the benefits of the errors or misdeeds of their appointees?

If such is the case, then the innocent are to suffer for the crimes of the guilty, and the accessories to the wrongs are to receive emoluments and honors instead of punishment for the part they have taken to suppress the will of the voters as expressed at the ballot box.

Fortunately, as we have said above, there is a remedy for these outrages if they are insisted upon. The remedy is provided in the Enforcement Act of Congress. It may not have been the intention of the authors of that act to have it used to compel Radicals to perform their official duties honestly and impartially, but nevertheless it will cut both ways, and the Radical who violates its provisions can be made to suffer by it as well as the opposer of Radicalism who disregards it.

The act meets exactly the necessities of the cases in point. Section Third of that all-powerful law of the General Government provides against the managers of elections taking advantage of wrongs perpetrated by them under the guise of law to defeat the expressed will of the legal voters.

To its provisions we call the attention of the Registrars of Copiah and Newton counties. We advise them to pause and reflect upon the consequences before they wilfully refuse to "*receive, count, certify,* "*register, report or give effect to the vote of* "*any*" citizen of those counties who are entitled under the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Mississippi to exercise the right of franchise. We also call the attention of the gentlemen who have been chosen by a majority of those entitled to exercise the elective franchise to hold the offices, and who the Registrars are attempting to defeat by failure to count the votes cast, to the same section of the law. In it they will find their protection.

To the voters whose rights are thus to be trampled upon, we have this much to say. You are entitled to vote under the Constitution of the United States and the State of Mississippi. You have attempted to exercise the right thus guaranteed to you peacefully, orderly and legally.—By no wrong of yours have these, said to be, errors been committed. The Registrars and not you are to blame and they cannot take advantage of their own errors or wrongs. It now becomes your duty, as it is your privilege, to compel them by legal measures to count your votes. The law will aid you and protect you, and if these Registrars, to suit their personal desires and partisan ends, fail to count your votes and make a proper return of them, make the wrong-doers suffer the consequences of violating the Enforcement Act of Congress. If they have sown the wind make them reap the whirlwind.

We publish the section of the law which we referred to. The italics are ours:

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, *the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform being thereon be deemed and held to be a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act;* and any inspector, or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Election Returns---Popular Vote.

Under this head several of our cotemporaries—among them the Yazoo Banner and the Holly Springs Reporter—are unintentionally palming off a great delusion on their readers. They are publishing a table which purports to give a true representation of the Radical and Democratic majorities in the several counties of the State at the late election, which is totally incorrect. As we have before stated, in many of the counties considered hopelessly Radical (for the purposes of the late election at least) there were no Conservative candidates in the field and no organized opposition to the Radicals. Thus, in Adams county the Radical majority is set down at 2,500, though the Natchez papers have announced that the Conservatives entirely refrained from voting. The same fact may be stated as to Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington, Noxubee and other counties having large negro majorities; and thus, in those counties, the Banner and the Reporter have neglected to make any allowance whatever for the Conservative voters.

As to some other counties, the case may be more strongly stated. Here in Hinds, for instance, in the division of the Radical factions, it was not deemed advisable for the Conservatives to organize, and thus to furnish the opposition with a motive for consolidation. In the Sheriff's election, for example, there was no Conservative nominee, and many Democrats voted for Coates, the successful candidate, on the ground of being preferable to Lake, carpet-bagger and Alcorn appointee, who was considered his most formidable competitor. Now, in the tabular statement of our cotemporaries above named, not only is no allowance made for the Conservative votes which were not cast, but those which were cast for Coates counted to swell the Radical column.

And so in some of the Northern and Eastern counties, the Radicals had no organized opposition; and an estimate of their real strength, if any they have, could not be arrived at from the result of the recent election.

As soon as the returns can be obtained in an official form, we will publish them in full, together with such data as will enable the public to form something like an approximation, at least, to a correct estimate of the relative popular strength of the two parties.

The Employment of Force by Radical Desperadoes in the Late Election---Let Them Suffer the Penalties.

It is capable of proof that in DeSoto, Wilkinson, Attala and other counties (and especially in DeSoto), colored conservatives were threatened, maltreated and volently beaten in some instances for voting, and in others for intending to vote the anti-Radical ticket. To such an extent was this species of terrorism practiced that persons of this class were, in some cases, actually compelled to change their votes at strong Radical precincts.

We desire respectfully but earnestly to remind the opposers of Radicalism where these outrages were committed, that it is their solemn duty to institute rigid proceedings without delay for the punishment of these offenders, under the Enforcement Act of Congress. By sections 4 and 5 of the law it will be seen that the penalty prescribed for their crimes is a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for not less than a month nor more than twelve months, at the discretion of the Court.

The immediate victims of these outrages are poor and ignorant persons, who must be aided by the intelligence of the country. The blow aimed at their rights is a blow at the fundamental doctrine of free government, in which all are interested; and the cause of one is the cause of all. Besides, it was a part af a preconcerted plan of desperate and unprincipled spoilsmen to defeat the will of the people and to prolong their reign of plunder and oppression. We shall expect an energetic and rigid prosecution of the Loyal Lesgue ruffians and a full exposition of the entire system of force and fraud which had been planned by the Forty Thieves. Besides bringing the guilty tools of the spoilsmen to punishment, the example will serve as a warning for the future.

Newton County—the Manner in Which the Votes Were Counted.

It will be seen from the following which we take from the Newton Ledger—that the Radicals have perpetrated other frauds in Newton county, besides attempting to throw out Democratic votes. The citizens of Newton will not be true to themselves if they do not have this whole matter sifted to the bottom, not only by the United States Grand Jury under the provisions of the Enforcement Act, but also by their county grand jury.

New facts are being developed in regard to the counting of the votes in this county. Howard, Sheriff of the county as well as Swan, Circuit and Chancery Clerk, lent a helping hand in manipulating the vote. We should like to know what right a sheriff has to assist in such a matter. We also learn that the vote was taken to Swan's cellar, away "from the light of day," and counted out. This is enough to prove that the whole pack, the registrars included, are a set of scoundrels.

THE DIFFERENCE.—In New Jersey, a Democratic State, each inhabitant is taxed sixty-four cents a year. In Mississippi under Radical rule, the tax for State and county purposes, is about ten dollars per head; and the tax thus avenged falls almost exclusively on a certain class.

The High-handed Outrage on the Freedom of Election in Copiah—the Scheme to Cheat the People out of their choice.

A TRUE STATE OF THE CASE.

EDITORS CLARION:—In order to expose to all Mississippi, one the most stupendous election frauds, ever committed by the Radicals or any other party, I send you the true official returns in detail, of the result in Copiah county, as furnished by one of the registrars.

Our splendid victory has doubtless been heralded to all parts of the State, and many a heart, sympathizing with us, in our political calamities, has rejoiced with us at our deliverance.

How many, even among those best acquainted with the corruptions of the Radical party, will be prepared to believe that a majority of the Board of Registrars (Radicals) have returned all the Radical candidates for county officers elected, and have issued to them certificates of election! Yet this is true.

The humiliating, not to say disgusting details of this infamous proceeding, are briefly as follows:

Sheriff, J. "Prent" Mathews, and Chancery Clerk, P. Harvey, Ames' (and afterwards Alcorn's) appointees, to the offices, they held, and the candidates for election, before the people, had, in conjunction with the present of Board of Supervisors, the appointment of Registrars.

Sheriff Mathews, to be appointed a registrar, and Clerk Harvey caused his brother-in law John Robinson, to be appointed, whilst the representative of the anti-Radical party, on the Board was selected by the Board of Supervisors. This is the real history of the matter, whatever those gentlemen may say to the contrary.

These disinterested Registrars, Robinson and Mathews, backed by an opinion, furnished by Attorney General Morris, evidently to meet the emergency, claimed to be the Board, and ruling out the anti-Radical Registrar, they appointed all the Inspectors and Clerks, with one single exception and with the help of Sheriff Prent Mathews, all the Deputy Sheriffs. In most, if not in every case, the Boards of Inspectors, were composed of a majority of ignorant colored men who could neither read nor write, whilst the Deputy Sheriffs embraced all the other brothers of the Sheriff under age, or above age.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the election at each of the fifteen precincts was opened and conducted with fairness. When it closed it was agreed by all parties, including our Radical Circuit Judge, Millsaps, who was at Hazlehurst, our Supreme Judge, Peyton, who was present throughout the day at the polls at Gallatin, and our Radical Clerk, Lawyer Harvey, who was at Crystal Springs, and last but not least, in his own estimation, the Rev. Mortimer, that everything was done quietly, fairly, without force, fraud, intimidation, threats or violence of any kind. No fighting or drinking; it was like Sunday.

On Thursday morning, when the Registrars assembled at Gallatin to make up the result, and it began to be known that the Radical party was beaten, horse, foot and dragoons, it was whispered that something was wrong with what was called the white box at Crystal Springs, to wit: that the Inspectors and clerks at that box were not sworn until Lawyer Harvey, the would-be Clerk, arrived, about 12 o'clock M.

The Registrars, however, proceeded to open the returns at the hour appointed by law, and as the learned majority of the Board had unmistakably intimated that they would not count the returns from the aforesaid obnoxious "white" box, if on coming to it it should be found the Inspectors were not sworn at the opening of the polls. Attention was called in passing by the anti-Radical Registrar, to the fact that the Inspectors and clerks at Burtonton, precinct 2, district 4, strong Radical, were not sworn by anybody at all, at any time. That at the Matthews Place (heavy Radical majority), the Inspectors and clerks were pretendedly sworn by a young man, a brother of the Sheriff, who pretended to act as Deputy Sheriff at that place, but who had not himself been sworn to act as Deputy Sheriff at at that place, and who certainly is not himself a qualified voter, if a resident at all in the county. These boxes and others in the same condition were counted, and the work progressed. At the Radical box, in Gallatin, precinct 2, district 1, the Inspectors and clerks were sworn, if sworn at all, by Registrar Matthews, who subscribed the *jurat*, after the returns were opened in the presence of the Board. This box was counted, as were all, until we came to that awful box at Crystal Springs into which had been placed the ballots of some of Copiah's best citizens.

That box with its more than four hundred majority against Radicalism, was not to be tolerated, it must be set aside, and Lawyer Harvey, who is always on hand, was there to help do the work. William J. Willing and Emanuel Handy were there, like hungry wolves, licking their chop and awaiting their prey.

Lawyer Harvey was sworn by Rev. Mortimer, Jr., before honest John Robinson, his brother-in-law, acting as President of the Board, and he swore that it was a fair election, so far as he saw, but he did not swear the inspectors 'till about 12 o'clock, M., after most of the votes, *which condemned him*, were cast.

The colored Inspectors were on hand, and one of them testified that they all subscribed the oath on the poll book of the box in question, and inspected the ballot box, before proceeding to hold the election, and that everything at that precinct was fairly and justly, as far as he could see during the election. At this point, Registrar Redding, while constantly protesting against the legality of the whole inquiry—asked that, the other Inspector and the two Clerks, all whites and intelligent men, be sent for, stating that he expected to prove by them, that the whole Board of Inspectors and Clerks were legally sworn as required by law.

His request was unblushingly refushed, and without further investigation or ceremony the aforesaid registrars, Robinson and Mathews refused to open and count the returns, and directing the Clerk to strike out the count from Burtonton, which, as it was now seen did not effect the result, they proceeded to have added up and returned the other thirteen boxes, thus at one swoop depriving over four hundred voters of their suffrages.

Thus I close this account of usurpation force and fraud. The Registrars had no more right to throw out a ballot box, from which there was a regular return than they had to hang the men who voted; but enough. I meant merely to state facts and not to make an arrangement.

The writer of this is an old Whig a life-long Whig, a Conservative Whig; he has advised moderate measures, and recommended moderate men. He has opposed, and still opposes, proscription, social or otherwise, on account of political opinions, but he now proclaims for himself and he trusts for every true Conservative in the State of Mississippi; undying and unremitting hostility to those men, and against that party, who will either do or endorse, by their silence or otherwise, an act which constitutes themselves dictators, and the men, thus chosen to office, by two men, and not by the people, usurpers. Who, by threats of violence and lawlessness, would stir the hearts of honest men to phrensy, and then send for bayonets to protect them in their cowardly assaults on the liberties of the people.

CITIZEN.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
COPIAH COUNTY.

I, L. R. REDDING, ex-officio Registrar of Copiah County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a just, correct, and full return of the votes cast in said county, at the General Election on the 7th day of November, 1871, for County Officers, except as to the box in Precinct 2, in District 5, at Crystal Springs, the official returns from which have not been opened or counted by the Board, but as I received them from an Inspector and Two Clerks, at said box, and from others present when they were counted out, I believe them to be true—except as to a few scattering votes for Sheriff and for Assessor not at all affecting the result.

Given under my hand and official signature this 12th day of November, 1871.

L. R. REDDING,
Registrar.

[Accompanying this certificate is a detailed statement of the vote of Copiah county by precincts, which, for want of space, we find it impossible to publish. We give the totals. At the Crystal Springs box that is designed to be thrown out, an average of 425 votes were cast, with an average majority for the Conservative ticket of 403.—ED. CLARION.]

For District Attorney—Robt. P. Willing, Rad., 1725; A. J. McLaurin, Con., 1899.

For Representatives—Wm. J. Willing, rad., 1692; Emanuel Handy, col., 1691; Alexander Alford, con., 1918; Ben. King, jr., con., 1927.

For Sheriff—J. P. Matthews, rad., 1781; Jas. C. Martin, con., 1811.

For Chancery Clerk—Sam'l P. Harvey, rad., 1707; Isaac N. Ellis, con., 1893.

For Circuit Clerk—M. H. Peyton, rad., 1705; J. L. Ard, con., 1903.

For Treasurer—Jerry Brantley, col., 1685; Wm. M. Haley, con., 1888.

For Assessor—W. H. Bondurant, rad., 1717; Frank L. Ray, con., 1876.

For Surveyor—James Coleman, rad., 1693; W. T. Matheny, con., 1910.

Coroner and Ranger—Bozen Terry, rad., 1679; A. B. C. Patrick, con., 1814.

For the Clarion.

Marshall County.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Few persons outside of Marshall county can appreciate the real triumph of its Conservatives in the late election. We had a registered majority of 262 colored votes against us. At least 200 contemptible skunks in white skins crawled to the polls and gave a secret vote against us. Most them are now shouting for us. As many more, equally unseen, kept from the polls, prepared to join the Radicals if successful, and preferred also to become candidates for office and spoils. Our enemies were under the most perfect organization. Nearly every leader in the State canvassed the county. It was a frightful contest and was nobly won. We rallied nearly 400 colored voters to our standard, and a noble victory is ours. We owe a lasting debt of gratitude to them. We owe also to our noble leaders a debt we can never pay. The candidates did their duty well. Amongst our citizens, Featherston, the Watsons, Manning, Walter, Harris, Upshaw, the Falconers, and Albrighton, of the whites; Dougherty, House, Hoskins, Aston, Yates and others, colored, labored and spoke most faithfully. The ladies, God bless them! worked unceasingly for our success. Their delicate hands prepared our transparencies, painted our mottoes, prepared the food for our barcecues, and their smiles and cheering words inspired our hopes and strengthened our resolutions. We determined to win. Eight weeks of unceasing toil have compelled victory to our standard and redeemed the promise of success made to our friends in other counties.

Such a contest has never before been known, and such a victory never before won in Marshall. The route of the foe is perfect. Congratulate us. W.

Calhoun County Election.

1077 CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY.

PITTSBORO', MISS., Nov. 13th, 1871.

EDITORS CLARION:—I see from the election returns reported to the Pilot that the Conservative majority is put-down at 426 in Calhoun county. Now the truth is, there was only one Republican running for a county office in Calhoun, and he received (99) ninety-nine votes out of a total vote of 1,471. The only test vote in the county was between the candidates for District Attorney 8th Judicial District. Mitchell, Conservative, received 1,256 votes. Pate, Republican, 186; Mitchells majority 1,076. This is truly the Conservative majority in Calhoun county. H. C. Horton is the Representative elect from this county. All the other county officers are good and true men. Capt. A. T. Roane was elected Representative for the District composed of the counties of Yalobusha and Calhoun without opposition. I Hope you will set Calhoun county right in your report of the result in THE CLARION, and that the editor of the Pilot will find it necessary to change his figures in regard to the result in several other counties.

DEMOCRAT.

Our Executive Committee.

Mr. Manton Marble of the New York World, asks who are our Executive Committee. Alas, that we have none to name. For the emergencies of the last canvass, Messrs. George, Potter, Marion Smith, T. J. Wharton, and J. W. Robb, were extemporised and answered an excellent purpose, but their functions have ceased. For the next campaign, we will have a rousing Convention, and a live Committee.

The Ku-Klux Committee.

The Congressional sub-"outrage" committee, consisting of Senators D. D. Pratt of Indiana, B. F. Rice, of Arkansas, Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, and C. W. Buckley, of Alabama, with their are clerks, are in Columbus. The Index says they began their investigations immediately upon their arrival.

It affords us much pleasure to announce that D. B. Seal, Conservative candidate for District Attorney in the First Judicial District, was elected by a handsome majority over J. J. Bradford, who was elected as an Independent to the Legislature from Hancock county at the special elections in 1870, but who either dodged the vote or went with the Radicals on all important questions in that body.

The Election in Winston County.

The Louisville Banner says: "We "have elected Democrats to every office "in the county, by large majorities." The vote was as follows: For Legislature, Metts, Democrat, 921; Watson, Independent, 63; Webb, Radical, 157. For Sheriff, Connor, Democrat, 861; Humphries, Radical, 378.

THE LAUDERDAL AND CLARK SENATOR.—Speaking of Col. Steele, the new Senator from — District, the Enterprise Courier says that the people can "boast a Senator with brains, one who "will make his mark in the State "Capital, and by whom their District, as "well as those of the entire State will "be ably cared for.

Captain J. F. Sessions was elected to represent Franklin county in the Legislature by a majority of 198 over his Radical opponent.

Increase of Death by Smallpox.

PHILADELPHI, Nov. 18.—The Board of Health report 133 deaths from smallpox for the week, an increase of thirty-two over last week.

The vote in Marion county was for District Attorney, D. B. Seal, Conservative, 384, J. J. Bradford, 200; for Representative, T. S. Ford, Democrat, 384, W. A. Russell, Radical, 262; for Sheriff, L. Ribmon, Democrat, 261, Magee, Independent, 203, Foxworth, Radical, 198. All officers, Democratic or Conservative except Coroner.

Conservatives do not disband your forces but begin anew the work of organizing to finish the job of annihilating the infamous rule of the Wreckers at the next election. Lay your plans early and strive without ceasing. Let every one take upon himself a solemn vow that he will add one more recruit to the Conservative cause.

The Summit Times says: Marion county is redeemed. T. S. Ford is elected to the Legislature from Marion and Perry, and the whole ticket is triumphant over the Taylor-Meade-Alcorn Republican abomination. Good for Marion, Marion, we greet thee!

The Holly Springs South, says:

"Our office was entered Monday evening, the 31st inst., and our subscription books were destroyed."

We extend to the South our sympathy for their misfortune. The perpetrator of this dastardly outrage deserves to be hung.

On the 7th Grenada county voted for a subscription of $100,000 in aid of the Grenada and Vicksburg, and Grenada, Houston and Eastern Railroads.

The Legislature of Georgia elected Hon. Thomas M. Norwood, a moderate Democrat, to the United States Senate by an overwhelming majority, on the 14th inst.

RAILROAD ELECTION.—The voters of Hinds will not fail to observe by the notice of the Board of Supervisors in another column, that an important election will be held the 16th December to determine upon the matter of a county subscription in the several railroads therein mentioned. The proposition is entitled to the support of every person interested in the welfare of the county. Let us go for the subscription.

The National Democratic Executive Committee.

This committee will hold a meeting in Washington City, early in January. Col. C. E. Hooker is the member from Mississippi.

Col. J. A. Blair, Democratic-Conservative candidate for District Attorney in the Fifth Judicial District, beat his opponent, Murphy, over thirteen hundred votes.

Amite.

From the Brookhaven Citizen.

Amite county has gone Radical by majorities ranging from 100 to 120. This shows a great gain for the Democrats and another election will redeem Amite.

Honor to Whom Honor Is Due.

From the Brookhaven Citizen.

By reference to the registration of this county it will be seen that a number of colored men voted with us, to such the people owe a debt of gratitude.

Sale of Premium Cotton at St. Louis.

Messrs. Shryock & Rowland sold yesterday, to Bemis, Brown & Co., 19 bales of cotton shipped to them for competition at the recent State Fair here. It was splendid cotton, and brought 20c. per lb. all round. In this collection of cotton, every cotton-producing State except Missouri was represented, and we presume 100 prettier samples were never seen to-gether than the samples which represent this cotton. They intend shipping this cotton to their Massachusetts factory.

A Radical Member of the Legislature in a Bad Box.

Yesterday, Randall Nettles, a freedman, and one of the newly elected Representatives from Oktibbeha county, was arrested by Capt. Donnally, under the proper warrant, and thrown into jail to await his trial at the next term of the Circuit Court, as one of the murderers of Hugh A. Lee, at Artesia.

Only One.

From the Kosciusko Leader.

Only one white man at Thomastown put a ballot-box, in Leake county, so degrade himself as to vote the Radical ticket, and the people thereabouts sing praises because he didn't live amongst them.

We find the following kind notice of THE CLARION in the West Point Citizen:

With all our hearts we return our thanks to the Citizen, and sincerely trust and believe that The Citizen, and THE CLARION, will be found always fighting shoulder to shoulder against the