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EDITOR.

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Death.

BY REV. ABRAHAM J. RYAN.

Out of the shadows of sadness,
Into the sunlight of gladness,
Into the light of the Blessed—
Out of a land very dreary,
Out of the crowd of the weary,
Into the Rapture of Rest.

Out of the day of sin and sorrow,
Into a blissful to-morrow,
Into a day without gloom,
Out of a land filled with sighing,
Land of the dead and the dying,
Into a land without tomb.

Out of a life of commotion,
Tempest-swept off as the ocean,
Dark with the wreck drifting o'er,
Into a land calm and quiet,
Never a storm to vex the soul,
Never a wreck on its shore.

Out of the land, in whose bowers
Perish and fade all the flowers—
Out of the land of decay,
Into the Eden where faintest
Of flowers—and sweetest and rarest—
Never shall wither away.

Out of the world of the weeping,
Throes with the anguish and ailing,
Out of the world of the sad;
Into the world that rejoices—
World of bright visions and voices,
Into the world of the glad.

Out of a life ever fearful,
Out of a land very mournful,
Where in bleak exile we roam;
Into a joyland above us,
Where there's a father to love us—
Into "our Home—sweet Home."

The Charleston Democratic Meeting—Speeches of Hon. C. H. Simonton and James B. Campbell.

In compliance with a numerously signed call, the Democratic citizens of Charleston assembled in Hibernian Hall Saturday night last, for the purpose of considering a response to the invitation of the Democracy of Edgfield District, to meet in Convention in Columbia, and nominate delegates to the National Democratic Convention, to be held in New York on the 4th of July.

The meeting was very largely attended, and great enthusiasm was manifested throughout the whole proceeding.

President.—Hon. C. H. Simonton.
Secretaries.—Henry Spannack, Dr. H. Baer.

Mr. Simonton, on taking the Chair, was greeted with applause, and said:

Fellow Citizens—I thank you profoundly for the honor you have conferred upon me. I recognize in this large assembly; in the enthusiasm shown in your countenances, the determination of the Democracy of Charleston that at last our ancient city must throw off the lethargy which has so long oppressed her; that in the language of the call which has assembled us this evening, Charleston must no longer be inert and voiceless, but that she must take her proper part in the political arena.

Once more the whole American people from Oregon to Florida, from Maine to California, are preparing to engage in a national political struggle. The great Democratic party, which in years gone by furnished her best and purest statesmen to the republic—which has maintained inviolate its motto, "Principles, not men"—which even amid the horrors of civil strife, with still small voice, respected the safeguards of the Constitution and strove to make as few as possible, even the necessary aberrations from strict constitutional construction—which since the inauguration of peace has labored to diminish the rancor of the conqueror, and to secure the most generous terms for the conquered—this great party is nesting itself for the contest. Taking up the glad shout of victory raised in Connecticut, re-echoed in California, repeated in Pennsylvania, and reiterated in multitudinous cry from New York and Ohio, it confidently hopes to tear down the Radical party, which, enthroned at Washington, is aiming to erect an imperial despotism upon the ruins of constitutional freedom.

In such a contest, we cannot remain silent. We cannot afford to be idle. We cannot be simply on our backs, lagging the phantom of a disappointed past. The active, living, moving present is about us, and we must either be active, or we have no alternative; no choice is left us. The Democracy of Charleston, true to the principles of its great leader, whose ashes repose among us, must give its active ad-

Whereas, the white people of South Carolina, notwithstanding they are without political power or influence in the affairs of the United States, and are held by force of military power under political disabilities, and subjected to the political control of the African race, corruptly used by transient persons, have been invited by the Democratic party to join them and be represented at their Convention about to assemble at the city of New York on the fourth (4th) day of July next;

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Charleston, do hereby tender to the Democracy and to the faithful Conservative Republicans of the United States our grateful acknowledgments for the zeal and earnestness with which they are struggling to save us from the barbarism of military and African despotism under which we now are, and for their efforts to restore the constitutional liberty established by the blood and wisdom of a common ancestry.

Hon. J. B. Campbell rose to second the resolutions, and said:

Mr. Chairman, Friends and Fellow Citizens: I am thankful that I am here this night before you, and thank you for your presence. I am thankful, too, for the kind reception you have given me. It is a number of years since I have had the pleasure of meeting you face to face to address you upon public affairs, and the political condition of the country. If there is any stimulant that could excite the highest pride my ambition, if there is any motive power that could give my humble faculties the inspiration of eloquence, it would be to stand up and speak for the interest, the prosperity, the citizens of Charleston and their representation. It is to you that I owe all that I am and all that I expect to be. It is to you that I owe a debt of gratitude that the services of a lifetime could not well cancel. I feel myself especially honored on this occasion, that those who have had charge of the organization of this meeting have favored me with the opportunity of addressing you. I heartily and cordially endorse the resolutions that have been offered, and that endorsement is the result of my deliberate judgment. I especially endorse the first resolution, which binds us to go into affiliation with the great Democratic party of the United States.

[Great cheering.] I dare say there are persons here who will be surprised at this avowal on my part. For although I have never affiliated with any other party than the great Democratic party, or with any National party except that, and although I have never given any national vote but with that party, yet I confess, and it is well known that I felt, we had great cause of dissatisfaction towards them. At the close of the war it was my feeling, and I believe it would have been the feeling of the people of the State, and the feeling of the people of the Southern States, if the question had been discussed before them, that they would rather join with the Republican party who had made and successfully carried on the war upon us, than with those who we felt had professed principles co incident with ours and yet in our extremity deserted us. We were stimulated by the recollection that we had seen leaders in that war professing and urging on the great Southern cause, and yet when it came to verifying their professions by their acts, we found them carrying on the war and gloating in the carnage and blood of their fellow citizens.

We had the recollection that, within our own halls, Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, hallof after hallof, day after day, extending to weeks, was found voting for the very embodiment of the extreme ideas of the South (Mr. Jefferson Davis) for the highest honors of the country. We could not fail to recollect that Mr. Stanton had himself, down to the latest moment, professed to be an ardent sympathizer, and had even urged his friend and partner in his profession to come South and fight out the good cause. Nor could we fail to forget that that distinguished Major-General, (Stekles) in his seat in Congress in 1861—that same military man whom we had the misfortune to have as Governor over us—had proposed in Congress, after the secession of South Carolina, to make a treaty with us, and accede to the doctrines of secession, and carry them into effect by the acknowledgment of our independence by an Act of Congress. Yet, wherever we find these gentlemen in war, as I have said, we find them gloating in the blood and carnage of their countrymen; and in peace, making their material and political advancement by a grinding oppression of their countrymen, and practicing falsehood and treachery to those whom they professed to serve.

Let it arrange then that if, that you, that most of us should have felt a hesitation in enlisting under the Democratic flag. Is it strange, believing as we did to their former acknowledged principles of the Democratic party who refused to recognize patriotic and Conservative members of the Republican party, and in that war, by the loss of the elections in 1866, brought upon the country the evil under which we have now suffered.

That experience may have taught them wisdom, and whatever may have been our want of trust in them, we have no choice left, and have no reason to doubt their sincerity and their truth at the present time.

Let us look for one moment at the situation. We have no choice. If we did not like their principles—if they were not the principles under which we had grown up—if they were not the principles of the political school which we found our infancy—even then we have no choice, if we desire to preserve our self respect, save to go into harmony and accord with them.

What is the case? On the one side we encounter an enemy implacable and relentless, an enemy not urged on under the excitement of passion, not influenced even by motives of revenge, but moved by the most sordid feelings, seeking plunder, and seeking their own degradation by the permanent degradation of their own race. We cannot affiliate with them. There is no middle course for us. What has been the fate of those who attempting to preserve some degree of self respect and a respectable regard for principle? What is the fate of such persons who under such circumstances have attempted to affiliate with them. It is re-writing the history of the French revolution; the days of Robespierre and Danton re-acted here almost within the sound of my voice at a recent date, in the Club House of this city; we saw how those persons who claimed to be respectable were treated; we saw that personage whom they have elevated to be Governor of the State, (General K. K. Scott,) who was at the head of that bureau organized by Congress and by their professed friends, for their special advancement and benefit, distributing the bounties of a reckless Government in their behalf, hived down their presence. It was the re-writing of revolutionary history. So, too, we saw the learned person, who with great respectability and character, and department beyond reproach, (Hon. D. T. Corbin,) represents in our Courts the Government of the United States, rejected and scoffed at by the black element that they had raised up to ride in the depression of their fellow citizens of their own race.

Look also at Washington and the scenes that are passing there. What is the fate of those high-minded Senators who, having followed their party to the last verge of respectability, are summoned as members and judges to the highest court of judicature known to the laws of our country, and being taken the judicial oath have ventured to abide by it. Mark the lessons of history that are being acted over again in the denunciations of them as corrupt, as degraded, as traitors before the revolutionary element they had invoked and followed until lost to almost all self respect and the respect of all honest men. Is it for us to choose whether we will endorse or cast our fortune among such persons as these? There is, as I have said, no middle course. If we go with them we must go and continue to go until we find ourselves like General Scott, Mr. Corbin, Fessenden and Trumbull, cast aside, and in our place an old furniture man or some such scoundrel elevated to rule over our heads under the cry of liberty and equality.

On the other hand, we have a great and powerful party which, whatever may have been its aberrations at times, had the honor of being the party which, from the foundation of the Government till now, has preserved its organization; the great party under which the Government grew up and became what it is—a great party which, though some times diverging from the path of duty, have still adhered to the principles which the fathers of the country in their wisdom delivered down to their children. We have them denouncing the oppression upon us, and avowing that their struggle is to redeem us, and we have no other hope save in them. I know it has been said from very respectable quarters, that we cannot trust them, that they are regardless of our interests and care nothing for our welfare. Let that be assumed. We are all in the habit, in the first place, of giving our confidence, and conforming our judgment to those whom we are called upon to trust; always looking to and considering what is the interest of those whose opinions we expect or intend to rely upon. We are helpless; the South can do nothing. They cannot acquire power without being true to us. If they succeed in the election of a President; if they succeed in getting a majority of the House of Representatives, they are still destitute of power; they are then where the President of the United

States, they cannot have the fruition of that power they seek. They declare all these usurpations are void and will be avoided by them. It is their interest to execute the provisions they have made in advance. They declare that the Constitution of South Carolina, and the Constitutions of all the reconstructed Southern States, the fraudulent votes, the system of voting, and the military rule prevailing here, were great usurpations, and are to be erased.

We know they cannot have a majority of the Senate with them at present, but when in possession of the three coordinate branches of the Government, are we to be told they will not avail themselves of this power when it is to their interest, and absolutely necessary to be true to the South? They cannot have the fruition of this power unless they remain faithful to the interest and welfare of the South.

I say then it is the duty of the citizens of Charleston, it is the duty of the State of South Carolina, to avail themselves of this opportunity to unite themselves heartily and cordially in sympathy with the Democratic party of the United States.

We omit that part of the resolutions and speech relating to the call of a convention in Columbia, as the time has passed, we noticed these last week.

Erroneous Enterprise.

The Methodist Church North.

We said a short time since, that the Methodist Church, North, was not else, than a political Radical organization. At the General Conference of this church, lately sitting whilst the impeachment of the President was pending in the Senate, the conference passed the following resolution, the plain purport of which is, an expressed belief in the foul charges of corruption and bribery the Radicals had alleged against the Senators who had expressed their determination to vote against the impeachment. It is an attempt to circulate and give credence to the lies against them and to bring them into odium. Religion is thus made auxiliary to falsehood and malignity.

Whereas there is now pending in the Senate of the United States, the most important question which has ever engaged its attention; and whereas, the evidence and pleadings in this case have been fully spread before the people so that all may form an enlightened opinion; and whereas, we are deeply impressed that upon this right decision will largely depend the safety and prosperity of our nation, as well as the religious privileges of our ministers and members in many parts of the South; and whereas, painful rumors are in circulation, that partly by unworthy jealousies, and partly by corrupt influences, pecuniary and otherwise, most actively employed, efforts are being made to influence Senators improperly, and to prevent them from performing their high duty: Therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby appoint an hour of prayer from nine to ten o'clock A. M. to-morrow, to invoke humbly and earnestly the mercy of God upon our nation; and beseech Him to save our Senators from error, and to so influence them that their decision shall be in truth and righteousness, and shall increase the security and prosperity of our beloved Union.

[Charleston Mercury.]

The battle of Soloway has already advanced Austria a hundred years in her governmental reforms, from her thoroughgoing recognition that down to that fight she was a medieval, years behind the Russian progressive spirit of the age. Accordingly, the successive forward steps of Austria, in her concessions to Hungary, in her concessions of religious liberty and freedom of education and equal civil rights to all classes and nationalities of her people, have been among the most remarkable of European events since her instructive defeat at Koniggratz. Von Bonst was prompt to recognize the great and momentous fact that the strength of Prussia was not in her middle age, but in her intellectual and political progress from the effete feudal system of the last century. Our last report from Vienna is that the bill guaranteeing the right of trial by jury had passed the lower house of Reichsrath. Thus, step by step, Austria is repairing the damages of her late war in the most effective manner. The old Austria, for so many generations the mere football of France, has almost disappeared, and a new Austria, compact and strong, is taking her place.

The merchants of New York have rebelled against the lawyers, and are about organizing a court of arbitration to decide commercial disputes. This will, after all, be a mere change of scene without a change in the play. The lawyers will be called upon to plead in arbitration the same as they have done in court.

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A Big Jon.—The people of Mobile are all agog just now over a project so stupendous as to seem almost a visionary folly. This is no less an undertaking than to dig a new bed for the Mississippi through Bayou Manchine, so as to render Mobile instead of New Orleans the main port at the outlet of the Father of Waters. It is urged in behalf of the scheme that it will virtually do away with the levee system and to relieve the pressure of the great river that the fears of a crevasse need no longer exist, the capital to carry out the plan is expected to be furnished mainly by St. Louis. Of course the New Orleans papers are violently opposed to the enterprise. The proposed river route they say, is exclusively within the boundaries of Louisiana, and the people of that State will never consent that any such dangerous experiment shall be tried with their territory and her streams. "Besides," it is urged, "if it were practicable to divert the Mississippi through the long and tortuous bayous and shallow lakes which constitute the proposed new bed, it could only be accomplished by the sacrifice of all the low lands in Louisiana below Baton Rouge, including a large body of valuable land than can be found in the whole State of Alabama." Nothing daunted by these rigorous protests of their New Orleans neighbors, the Mobilians are actively moving in the matter, and seem to be thoroughly in earnest.

[Charleston News.]

THE IMMIGRATION MOVEMENTS IN THE U. S. G. M. The K. O. C. (Pickens) County contains the following paragraphs:

Dr. Faber, Professor of Languages in Furman University, (Greenville, S. C.) was in our place last week, making inquiry as to our means of accommodating with temporary residence, a colony of emigrants from near Heidelberg, Germany, who have expressed, in communication to him, their desire to locate in this quarter. We are glad to learn that the Doctor was most agreeably impressed with the character of our soil and climate, and also the temperate disposition of our people.

Christopher Jones Esq., a good man, a worthy citizen of this county, has expressed a willingness to devote several hundred acres of land to German or other industrious foreign emigrants, on the condition of their permanently occupying and improving them. Col. C. Hampton of Columbia, (a brother of the General,) and a large land owner in this county, has, we learn, expressed a like willingness, and other of our spirited and wide awake citizens will doubtless follow the good example that has been set them.

HON. JOHN A. GILMER, of North Carolina, died at his residence at Greensboro, in that State, on May 24th. He was born in 1805, was educated for the law, and admitted to the bar in 1832. He was a member of the State Senate of North Carolina from 1846 to 1856, and was elected a Representative to the Thirty-fifth Congress, serving as a member of the Committee of Elections. In 1856, he was the Whig candidate for Governor of his State, but was defeated. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and made Chairman of the Committee of Elections. During the rebellion he was a member of the Confederate States Congress, and since the war has been busy in the politics of his State.

The Methodist Life Insurance Company in New York is nearly ready to go into operation. Wealthy capitalists belonging to the Methodist denomination have subscribed the necessary capital, and proposed to insure all the leading elders and ministers at half price, and to give them commissions on all the policies they obtain among their congregations. The enterprise is modeled after the Star Insurance Company of London, founded and supported by the English Wesleyans. The church has insured its members all along in the life which is to come; this present move of insuring in the life which now is, is only another step in the secularization of this political church.

DOG DAY. WASSON.—Those who are afraid of mad dogs, may modify their terror by learning that Yassou, a well known veterinary surgeon, who has been bitten eight or ten times by rabid animals, says that crystals of nitrate of silver, rubbed into the wound, will positively prevent hydrophobia in the bitten person or animal.

A NEGRO IN KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, who had married for three years or the war, more or less, attempted the other night to kidnap his own wife, with a view, doubtless, of drowning her. He dragged her toward the river, but was arrested and severely

How POOR MEN PAY TAXES.—Sometimes we hear men say: "Well, if taxes are high they can't tax me much; I haven't any property." Can they tax you much? Well, let us see.

But in the first place, you have property.—You are the owner of a poor body, which you are trying to feed and warm, and keep a soul in. Perhaps you have a wife and more than likely, a family of children. They all have to be fed and clothed, and warmed. You may not own houses or stocks, or bonds, but you have property, inventories, and of a kind which is taxed ten times over more than any other description. The tax may not be a direct one, but it is a heavy one, and one which you will find it hard to bear. You may be paying even without knowing that it is a tax, something like all the while to something else, but this does not change anything. It is a tax all the same; and you are obliged to pay it. If you ask them, how you are taxed, we answer, by everything you eat, drink and wear! Almost every breath that you draw! You are taxed in so many ways that we cannot enumerate them.

GENERAL J. B. HOOD.—In introducing the following paragraph from the New Orleans Picayune of May 7, we have no apology to make for calling it a piece of local intelligence. The friends and supporters of General Hood are to be found around every Southern hearthstone.

We have a pleasant surprise to give our readers. The gallant, brave and universally beloved General Hood was married yesterday evening to Miss Anna Hennessy, daughter of the late Donna H. Hennessy, Esq. The bride, this, as well as of a great many other, but very different engagements, was surrounded by a number of his comrades in arms, among whom we noticed Generals Becker, Bragg, Hays, Wheeler, Sherman and Scott. Also such friends of his as Adams, Stevens, M. Musson, T. A. Adams, Eike, etc. General Hood may rest assured that from every Southern household will go up, upon reading this announcement, most hearty prayers for the continued happiness of himself and of her who has linked her destiny with his, and surrendered her name to one whose own is written on the tablets of fame indelibly.

FRANKLIN PERCIVAL ON THE SITUATION.—We observe a letter from this pure statesman published. He indicates his full identification with the Democratic or conservative party, and alludes in high terms to the fitness of either Mr. Endicott, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Hendricks or Mr. Doolittle for the Presidential office. The claims of Gen. Hancock are also fully recognized by Mr. Percival. He hopes that everything possible may be done to prevent the surge of Constitutional feeling, and to prevent the party from being roused, and to restore to the public mind a calm and soberness with a suggestion that minor bills be dropped in the forthcoming Convention of the Democratic party—that harmony prevail, and the great work be to rescue the country from the grasp of an insane radicalism.

ONE of the most revolting and depraved robberies ever heard of has been discovered in the town of Danvers, Massachusetts. A tomb in the old burying-ground, holding the remains of the Putnam family for generations past, was broken into by some young men, who stole the silver coffins, and stole the skeletons of the dead, and sold them to a manufacturer of bone manure. Some boxes who were playing about the boned and got hold of a human skull, and were using it for a football, when a man passing discovered the nature of the things and a further investigation disclosed the above horrible facts. Some of the thieves have been arrested, and it is thought they will all be apprehended, and that other robberies of the same nature will be forested out.

RAILROAD ELECTIONS.—General City, on Saturday, issued the following order:

All elections for officers of any railroad company in which the State of North Carolina or the State of South Carolina possess any interest, whether by reason of having subscribed to the capital stock, or having guaranteed the payment of securities, or arising in any other manner whatever, or in which any of the officers is elected by directors appointed by the Governor, or chosen by the Legislature, are hereby suspended until after the government of such State shall have been fully organized under the Constitution approved by the Congress of the United States.

In New York State there is no love for anything that looks like miscegenation. The "eternal negro" is now kicked and abused on all sides, and what is allowed by the reconstruction Constitution of Carolina is decided to be illegal by the Supreme Court at Buffalo. A colored girl, it seems, entered one of the white schools in that city, and was permitted by the teacher to remain. Complaint was made to the superintendent, who decided that the girl must leave the school. This brought the matter before the Supreme Court, which ruled against the right of colored children to attend any school except those designed for them exclusively.

The persecution of the Jews in Rumania, which has been going on for several months belongs among the most disgraceful exhibitions of religious intolerance in modern times. Owing to the earnest remonstrances of most of the great powers of Europe, the Government of Rumania now professes to have put a stop to it. Unfortunately, there is great reason for doubting the sincerity of the professions of the Rumanian Government, and for fearing a repetition of the outrages, which, with the connivance of the Government, have been committed against the Jews.

A COPY of Eliot's Indian Bible, a work which no living man can read.