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The Alleged Misrale and Corruption -- R Care-Inl Investigation of the Subject---Letter from Colonel, Bichard Lathers,

To the Editor of the Washington Chronicle : Referring wife much gratification to our re-centinterview on the subject of the acknowledged frauds and mistule now existing in the State government of South Carolins, and which, in common with every distinguished public man I have met with in Washington, you deman I have met with in washington, you de-precate and cannestly desire to reform, yet I find from your thoughtful remarks as to the difficulties of providing practical redress for these evils that you are doubtful of Congress-sional remedies, and, therefore, we are likely to have much of the practical value of your sympathy, which your experience as a statessympathy, which your experience as a states-man and influence as an editor would other-wise afford us. I am, therefore, desirous of in-teresting you in a more careful investigation of this subject, because many of the friends of good government here have supposed that the people of our State propose no well-defined remedy under Congressional measures or Exe-cutive Administration save only that sympathy entive Administration save only that sympathy which, in the interest of good government and

which, in the interest of good government and against fraud and corruption, must necessarily follow so plain a case for their co-operation. But while such sympathy is material, and if heartily and judiciously extended through all the ramifications of Federal influences in the State by the enforcement of proper election laws and the maintenance of proper election laws and the maintenance of proper officials in the administration would measurably afford relief, still I would also ask your consideration of the more complete selief which the fourth relief, still I would also ask your consideration of the more complete relief which the fourth section of the fifth article of the Federal Con-stitution affords us, guaranteeing as it does to each State a republican form of government, which form in substance cannot be said to ex-ist in a State where the rights of property are ignored, and where the whole system of gov-ernment is one of fraud and corruption, be-yond the reach of reform by any means within the power of those on whom the burdens of missive and made to rest. Permit me, theremisrule ane made to rest. Permit me, therefore, to ask your attention to a few quotations fore, to ask your attention to a few quotations from distinguished publicists and statesmen as a partial illustration of my own views, more to interest you in the use of your own fertile re-sources in the pursuit of so important an in-vestigation than to assume for my superficial remarks that degree of importance which so grave a constitutional question merits, and on the determination of which hangs, perhaps, the peace and happiness of thousands of our fellow-citizens, whose power to resist faction may depend on the conclusion. may depend on the conclusion.all with

We have a constitutional right to a republi-can form of government, and now it is admit-ted by every class and every party throughout our common land that the rights of property are entirely ignored, and that there is no machinery within the State powerful enough to resist the frauds and corruptions which import erish and hamiliate us. It would, therefore, he absurd to say that we enjoy that-that form

think there was any such temptation in this country." But Mr. Gerry could not anticipate the possibility of a government in the hands of a set of dishonest adventurers, supported Constitution. Con by an overwhelming number of emancipated slaves, perfectly resistless in point of numbers, ignorant of their own interest, as they are reckless of the rights of the property and per-

sons they supersede. Montesque, and other distinguished publicists, had suggested the importance of federative republics as a practical means of extending the sphere of popular governments with safety to the permanency of the republican principle in even great nations, because not only were these smaller members of the Confederacy protected against foreign conquest and domestic violence; but should abuses crop out into one part they are reformed by those that re-main sound; and the section of the Constitution under discussion, which guarantees to every State a republican form of government, is the inside complusion of the showe premises. The logical conclusion of the above premises. The evils to be thus guarded against, then only "cropping" out to the imagination of these writers, are now developed here in full into rule, and yet preserve manhood or individual exaggerated maturity and fruitfulness, and hence we petition to the sound portion of our Confederacy to grant us the remedies referred

Mr. Madison, the greatest authority on our form of government, again remarks: "It will be found, indeed, on a candid review of our sit-uation, that some of the distresses under which we labor have been erroneously charged on the operations of our Government, but it will be found; at the same time, that other causes will alone account for many of our heaviest misfortunes, and particularly for that prevailing and increasing distruct of public engagements and alarm for private rights, which are echoed from one end of the continent to the other. These must be chiefly, if not wholly, effects of the unsteadiness and injustice with which a factious spirit has tainted our public adminis-trations. By a faction, I understand a number of adjusted whether ensure the to ensure the of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or a minority." After discussing the dangers to the equality of interests and the public weal arising from the predominance of powerful fac-tions, who become masters of the situation, he further remarks :

"But the most common and durable source The second has been under the second has been by and used to make a source of a State, by any refinement of the degree of "inportance which has been by beginning in the same way. But the tron-the degree of "inportance which has been by beginning in the same way. But the tron-the degree of "inportance which has been by beginning in the same way. But the tron-the degree of "inportance which has been by beginning in the same way. But the tron-the degree of "inportance which has been by beginning in the same way. But the tron-the degree of "inportance which has been by beginning in the same way. But the tron-the degree of "inportance which has been by beginning in the same way. But the tron-the degree of "inportance which has been by beginning in the same way. But the tron-the degree of "inportance which has been by beginning in the same way. But the tron-the degree of "inportance which has been by beginning in the same way. But the tron-the degree of "inportance which has been by beginning in the same way. But the tron-the degree of "inportance which has been by beginning in the same way. But the tron-the degree of "inportance which has been by beginning in the same way. But the tron-the degree of "inportance which has been by beginning in the same way. But the tron-the degree of "inportance which degree of "inpor of faction has been the various and unequal again, you perceive how pointedly his arguments tend to show the necessity of the Federal guarantee to each State. Hamilton on the same subject says : "Without a guarantee, the assistance to be derived from the Union, in repelling those domestic dangers which may sometimes threaten the existence of the State constitutions, must be renounced. Usurpation may rear its crest in each State, and trample upon the liberties of fields because he is busy with something else, the people, while the National Government could legally do nothing more than behold its encroachments with indignation and regret. to \* .\*. The Inordinate pride of State importance has suggested to some minds an obection to the principle of a guaranty in the Federal Government, as involving an officious interference in the domestic concerns of the members. A scruple of this kind would deprive us of one of the principal advantages to be expected from the Union, and can only flow from a misapprehension of the nature of the provision itself. It could be no impediment to reforms of the State constitution by a majority of the people. In a legal and peaceable mode this right would remain undiminished. A guarantee by the national authority would be as much directed against the usurpation of rulers as against the ferments and outrages of faction and sedition in the community," Calhoun, too, the most advanced advocate of constitutional State rights, in his letter to Mr. William Smith on the Rhode Island controversy, 1843, held that the guarantee clause under discussion was intended to be more a correctionary measure against the usurpation or misrule of State governments than for proteca republican form to itself? But we have the tion against domestic violence. And I would here remark that the conservative views of that great statesman, who valued the Union next to the Constitution, and regarded each as necessary to the existence of the other, have been too often misapprehended, aud too often misrepresented, by opposite classes of politicians, by citing what they believed to be the logical consequences of his opinions rather than those of his expressed views and avowed principles. In discussing the fourth article of the Constitution, he writes as follows : [Letter to Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island : "I come now," he says; "to the last, in the order in which I am considering them; but the first as they stand in the section, and the one immediately involved in the question under consideration-I mean the guarantee of a republican form of government to every State in the Union. "I hold that, according to its true construction, its object is the reverse of that of protection against domestic violence; and that instead of being intended to protect the governments of the States it is intended to protect each State (I use the term as defined, viz: that the State means the people) against its government, or, more strictly, against the ambition or usurpation of its rulers. The objects of the ticle of the Constitution. Madison remarked nied. But, if admitted, it follows as a consein the convention : "An increase of population quence that it must be embraced in the guarwill, of necessity, increase the proportion of antees if not inconsistent with the language of those who labor under all the hardships of the section. But if embraced, it must be in life and secretly sigh for a more equal distribu- the guarantee under consideration, as it is not tion of its blessings. These may in time out- in the other two. If it be added that, without number these who are placed above feelings of this construction, the guarantees would utterly indigence. According to the equal laws of suffrage, the power will slide into the hands of of ambition and usurpation on the part of the the former; no agrarian attempts have yet rulers, to change the forms of their governbeen made in this country, but symptoms of a ments and destroy their liberty-the danger leveling spirit, as we have understood, have above all others to which free and popular sufficiently appeared in a certain quarter to give notice of the future danger. How is this danger to be guarded against on republican principles? How is the danger in all cases of upon the provisions as to the object of the interested coalitions to oppress the minority to be guarded against?" The guarantee clause should still remain, the fact that it fully exof the Federal Constitution answers the ques- plains why the provision requires the applica-

majority will generally violate justice where against which the guarantee is intended to pro-they have an interest in doing so, but did not tect should make an application to be protec-

In conclusion I would remark that, apart from the remedy under the 4th article of the Constitution. Congress can certainly correct evils arising from its own legislation. The proposition can hardly be controverted that the power to make a law can certainly modify or abolish it; and while it is conceded that the reconstruction measures of Congress were only intended to protect the freedmen's rights, yet the most earnest in their cause now admit that the rights of white men and their estates The remedy is fully within the power of Congress without exercising extreme or revolutionary measures. An amendment of the State constitution to protect minorities and restrict the power of majorities by the application of the cumulative system of voting, so success-fully in force in England and in some parts of our own States, will go far to protect the rights of property and persons against fraud and missuffrage to every class of citizens; or, an amendment by which members of the Senate of the State should be elected by tax-payers only would protect the people against extravaonly would protect the people against extrava-gant appropriations or the fraudulent applica-tion of the public money, and conserve the public interest generally; especially if sus-tained by an effective registry law and other measures for the protection of the purity of the ballot-box, now utterly degraded to serve the purposes of those in power. The citizen owes allegiance to the Govern-ment; the Government owes protection to the people. Any form or practice which falls in

people. Any form or practice which falls in these mutual conditions cannot be considered as a government of the people, and, therefore, not a republican form of government. Do you suppose that the white people of the United States intended to fix a perpetual Government of fraud on their race as a condition of

safety to colored freemen? The duties and rights that grow out of Gov-ernments and people are reciprocal. If the citizen makes war on the Government it is treason. If the Government violates the trust treason. If the Government violates the trust it abdicates its power. And I can hardly be-lieve that Congress will aid in fixing an evil on the people of a State, by any refinement of State rights or abstract construction of the or-ganic law, to aid a government in which it is acknowledged that invention seems to be ex-banded in contriving abuses. Proceeding con-

Government can be rescued from the opprobri-um under which it has so long labored." Here, Those will put their energies into one piece of and a well settled policy as to the true direc-I knew one man who was so intent on finishing a board fence, that he worked hard at it at the very time that the weeds in his root crop facturing will, in a few years, enable the South grew from one to ten inches high, increasing labor of clearing out at least ten fold, and re-unprecedented career of prosperity. It must ducing his crop about one-half. Another buys costly tools and lets them rust and rot in the although the labor of housing would be mere nothing.' Auother builds a costly barn, and uses up his manuring, cultivating and draining, when cheaper buildings would have answered. Another works a wet field year after year at a great loss and inconvience, and with small results, because he is too busy to underdrain it. He does everything at a disadvantage. Very different is the course of the good manager. He looks at all his work-has it mapped out before him-estimates accurately the labor to accomplish each job, and the time when it should be done to prevent loss, and then goes on systematically. It does not require a great genius to do this, but common sense, and for the farmer to keep his wits about him. This is what makes a man practical and successful. -Cor. Country Gent. AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN A LIFE-TIME.—Let no boy be disheartened by the following calculation, but remember that untiring industry will enable him to come out | fering, through which alone will come their victor in the end. Say that the boy is ten salvatiou. While some capital will go to them years old and is taken up into a high mountain, from the North and from Europe, they or a respectable hill, perhaps, will do as well, and shown the various articles he will have to portion. How can they do this while so much consume should he live an average life-time. in debt? They cannot; they must got out of Surrounded with these objects, he first secs 30 dcbt. How? By repudiating their obligations oxen, then 200 sheep, 100 calves, 200 lambs, 50 to their merchants, as, we are informed, Genpigs, 1,200 chickens, 3000 turkeys, 268 pigeons, 140 pounds salmon, 120 pounds other fish, 30,-000 oysters, 5,443 pounds vegetables, 2433 pounds butter, 24,000 eggs, 4½ tons bread, 3,000 gallons tea and coffee, besides tons of fruit, barrels of sweet-meats, and hogsheads of wine. (where possible,) and wheat, and oats, and po-These are the figures given by Mr. Soyer, the tatoes, and vegetables and fruits and poultry; cook of the London Reform Club, in his book, by paying cash, as far as possible, for every-'The Modern Housewife," as the amount consumed by each individual in a life-time, and they are said to be below, rather than above, the real quantity. Of course the food may be diverged to be besides that can be prothe real quantity. Of course the food may be varied, but what is taken off from one kind must be added to some other. The boy may seriously apprehend that his jaws and stomach will give out before he has disposed of this chants have nearly ruined themselves extendvast quantity of food, but he will take courage when he casts his eye over the sleek form of in justice to themselves or their creditors do one in middle life who has well nigh accomplished his task without showing the least sign of weariness. Many a man has disposed of his tent than at any time since the close of the allotment, and is apparently ready for another war. If out of this terrible ordeal the South job of equal magnitude, and thus will it be with the race until the end of time.

The True Policy for the South.

Stock Raising.

No nation ever grows wealthy by the pro-It has always been a matter of astonishment duction of raw materials alone. Individuals to us that more attention has not been paid to to us that more attention has not been paid to the raising of stock by the people in this sec-tion of the country. We believe it would prove quite as profitable, if not more so, in the end, than devoting one's time, attention and labor, as many of our farmers have been in the habit of doing, to the cultivation of cot-ton. It is argued by a great many that the may, nations never. There must be added value which manufacturing gives to make the created wealth a permanent investment. The Southern States, as a section of our [country, have fully demonstrated the truth of the proposition stated. With natural endowments and ton. It is argued by a great many that the climate is not suitable, the range is not good, advantages far surpassing those of other portions of the United States, the South before the late war, although continuously overrun by a flood of paper currency, for which the superabundant exuberance of its agricultural and a great many altogether mistaken and erroneous ideas are advanced as a reason why roneous ideas are advanced as a reason why stock, raising, will not pay. Some say since-freedom there is no protection against thieves. Of course there is not unless the proper atten-tion is paid to them. We know farmers who, in the past, hired men to do nothing else but look after their stock, and they invariably suc-ceeded in deriving a handsome profit from it products under its former system of labor gave ample equivalent, never had that fixed capital in skilled labor which finds expression in factories, and mills, and foundries, and machine shops. The war, with all its sad experiences and tender memories, did stimulate the South to a remarkable development in the right di-rection for its future success. Cut off by the ceeded in deriving a handsome profit from it. The great trouble is this. In this age of progress some men have, by a lucky turn in the wheel of fortune, amassed large sums of money igilant blockade from more than an extremeby speculation, etc. This has induced others to abandon what they considered a slow, plod-ding and uncertain method, and caused them ly uncertain and dangerous intercourse with outside nations, the South was compelled to use its own resources to supply its population with food and clothing, and implements of into rush too into the same giddy and exciting dustry, and its army with arms and ammuniscenes.

We append the following, which we find in an exchange, and which may prove interesting as relating to this subject:

reau of the Confederate States Government known as the Nitre and Mining Bureau, the "The best sheep man we ever heard of was soldier, who saw somewhere how valuable a soldier, who saw somewhere how valuable sheep were for renovating worn out land, and after the cruel war was over, he went home to his poor farm, and bought thirteen ewes, all that, fortunately, he was able to buy. He put them in a small field of briers and weeds, which they soon destroyed, then he fed them on bran and meal. In the winter he shelterel them well, feeding oats and swamp hay, and in the spring he had thirteen fine lambs. Saving the manure, he planted the old brier-patch with shops at Richmond, Va., and Selma, Ala., and hence also was also stimulated to more skill-ful production the cotton factories at Columbus, Ga., and the woolen mills of North Caro-lina. But the reaction which followed the close of the war, the prostration of its labor system, the want of adaptation of its older citizens to spring he had thirteen fine lambs. Saving the manure, he planted the old brier-patch with corn, and harvested a fine crop. All his spare time was devoted to caring for the sheep. The next spring he had more lambs; he was able to plant more corn; then came more lambs, when he sowed clover and grew turnips, and now, to-day, as the result of such small begin-nings. he has several hundred fine young sheep, sence of permanent investments, the greed and rapacity of cadaverous carpet-baggers and satanical scalawags, all united to impede the progress of the South in the true direction given by the unavoidable necessities of war. And it may well be questioned whether that section is as well off to-day as it was on the first day of April, 1865. From extended ob-carvation over every section of the South, and nings, he has several hundred fine young sheep, free from disease, bringing him \$2,000 a year, while his farm has become extremely fertile, and he is a rich man. We know that thouas well as from the logic of palpable facts and figures, we do not believe there has been one cent of profit accrued to the South in the ag-gregate from the result of its productions since sands and thousands of poor young men have a free course before them to become wealthy by beginning in the same way. But the trou-ble is, the way is too humble and slow; they the close of the war. On the contrary, while

work, and neglect other things which need tion in which to look and work for it in the them more difference of about eleven or twelve years, who enterof itself. There is a man passing along-he is looking over the fence-be suspicious of father, with as much polite attention and him; perhaps he contemplates stealing some of these dark nights; there is no knowing what queer fancies he may have got into his head. If you find any symptoms of any one passing out of the path of duty, tell every one else what you see, and be particular to see a great many. It is a good way to circulate such things, though it may not benefit yourself or any one else particularly. Do keep something going-silence is a dreadful thing; though it was said there was silence in heaven for the space of half an hour, do not let any such thing occur on earth, it would be too much for this mundane sphere. If after all your watchful care, you can not see anything out of the way in any one, you be sure it is not because they have not done anything bad; perhaps in an unguarded moment you lost sight of them-throw out hints that they are no better than they should be, that you should not wonder if the people found out what they were after a little while, then they may not hold their heads so high. Keep radical change. This objection is good and it going, and some one else may take the hint, and begin to help you along after a while, then there will be music and everything will work with a charm. ABOUT A NEWSPAPER .- The Louisville Courier-Journal has the following remarks regarding the mangement of a newspaper: Some people estimate the ability of a newspaper and the talent of its editor by the quantity of original matter. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily a column of words-words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in one weak, washy, everlasting flood, and the command of his language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions, and yet his paper may be a meagre and poor concern. Indeed the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed 'in selecting, is far more important, and the tact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else; and that, we know, is half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated and his labor understood and appreciated by the general conduct of his paper-its tone, its uniform, consistent course, its aims, its manliness, its dignity and its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they find time to write at all." DID PRESTON BROOKS DIE FROM HIS AT-TACK ON SUMMER ?-It is believed by many that Charles Sumner died from that attack made on him, some twenty years ago, by Preston Brooks. Is it not more likely that Brooks died from that affair? We knew him well. He was about the age of Sumner, and quite as tall, perhaps, but slender, almost fragile ployment. looking, probably weighing one-fourth less. We also have seen and had in our hands the famous and historical cane of the occasion-a condition gives rise to serious apprehension for slight, India rubber, dandy affair. But the his ultimate recovery. His wife and children exertion necessary thus to "beat down on the are now in New Orleans, but will doubtless floor of the Senate" a great ox of a fellow like | immediately re-join him. Sumner must have caused an immense strain on the vital forces of so delicated organized a man as Preston Brooks, and as he died only a few months afterward, we submit is it not permitted to disfranchise each other in Lousiprobable that he, instead of Sumner, who lived eighteen years, died from that affair ?-N. Y. cious for such deadly amusement.

A FAMOUS APPLE TREE.-There is an apple tree standing in a lot adjoining the house of Rev. J. W. Canter, at Huntersville, Pocahontas Lev. J. W. Canter, at Huntersvine, Focanontas county, West Virginia, which has become his-torical, marking the spot where Gen. R. E. Lee pitched his first tent in the late war. Early in the summer of 1861 Gen. Lee was ordered to the command of the forces in Western Vir-ginia. Leaving Richmond he came to Warm Springs the first day, and on the day following reached Huntersville, where, for the first time n the war, he bivouacked on the tented field selecting the aforementioned apple tree, which stands on a hill overlooking the town, as the place where his tent should be pitched. It is a singular coincidence that General Lee should have commenced his military career under an arrest test among the mountains of West Vir apple tree among the mountains of West Vir-ginia, and have closed that brilliant career by capitulating to General Grant under an apple

capitulating to General Grant under an apple tree at Appomatox. And what is more singular, as an incident connected with the war, John Brown, who commenced this war, was "hung on a sour ap-ple tree," and it is said that the forbidden fruit which mother Eve partook of was taken from an apple tree; and now, to cap the climax, agents for the sale of apple trees are becoming as numerous as lightning-rod men and sewing as numerous as lightning-rod men and sewing machine agents.—Greenbrier Independent.

AN EXPLOSION .- A gentleman from the country came in to town a few days ago and ter; here they found a scattered stove which was not so easily collected as their scattered senses. In fact there were several more pieces of it than the manufacturer had originally put together. After some difficulty, however, these were all gathered up and the gentleman came back to town and wanted to make a contract with a dealer in stoves to rebuild it; but the latter had to decline the job, as nearly every

We visited a small railroad town not long since, and were met at the depot by a little boy thoughtful care as the most cultivated gentleman could have done. We said to his mother before we left her home, "You are greatly blessed in your son, he is attentive and obliging." "Ycs," she said: "I can always depend on "Ycs," the said: "I can always depend on Charley when his father is absent. He is a great help and comfort to me." She said this as if it did her heart good to acknowledge the cleverness of her son. The best manners cost so little, and are worth so much, that every boy can afford to have them. How TO SELECT FLOUR .- 1. Look at its color; if it is white, with a slightly yellowish or straw-colored tint, it is a good sign. If it is very white, with a bluish cast with white specks in it, the flour is not good. 2. Examine its adhesiveness-wet and knead a little of it between the fingers—if it works dry and elasticit is good; if it works soft and sticky it is poor. Flour made from spring wheat is likely to be sticky. 3. Throw a little lump of dry flour against a dry, smooth perpendicular surfaceif it adheres in a lump the flour has life in itif it falls like powder it is bad. 4. Squeeze some of the flour in your hand-if it retain the shape given by the pressure, that too is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests if is safe to buy. These modes were given by old flour dealers, and we make no apology for printing them, as they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody, namely, the quality of that which is "the staff of life."

threw the liberties of the people of Rome in ancient times, and Louis Napoleon suppressed those of France in modern times, while conforming in the most explicit manner to the forms of the republic; but no publicists, economists, jurists, or historians have ever classified these nations as republics, after the overthrow of the rights of these people, because the forms were maintained.

were maintained. We are guaranteed by the fourth article of our National Constitution a republican form of government. This means the substance, not the form only. The form must be the emana-tion from the substance, as the shadow follows the body. The earnest and astute body of statesmen who created a republican form of government, and who designed that glorious instrument for the security of themselves and their posterity, disregarded forms when they counseled a separation from the mother country, on the ground that to freemen taxation without representation was a form without substance, however much doc-trinaires of that age might show the beauty of the British Constitution. And when we con-template the taxation without representation was the sole cause of our separation from the crown of Great Britain, are we not irresistibly brought to the conclusion that that right of representation as a condition precedent to taxation was the very corner-stone of that republican edifice guaranteed to each State of the new confederate nation which Washington, Jefferson, Adams, and Rutledge intended to secure to us? Suppose every State in the Union had such a form and practice of government as now exists in South Carolina, and the same principle of action should extend itself (as it surely would) to the Federal Government: how long would the Constitution continue to guarantee testimony of the wise framers and commentators on the Constitution itself on this subject. Mr. Hamilton, in his No. 51 of the Federalist, while defending the Constitution, to insure its

adoption by the States, writes as follows: "It is of great importance in a republic not only to guard society against the oppression of rulers, but to guard one part of the society against the injustice of the other part. Justice is the end of government; it is the end of civil society; it ever has been and ever will be pursued until it be obtained, or until liberty be lost in the pursuit. In a society under the forms of which the stronger factions can readily unite and oppress the weaker anarchy may as truly be said to reign as in a state of nature when the weaker individual is not secured against the violence of the strong.

Is not this the acknowledged condition of South Carolina by the evidence adduced from leading and official men who direct its affairs at present?

Jefferson, in a letter to Madison, says: "The executive power in our Government is not the only, perhaps not even the principal, object of my solicitude. The tyranny of the legislature is really the danger most to be feared."

And, of course, a tyrannical legislature is one of the elements which the power of the Federal Government was intended to guard and liberty more especially-may be endanagainst under the guarantee of the fourth ar- gered or destroyed by rulers, will not be detime to justify the wisdom of that provision. Mr: Gerry, in his reply to this, said; "He did Mr. Gerry, in his reply to this not deny the position of Mr. Madison, that the perfect absurdity to require that the party into sheets for editors to lie on.

World gives facts and figures to show that the and the future success of that section assured. immense majurity given to Presidenl Grant in 1872, 23 the champion of the Republican party, has been steadily declining. We quote:

Inside of two years in every State that has held legislative elections (except two States in which the Democratic majorities are overwhelming) there has been an opposition gain of from one to sixty-six votes on joint ballot. Six States which had Republican Legislatures in 1872-'3 now have opposition Legislatures, and the eight States in the list in which the opposition now controls the Legislature are at present represented in Washington by ten Administration Senators. These figures demonstrate more than words can do it that President Grant and the Republican party have lost the confidence of the country, and State after State will culminate in the Autumn of 1876 in the restoration of the Democratic party to power in the General Government.

future. That policy we believe to be contained in the fact enunciated in the opening sentence of this article. Diversified industry and manunprecedented career of prosperity. It must no longer be all cotton. Planters must raise thair own provisions first-then all the cotton they can afterwards. More and more of this cotton must have value added to it at home by spinning it into yarn and weaving it into cloth. The forests of the South are filled with all kinds of rare and beautiful trees, which should furnish materials for all manner of wood work, from an axe-handle to an artillery wagon, from a button to a bureau, from a churn to a carriage. To do this will require skilled labor. Skilled labor is a higher manifestation of brain power. Education, therefore, in the direction of technical knwoledge, must accompany this

tion. Hence was created that remarkable Bu-

history of which is yet to be written; hence

arose those immense foundries and machine

the new conditions surrounding them, the ab-

sence of permanent investments, the greed and

servation over every section of the South, and

close inquiry amongst its intelligent citizens,

new departure. It may be objected that the South has no money, no capital with which to make such a valid, and the change in this respect must be gradual. There is no use diaguising the fact, the Southern people know it, there must come -nay, it is now upon them-a baptism of suf eral Law, of Alabama, advised the farmers to do at Opelika a short time ago? No; but by paying as far as they can their honest debts; by resolutely and, it may be, heroically living within present means, raising corn, and hogs thing, and doing without everything that they duced. This is the only way we say for them to get on their feet again, and this, in many sections in the South, they are having to do whether they wish it or not. For the mering credits and making advances, and cannot any more. They must perforce, if not of choice, adopt the cash system to a greater excan emerge free from debt, with such a modified system of agriculture, it will be possible to make cotton raising profitable, the surplus THE TURN OF THE TIDE .- The New York from which may be invested in manufacturing, That such will be the ultimate result we confidently believe, and none will rejoice at it more than ourselves .- American Grocer.

- No more truthful sentence was ever penned by man than the following, written by Chancellor Kent: "The parent who sends his son into the world uneducated defrauds the community of a lawful citizen and bequeaths to it a nuisance." These words should be written in letters of gold over the entrance of every school

in the land. - A German, who was asked if lager beer was intoxicating, replied : "Vell, I trinks from was intoxicating, replied. Veri, i differential few months seventy to eighty glasses a day und I feel all straight in mine upper story for any kind of beesness, but I can't tell vot it voud do mit men Day Book. vat makes a swill-tub of himself."

- There is a man in Colusa, Cal., who took an oath during the late civil war never to wash

his face or comb his hair until the cause of the zar as the father of the Grangers. This is and it is announced that the attempt of a lead-- The greatest magicians of the age are the South had triumphed. An exchange says that hardly so. Adam cultivated Eden, and Eve ing New York bank to force him into bank-

- Why is the elephant the most sagacious of travelers? Because he never takes his eye off his trunk.

- A good-natured spinster used to boast that she always had two good beaux-they were elbows.

- When a man is put in solitary confinement, no matter how bad he behaves, he is uever "found out."

- According to a Kansas decision, a husband and wife can enter a show on a ticket reading "admit one." Most righteous Judge!

- Without money, without friends, and without impudence, is about as low down in this world as a man can get, and keep virtuous

- When a boy passes through a grave yard at night, does he whistle to keep his own spirits up, or to keep the spirits of other people down?

- "Murder is a very serious thing, sir," said an Arkansas Judge to a convicted prisoner; "it is next to stealing a horse or mule, sir; and I shall send you to State prison for six years, sir."

- The Chicago Tribune says that first-class carpenters in that city, who were employed a year ago at \$3 per day, are now glad to get \$1.50 per day, and that this decline in the cost of labor runs through the whole scale of em-

- Hon. Jefferson Davis is said to be very ill, in London, with dropsy of the heart. His

- Two New Orleans darkeys arranged to fight a duel, the other day, but were promptly arrested by the police. Only white men are ana. The negro element is too politically pre-

- Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, is the only New England Senator who has voted with - The Western papers claim Nebuchadnez- the West and South on the financial question,