TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER ANNUM, IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements inserted at the rates of One Dollar per square of twelve lines for the first insertion and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion Liberal deductions made to those who advertise by

For announcing a candidate, Five Dollars

The Anderson Intellection.

An Independent Family Journal --- Devoted to Politics, Literature and General Intelligence.

VOL. 3.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1867.

NO. 24.

In all cases, the money will be required upon delivery of the work. Orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention.

The Intelligencer Job Office.

Having recently made considerable additions to his department, we are prepared to execute

In the neatest style and on the most reasonable

terms. Legal Blanks, Bill Heads, Posters, Cards,

Handbills, Pamphlets, Labels, and in fact every

style of work usually done in a country Printing

WORK OF ALL KINDS

Political.

Judge Chase and the Presidency. Many of our Conservative and some of our Radical exchanges have made proclamation since the Ohio election that the defeat of the Republican party in this State-for the loss of the constitutional amendment and of the Legislature constitutes substantially a defeat—ends now and forever the Presidential prospects of Budge Chase. Perhaps it does; but there are some points in fact that should be considered, and we propose to name them in the hope of producing wholesome reflection. In the first place, notwithstanding the great reputation as a Radical that Judge Chase has, he is, in temperament and convictions, one of the most conservative men in the country. He was the first public man, after the close of the war and the death of Lincoln, to call the at-tention of the President to the only solid basis of reconstruction-that is, the enfranchisement of everybody—suffrage for all slaves, amnesty for all rebels, with, perhaps, half a dozen named exceptions. That is what we must all come to. The wisest-men of all parties have admitted it. The policy is that of Judge Chase, and was urged upon President Johnson some time before the date of the North Carolina proclamation. As for the schemes of vengeance in the form of the confisca-tion of the lands of Southern white men and their division among the blacks, Judge Chase discountenances them entirely. The notion that Congress should seize upon the President and thrust him, with blows and maledictions, out of office, has never been encouraged by Judge Chase. On the contrary, it was his opinion that no little mischief was done during the late political campaign by the wild threats of summary impeachment that were freely made. Judge Chase is field responsible for the presentation of the negro saffrage issue in Obio during the last campaign. He never urged it. He recognized the fact that while in the Southern States, where the great body of levalists were black, negro suffrage was demanded by considerations of the public safety, no such demand was made in the North, and that the Southern whites might in a great degree have their prejudices conquered by coupling suffrage with amnesty, while there was no such inducement in the North to make application of the golden rule. We do not see that it can be justly claimed that Judge Chase was especially defeated in the failure of the constitutional amendment. That amendment was embarrassed by a clause disfranchising two classes of persons, and tiral was opposed to his policy. He was solicitous, as the issue was before the people of Ohio, that it should be decided in fivor of the enfranchisement of the negeo, as it would at any time be easy to
remove the restriction proposed upon
fivor of the enfranchisement of the negeo, as it would at any time be easy to
remove the restriction proposed upon
five the restriction of the united whither the restriction of the diluter of the diluter of the diluter of the restriction of the restriction proposed upon
five the re mitted to this doctrine of negro suffrage, nine-tenths of the Republican party of Obio are committed to it as decidedly as Judge Chase is. If he is to be discriminated against on account of his principles, so are they. Do they propose that the one-tenth are to be made the rulers over the entire household, or shall the majority rule? Injurious imputations have been case upon Judge Chase in connection with the national banks. To be sure he established them, and they who do not know that he did so, under a national pecuniary necessity, and that he accomplished the great object of establishing uniformity of currency, and of giving the Government a command of the currency that it needed, and that was of very great utility, are but ill informed. The banks are to be dealt with now under different circumstances. No doubt the national banking system needs revision and adaptation to the changed situation of the country. We presume it is better than a dozen irresponsible systems would be, and that we would do well in process of reformation not to destroy it. On the greenback question, as it is called, Mr. Chase has been held responsible for the administration of the Treasury Department since he left it. We may say on this point that he is not in favor of paying the national debt in greenbacks as a primary proposition, nor is he in favor of Secretary McCulloch's policy of forcing resumption of specie payment by reducing the volume of the currency. His policy would be to settle the affairs of the country, reduce the expenses of the Government, spread abroad with amnesty and enfranchisement, confidence, peace and good will; and thus to invigorate the public credit and make the greenback as good as gold, when the question of the payment of the national debt is at once solved, as it becomes a matter of indifference to both bondholder and taxpayer whether it

COULDN'T HELP IT .- In a certain town on the Penobscot river lived two worthy men-neighbors and friends; but they could never agree on political questions. In dispute one day, one of the disputants lost temper and called the other a "liar," "fool," "knave," and so on. This was his weakness. He easily lost self-control; then was very abusive; and then repented. On the occasion referred to, he was so chagrined at the exhibition he had made their obligations, and seem to anticipate of passion, that he soon called upon his nothing short of bankruptey and financial neighbor, penitent, and purposing an apol- ruin, as, in almost every instance, their ogy. We give, in substance, the apology: crops have been pledged to the commission houses for the payment of advances on the alert on publication day, and when

is paid in gold or greenbacks .- Cincinnati

abusive in my talk to you. To think I made early in the season, upon estimates should call a naighbor and friend 'liar,' greatly in excess of the present prices." 'fool' and 'knave.' I am sorry; and I nave come to apologize. Porgree me.

In the fact is, that in my talk with you I lose my temper. But the fact is, the fact is, the fact is, the fact is, the fact is is the fact is in the fact is is the fact is in the you always talk so much like a—jackass properly described as being "a little too who go through the world on other folk's astonishing," it to you always talk so much like a—jackass fond of their glass."

The Alabama Convention.

The following is the article on the elective franchise, as finally adopted by the Reconstruction Convention of Alabama as

a part of the new Constitution: SEC. 1. Every male person, born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, or who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old, or upwards, who shall have resided in this State six months next preceding the election and three months in the County in which he offers to vote, except as hereinafter provided, shall be de-clared an elector. Provided, That no soldier sailor or marine in the military or naval service of the United States, shall hereafter acquire a residence by reason of

being stationed on duty in this State.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide, from time to time, for the registration of all electors, not be permitted to register, vote or hold office: First—those who, during the late rebellion, inflicted, or caused to be inflict- warnings for the future, if they teach, or but the following classes of persons shall ed, any cruel or unusual punishment upon any soldier, sailor or marine, employee or citizen of the United States, or who, in derstanding, between the opposers of the United States, or who, in any other way, violated the rules of civilized warfare. Second—those who are, or may be, disfranchised by the proposed Constitutional Amendment, known as the fourteenth article, and the Act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, except such persons as have aided the plan of reconwhile fatal action prevailed in others. We will be branch of the Government against struction proposed by Congress, and accepted the political equality of all men before the law. Provided, The General Assembly shall have power to remove the tion for Georgia. Viewed in its most fa- gro element subservient to their continudisabilities incurred under the last clause. Third-that those who shall have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, crime punishable by law with imprisonment in the penitentiary, or bribery. Fourth-no idiot or insane person shall be permitted to register or vote in this State.

SEC. 3. All persons, before registering, must take and subscribe the following oath: "I do selemnly swear, or affirm, that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of the State of Alabama; that I am not excluded from registering by any of the clauses in section 2 of this article; that I will not countenance or aid in the socession of this State from the United States; that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account prive any person or persons, on account and true men, whose manhood and whose the restoration of an and true men, whose manhood and whose the restoration of an and true men, whose manhood and whose the restoration of an and true men, whose manhood and whose the restoration of an and true men, whose manhood and whose the restoration of an account the state will be represented in that Concentration of an and true men, whose manhood and whose the restoration of an account the state will be represented in that Concentration and true men, whose manhood and whose the restoration of the state will be represented in that Concentration and iniquity, rendering utof race, color or previous condition, of blood have suffered no degeneracy; who harmonious and prosperous Union-let any political or civil right, privilege or still assert the supremacy of the white immunity enjoyed by any other class of race, and maintain, what is true, that this them do this, and the doom of Radicalism men; and, furthermore, that I will not, is a white man's Gogernment, and must in any way, injure, or countenance in remain so, or the home of their fathers the balances and found wanting, and sink in any way, injure, or countenance in others any attempt to injure, any person and their own home; can no longer be into insignificance and infamy. equality of all men, or of affiliation with proposed Conservative Convention! The each State in the Union, viz: that it im-

any political party." entire satisfaction with the military ad a Virginia cotemporary, writing on the States. Yet the same Radicals have vioministration of Maj-Gen. John Pope, and same subject: "Errors are never entirely lated their own construction of this guartendering him the thanks of the people of powerful unless they become the rule of antee, by denying the right of suffrage to Alabama, for the firm and impartial conduct, and the error we committed in numbers of the white race in the South, course which he has pursued. Three votes were given against these resolutions. that case (the case of the Convention and by providing for negroized Convention votes were given against these resolutions. Several branches of the Constitution were considered and adopted, involving unimportant changes in the old Constitution, let us profit by experience, and pulling all colored race in all but two of the Southexcept the creation of the office of Lientenant-Governor. The Convention will probably complete its work this week.

THE COTTON TAX .- An Augusta correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial

"A few facts concerning a grand scheme which has for its object the recovery of all tax that has been paid upon cotton have come to my knowledge within the last few days, which no doubt will be of considerable interest to the public, from the fact that there is a great principle and an immense amount of money involved. Herschel V. Johnson, of this State, is one of the principal parties concerned, and is in company with other prominent politi-

cians and lawyers. "One of the influential friends alluded to by Mr. Johnson, in the circular which he is scattering over the North, is Charles O'Conor, of New York. They already have about \$5,000,000 of these claims for the refunding of taxes paid upon cotton by parties in this State alone, while their coleagues in Alabama have upward of \$20,-000,000, and confidently expect to have \$80,000,000 collected together by the time Congress convenes, when they will prosent the matter, with all of its merits, and offer a bonus of \$30,000,000 to carry it through. In the event of success, they will return \$40,000,000 to the tax payers and retain the other \$10,000,000 for services rendered. Should this scheme prove successful, the result can readily be foreseen, and the entire amount of revenue which had been accrued from that source will have to be refunded. The crop of cotton raised this year is larger, no doubt, than any yield since 1861, and that fact, with the increased foreign production, has so reduced the price (it only being worth 124c. to-day) that many planters say they will be utterly unable to meet

you I lose my temper. But the fact is, their own reflections in the mirror are

South Carolina has already held a Convention, composed of the conservative, in the same direction, and will hold a similar Convention on the 11th proximo. Georgia, it is now understood, will do the same. The Conservative Press of our State were never more united upon any political movement than they are upon this. The error of inactivity must no lontains; from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee; from centre to circumference, embracing every acre of land within its wide limits, must remain no longer inactive spectators of the iron chain that is Radical rule. They must unite to resist

rule.-Atlanta Intelligencer.

Albany Knickerbocker is in Europe, and sends the following account of the genial employment of females:

The women, by the way, do nearly all the trading in Ireland. At our hotel a woman shows you to your room, you pay bowed out of the house by the housegirl knocking over dry-goods boxes and character" locked up in the store with facts, is it any wonder that the merchants | countries.' on this side run to temple clerks?

A Good Hrr .- An editor who seems to have lost his temper, gets off the following well merited hit:

"Those fellows who don't take their the papers come around to place of business, are the first to match it up; failing in this, they read it over your shoulders,

Constitution.

The Democratic party have now a most ern States, is sweeping over the land, and, if the Democratic party be governed by wise counsels, they can render that re-acger prevail. The white race inhabiting the State, from the seaboard to the mount he Radical programme to perpetuate or The Radical programme to perpetuate or secure their domination, by negroizing the Southern States, and rendering Congress unconstitutionally supreme over a patriotic and resisting President and a subservient judiciary, has revolted popular feeling and met with popular condemnation. of that class whose principal qualification are designed to teach, any useful lesson. superiority of intelligence; and they will, Sherman-Shellabarger Military Bills in- cy is to rally to the support of President habiting the different sections of our State at the late so-called Convention election, Southern States to the Union, with their all the niggers of Alabama are to give the the result, in all probability, would have constitutional rights and equality unimbeen different. But there was none. In- paired, and in his manly determination to must prepare now for the final struggle. the attempts of a usurping Congress to belittle and degrade it. It is the avowed semble in this city will make a Constitu- purpose of the Radicals to render the nevorable aspect, that Constitution no one ance in power, although ruin to the South, having any regard for truth, will attempt to deny, will embrace every provision of ble woes to both the white and black race the military reconstruction enactments of Congress. These of themselves will fasten upon the State negro supremacy and Radical rule. How much further the mongrel concern will go remains to be seen. That it will stampt still forther to the Redical research to both the white and black race in the South, and a shock to the general welfare of the Union, be the inevitable result. Let the Democratic leaders impress this truth on the Northern mind; unveil the selfish and atrocious designs of the Redical research to the general welfare of the Union, be the inevitable result. seen. That it will attempt still further to the Radicals; show that their success indegrade the white race of the South; to cajole to its support some of them, while the destruction of State Rights, and a it will despoil others; is evident from the lights before us, and we must prepare, work of the Federal Government, transwhen it is presented to the people of the forming it from a limited into a consolida-State for ratification, by united action, to ted and absolute Government, supreme prevent its ratification. Hence the ne- over the States; and demonstrate that cessity for the proposed Convention to white disfranchisement and negro supremeet in Macon on the 5th day of Decem- macy in the South is not only inconsistent

sooner this is done, the better. The error plies the right of Congress to impose ne-Resolutions were adopted, expressing of inactivity must not be repeated. Says gro or manhood suffrage on the several good account, if it teach us by its facts to the denial of this invaluable right to the together make one more effort to save the ern States. The success of the Radical State from negro domination and Radical policy cannot fail to render the Union a curse, and hateful, as well as baneful, to the white race of the South, and make of FEMALE CLERKS .- The editor of the them, however powerless to resist oppression, discontented subjects and political slaves, instead of loyal citizens and by the Internal Revenue Department: constitutional freemen .- Char. Courier.

> A NOBLE TRIBUTE TO SOUTHERN WO-MEN .- Jefferson Davis pays the following eloquent tribute to Southern women your bill to a woman, and you are politely "If asked for my sublimest idea of what woman should be in time of war, I would keeper. It is rare to find a retail store in point to the dear women of my people, as Cork where a female is not behind the I have seen them during the recent strugcounter. We are told that the same thing | gle. The Spartan mother sent forth her prevails throughout the British provinces. boy, bidding him return with honor-ei-The reason given for employing them is that their follies are not only less numer-women of the South sent forth their sons, ous, but much lower priced. Females directing them to return with victory, to may sport fifty-dollar mantles, but they never go on fifty-dollar "busts." Females never spend a whole week's wages on bil-All they had was flung into the conflict lard tables. Girls never "put the party beauty, grace, passion, refinement, the through," kick up a row, and get dragged to the station house. Fast horses they were east aside; their songs, if they had avoid, and roulette tables and game cocks. any heart to sing, were patriotic; their Who ever saw a female hanging around a trinkets were flung into the public crucigambling table, or betting her last five ble; the carpets from their floors were dollars that she can tell where the "little portioned out as blankets to the suffering joker" is? Whoever saw a female clerk, soldiers of their country. Women bred after the store was shut, rambling up to every refinement of luxury wore home-Broadway, "raising thunder," and break-spun made by their own hands. As nuring things? Whoever saw a respectable ses of the sick, as angels of charity, as patient and beautiful household deities, standing "P. M.'s," on their heads? No accepting any sacrifice with unconcern one, and yet, respectable young men do and lightening the burden of war by their these things nightly. When was females art and blandishment, and labor proper to ever arrested for having a "suspicious their sphere, the dear women of the South deserve to take rank with the highest hethem after midnight? In view of all these roes of the grandest days of the greatest

> > - A young buck of the soap lock order, who wore an unshaven face, because as he said, "it looked foreign," lately accosted a Yankee as follows: "I say, fellow, some individuals think I am a Frenchman, and some take me for an Etalyean; now what do you think I am ?" "Waal, I think you're a darn'd fool," replied Johnathan.

By the proceedings of the Alabama Convention the nation may see the refavorable opportunity to earn an enviable sults of radical rule-first, to drive from and, we may add, the patriotic white element of that State, now threatened with
subjection to negro and Radical rule. Virsubjection to negro and Radical rule. Virsubjection to States," is moving

favorable opportunity to carn an enviable and the governing councils of a community
and historic fame, by adhering with scrupulous fidelity to the Constitution, faithpulous fidelity to the Constitution, faithlessly violated and treated as a dead letlessly violated and treated as a dead letmiss, to different the governing councils of a community
and historic fame, by adhering with scrupulous fidelity to the Constitution, faiththe stability of society, all qualities that
and historic fame, by adhering with scrupulous fidelity to the Constitution, faiththe stability of society, all qualities that
and historic fame, by adhering with scrupulous fidelity to the Constitution, faiththe stability of society, all qualities that
and historic fame, by adhering with scrupulous fidelity to the Constitution, faiththe stability of society, all qualities that
and historic fame, by adhering with scrupulous fidelity to the Constitution, faiththe stability of society, all qualities that
and historic fame, by adhering with scrupulous fidelity to the Constitution, faiththe stability of society, all qualities that
and historic fame, by adhering with scrupulous fidelity to the Constitution, faiththe stability of society, all qualities that ter by the Radicals. A re-action in pub- men respect; and, second, to replace these lic sentiment, as manifested in recent qualities by ignorance, savagery, and the elections in several Northern and Western States, is sweeping over the land, and, sembly to make a State Constitution is composed of men unknown to the people of the State, or where known, "known to tion available for the restoration of their be men of indifferent character." Its prominent white men are political adventurers, who were the scum of Northern politics, and commended themselves to nigger voters by the extravagance with which they expressed hatreds with which the nigger felt an active sympathy. In

being forged to bind them to negro and ling and met with popular condemnation. Of that class whose principal qualification and line and met with popular condemnation. Of that class whose principal qualification is that it has always been under the white the monstrous outrage—unite to resist in uncompromisingly on the Constitution, as man's foot, and been contented with the such lawful manner as may be deemed formed by the white race and for the place; whose qualification for law-making white race, and uphold the rightful su-premacy of that race, as founded alike on slavery has filled it with a bitterness that its great predominance of numbers and it will put into the law. Here are Consuperiority of intelligence; and they will, stitution-makers who not only cannot write their names, but cannot always tell what their names are. 3 All the barons of England became con-

subject their lofty consideration. Madison, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Jay, were constitution-makers, and they have their successors. Sambo, Cuffee, and Pomp. are the names that our age adds to the illustrious list that, beginning with Solon, comes down to Story. Constitution-makers were the wisest men of a nation, and now they are the men whose learning consists in the ability to distinguish between pork and possum. Happy age!

The direction and tendercy of this Alabama Convention are obvious. Its first move is to get the State government into other hands than those that now hold it. This measure receives the support of "the negroes and the extreme members." Another proposition is to go behind the records of courts in cases of alleged crime, and pursue some private feuds in public law. One more measure is supported by "very violent speeches." This is a measure of wholesale proscription and disfranchisement, and the Convention has determined, by a vote of sixty-three to twenty-two, that it will have some such measure, and will not leave disfranchisement where it was left by the military

Remember that in France, when the great revolution was made, the men who made it knew where it should stop, and desired to stop it there. All the patriots would have preserved order when they had secured guarantees of public liberty; but this did not satisfy the factious. The Sumners and Wendell Phillipses of that

This is the plan that has put the lawmaking power of the South into the hands of a race that in its native land never met in convention for any other purpose but to roast and eat its enemies. There is but one remedy against the evil inherent in this plan, and that is the immediate repeal, as soon as Congress comes together, of the infamous laws under which these Southern conventions are to meet, and upon which the one in Alabama is now acting .- New York Herald.

of Lading.
The following regulations in relation to the removal of cotton have been issued

"Under section 4, of the Act of July 13, 1866, cotton may be removed from the sustain her. She stated that she had had district in which it has been produced to enough of the school-rooms-that her any other district without prepayment of mother had abused her for years, and the tax, under bond or other security, to that she had taken this last step delibebe prescribed by the Commissioner of In- rately, and did not intend, to retrace it. ternal Revenue, subject to the approval of | She would not, under any circumstances, the Secretary of the Treasury.

that the furnishing of increased facilities to be offended that a hint of such a desire for the removal of cotton without prepayment of tax is inconsistent with increased security to the Treasury, it is determined to substitute shipments to revenue offi-cers, under bills of lading for the bonds heretofore required.

holder of cotton which he desires to re- responded to her tears and entrenties by another district without prepayment of death, and up to the hour of their flight, the tax will hereafter be required to ob- she had abused them, and had frequently tain a bill of lading in duplicate signed by said she did not care how soon the elder a well-known, regularly established and one left her. responsible transportation company, consigning the cotton to the collector of the district of destination, for delivery to the men, and achered to their terrible choice. ment of the tax.

such bills of lading will be required to furnish to the assessor of the district in which is the receiving port or point of years of abuse and ill-treatment. destination, immediately after arrival, a

required. "Each assessor will keep an account of all cotton entered upon the copies of manitests and way bills so turnished to him.

"Should any transportation company refuse or neglect to furnish the assessor with a copy of manifest or way bill as above required, the assessor will immediately notify all the assessors on the line of such transportation company of such tise. They sell so little that they have to - "Is it not astonishing," said a weal-neglect or refusal, and thereafter no perthy individual, "that a large fortune was mit for the transportation of cotton by

nal revenue."

Georgia Conservative Convention. The Demogratic Party and the Constitution-Making in the South Legality of the Present Session. The Washington correspodent of the New York Herald writes, under date of the 17th instant:

"Considerable controversy has arisen

on the subject of the legality of the additional session of the fortieth Congress On the 4th of March last, the thirty-nintli Congress expired by constitutional limita-tion. In view of the absence of any necessity of calling together the fortieth Congress, which power is vested alone in the President, Congress, without any authoring, either in law or usage, upon their sole action, ordered an immediate opening of a new session. The Constitution is clear on that point. Congress shall meet at least once in every year, designating the first Monday in December as the time, unless they by law appoint a different day. By the law authorizing the assembling of the irregular session, which came together upon the expiration by limitation of the preceding session, a different day was not appointed. While recognizing the continuance of the customary annual meeting, a new and extraordinary session, not recognized by the Constitution, was inaugurated with the fortieth Congress and made a portion of each succeeding session, designating the 4th day of March as the day upon which it should begin. By acknowledging the continuance of the original sytem, it is asserted by good constitutional lawyers here that the session which assembled on the 4th day of March last was in direct violation of a very explicit clause of the Constitution. Congress did not appoint a different day, but established an extra session. There was, it was argued, no national calamity nor prospect of immediate trouble requiring the President to call a meeting. Congress, to accomplish party ends, met on a law of their own, determined to undertake the impeachment of the President. The meetings which have been held since the 4th day of March bave been, it is said, at variance with the terms of the Constitution, and the coming together of Congress on the 21st inst. is no less illegal. Since the publication of the late opinion attributed to the Attorney-General, members of the Senate and House have discovered some doubts as to the legitimacy of the extra sessions. The subject is now being pretty generally canvassed.

A number of members of both houses now admit the unconstitutionality of their meetings. Although this fact is acknowledged, it is believed no opposition will be made to the approaching meeting. By a flourish of trumpets, it is expected Congress will endeavor to divert the public attention from a question of such vital importance and so emphatically subversive of the political piety the radicals are continually preaching. Respecting the legality of the organization of the

A TERRIBLE STORY .- In one of the Cincinnati papers we have a story which, worked by a master hand, would make a thrilling dime novel, and we recommend it to the masterly hand of the cheif in that department of literature, whoever he may be. Two girls, one sixteen and the other eighteen, handsome, accomplished and of spotless reputation, left their mother's house, and were not heard of for several days. They were at length found in a house of ill-fame and taken to the police Removal of Cotton Under Bills office. Here they displayed what the papers characterize as a cold effrontery, but what seems to us the coolness of despair. The elder, lately a teacher in one of the public schools, spoke for both, and in evething that she said, her sister appeared to go back to her home. Her sister could do "It having been found by experience so it she desired to. The sister appeared on her part should be uttered, and finally stated that she would follow her elder

From the Chief's Office the girls were taken to the office of the School Board, where they were confronted by their grey "Accordingly the owner or other haired mother. They met her coldly, and move from the district of production to reminding her that since their father's

Cold as icicles they sat there before their weeping mother and half a dozen factor or agent of the owner, after pay- They were threatened with the House of Refuge, and finally with being locked up "The transportation company signing all night in jail. It did not move them. Shame, prison bars, anything seemed pre-ferable to the home rendered hateful by

Was there ever a more terrible story copy of their manifest or way bill, so far than this? Is it not a fearful lesson if as it relates to any cotton transported by Parental restraint and parental guidance them, and stating therein whether the are necessary. Without them children cotton is class A, B, or C, as hereinbefore are apt to go wrong, and the parents neglecting them may find all hopes wrecked through their false indulgence. But there is such a thing as pulling the bow too tightly, when the string breaks, and ruin follows .- New York Courier.

- Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, tenders this advice to the public: "Never buy goods of those who don't adversell dear."

_ "What is that?" said a Sunday school it," was the precocious reply.