The Weekly Clarion.

By E. Barksdale, J. L. Power, Harris Barksdale

Rates of Subscription.

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In future paper will be discontinued when time expires.

THURSDAY, - - SEPTEMBER 3, 1874.

A good letter from our favorite correspondent "William" is on hand. It will not spoil before another number.

The Memphis Cotton Exchange reports a depreciation of 34 per cent. in the cotton crop prospects in this district since the last report.

COLOR LINE AT TERRY.—We are informed that a movement was made to organize a "Color Line" association at Terry a few days ago; and that by the counsel of that sagacious statesman and patriot ExGov. A. G. Brown, it was abandoned.

Capt. J. M. Wells has transferred his proprietory interest in the Meridian Gazette to Mr. Cooper, but will continue in the editorial department of that paper. Capt. Wells knows how to get up a good newspaper; and as a political editor, though firm and manly, is tolerant and courteous.

We are not sure the Natchez Post is correct in setting down Hon. Dan. Voorhees, among the salary grabbers. But the Post must have seen that our commendation of him, had reference especially to his authorship of the Indiana Platform, which is sound on the currency and has no salary grab in it.

WELL SAID.—The N. Y. Herald says: "A war of races in the South would be the surest means of perpetuating Northern influence over the freedmen. We therefore counsel patience, forbearance and humanity." It must be apparent that a conflict could not be carried on between the races in the South without involving other parts of the country.

Timely Movement.

Col. W. H. Witty and others of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Montgomery have proposed, through the Advance, a Convention of the counties of Montgomery, Carroll and Leflore, composing the Senatoreal district lately represented by Hon. W. H. Parker for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator.

The State Conventions last Week.

Last week was a good time for conventions in other States. The Ohio Democracy adopted a superb platform endorsing Pendletonism, declaring for more greenback currency, economical administration and against mixed schools.

The Illinois Democracy declared against expansion—in favor of gold and silver (which simply means State banks and wild cat money)—for paying the Eastern bondholders and usurers in specie—and were silent about civil rights.

The Missouri Democracy nominated C. M. Hardin for Governor—adopted a platform similar to the Ohio declaration—declared against mixed schools, but took occasion properly to announce themselves "in favor of as liberal system of "education for the black of for the white people."

The Pennsylvania Democracy declared for hard money and the payment of the bondholders in gold instead of greenbacks and against mixed schools.

Conventions of the Republicans were held in Michigan, Kansas and New Jersey. They pledge themselves to economical and honest administration in general terms. The first intimates a strong inclination towards expansion, declared vaguely for civil rights; and they all ominously pretermit the mixed school and third term questions.

Letters from the People.

Here is an extract of a letter from a Mississippian who has never failed the South in defense of her cause:

Your views on the "Color Line" topic, in current politics, as they are expressed in THE CLARION, strike me as wise and consistent. I am at a loss to understand how an advocate of Greeley's election to the Presidential office, can now consent to a "white man's party," or any party having the object to exclude negroes from their political rights, or remodel the constitution to that end.

If fears are entertained of any race collision, then I think the whites, in localities, should be always ready with quiet organizations to aid the officers of the law. Self-protection might demand this; with cautious, prudent leaders, who would use their powers to *prevent* rather than precipitate a conflict. But such organizations should be wholly separate and distinct from politics.

I regard it as wrong to seek to take away the political rights of any class of citizens. An advocate of this course would be more logical to advise a total change of the government into one refusing suffeage to *all* citizens white and black.

Another conservative citizen and inflexible Democrat, though not a politician, a man held in high esteem and possessing good opportunities of knowing public sentiment—sends us these words:

I write a few lines to express my earnest approval, and I think that of most of the thinking men of this community—of your article in last CLARION in reply to an inquiry of the Iuka Herald. The * * does not reflect the opinions of the most substantial citizens who desire peace and quiet, but of course wish no sacrifice of principle or self-respect in dealing with the colored people.

Mr. Cardozo in the Plaindealer, charges that THE CLARION takes pleasure in villifying him, and asserts that he (Mr. C.) has virtually slaughtered "some of its tools." The public will wait in breathless anxiety to know who are the "tools" of THE CLARION and who have been virtually slaughtered by the distinguished Cardozo.—Vicksburg Times.

We mentioned early last week that the negroes about Toomsuba had sent in to the whites a proposition to confer about restoring peace to the neighborhood. We learn that the meeting came off and resulted in the most happy conclusions. We heard that the proceedings were to be sent us, but they have not come to hand.—Meridian Mercury.

Speech of Ex-President Davis at Memphis.

In all of Jefferson Davis' grand life of glorious words and illustrious deeds, he has never uttered a more timely speech nor performed a nobler act, than his participation in the meeting at Memphis to denounce the horrible massacre of the sixteen colored men by a masked mob at Trenton, West Tennessee. These men had been arrested on mere suspicion of insurrectionary designs at a time of great excitement, and lodged in jail, to await trial; and under these circumstances, they were taken from the jail by a large body of armed marauders and butchered in a style that would have disgraced savages.

The particulars of this cowardly and infamous butchery, together with the eloquent comments of the Memphis Appeal, will be found on our first page.

A large meeting of the best citizens of Memphis assembled to express their detestation of the crime; and among others, our illustrious Ex-President, Jefferson Davis, whose impromtu utterances will touch a responsive chord in every manly, generous bosom.

It was fitting that he who had realized so much of negro fidelity to the Southern whites in the times that tried them most—he who so well appreciates the obligation of the whites to remember them gratefully, and to treat them kindly in the changed relation between the two races, for which, whether for good or evil, the negro is not responsible—who knows so well that each race here in the South has need of the other—and that the common prosperity of the two demands that peace should be cultivated between them, and that he is a public enemy who for political ends, seeks to engender strife—it was appropriate, we say, that Jefferson Davis, should lift up his voice and speak on that occasion. Here are his words:

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS,

who upon ascending the rostrum was loudly cheered. Mr. Davis then spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN—You have assembled to-night, not for the bare purpose of giving an expression which humanity commands, but you have assembled for a higher and a holier duty. [Applause.] It is what you owe to your sires, what you owe to your posterity, what you owe to the living and what you owe to the gallant dead who fell for the sacred cause of southern independence. Never has a country been more truly in a condition of having lost all save its honor, and you men of the country of Jackson, Grundy, Polk, and many others of wide reputation, may be expected to denounce whatever would stain the honor, whatever would tarnish the fair name of the living. [Applause.] You are not here then merely to express your horror of a particular crime; still less are you here to argue what is due from one race to another. It is a crime, and a crime to be punished as it deserves, but that belongs to the law and its officers. That they will do their duty, those who distrust our people can fail to believe. But you come to appeal to the moral sense of the world; your words are to go abroad to mankind, let it understand that you are not a race of assassins; that you are not the men who mask, but stand in the dignity of your manhood, and in the likeness of your Creator; with eyes open and exposed you dare assert your rights and protect them to the best of your ability; and to the end of your lives will go forward with honor which never seeks concealment, wears no mask, and never blackens its face. [Applause.] I was peculiarly struck with the remark of the negro who was called upon by one of the committee sent to South Carolina, and who was expected to give testimony which would involve General Wade Hampton in the ku klux outrages. He was asked if he knew Wade Hampton. He said he did, and had known him since the time they were both boys together. They then said to him, "Do you believe he has been engaged in these ku klux outrages?" "No I do not believe it." "Why don't you believe?" "Because if Mr. Wade Hampton have been in it, it would have been the white man, and not the negro, that he would have struck."

The negroes were not our enemies; why should they become so? We are their friends. Yes, and the southern men are the only true friends they have to-day in any part of the world. *It becomes us to be their friends.* Every southern man in his memory runs back to the negro woman who nursed him; to the boy who hunted and fished with him; to the man who first taught him to ride and to swim; and, as he grew to manhood, the cordial welcome given him by the old nurse, with a tenderness scarcely inferior to that of his own mother, and while he has such memories clustering around him, he cannot be the enemy of that useful race which was the main strength of our country, when we stood in this relation, which God intended us to occupy.

If we have been diverted from such relation, and if hostility has sprung up to any extent, it has been the work of those incendiaries who have come in to destroy the natural kind relations of the races, and thus fomenting a discord by producing the evils which now exists through society. But, my friends, it rests with you whatever be the result to show to the world that you are capable of secret crime, that you hate the men who wears a mask [applause] and whatever it is necessary for the public peace to do, you intend to do that, openly and manfully.

Now then, let us say what is the necessary future of these two races living together. [applause]. They require the white man to provide for them and protect them as much as they ever did; and I believe they will require him to do so to the end of time. *Then, as to these white men who believe in a war of races that the black may be exterminated, and see in this a future that is desireable, I have no sympathy* [applause]. The negroes were my friends in the olden times. *They were our protectors when our braves went to the field and the women and children remained at home* [applause]. It was they who brought the Mississippi valley into cultivation, and by them alone can that valley, in my opinion, ever be cultivated. *They are as necessary to us as we are to them*; and with that kind *of relation existing between us is no reason why the prosperity of the future shall not exceed that of the past* But I do not intend to trench upon a question on which every one has undoubtedly formed his opinion. I would only say for myself, that as I cannot have hostility of these deluded people, the only feeling of indignation I have is against the *white men who have disturbed this kind relation between us*; who have fomented discord; who have led the imaginative negro into evil; against them I say I hurl the thunderbolt of your vengeance. [Applause.]

Assassination of a Colored Mail Agent

[From the Meridian Mercury, 30th.

Yesterday afternoon, as the Alabama and Chattanooga train was coming this way, about three miles beyound York, and six this way from Livingston, a man stood upon the track and flagged the train down with his hat. Charlie Briggs was the engineer, and stopped his train. Immediately as the train stopped some three to six shots, variously stated by eye witnesses, were fired at Thos. L. Ivey, the colored mail agent. He is said to have uttered a single exclamation of pain, and, from the terrible character of the wounds, was, doubtless, killed instantly after. The train brought the body on to this city.

THE ANNUAL FAIR of the East Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held the week following the State Fair—commencing on Tuesday, November 3d, instead of the time heretofore announced.

CARDOZO AND HIS DELINQUENT LAND COLLECTIONS.

He is arrested on charges of Embezzlements.

In another column, we have published a communication from "A Tax-Payer" who has been taking a peep into Cardozo's transactions in the collections of taxes on lands which had been forfeited to the State, and which, as Circuit Clerk of Warren county, he was required to pay over to the Auditor. By this statement, which we have verified by an examination of the journals, it appears that as Circuit Clerk of Warren county, he paid over but $53, to the Auditor, leaving a strong presumption of fraud from the fact that the clerks of other counties of no larger territory returned collections amounting to from $7,000 to $13,000.

The following article from the Vicksburger throws additional light on the subject. The list which it gives of amounts paid over to Cardozo, according to the deeds on record, aggregates $1,523,35: Was this money, together with other collections which are presumed to have been made, paid over to the Auditor? It is not so stated in the official Report of that officer, and the Vicksburger says Cardozo left no records on the land books in his office that he received the money.

[From the Vicksburger.

CARDOZO'S FRAUDS IN REDEMPTION OF LANDS

The following parties redeemed lands sold to the State for taxes, for which deeds are on record on the land books in his office that he had collected the money therefor: L. C. Culkin, $68,68; Martha A. Wixon, $46,62; Mrs. M. J. Parker, $218,13; Mrs. L. Jowers, $19,-48; Geo. E. Hasie, $4,46; Ida McKeefe, $138,53; Mrs. Martha Strong, $109 28 H. F. Cook, $300; Robt. Brasher $20; Laura J. Cardozo, $13,32; same, $24,61; same, $121,71; same, $67,57; Mary S. Eggleston, $141,78; D. H. Alverson, $223,19—and others.

STILL LATER.

The following affidavit speaks for itself:

FIRST AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, }
WARREN COUNTY. }

Personally appeared before me a Justice of the Peace in and for said county and State E. T. Eggleston, who being duly sworn, states that Thos. W. Cardozo did on or about the 10th day of November, 1873, being then the Circuit Clerk of said county and State, and in the said county feloneously, wilfully and fraudulently embezzle, conceal and convert to his own use the sum of $151,75 belonging to the State of Mississippi, which sum at the place and time aforesaid, was paid by Mary S. Eggleston to the said T. W. Cardozo as clerk aforesaid, and for the purchase of lands held by the State of Mississippi for the non payment of taxes,; contrary to law and against the peace and dignity of the State of Mississippi, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed,) E. T. FGGLEJTON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 29th day of August, A. D. 1874.

COOLEY MANN, J. P.

(Three other affidavits of a similar purport were made.)

CARDOZO ARRESTED.

Upon these affidavits four warrants for the arrest of Cardozo were issued, and when brought before Justice Mann the prisoner was required to give bond in the sum $2500 each, amounting in the aggregate to $10,000. The prisoner presented a power of attorney of Bruce, Davis and Williams, and asked to be allowed to sign their names as such attorneys to his bond, but the Court refused to grant such permission, and being unable to furnish other bonds the prisoner was committed to jail to await trial.

THE EXACT STATE OF THE CASE.

Since the foregoing was put in type, the CLARION reporter has been permitted by the courtesy of Col. Jones Hamilton, Deputy Auditor, to examine the records in the Auditor's office in relation to the reports and payments made by T. W. Cardozo, on the delinquent land tax account, and find it to be as follows:

Aug. 23, 1873. Amt. reported collected	$53 20
" " " Commissions, - -	2 66
" " " Am't paid over -	- 50 54
Feb. 12, 1874, Am't Reported collected,	134 61
" " " Commissions -	- 6 73
" " " Am't paid over -	-127 91
Total Am't Reported Collected -	187 84
" Commissions, -	- 9 39
" Paid over - -	178 45
" Since the last date reported col	500 00
" Paid over - - - -	—
Grand total Reported, - - -	- 687 84
Grand Total Paid over, -	178 45

These official reports show that Cardozo is delinquent considerably in the money actually collected according to his own admissions, and that, compared with the deeds of record in Warren county, his embezzlement amounts to a considerable sum.

HUMANITY SHUDDERS

In all our experience we don't think we have ever known of the perpetration of a more shocking crime in this State than is here related:

[From the Columbus Press.

A WIDOWED WOMAN KILLED BY TWO MEN.

One of the most revolting and shocking murders ever perpetrated in this section of the country was committed in the north-eastern part of this county, near Caledonia last Monday night.

Mrs. Ann Thomas, the white woman killed, was the widow of a Confederate soldier, who died in the army during the late war, leaving her with five children to support. The oldest of these, a young man about twenty years of age, disappeared very mysteriously some six weeks since. The next oldest boy was a helpless cripple, about twelve years old. The mother was killed about one o'clock Monday night, in presence of her children.

There are many reports in regard to the matter, none of which are sufficiently satisfactory to our minds to account for so terrible a crime. We will not mention these, as the facts stated in the verdict of the jury of inquest are sufficient to cause a shudder in the stoutest heart.

Both parties have fled to parts unknown, pursued by a large number of citizens. We learn there is great excitement and indignation in the neighborhood of Caledonia.

The inquest was held by S. J. Feemster, Justice of the Peace. The jury of inquest was composed of six among the best white citizens in the county, all solid and intelligent men.

Both, Messrs. Barrentine and Dowsing are young white men, who have heretofore stood well in their neighborhood, and both of good families.

The report of the jury of inquest corresponded with the above statement.

Mischievous Teachings.

In contradistinction to the well-timed and proper resolutions of the colored people at Summit, Brookhaven, Jackson and other places, declaring their desire for peace and good-will between the races, we reproduce the following revolutionary declarations which have emanated from persons of no particular color, but claiming to be representatives of the blacks. They will serve as finger-boards to warn the colored masses against the road designated by these creatures whose leadership, if followed, will carry them to perdition.

For example, T. W. Cardozo, Mississippi State Superintendent of Public Instruction, now under committal for trial for offences against the laws of the State, writing to the Washington Era, says:

"Better that the whole State of Tennessee should be reduced to ashes than the Civil Rights bill should fail."

What more revolutionary sentiment could be expressed than is conveyed by these words of Cardozo?

Another place man of the same stripe, in South Carolina—one A. S. Wallace—speaks in this strain to his colored constituents:

"Your rights are in peril, and you must defend them. If you don't get them at the ballot-box you must resort to the cartridge-box."

And then another mischief-maker named Oscar Williams, speaks as follows to a colored audience in Tennessee:

I am going to have my civil rights if I have to ride in the blood of the whites up to my bridle-bits; and (pointing to the academy) we will have our children on top if it sinks every white child in Fayette county into hell."

We need not describe the feelings aroused by such fiendish utterances. We have quoted them to say to the colored people, that the sooner they rid themselves of the leaders who are teaching these evil lessons the better will it be for both races, and more especially their own. Let us have more quiet and less bluster. "Ashes" and "cartridge boxes" are not needed.

Indignation Meeting at Memphis.

Sooner than we expected, the race issue is bringing its bloody fruits. The Trenton (Tennessee) massacre is but the beginning. A public meeting was held at Memphis on Friday, in which many of the best-known citizens, among the number, Ex President Davis, Ex-Gov. Harris, Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, Archibald Wright, and Gen. Forrest took part—to express indignation at the horrible barbarity. Mr. Davis' remarks are copied in the next column; Ex-Gov. Harris' speech was of a similar import. Judge Wright offered the resolutions adopted by the meeting—the closing two of the series were as follows:

Resolved, That we have read the accounts of these horrible crimes with the most intense pain and regret, and that it is the sense of this meeting *that they were perpetrated without the least color or excuse.*

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that we fear very much that the colored people in that county, in the late troubles in that county, were inclined by the counsels of bad mem for political effect, and that we feel no hesitation in denouncing *all such counsels as stir up strife and troubles, come from what quarter they may.*

These resolutions assert that the murder was committed without the "least color of excuse." A correspondent sent by the Appeal to investigate the causes leading to it, states "that the most dili "gent search found only five armed Af-"ricans together." The unfortunate negroes were undoubtedly the victims of a remorseless, misguided passion, begotten in part by their own ignorance and folly, which were but too successfully played upon by corrupt and designing white men, who took themselves out of harm's reach. In his speech before the meeting, Gen. Forrest speaking as practically as he always acts when deeds and not words are needed, expressed his readiness to hunt the murderers and bring them to justice. The Governor of the State has offered $500 00 reward for each of them, and the hope is that they will be brought to punishment.

A dispatch published in the Picayune that "eight hundred negroes" were under arms at Coushatta," (Louisiana,) has the following poscript.

LATER—QUIET RESTORED.

SHREVEPORT, Aug. 29, 8 P. M.—A courier just arrived from Coushatta, reports one hundred and fifty white men there. All quiet. No further trouble apprehended. The white people have effected the arrest of the following ringleaders, and hold them in jail under a strong guard: F. S. Eagerton, Sheriff; H. T. Frechell, tax-collector; Clark Holland, register; R. A. Dewees, tax collector of De Soto parish; Gilbert Cane, deputy sheriff; W. F. Howell, attorney, and six leading negroes. These arrests left the negroes without their leaders, and their company was immediately disbanded. Two negroes and only one white man were killed, and one white man seriously wounded. Great rejoicing here over the termination of what threatened to be a bloody race conflict.

LATER!

SHREVEPORT, August 31.—The Times has just received the following from Minden: "A gentleman just up from the Red River says that the company of men who started to Shreveport with the Coushatta prisoners were overtaken twenty-three miles below Shreveport, Sunday evening, about three o'clock, by forty or fifty armed men, supposed to be Texans from beyond the Sabine, who took the prisoners out of the hands of the guard, and killed Homer Twitchell, Bob Dewees and Frank Edgerton on the spot. The other three, Howell, Holland and Wells, escaped, but were recaptured, and are supposed to have shared the same fate.

LATEST!!

Reports just received tend to confirm the Minden dispatch to the Times, and leave little room for doubt that the Coushatta prisoners were murdered at McFarland's plantation, thirty-five miles below here, on the east side of Red river, and near the boundary line between Bozier and Red River parishes.

The latest report is that the officials (all white) tendered their resignations, and agreed to leave the State, and while being escorted under pledge of protection, were overtaken by a mob and shot.

How to Break Up the Public School System.

Whenever Congress, under a fanatical delusion, passes a law to make separate schools illegal, it will drive the last nail into the coffin of the system itself, in the Southern communities. In these schools the blacks not having the means to educate themselves, are dependent on the whites for their instruction. Messrs. Morton, Maynard and other Republican leaders are insisting that the Civil Rights bill does not admit of this construction, and the Alabama Republicans have just declared in their State convention that they do not want and would not have mixed schools. Why not, then, insert a clause in the bill declaring this intent in so many words, or omit the clause referring to public schools altogether?

It is well that the sentiment of the colored people of the South should be heard on this subject before the next meeting of Congress. They will be the greatest sufferers by the abandonment of the public school system, which is sure to follow a measure designed to substitute mixed schools for the present plan. In the late slaveholding States the whites have a majority. Of course they will break up the system altogether. And in the few States where the blacks numerically preponderate, no law so repugnant as that to the feelings of a large body of the community, could be enforced.

On this subject of this measure the Chicago Tribune, a firm advocate of emancipation and all the measures which have followed securing to the colored people their civil and political rights, expresses the views contained in the appended extract. They represent the average sentiment of the reflecting, sober-minded people of the North:

[From the Chicago Tribune.

The Southern blacks have everything to lose, and nothing whatever, not a shred to gain, by insisting upon mixed schools. If the Civil Rights bill, with its present proviso in regard to schools, becomes a law, the negroes will be abandoned to ignorance. The whites pay the taxes that support the present schools. These schools are for both white and black, although separate buildings are provided for each. The laws of every Southern State forbid any invidious distinction. The colored child has precisely the same educational advantages as the white boy. He gets them in a different building. That is all. The negroes, in order to satisfy a fantastic whim, would close all the school buildings. *For if Congress strains all its prerogative to the point of making the separate education of the two races illegal, the whites will cease voting taxes or paying taxes and the school doors will be shut.* The whites will then support private schools for their own children. The penniless negroes can do nothing for theirs. The evil will not be for a year, or two years, but for very many. The foes of the public schools will gain the upper hand; the camp-followers will troop after them. Even if the wretched law should be repealed, the confidence of the people will have been shaken, if not utterly destroyed. Confidence is a plant of slow growth. It will be long, very long, ere the public school system will again get a footing at the South.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

WHITE MEN IN COUNCIL.

A Joint Peace Meeting Proposed.

[From the Meridian Mercury,

ANTIOCH, Lauderdale Co., Miss. }
August 29th, 1874. }

The citizens of Antioch, and vicinity, met to devise means of mutual protection, in as much as are constantly occurring squabbles, riots, mobs, etc., in various sections of our country, and "civil law," failing to maintain civil principles: Whereupon Mr. J. L. Blanks was called to the chair to explain the objects of the meeting, and W. T. Welch, requested to act as secretary.

Mr. J. L. Blanks arose and explained the objects of the meeting in a few pointed and appropriate remarks.

Mr. T. A. Means responded, to explain further, that we should proceed with caution and not show any contempt for the "civil authorities;" and that we keep ourselves within the bounds of peace, and exhibit no offensive or belligerent demonstrations.

Mr. James Williams arose and remarked that we should put ourselves on the defensive and not the offensive.

Mr. J. B. Miller arose to still further express the purpose of the meeting, saying, that we should be alive to the safety of our lives, and merely prepare ourselves for emergencies, and leave the question of "war between races" alone, till an onset is made by the opposite party; and, that we do nothing more than put ourselves in self-defence and on self-protecton. On motion it was unanimously

Resolved, That there be a general Peace Meeting, of the whites and blacks, at Bethany, on the 2nd prox., at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of a better understanding between races; and the following named persons were urgently requested to act as orators of the day, viz:

Dan'l McInnis, H. D. Cameron and Dr. J. P. Welch, for the whites.

Moses Pringle, Jessamine Gordon and Dan'l Wilson, for the blacks. On motion

Resolved, That the minutes of this meeting are adopted, and the Secretary be requested to send a copy of the same to the Mercury with a request that they be published in said paper.

WM. T. WELCH, Sec'y.

Capt. W F. Fitzgerald.

In mentioning a well deserved tribute to the late Mrs. O'Connor, an old, respected resident of our city, and mother of our esteemed fellow-townsman Capt. W. F. Fitzgerald, the Vicksburg Times says:

In another column will be found a touching tribute to the memory of the late Mrs. O'Connor, mother of Capt. Wm. F. Fitzgerald, President of the State Hibernian Aid Association of Mississippi. We are informed that the election of her son to the honorable position which he occupies was a source of no little pride and gratification the venerable lady, who was at the time of the recent meeting of the Association, writhing upon a bed of pain and from which she was finally borne by mourning friends to the silent tomb. It must be gratfying to the many friends of Capt. Fitzgerald to know that through their action the last hours of his suffering mother's existence on earth were brightened by high hopes for the future of her son, suggested by the honor conferred upon him by his fellow-countrymen.

Dr. R. M. Tindall, of the Okolona News, has at last been appointed Consul to Canton, China.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY MEETING.

In our last number we made brief mention of a public meeting in Washington county, composed of leading men of both races, to contradict reports of ill feeling between them in that county, and to guard against the interruption of this relation by pledges of reciprocal good will. Though THE CLARION was not among the journals requested by the meeting to publish the proceedings, we are so fully in our accord with its spirit and objects, and think the example so worthy of imitation that we have transferred them to our columns. This covenant of peace is the more noteworthy and acceptable, because it is made by a community in which the colored element is overwhelmingly predominant.

In introducing the proceedings, the Greenville Times, (Conservative,) edited by Capt. McNeeley, a gallant Confederate, says:

Heartily approving this move and these resolutions, we commend them to the attention of neighboring localities as worthy of imitation. Let us but abide by and carry out the spirit expressed by all the speakers of this night, and we will continue to be a peaceful and prosperous community.

In the same article, referring to unfounded rumors which went abroad, of race disturbances in Greenville, the Times says:

In this connection we will allude to a sensational report of "trouble at Greenville," which we elsewhere correct; seeing how this affair was magnified in Vicksburg, it is not strange that when it reached St. Louis, our base of trade, it had grown into a report that Greenville was in the hands of a lawless mob; we are positively informed by a gentleman who was in St. Louis, that such was the current report; and he knew of one instance where a shipment of freight was stopped in consequence of it.

If mere rumors of race issues have a damaging effect upon the business of communities where they are alleged to exist, what must be the effect of the actual conflicts that are likely to result from them? If these things happen in the green tree, what will be done in the dry?

But to the meeting:

[From the Greenville Times.

Pursuant to a call made by some colored men in regard to the present state of excitement in this and adjoining States, the citizens of the town of Greenville, without regard to race, color or former condition, met at Johnson's Hall, and organized by electing Dr. C. W. Lewis as chairman, and A. G. Pearce as secretary.

The chairman stated in brief the object of the meeting, namely: That both parties had met together for the purpose of talking over and arranging any supposed wrongs and grievances inflicted by one race upon the other, with a view to a better understanding in regard to their mutual rights and privileges, and to the allaying of an erroneous impression now existing to the effect that discord, hatred and strife exists between the two races in this community.

On motion of Senator Gray, a committee of seven was appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings and sentiments of the meeting, whereupon the chair appointed as such committee: Oliver Winslow, W. A. Pearcy, J. W. Piles, W. R. Trigg, J. A. Ross, Jacob Alexander and Ham. Green.

During the appointing of the committee and before it retired, speeches were made by Col. Percy, Mr. Ross, Senator Gray and Squire Harris, upon the question of resolutions, the good feelings which has now and at all times existed in the town of Greenville, and of this country generally, and the mutual dependence of one race upon the other. The committee returned the following report, which was read by Col. Percy, viz.:

WHEREAS, It has been ascertained that sundry rumors are current as to an impending conflict between the two races in this town; and

WHEREAS, the peace of our community was never more unbroken than at present, and said rumors are utterly without foundation, and are attributable solely to an excited state of public feeling consequent upon disturbances in other parts of the country; and

WHEREAS, The citizens of this community, of both races, are desirous of maintaining its present peaceful and prosperous condition, it is therefore

Resolved, That we all recognize the fact that the white and black race of this community are mutually dependent upon each other for their prosperity and well-being, that we pledge ourselves to preserve and maintain the present kindly feeling existing between the two races, and will regard with horror and disgust any attempt to produce unfriendly feeling or bring on a conflict between them.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the will and ability of the town authorities to repress all disturbances and check all disorder, and hold ourselves at all times in readiness to obey any call of the lawfully constituted authorities made in the interest of peace and good order.

Resolved, That we call upon all citizens to refrain from intemperate language or disorderly conduct, to seek redress for all private grievances alone in the courts of justice, and to foster and cultivate between themselves those kindly relations which a common interest and enlightened humanity alike dictate.

Resolved, That either the organization or arming of the militia, whether taken from both races equally or from one alone, or any other organization, military in its nature, would be in our judgment wholly without cause, entirely unnecessary, and productive only of unmixed evil; that we would deprecate as an act most injurious to the public good the sending of public arms by the State authorities to this point, and would recommend that the public arms now here, be returned to Jackson.

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting is hereby instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to his Excellency the Governor.

O. WINSLOW,
HAM. GREEN,
W. A. PERCY,
J. ALLEN ROSS,
JACOB ALEXANDER,
W. R. TRIGG,
J. W. PILES.

Mr. J. D. Webster offered the following additional resolution:

Be it further

Resolved by this meeting, that we do not endorse nor approve of what is commonly known as the "color line," and regard it as detrimental if inaugurated in this community.

Old Tecumseh.

[From the Washington Chronicle.

The mention of General Sherman's name in connection with the Presidency is receiving considerable attention from the press, notwithstanding the General's statement that he is wholly satisfied with his present office, and he knows would not be with the Presidency.

Oil on the Troubled Water.

We continue below our extrats from declarations of the colored people repudiating issues of race and expressing their desire to live upon terms of mutual good will with the whites.

At their last meeting the colored members of the Republican club, of this city, voted unanimously in favor of resolutions of that tenor introduced by Capt. R. C. Kerr. It is but justice in copying one of these resolutions as a specimen of the whole, to say that the colored people here in our local elections have generally shown a liberal feeling. This spirit has been reciprocated by the whites, and consequently two races have not experienced the disagreeable conflicts which have occurred at other places:

Resolved, That we deprecate earnestly and sincerely all action on the part of any and all persons, which looks to a conflict even of opinion, between races; that we desire common people for our individual good, for the promotion of our prosperity as a people, and for our enlightenment, elevation and advancement as a State, and that we have no desire, politically, save for such laws and such political action as shall promote such ends.

MEETING AT SUMMIT.

In the same tenor are the following resolutions adopted by the colored people at Summit in the presence of a large number of white citizens, one of whom Hon. J. F. Session, addressed the meeting:

Resolved, That we, colored people of the town of Summit, and Pike county in mass meeting assembled, do denounce as false and slanderous, the rumors set afloat, by "blood and thunder demagogue politicians, "that there is, and was, an organization among the colored people of the character, and for the purpose set forth in the preamble of these resolutions:

Resolved, That we assert our earnest desire to see peace good will and harmony prevail among all classes of our fellow-citizens; and for this purpose we condemn any and all persons of whatever race, color or condition, who seek to array one race against the other, as enemies, to peace, law and good order.

Resolved further, That we, as citizens, do hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to aid the lawful authority of this town, county and State in the suppression of any and all disturbances detrimental to the good of society, and that we stand ready at any and all times to respond to the call of officers of the law to aid in the inforcement thereof, and to bring the violated to a just and speedy punishment.

Resolved further, That in our effort to cultivate the most friendly relations between the races, we solicit the co operation of all intelligent and liberty loving white men throughout all this county and State.

OXFORD MEETING.

A meeting at Oxford also passed resolutions in "favor of the conciliation of the races," the blacks all voting for them. One of the member, we learn from the Richochet, a colored teacher, said that the colored people "wanted nothing "more than to be treated as freemen, "and American citizens; he wanted So-"cial Equality to regulate itself; as to "schools, he wanted nothing but an "equal chance in the public schools "give his people as good schools as the "whites and he was satisfied." Another colored speaker said we "wanted nothing "to do with the schools of the white "people; colored children could not "learn in white schools, colored children do not want to go to white school's; "he only wants as good schools and to be "recognized as human beings" and not as goods and chattels, etc., etc.

All these are timely words; but as we have before said, "Faith without works is dead." The idea has imbedded itself in the minds of large numbers of the whites that the colored people where they have a majority, have banded together for the oppression and humiliation of the whites, and for the election of men notoriously incapable and corrupt, whose chief aim is to foment strife and to plunder under cover of law. It is not the whites of the South alone who are tired of these abuses. The whole country is disgusted with them from one end to the other. Their authors are treading upon the edge of a volcano which threatens to throw forth its contents and submerge them. The declarations of these meetings are good. It will be better if they should be followed by works.

The Louisiana Election.

In everything but its Color Lineism, the platform of the Louisiana Reformers, is a good one. Notwithstanding this objectionable feature, they have our earnest wishes for their success in their struggle against the Kellogg thieves. The omens are all favorable. The last census shows a mere nominal difference in the numbers of the two races. The colored people on whom the usurpers rely, are incensed against the Kellogg administration, and the white men who compose it, are divided among themselves. In their late convention, Pinchback, the leader of the colored voters, made this allegation:

I tell him, (Kellogg), however, I am on the war-path, and, be I admitted as Senator or not, I hold in my hands the Gubernatorial crown, for if ever I open my mouth, under oath, to Congress and the country, and tell them how this government was set up by the Kellogg, Durrell, Packard and Norton conspiracy, supported by such men as Carter, Billings and others, who were present during all the arrangements for the conspiracy, this King William, the promiser, in the momentus issue of the coming Presidential campaign, wi l have to go under, for the Republican party can't survive the moral indignation of this country, if ever the true history of this Louisiana usurpation is made known.

With their house thus divided against itself, and a united opposition, the Kellogg usurpers must inevitably go to the wall. At the last election the Reformers with a Fusion ticket and an anti-color line platform carried the State by 10,000 majority. No doubt if the same conservative policy had been pursued in the present election, a victory would have been assured by a larger majority.

The Cardozo Case.

Justice Mann has decided to reserve his decision in the Cardozo case, until Monday next, when several other affidavits will come up and be disposed of.—Vicksburger.

CARDOZO.

Will Mr. Cardozo Rise and Explain?

DE SOTO COUNTY, Miss.
August 25th, 1874.

ED'S CLARION:—Your own and other papers of the State have been vitilating the past record of our illustrious Superintendent of Public Instruction in other States. It seems from the developements that in at least one of the States of the Union he was indicted for a penitentiary offence. This is interesting matter; but our people are still more interested in knowing what this distinguished functionary has been doing since his advent among them. I therefore beg leave to lay before them a leaf of the history of Mr. T. W. Cardozo since he has honored Mississippi with his presence.

On 5th of April, 1872, the Legislature passed an act entitled "an act to sell tax titles." By the provisions of the act the Auditor was directed to forward to the Circuit Clerk of each county in the State a list of all lands of said county which had been forfeited to and were held by the State for non-payment of taxes, and the owners were given a certain period in which to redeem said lands by paying to the Circuit Clerk the amount of taxes due thereon. The money thus received the Circuit Clerks were required to report and pay over to the Auditor. Under this law lists of State lands were sent to all the counties and a very large amount of it (nearly all of it in most counties) was promptly redeemed by the owners.

In 1873 and 1874, the clerks made their reports. These reports will be found in the appendix of the House Journals of 1873 and 1874. Glancing at some of the counties which approximate to Warren in wealth and area, we find the following amounts to have been paid over during the two years to the Auditor by their respective clerks of those counties:

Hinds County	$10,114 [illegible]
De Soto "	$ 7,082 [illegible]
Chickasaw "	$10,325 [illegible]
Bolivar "	$ 7,740 [illegible]

While the clerks of these counties were collecting and paying over the sums ranging from $7000 to 13,000, how much do you suppose the Circuit Clerk of the great and wealthy county of Warren paid over?

THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF $53,20.

Who was the Circuit Clerk of Warren county at that time? That eminent christian statesman and patriot T. W. Cardozo. For verification of these figures, see Appendix to House Journal 1874, page 474.

If Mr. Cardozo will now rise and explain how it happened that while the Circuit Clerk of Hinds county, was collecting and paying over $13,000, he only collected $53, he will throw a vast flood of light on a matter highly interesting.

A TAX PAYER.

Gen. Kershaw on the Situation

Gen. Kershaw, one of the heroic men of South Carolina, has written a letter on the political and industrial condition of that State, and the true method of rescuing it, from which we have copied the following extracts:

"With us it is no longer a question of Republicanism and Democracy. The struggle is for an honest government under which we can live and prosper. In comparison with that party distinctions should go for nothing. Seeking no political triumph but simply substitution of an honest and responsible government for the hordes of plunderers who have robbed and degraded the State, and thrown her back at least twenty years in the march of improvement, we are entitled to the sympathy and support of every right-thinking man, whatever be his political opinions.

"A better feeling pervades the whole country. It is a great pleasure to note the steady growth of more kindly sentiment and feeling toward the South on the part of the North. In act and utterance we should meet all times cordially reciprocate the generous and friendly overtures held out to us so frequently of late by the Northern people and press, without distinction of party, and especially by the officers and soldiers of the Union armies, whose magnanimous and soldierly conduct in honoring the memory of their fallen foemen on many recent occasions is the best pledge yet offered of a restored, happy, and united American union.

"President Grant can do more for the speedy restoration of the State than all others influences from without; and although I have no political information other than such as is common to all having access to the papers of the day, still, from the perusal of these, I entertain strong hopes he will not