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jan9-6m.

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Jan9th-1m

Agricultural.

By-Laws of Kingston Grange, No. 282, Patrons of Husbandry.

Article I-Names and meetings. SECTION 1. This Grange shall be known and designated as Kingston Grange, No. 282, of the State of South

SEC. 2. This Grange shall hold its Regular Meetings on the third Saturday of each month.

SEC. 3. The time of meeting from the first of October to the first of April, shall be 111 o'clock A. M., and from the first of April to the first of October 10 o'clock A. M.

SEC. 4. Special meetings may be called by the Grange, by the Master, He shall give bond to the Trustees of lots east to sustain. If less than two or in his absence by the Overseer, the Grange in the sum of five hundred thirds vote to sustain, the accused good of the Grange, or upon a request in writing, signed by five members

SEC. 5. Seven members shall consti- Secretary to record acurately all the tute a Quorum for the transaction of proceedings of the Grange; to receive business, and the Grange skall be and present all communications, and opened at the above appointed times, applications; to make out all necessary by the Finance Committee, and notiin the Fourth Degree.

Grange shall be governed by the established parliamentary usages of de- monics, and pay over the same to the If he or she is again reported as delinliberative bodies, and members must Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; quent for the same dues, by the said use the fraternal designation.

SEC. 7. All motions shall be submitted in writing, read, signed by the mover, and handed by him to the Secretary.

SEC. 8. The Roll shall be called by the Secretary on the opening of every regular meeting.

SEC. 9. The regular order of business may be suspended at any time, by a two thirds vote.

Article II-Membership.

SEC. 1. The members of this Grange are all persons who have been, or may be intiated in, or affiliated therewith, who have subscribed to the Roll Books, and who have not withdrawn, ment, by the Master, of the vacancy. nor been excluded, according to the Constitution and By-Laws.

SEC. 2. Application for membership SEC. 1. The fee for conferring the this Grange. must be made in the form prescribed Fourth Degrees on males in this Article VII. by the National Grange, and when Grange, shall be five dollars, which article VII—Proposition for Amendmade, shall be annonced in open shall always accompany the petition. A Investigation consisting of three Degrees on females, shall be three dol- repealing any of these By-Laws shall question for another occasion. brothers or sisters, two to be appoint lars, which shall always accompany be presented in writing at a regular

An Independent Journal.

VOL. 7.

Overseer, which Committee shall take

Article III-Officers.

ed, annually at the last regular meet-

ing in December, and installed at the

first regular meeting in January. All

elections shall be by ballot, and a ma-

Duties of Officers-Master.

properly devolving upon his office.

OVERSIDER.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the

Overseer to assist the Master in pre-

serving order, and in his absence, to

perform all duties devolving on him.

Grange, are made known, or disdrib-

that the Field is properly arranged for

labor, the working tools in their

ASSISTANT STEWARD.

all due assistance to the Steward.

LADY ASSISTANT STEWARD.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the

Lady Assistant Steward to take

charge of all female candidates during

initiation; and to assist both the Stew-

ard, and Assistant Steward, in all

s tch matters which particularly require

THEASURER.

Treasurer to receive all monies from

the Secretary, and to pay them out by

SECRETARY.

sign the same; and to perform such

GATE KEEPER.

VACANCIES.

Article IV-Fees and Dues.

SEC. 1. The fee for conferring the

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the

constrodation of candidates.

uted, to them.

female help.

dollars.

jority of votes cast, shall elect.

at the next regular meeting.

Order are to be exceuted.

CONWAYBORO, S. C., SATURDAY APRIL 17, 1875.

Butler on Civil Rights. ed by the Master, and one by the the petition.

for each member. Article V-Committees, SEC. 1. All special Committees, un-SEC. 1. The officers of this Grange less otherwise ordered, shall consist of shall be ranked, and titled as follows:

three members. Master, Overseer, Lecturer, Steward, SEC. 2. Immediately on the Instal-Assistant Steward, Chaplain, Treasurer, Secretary, Gate Keeper, Ceres, the following Standing Committees; wanted. We don't like to carry the Flora, Pomona, and Lady Assistant Steward; and by them the laws of the 1st A Committee on Pinance, of three burdens of our own sins and short members, 2d A Committee on Re-SEC. 2. These officers shall be elect-

Relief, of six members. SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the load. Committee on Finance, to examine and

members of Committees perform their all matters referred to them. This respective duties, as enjoined by the Committee shall make regular semi several charges, and these By Laws; to annual examinations of the financial and obeyed; to sign all orders drawn accounts; the names of all members in required by the Ritual, or Grange, to be reported. They may also, at barbarous, lazy, thriftless freedman report specially to the Grange, on any matter of finance necessary to be con-

Sec. 4. The Committee on Relief shall consist of three Brothers and three Sisters, and the Master shall be a member ex officio. It shall be the SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the duty of the male members of this com-Lecturer to be always prepared with mittee to visit sick Brothers, within some useful information to read, or twenty-four hours after hearing of cause to be read, when no regular busi- their sickness, and to render them all ness is before the meeting; and to see necessary attention, and assistance especially that all addresses, lectures, during their illness. The female memand other matters of information pro- bers of the Committee shall in like vided for the good and instruction of manner visit, aid, and attend sick the Order, and to the members of this Sisters.

TRUSTEES.

Sec. 5. At the regular election for Officers, three Trustees shall be elec-SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the ted, who shall take, and hold title to Steward to preside in the absence of all property of the Grange, and be its provement have not been the best, Master, Overseer or Past Master; to agents in all public business and mat- nor the influences which have been have charge of the inner gate; to see | ters.

Article VI Charges, Trial and Pun-

places; to conduct the ballot; and to SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of any provide for the introduction, and acmember of this Grange, who has evidence that another member has violated his or her obligation, or the pro-SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the visions of these By-Laws, to prefer Assistant Steward to have charge of charges, and specify the offence in the candidate during initiation; to see | writing to the Grange as soon as posthat the Regalia is properly distributed, and cared for; and also to render

Sec. 2. Charges shall be preferred by the Master against any member, who by his or her general course of conduct, either morally or otherwise, shall be working against the interests of the Order.

Sec. 3. In no case shall members of the Grange enter into litigation, with each other, unless they shall first have submitted their differences in writing to the Trustees of the Grange, and shall have permitted them opportu-SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the nity to adjust them if possible.

Sec. 4. All charges shall be referred to a committee, who shall immediately the order of the Master, countersigned examine and investigate the same, by the Secretary as approved by the giving notice to the accused, of the Grange; to keep accurate accounts of time and place of the investigation, so all his receipts and expenditures; to that he may be heard by himself or render his book-, and a statement of witnesses They shall record the evihis accounts with the Grange, to the dence, and submit it to the Grange. Financial Committee, when called up- Upon having the evidence read, the on to do so; and to deliver to his suc- Grange shall decide by ballot, whethcessor all monies, books, vouchers, &c., er or not the charge is sustained, and relating to the finances of the Grange. it shall require two thirds of the balshall be declared acquitted. Black balls shall indicate the vote to sustain; the white balls to acquit.

Sec. 5. It any member shall fail to pay his regular dues for thirty days after he or she is reported delinquent returns to the State and National fied of the same by the Secretary, the SEC. 6. In all deliberations, the Granges; to keep accounts of mem. Master shall declare such member susbers with the Grange; to receive all pended, until he or she pays them, and to draw all orders on him for monies committee, the Master shall pronounce voted by the Grange, and to counter. said member expelled from the Order.

Sec. 6. It charges for violation of other duties as may devoive upon that obligations, and pledges, are sustained, the accused shall be expelled. All violations of By-Laws, and established usages, wilfully committed shall be punished by suspension for sixty days, Gate Keeper to see that the Gates are and a fine of five dollars for first ofproperly guarded, and to perform such fence, and for second offence, expulother duties as may be required of sion. Members against whom the charges (to be preferred under Section 2 of this Article,) shall be sustained, SEC. 12. All vacancies occasioned shall be expelled.

by death, or otherwise, shall be filled Sec. 7. Any member desirous of by an election, to be held at the next withdrawing from the Grange, must regular meeting after the announce- first pay all indebtedness thereto, and obtain the consent of the Grange, Sea. 8. No member who has been expelled can ever be readmitted to

meeting, and shall lie over until the Src. 2. The regular dues of this next regular meeting, when it may be the application in charge, and report Grange shall be ten cents per month, acted on, if two thirds of the members present agree to do so.

The Scape Goat of the Southern Planter.

Since the time of Moses and Aaron, scape-goats have always been in delation of the Master, he shall appoint | mand and are generally found when act: comings. Some broader shoulders must be made to "tote" the irksome

It "farming don't pay;" if the cotton approve, all proper bills and accounts crop be too large and prices too low previous to their presentation to the or if the yield be too small to meet Grange; and they are authorized to the expenses of making it; if the coin examine the books and accounts of "fires" and the potatoes are few and any officer, or of any member, or of small, what is the cause of the trouble SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the any Committee of the Grange, whene Not bad management and lack of Master to preside at all meeings of the ever they think proper to do so; and economy, not want of manure and Grange; to see that all officers and shall report as speedily as possible, on rational cultivating, but "nareliable negro labor."

If we are slow to adopt improved systems of cultivating and labor say inspect and announce the result of all condition of the Grange, and report to ing implements, and to diversity our balloting and other votes of the Grange at its first meeting in July industry by means of the small grains, and January of each year. The said the grasses, cattle and sheep; if we usages of the Order are duly understood report shall set forth the Treasurer's allow our tenees to rot down unrepaired, our farm buildings to become on the Treasurer, with the consent arrears, and any other matter con- dilapidated, and cur implements to lie and approval of the Grange; and to nected with the finance of the Grange, in the feace corners exposed to the perform such other duties as may be deemed by them proper or necessary weather, who is to blame? The semiany time, as they may deem proper, of course. He will not learn new ways; he can't be made to use im proved implements; he will not tak care of his employer's property. "Unreliable negro labor!

Here is our scape-goat; and never did the poor quadruped on whom the lot fell, in Old Testament times, to bear the sins of the people into the wilderness, carry a heavier load.

Debt, liens, twenty per cent, inter est, buying at retail and as the high est credit prices, and selling at whole sale and at the lowest prices, wester fulness, indolence, unbus ness like management and poor, behind-the-age farming—oh no! Unreliable negro-labor. That is what is the matter!

Well, we are not blind to the vices and faults of the negro, nor do we forget that his opportunities for imbrought to bear upon him, since the war, the most invocable him justice. He has his virtues as weil as his vices, and we must strive to draw out and strengthen his goo qualities for our own benefit, as well

Negro labor is unreliable, as it is too generaly managed. It is doubtless more so in some parts of the country than in others, but let those who are ascribing to it all their woes, pause and ask themselves how it happens that some planters and farmers are prospering --- making money every year bor is found anywhere.

We have cases now in mind of cotinevitably find their laborers, whether paid, by still lazier hands,

Our present negro labor is by no means the best imaginable labor, but it is the best we can get, and we shall never have any better till we make it out of the materials before us. White labor we are not likely to get, to any great extent, and when we do get it, we shall find it tolly as unreliable as the labor we have. Those who find the one inefficient will find the other

When we shall, by concentrating our operations -making one acre produce as much as we now get from four- by giving more attention to those branches of husbandry which requires less labor, and by stricter methods of business, and a closer personal attention to our affairs, become the field with our laborers; when we them promptly and with cash, we

Rural Carolinian for April.

NO. 15.

The following letter emanates from the Hon. Benjaman F. Butler, late Congressman from the district Essex, in Massachusetts, and will determine some doubts hitherto existing or barber-shops, and the decision of in many intelligent minds as to the Judge Emmons that the United States exact scope of the famous civil rights cannot help them to their rights in

Washington, March 18, 1875.

Sir-I have the pleasure to acknowl edge receipt of yours of the 14th, containing expressions of appreciation of my efforts in behalf of the civil rights bill, for which accept my thanks. You further ask, "Will you be kind enough to inform me if colored men are entitled to the privileges of saloons and barber shops under its provisions?"

AN UNENVIED PRIVILEGE.

"saloons" you mean drinking saloons, may have at least this one superior bar open for drinking. In deed, should be glad, whenever a colored colored man no grater kindness.

PRIVACY OF A BARBER SHOP.

As to the other branch of your question, in reference to barber shops, let me say that the trade of a barber is its exercise. A barber has a right to shave whom he pleases, as much as a to shoe such colored horses as he pleases .- In other words, these are not public employments, but privat business, in which the law does not inter-

THE COLORED MAN'S RIGHTS AT COMMON

it in every way as satisfactory as la- he conveyances, and in inns or heensed ton planters, rich planters and truck granted by the government. The labor profitably, and pleasantly, and were licensed by the public authorities desiring no change. If Mr. Brown and protected by the police. The it profitable, why can not not neigh- highway. The public inn had the por, Mr. Jones? Depend upon to, the special privileges of a lien or claim trouble is, in part at least, with Jones about the baggage or other property of himself. "There's more in the man any traveler using it for his keep; a. d than in the land," and there is more if any mas refused, while behavin the employer than in the laborer, ing himself well and paying his fare, a Some employers are "unreliable," and seat in any place of bublic amusement, such are pretty sure to have unreliable or carrage by the public "ovayene, or i of it, and all idea that the civil rights words. The orthodox said that Chri bill allows the colored man to force was of the same nature, homoms himself into any man's shop, or into with God; and the Arians that he w selves on the road to real prosperity. of the colored men to use the civil obscured by the worship of a multi-It was our intention to introduce rights bill as a pretence to interfere tude of lesser detties. here some judicious hints on the man- with the private business of private agement of negro labor, from the pen parties. It is beneath the dignity of of a correspondent of the American any colored man so to do, and all acts, Farmer, but this article is sufficiently such as shutting him out from drink-

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superiority to the colored race. I have the honor to be, &c., BENJAMIN F. BUTTLER.

ROBERT HARLAN, Esq., Cincinnati, O. With the decision of Butler that they have no right in drinking-saloons hotels or places of amusement, the colored men seem on the whole to be a little worse off than they were before

What is a "Civil Right?" It is a

right which a man enjoys as a citize a.

Life, liberty, and the pursuit of harris-

the Civil Rights bill passed.

ness are among such rights; but it is not necessary to a man's existence that he should put up at the Firm Avenue Hotel; it is not the condition of his liberty that he should attend To this I answer: I understand by the opera, and it is by no means essential to his happiness that he should and am happy to say that the civil drink wine at the bar of the St. Nicurights bill does not give any right to a olas. Per contra, it may be necessary colored man to go into a drinking sa- to the existence of a barber as a barloon without the leave of the proprie- ber that he should wait upon those tor, and am very glad that it does not, only whose patronage he desires; it is I am willing to concede, as a friend to certainly necessary both to his liberty the colored man, that the white race and happiness. We gain little it while emancipating one class we enprivilege to the colored man, that they slave another. Particularly in all can drink in bar-rooms and saloons, matters of trade fussy limitations and and I never shall do anything to inter- petty restrictions are irritating, befere with the exercise of that high and cause men feel them to be unphilosodistinctive privilege. I would not ad- phical. It is hard certainly that a vocate a bill which should give that man should be refused accommodation right to the colored man. If I were at an inu on account of his complexto vote for any bill on this subject at ion. But white men are constantly all, it would be to keep the colored refused lodgings for less reasons-beman out of the drinking saloons; and I cause the gentlemanly clerk does not hope no bar-keeper will ever let a col- like their appearance; because they ored man have a glass of liquor at any are shabby and have no baggage; because all the rooms are reserved for favorites of the house, who at the moman should go into a drinking saloon ment may be many hundred miles for the purpose of drinking at the bar, away. These are handships and init some body would at once take him decorums which the law will haraly and put him out doing him as little reach, and when a white man is reinjary as possible. He could do the fused admission to one inn, he usually swallows his wrath and seeks another. At common law, he may bring an action, but no one ever thinks or such resort. In the long run landiords, and barbers, and theatrical managers will like any other trade, to be carried on have matters their own way, and this by the man who is engaged in it at his simply because the number of those own will and pleasure, and the civil who will care to annoy them will rights bill has nothing to do, and was prove exceedingly small. Informers, intended to have nothing to do, with making a profession of informing, never thrive in this country. As lar the civil right of B to compel A "> leweler has a right to repair a watch trade with him, it does n't exist by for whom he pleases, or a blacksmith the law of nature, and it can never have a healthy existance under that law of the land. If any one sappose that in making these rks we are actuated by prejudice, he is very much mistaken. We have advocated and intend to advecate perfect equality before the law; and while law is law we heartily advise everybody to obey From time immemorial all men have it. At the same time we know that had equal rights at the common law there are wise and foolish, practicalle with this same negro labor, and finding in pleaces of public amusement, in publand impracticable, necessary, and unnecessary laws; and while large bodies taverns, because all such business was of representatives receive handsome for the public under special privileges salaries for onacting new statutes and amending old ones, the supply, to say farmers, who are making use of this theatre and like public amusement the least, will be quite equit to the demand. Add to this that law manufacturers are not without exception finds negro labor efficient and makes public conveyances used the King's philosophers, and it will be apparent that repeal will be quite as much that business of legislatures as enactments N. Y. Tribune,

The Power of a Letter.

"A subscriber" asks us on a post il card to explain the meaning of two labor; so, inefficient employers wif shelter in a public inn, he had at com- Greek words used as an illustration in mon law a right of action against the a late editorial. Homoousies means white or black, inclicient, and lazy party so relaxing. The civil rights bill of the same nature, or substance or ones will be swindled out of the wages only confirms these rights of all citi- being. Homolousies means of like we zens to the colored man in considera- similar nature, or substance, or be retion of the prejudice against him, and The Greek mind, which had become an attempt in certain parts of the coun- familiar with the divine myths and try to interiere with the exercise of descents of Olympus, when it received those common law rights, and has the Jewish system of one God, set at enacted a secualty as a means of enfor- work to alorn it with similar mythes, eing the rights an his behalf in consid- and hence arose the gnostic fancies eration of his helpless and dependent and heresies, the "endless genealogies" condition. The civil rights oil has against which Paul warns Timothy. not altered the colored man's rights at From a similar effort to master the all from what they were before under mystery of the trinity arose the Ar.an the common law applicable to nearly heresies, which denied that Christ was every State in the Union. It has only God. The Arians were willing to given him a greater power to enforce admit that Christ was the Son of G u. that right to meet the exigency of com- the highest creature or God next to bined effort to deprive colored citizens God; but the two parties split on these any man's private house, or into any of a similar, nature, homoiousios. The more independent of the laborer; when eatinghouse, boarding house or estab- only difference in their formal reas we shall have come down to a cash lishment other than those I have between the system of faith which I se basis, however small; when we shall named, is simply an exhibition of ted on the simple Word of Gon, and have made up our minds to put our ignorance as well as, in some cases, of the system of rationalism which built own hands to the plough, if necessary, insufferable pejudice and malignity. as much on human reasoning as on an I, at all events, to be constantly in And while I would sustain a colored God's revelation, was the smallest of man in firmly and properly insisting letters. And from this trifling differshall treat them kindly and consid- upon his rights under the civil rights ence producing such great results, we erately, manage them firmly, and pay bill, which were his at common law, may learn that there is nothing laning as they were the right of every citizen, portant in religion. If the orthodox shall have less to say about "unrelia- yet I should oppose to the atmost of had yielded that letter, the worship of ble negro labor," and shall find our- my power any attempt on the part the true God would perhaps have been

Christian Advocate

A letter f. om Cairo, Egypt, says ex-Control-ler Connolly, of New York, one of the "ring Grange, and referred to a Committee The fee for conferring the Four All propositions for amending or long and we will reserve the paper in long an in that city. The correspondent deche a ignorant and generally vicious men Countly to be very rich, and living at great who keep them as a badge of their expense.