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## President Grant on the Radical Defeat.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—The President, since the results of the elections of Tuesday have become known, has conversed freely with a number of his intimate friends as to the causes which produced such a revolution and unpopular verdict. Some of the views expressed by the President may be given without any violation of confidence. He is of the opinion that the Democrats were as much surprised by the overwhelming success of their party as were the Radicals, and he respectfully admits that although he fully expected a Radical loss, he was not prepared for the "defeat" which has come upon the party. He does not for a moment suppose that his policy or his personal acts have contributed in any degree to the party defeat. So far as Louisiana is concerned, he says that he took, a course, which he believed was his duty to take, but that he twice called the attention of Congress to affairs in that State, and requested that body to indicate its opinion as to the proper course to pursue. Congress failed to express any opinion, and there was no alternative but for him to adhere to the line of action he had initiated.

The President thinks that at the door of a Republican Congress alone may be laid the defeat of the Republican party. He does not lay much stress upon the neglect of Congress at its last session to present a financial measure which would restore confidence and revive declining trade; for in the nature of things this was next to an impossibility. A proper adjustment of finances was not a matter susceptible of party control, as the different sections of the country had diverse interests and diverse views, superior to and overpowering any mere party claims and all mere party considerations. The President thinks that the greatest element of discord in the party was rather the unwise attempt to force upon the American people the impracticable and Utopian theories of Senator Sumner as embodied in the Civil Rights Bill last spring. It was, he thoughtfully stated in these dispatches, that the President did not favor the Civil Rights Bill. It can now be said that his views in opposition to it have become much stronger by the recent elections. He is firmly convinced that the Civil Rights Bill had more to do with the defeat of his party than all other causes combined, and he has expressed himself in such a manner, as to leave no doubt upon the minds of those with whom he has conversed that if the bill shall be passed at the next session he will interpose his veto.

The President is not despondent. He gives his friends to understand that he is not by any means utterly cast down by the recent elections. He believes that the Republican party has yet before it a glorious future, and that it may retrieve the errors of the past in time to march to the music of triumph in 1876. He believes that the Republican Congress, which comes together in four weeks from this time, can, in the three months of life which is left to it, so act as to heal all dissensions within the party and to win back the confidence of the people at large. It is not impossible that in his message to Congress in December, the President will set forth some of the views herein given. He has not, so far, in any conversation on elections, indicated that he considered the third term agitation as anything to do with the result. After Cabinet meeting, the elections were discussed. In the course of the conversation, the President expressed himself more on the third term than he has on any such idea on his own part. He said that a careful examination of the returns from the different States showed, conclusively, that the people, in rendering their verdict, were not influenced by wild and senseless cries on this subject which had filled the air for months past. He pointed to what he considered two noticeable instances in proof of his assertion. The South Carolina Republican Convention had emphatically pronounced for him for a third term, and its candidate for Governor had been triumphantly elected in the face of the enormous odds against him. On the other hand, in the Utah District, where the Republicans had always an overwhelming preponderance, Mr. Roberts insisted upon the Congressional Convention which nominated him pronouncing against a third term, and Mr. Roberts was defeated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1874. Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, who is here for a few days on professional business, called on the President to-day to pay his respects. The President, good-naturedly alluded to the recent democratic tidal wave which had swept west and east of Indiana, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans alike arresting its progress. "But," said the President, "we shall be ready for you in 1876." Secretary Fish philosophically said the next Presidential election was no further off than the last, implying that the power of recuperation was still left to the republican party.

Governor Hendricks declined to be interviewed. His opinion of the cause of the overwhelming success of the democratic party would not change the result, and individual explanations were of little consequence when the men of the country voted right. The Governor will not under any circumstances accept the position of United States Senator from Indiana.

WASHINGTON, November 11. From letters received here from leading Republican Congressmen it is learned that it is in contemplation to have a party conference, as near as possible about the time of the meeting of Congress. The purpose of the conference will be to lay down a definite line of policy to be pursued during the coming session. The President in his views, as set forth in these dispatches, lays the blame of the recent defeat on Congress, while the Republicans in that body ascribe the disaster to his action. They say that the President has made his administration too much personal and too little party. It is proposed at the approaching conference to have a plain talk with the Executive. Some of the Republican members argue that they would prefer that he should act with the opposition than that he should continue to claim fellowship with the Republican party and refuse to listen to the advice of its most trusted leaders. Among other things which they think absolutely necessary for the President to do, is to remove the inefficient and obnoxious office-holders, such as Packard and Casey and the like, and replace them with proper and capable men, and that he surround himself with men of a higher calibre. What they want, and what they say they intend shall be laid down, is that if the President will not act with Congress that some of the same medicine which was applied to Andrew Johnson shall be used in his case. They will hardly be silly enough, however, to try the impeachment dodge.

It has been the custom of the war department to loan to responsible parties a battery for the purpose of firing salutes which are not always of a political character. Yesterday some leading Democrats called on the secretary of war to get his consent to a loan of ordinance, and were informed that he had adopted a new rule, and should refuse the request. The only harm, they should refuse the request. The only harm, they should refuse the request. The only harm, they should refuse the request.

will arrive to-morrow from Baltimore, and the salute in honor of the victory will be fired sufficiently near the White House to remind the President of what had recently happened to Caesarism, and the managers say they will not "be brief" either.

## Are Negro Rights Put in Jeopardy by the Democratic Victories?

The Democratic party is so evidently on the high road to national success, that the friends of the colored race will feel some anxiety and misgivings as to the security of their newly acquired rights. Feared to the negroes will be the chief topic of inflammatory appeal by the Republicans in their attempt, to step the tide of Democratic victory during the ensuing two years. This topic may be urged with great plausibility, but probably with no great success. Fears of this kind will be simulated by politicians who do not feel them. The Republican leaders cannot so underestimate the shrewdness of their democratic opponents as to believe they will attempt to deprive the negroes of either their freedom, their civil rights or the elective franchise. It would be impossible to conceal such a purpose if it were entertained, and nothing would so certainly arrest the political revolution now in progress as a belief that the Southern negroes would be remanded by the Democratic party to their former condition.

We have no doubt that the rights of the negroes will be more secure in Democratic than in Republican hands. It is the tendency and effect of the Republican policy to array the negroes in hostility to the best classes of the Southern population, and thereby obstruct the ascendancy of intelligence, character and property in Southern politics. Negro suffrage is not a great evil, chiefly on account of the diverse effects in the South between the negroes and the whites. The Southern blacks have been formed into a political party under outside guidance and control—a party which had a set of interests, or supposed interests, separate from the general interests of the Southern community. In a healthy state of politics there is a "solidarity" of feeling between the prosperous and the poorer classes, and although there may be two parties—as there always are in free countries—they are composed on both sides of the rich and the poor, the intelligent and the ignorant. It is the prerogative of intelligence to control ignorance, and the chief evil of Southern politics since the war has consisted in such an organization of the blacks as has arrayed them in opposition to the enlightened local feeling of the communities with which their lot is cast. But as soon as Federal influence shall cease to control the negro mind, intelligence and capacity will reassert their sway, and negro voting in the South will be as safe as the immigrant vote has always been in the North. The Democratic party will have no temptation to deprive the negroes of the right of suffrage, because it will have no difficulty in controlling the negro mind when the potent Federal influence co-operates with local intelligence instead of frustrating and defeating it.

Even under the great disadvantage of having the Federal influence opposed to them the Southern Democrats have made some headway in controlling the negro vote. In the recent election in Louisiana quite a proportion of the negro citizens acted with the Democratic party. As soon as Democratic ascendancy is established in Washington, Democratic negroes will be as common in the South as Republican negroes, and the negro question will then cease to be an element of disturbance. The true interests of the negroes are identical with the true interests of Southern whites. The negroes cannot prosper when the community in which they live is impoverished. They can find remunerative employment only when the wheels of business are in full activity. If capital yields no profits, labor cannot expect constant employment or good wages; and the most important lesson the Southern negroes have yet to learn is that they cannot thrive on the depression and ruin of the owners of property. Their credulity has been too long abused and their simplicity deceived by interloping demagogues, who have inculcated the idea that they have a separate interest from their white fellow citizens. This state of things is likely to continue so long as the negro mind is led by the Republican party; but within a year or two after it is left to local control, a majority of the negroes will be steady Democratic voters, and the negro problem will disappear from our politics.

The Democratic politicians, both of the North and the South, have always displayed a remarkable capacity for controlling ignorant voters. There has always been a large class of uneducated whites in the Southern States, and there was no section of the country whose politics, previous to the war, were so completely controlled by its intelligent classes. It has been in former times the active party in extending the suffrage; it has always been the most in defending the political rights of citizens of foreign birth; it has always felt the most unshaken confidence in its ability to array the most despised orders of the community on its own side in politics, and make them its faithful allies. The Democratic party has a genius for managing such classes of voters, and it would belie its antecedents and tendencies if it should attempt to disfranchise the Southern negroes instead of attempting to manage them. Its past opposition to negro suffrage is a transient phase of politics which has been further prolonged than it would have been if the Freedmen's Bureau and the carpet-bag influence had not got so decided a start in the control of the negro mind. Had the South been left to itself after the elective franchise was conferred on the blacks, the Southern State governments would have fallen as completely under the influence of the old governing classes as they were when the same classes so successfully managed the uneducated whites. Nothing is more certain than that the mass of the negroes will never act independently in politics. It is their destiny to be led. They have thus far been led by the Republican party, and arrayed by it against the enlightened public sentiment of the Southern communities; but from the moment the Democratic party gains control of the Federal Government the Republicans will have no advantages for acting on the negro mind, which will then fall under the control of local opinion. A war of races can in no way be so safely averted as by giving the intelligent classes of the South an opportunity to exert their natural ascendancy over the negro mind and sentiment of their section. A war of races would be, sooner or later, inevitable, if a distant outside influence were kept perpetually acting on the negro mind, and moulding it into jealous hostility to the white population.

—New York Herald.

—All the girls, says Jennie June, now wear their hair combed back plain and tied in a Chinese pig-tail, or old-fashioned queue, at the back. This is a revolution so complete, after the puffs and braids and chignons and waterfalls, that it detracts much from their appearance en masse, and makes all women appear suddenly to have grown smaller and plainer.

## Truthful Description of the Carpet-Bagger.

Senator Norwood, of Georgia, in a masterly speech recently delivered at Savannah, drew a graphic and truthful description of that modern monstrosity, the carpet-bagger, which will entertain our readers none the less because the species will become extinct within the next two years:

The reconstruction acts have wrought immeasurable evils, but perhaps the greatest of all is the production of the carpet-bagger. I have great admiration for the genius who first used the word carpet-bagger! What can be more expressive? His like the world has never seen, from the days of Cain, or of the Forty Thieves in the fabled time of Ali Baba. Like the wind, he blows, and we hear the sound thereof, but no man knoweth whence he cometh or whither he goeth.

Natural historians will be in doubt how to class him. Ornithologists will claim him, because in many respects he is a bird of prey. He lives only on corruption, and takes his flight as soon as the carcass is picked. In other particulars he resembles the migratory crane; for when driven by the frigidity of social ostracism from the North, he flies, with marvelous instinct, to the torrid and unctuous embrace of his African mates and peers among the swamps of our Southern shore. As the crane fills his wings and, when the days grow hot, flaps his wings and, screaming with screams and shrieks away, so this ill omened biped, when times become warm in the South, gathers up his legs, and, flying with screams and shrieks away, perches on the wooden head of the figure of justice, commonly known as the Attorney General, and drops the air with croakings about Southern outrage and wrong. In the other respects he is like the marsupial family of quadrupeds, for as they are named from the pouch or bag in which they carry their young, so he derives his name from the bag he carries, and in which are stored all his earthly possessions. The opossum is of the marsupial family, and the carpet-bagger, like that animal, does all his traveling by night.

Solomon was a wise man, but he did not know everything. He was wrong in saying, "There is nothing new under the sun." The world has swung on for thousands of years through wars and pestilence, through famine and plagues, has been visited by tempests and earthquakes, frogs and flies, murrian and lice, and grasshoppers; but never until the year of our Lord 1867 was any portion of the globe afflicted by a carpet-bagger. Solomon did not know him, nor did David or Jeremiah conceive of such a calamity. If they had, the songs of David and the book of Jeremiah would have been lost to mankind, for they would have fled the face of man at the bare conception of such a woe.

Though he sprung into existence soon after the war, the carpet-bagger is no offspring of that martial colition. The time was not *gravis Martis* when he was hatched or littered. There is no book of Mars, but there is infinite speculation in his eyes. A reward as large as that offered by the Roman emperor for a new and savory dish could not tempt the most abandoned, perjured negro to swear that he has ever known a carpet-bagger to stand the fire which he has so often drawn by his incendiary work. His courage oozes out at his departing heels. During any "little unpleasantness" this phrase becomes, as by magic, a publican, for he takes his stand "far off." He is no product of the war. He is "the canker of a calm world" and of a peace which is despotism enforced by bayonets. His valor is discretion; his industry perpetual strife, and his eloquence "the parcel of reckoning" of chances as he smells out a path which may lead from the white house to a custom house, a postoffice, the Internal Revenue bureau, or, perchance, to the ether wing of the federal capitol. His shibboleth is "the republican party." From that party he springs as naturally as maggots from putrefaction. His relation to that party is that of pimp to a bawd, for, his meretricious service is rewarded in proportion to the number of innocent negro victims he inveigles to gratify its lust for power. Like Wamba, and Gerth, he never travels without wearing his master's collar; and he is equally content whether turned loose to chase like a sleuth-bag and the monarch of southern soil, or called by a snap of the fingers to eat the garbage of his party. His collar is his passport to roan at large, and it matters not with what persistence he may break into a southern gentleman's closet, his master will not permit him to be muzzled, for he is "the ox that treadeth out the corn" as well as "the ass that knoweth his master's crib."

Wherever two or three or more negroes are gathered together in the name of Grant, he, like a leprous spot, is seen, and his cry, like the daughter of the horse leech, is always "give—give"—me office. Without office he is pest and public nuisance. Out of office he is a beggar; in office he grows rich till his eyes stick out with fatness. Out of office he is, in hand, the outside ornament of every negro cabin, a plantation loafer and the nation's lazarene; in office he is an adept in "addition, division and silence." Out of office he is the orphan ward of the administration and the general sign post of penury; in office he is the complaining suppliant for social equality with Southern gentlemen.

ADVISE TO DEMOCRATS.—The interest we take in the welfare of the Democracy prompts us to give them a word of advice in this very trying hour. The hour is critical because it is an hour of victory—no mere fragment of victory, but a deluging, sweeping triumph. The Democracy have proved that they can bear defeat with oaken fortitude; it is success that tries them most severely. Success in the past has been fatal to them by provoking them into excesses which forfeited the popular confidence and brought on defeat. Mr. Benton used to restrain the savage and dangerous ardor of his party in the midst of their triumphs by warning them in his slow measured way, that "moderation is the ornament of victory." The Democracy will do well to remind themselves of the Bentonian maxim. The supreme duty of the victorious party in the crisis is to keep a level head. The contest fought on Tuesday was very important, but it was a skirmish. It was the prelude to the real battle for national power in 1876. Victory in that battle seems at this moment to be within the easy reach of the Democracy. Nothing but an exhibition of that inexplicable and inexcusable folly which the party have a habit of manifesting at what the most inopportune times can forfeit it. What they need is patience, self-control and a wearing into their honors with becoming meekness.—St. Louis Republic.

—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson Simmer, who were separated during the war by conflicting loyal emotions, in Tennessee, came together the other day in Waco, Texas, and after shaking hands across the bloody chasm, agreed to simmer down again to the quiet joys of reconstructed connubiality.

## The Danger of the Democracy.

The democratic leaders will make a woeful mistake if they construe their overwhelming successes in the fall elections as due to the record, the practice, or the professions of their party. A woeful mistake from a partisan point of view, as, if we may trust history, it would lead them into such recklessness and excesses as would destroy public confidence and prove fatal to their hopes for the future; woeful for the country, inasmuch as it would go far to prove the futility of all movements for political reform. It has happened heretofore so invariably as to become almost a proverb, that the democratic party has been ruined by partial successes. It has shown no capacity for self-possession or moderation. Engrossed in the pettiness of dividing the spoils or yielding to the passion for revenge over the griefs and hatreds which the years of its fierce, vain struggles have engendered, it has not undertaken in any broad sense to administer government, to grasp or even to look out upon the future in a manly fashion, and with a clear, honest vision.

There are indications that it has learned something from the experience of disasters which in past years have followed so close upon the heels of temporary successes. The character of the candidates presented is of a much higher average than heretofore, and there is an apparently increased sense of responsibility on the part of those who are considered voters with them who are not by any means democrats, and who may never vote the democratic ticket again. Thousands of republicans in the States which have held elections this autumn have voted for democrats as the only expression of their disgust for the sins and follies of the Grant administration. Democratic leaders will be very unwise to count these or any of them as new recruits. They have signed no enlistment papers, have neither abandoned the old party nor given up the old name. They are Republicans, and so count themselves, however much the custom house patriots may call them traitors and denounce them as renegades. These are the men who have given to the democratic party in the recent elections whatever of hope it has of continued success. The judgment that leaves out of the consideration this very important factor, or treats it as of slight moment, will be fatally blind and stupid.

The democratic party has been, not restored to public confidence, but used, by voters who would not dare trust it utterly, as an instrument for discipline. It is on trial, and will be for the next two years. And its opportunity is to show that it has learned something; that it has forgotten the things which may be wisely forgotten, and that it is entitled to some larger use in politics than merely that of a check and restraint upon the recklessness of the party in power. Dangers beset it on every hand. Its managing men are very hungry, and many of them not over scrupulous. The disposition to go into a general debauch over the encouraging prospects of the party will be quite general, and it is an open question whether there is wisdom enough or sober sense enough to resist to remember that the same causes which have heretofore produced demoralization among the democrats have often taught their opponents wisdom and discretion, and that under the discipline of reverses they have corrected the errors of their past. What has happened before may happen again. The democratic party has been admitted a little way into public confidence. It is not strange that those interested in its success should be jubilant over the results of the recent elections. But it must temper somewhat the joy of the thoughtful citizen to think that the whole meaning of it is comprised in the statement that it was a choice of evils. We are not of those who have full confidence in the ultimate success of the democracy. The strength of the party has been in its name and traditions, and in the unquestioning allegiance and hide-bound partisanship of its rank and file. The day for all that has passed, at least so far as present organizations are concerned. The period of reaffirming and pointing with pride is very much over. The voter of to-day looks further down than the top of his ticket, and considers the record of the candidate as of more importance than the platform of the party. The people have been voting lately without much regard to party names, and we suggest to our democratic friends that this is a victory which should rather steady them down with a sense of great responsibility than drive them wild with exultation. It is worth their remembering that this is only the half-way post to a presidential election, and that both parties are to be for two years certain on their very best behavior. Well worth their while, too, not to forget that the people looking on are in the judicial mood, and not much biased by partisanship.—New York Tribune.

JOURNALISM AS A BUSINESS.—In commenting upon the failure of a newspaper manager, the St. Louis Globe tells a plain truth in the following words: "The business of journalism will continue to be an inviting field for experiment to those who have a large amount of money and a large amount of egotism. A man who, having edited a newspaper until he was forty, should suddenly announce himself a lawyer, would be regarded as a fool by the legal profession; and yet we often hear of lawyers of fortune making sudden pretensions to journalism. There is an idea that the business of editing requires no apprenticeship; that editors come forth from law offices and colleges fully armed for the profession, like Pallas from the brow of Jove. It is a mistake; there is not in America to-day a single journal of national reputation who has not devoted more time and more hard work to his profession than, with equal fitness and application would have made him a great lawyer or a good doctor. And yet ninety out of every ten men who meet on the street will hesitate about carrying a hod or making a pair of shoes, whereas there will probably not be one in the hundred who can't, according to his own judgment, edit any newspaper in the country better than it is edited, no matter in what manner or by whom."

History has been ransacked for the times when Massachusetts went democratic. The memory of living men was not equal to the task. It seems that the state voted for Thomas Jefferson for president at his second election in 1804. A long gap then intervenes. In 1839 Marcus Morton was elected governor by a majority of two votes, and afterwards re-elected by the legislature. He was a democrat, but he owed his election to a liquor issue. There is another gap error until we come to Gaston's election on the top of the unexampled tidal wave of '74, unless the coalition of 1850 which elected Boutwell governor, and Sumner, senator, be considered an exception. Jefferson, Morton and Gaston are in truth the only democrats who have carried the state since the origin of the government.

A New Jersey clergyman says there are about twenty different kinds of religion, but a man who won't wash and shave and put on a clean shirt can't enjoy any of them.

## Paralyzed Industries of the South.

The following letter was written by Hon. E. D. Standiford, member of Congress from the Louisville (Ky.) District, to a prominent banker in New York, and presents clearly and forcibly the business view of the effects of misrule in the South, with practical suggestions as to the help and sympathy which business men of the North should extend to their brethren in distress:

The people of the South are being governed by a class of men who have no interest in the prosperity of their adopted States, and indeed do not expect to remain there after their lease of power expires. Their object is to make money by plundering the people. You can understand what the effect of the exercise of arbitrary power in such hands necessarily must have upon business generally. Capitalists will not invest their money where there is no assurance of protection under the law, or where the powers that be may come without notice at any time and seize everything, disarrange business, and destroy credit. There is no security under the present administration of affairs in the South, for permanence of investment. What appears to be stable and settled now, may, at the next turn of the political wheel, prove to be utterly without foundation, and so we have business interests depending upon the ever-varying wind of politics, and as its own legitimate consequences without permanence or prosperity. I am not speaking now of Kentucky. Here we are established and have nothing to fear either from our courts or the executive, nor do the questions of politics disturb our business affairs in the least.

This condition of affairs is owing wholly to the way in which we have managed our affairs without outside interference, but this unsettled state of affairs among our nearest neighbors injures us materially, and although it may not now be felt in the East, unless it is stopped it will ultimately reach you. I am not speaking of those things as a partisan of any sort, but as a business man interested in the business prosperity of the South. I think that most of these evils have been brought about by the useless and injudicious interference by the General Government in State affairs. The real intelligent people of the South—the ones upon whom we must depend to bring about a return to commercial prosperity—are the ones unfortunately against whom Federal interference has been mostly directed, and the officers whom this interference has kept in power have come to consider that their constituency is not the people of the State, but the administration at Washington, and act accordingly. Can not something be done to put a stop to this? Will not the Northern business man extend to his Southern confrere at least the moral support of sympathy against the use of those arbitrary measures for which he has no redress? The present condition of affairs has crippled the railroad interest, nearly destroyed manufactures and demoralized all kinds of business.

What the South needs to restore her position in the commercial world is a sense of stability in reference to her establishments. We cannot expect this from politics or politicians in the general sense. Of course much depends upon the Southern men themselves; they will have to work out their own salvation; but you, gentlemen of the East, can do incalculable good by your advice and sympathy, and more still by opposing the acts of oppression under which the business of the South is crushed, and which are fast closing up the North's best market.

This is not a political view of the matter; it is the view business men take of it. Who would feel any safety in making investments in business that in a week, a month, or a year might be taxed out of existence, or seized upon any provocation, without any adequate remedy provided in the way of damages? The Eastern capitalists who, in good faith, have invested their money in railroad and other securities of the South, are being continually robbed by the plunderers who control the affairs of the extreme Southern States. The importance of a change in the condition of affairs here can be better comprehended when we consider that our National debt and the interest on it must be paid by the products of the West and the South. The whole country is vitally interested in our prosperity.

LEGENDS OF THE APPLE.—The apple, which, as we know, is the first fruit mentioned in the Bible, has been the occasion of various legends and superstitions. In Arabia it is believed to charm away disease, and produce health and prosperity. In some countries the custom remains of placing a rosy apple in the hands of the dead that they may find it when they enter Paradise. The Greeks use it as a symbol of wealth and large possessions, thus attesting their esteem for the fullness and richness of its qualities. In northern mythology the apple is said to produce rejuvenating power. Germany, France, and Switzerland have numerous legends regarding this fruit. In some it is celebrated as the harbinger of good fortune causing one's most earnest desires to be fulfilled; in others its beautiful properties are shown forth as bringing death and destruction; others again speak of it as an oracle in love affairs; not only in their numerous tales, but in some surviving customs. In England, as well as in our own country, is known among school girls the popular use of the apple seeds in divining one's sweetheart. The peeling is also used as a test in this delicate matter.

STATSMANLIKE VIEWS.—At the late rousing torch-light procession in Atlanta, Gen. Gordon was one of the orators. He concluded his speech at the great jubilee by an appeal for continued prudence and forbearance which, he said, were the Christianity of all politics. He said: "One boon I ask in this hour of your deliverance. I ask you to commission me, in your name, to pledge upon the floor of the Senate, your fidelity to the Union under the constitution, your acquiescence in the laws passed in accordance with the constitution, good and bad, until such laws be fully repealed; your support of all rightful authority; your cordial friendship for every man and all men of all sections, who will aid in restoring peace to the citizens, purity to all departments of the Government and the constitution to its supremacy over Presidents, Congress and parties and people. [Loud cheers.] I thank you, my countrymen, for that response. You are as temperate in triumph as you were great in adversity. You cherish malice to none and are hostile only to thieves, usurpers and tyrants."

In bridging a stream engineers often carry over a single thread. With that stretch a wire across. Then stands are added until a foundation is laid for planks; then the bold engineer finds safe footing—walks from side to side. So God takes from us some golden-threaded pleasure, and stretches it hence into heaven. Now he takes a child, then a friend. Thus he bridges death, and teaches the most timid to find their way hither and thither between the two spheres.

## Why Is It?

It is well nigh universally admitted that the South is poor when compared with the North. By the South is meant the cotton-growing States; and by the North is meant all the States more especially engaged in raising stock and grain, and in manufacturing. It is humbling to one's pride to confess that the spot that gave him birth is not in every respect the best place on which the sun shines. The Esquimaux thinks there is no place like his frozen region; and the man born in Ecuador, beneath a verticere sun, thinks his is the best country in the world. Evidently the temperate zones, and especially the north temperate zone, possess advantages which cannot be claimed for extreme latitudes. The location of South Carolina, North Carolina and northern Georgia is as favorable for the accumulation of wealth as any section on the globe. The soil is fertile and well watered, the climate is healthy and adapted to a variety of staple products. Now such being the facts in the case, it may be asked, "why have not the people of the territory embraced in the States mentioned increased in wealth in the same ratio as some other sections of the country?" For this state of things—that is, for the general poverty of the South or cotton-growing States—there are many reasons. For a period of seventy-five or eighty years the results of the labor of the cotton-growing States were invested in a kind of property which never was profitable. It had a nominal value only. The accumulations of near a century were swept away in one moment. The stroke of a pen cancelled it forever. We mean the institution of slavery. Every Southern man knows that the mass of the property of the South consisted mainly in slaves. No other kind of property was regarded as of much importance. The abolition of the institution of slavery, whilst it did not make the slaves rich, made the masters poor. This, in part, accounts for the fact that there are so many men in the South really poor.

Another reason why the southern people are so poor is, that for the last seventy-five years very little improvement has been made, compared with what has been made at the North and in the North-west. The soil in those sections has grown richer yearly, whilst the fields of the South have been so neglected that many of them are irredeemably ruined. The improvements on land in the South, until very recently, were regarded as for more than one that had been made for a number of years. Another reason why the southern people are poorer than those in the northern and north-western sections of the United States is, because the southern people do not work as hard, nor to as good advantage as the people of those sections do. Time drags heavily on the hands of more than half of the inhabitants of our sunny South. Statistics show that more than one-half of those who are able to labor, are really nothing but gentlemen loafers, without any visible means of making a living. They secure a living from the laboring class as a tick gets a living off a cow. It may safely be set down in round numbers that one-half of the southern people do nothing. They loaf with a vengeance, and the other half do not work like the people of some other sections. A northern man is always busy, and always in a hurry. He drives from day light to dark and the tools with which he works are of the best kind.

There is another reason for the comparative poverty of the Southern people. The exceeding fertility of our soil has a tendency to make our people prodigal—prodigal not only of time, but also of the productions of the soil. We depend far more upon the spontaneous productions of the soil than the inhabitants of almost any other civilized section of the globe.

The last, but by no means the least, reason for southern poverty is found in the fact that the South is exclusively an agricultural country; that is, the people of the South are devoted exclusively to agricultural pursuits. This simple fact, of itself, will keep the South poor for all time. A people engaged in agriculture, and in nothing else, never can keep pace with a people who are engaged both in agriculture and manufacturing. Such a people will always be rowing against both wind and tide.—Yorkville Enquirer.

## All Sorts of Paragraphs.

—"Leaves have their time to fall," and this is their time, and they are attending to their business.

—"The Cleveland Herald" puts it thus: "Another dam disaster in Massachusetts." See election returns."

—"The salary of \$40,000 per annum paid to President Jewett of the Erie Railway is the largest paid to any railroad officer in the United States, and it is believed larger than any paid to any railroad officer in the world."

—"It was a neck-and-neck contest between the Democracy of Ohio and Indiana as to which would give the largest majority on the State ticket. The official count shows that Ohio won by a few votes: Ohio, 17,302; Indiana, 17,097."

—"Habit uniformly and constantly strengthens all our active exertions; whatever we do often, we become more and more apt to do. A snuff-taker begins with a pinch of snuff per day, and ends with a pound or two every month. Swearing begins in anger; it ends by mingling itself with ordinary conversation. Such like instances are of too common notoriety to need that they be adduced."

—"An exchange gets off the following on delinquent subscribers: "Looking over an old ledger, we see a long array of names of former subscribers who are indebted to us. Some of them have moved away and are lost to sight, although to memory dear. Others are carrying the contribution boxes in our most respectable churches, and others again have died and are angels in heaven, but they owe us just the same."

—"A physician calling one day on a gentleman who had been severely afflicted with gout, found to his surprise the disease gone, and the gentleman rejoicing in his recovery over a bottle of wine. "Come along, doctor," exclaimed the valetudinarian; "you are just in time to taste this bottle of Madeira. It is the first of a pipe that has just been broached." "Ah!" replied the doctor, "these pipes of Madeira will never do. They are the cause of all your suffering." "Well, then," rejoined the gay incurable, "fill your glass; for now that we have found out the cause, the sooner we get rid of it the better."

—"It is impossible to estimate the blessed effect produced upon a nation's health and happiness, when, on the return of each Sunday, millions are thus set free from toil; when the ledger is closed on the desk; when the hammer rests upon the anvil, and the wheel of the factory is silent; when the mine sends forth its crowds into the light and glory of the new-born day; and when men can rest their weary frames, or tread the green earth or hoary mountain and breathe the fresh air, and look calmly upon the blue sky overhead, or listen to the sounding stream or beating sea wave, and when the very dumb cattle partake of the universal blessing."