

The Southern Home

D. H. HILL, Editor. RANDOLPH A. SNOTWELL, Associate Editor.

CHARLOTTE: MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1874.

Infidelity and Radicalism, No. 2.

We have been showing for some weeks past that Radicalism is not only the enemy of the South, but also of the Christian religion. The leaders of Radicalism are generally avowed infidels or pestilential fanatics. The party, when first organized, declared its want to be a Bible and a God that disapproved slavery. The preachers of the new religion and the organs of the new party avowed that there was a law higher than the law of God, and more authoritative than the Constitution of the United States.

We have long believed that the Apostle Paul predicted this heresy, and described these heretics as men "who obey not the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ," and who are the children of "the man of sin, the son of perdition, who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God or that is worshipped."

With prophetic eye, the great Apostle of the Gentiles looking down the ages that were to come after him, saw these higher-law ruffians setting up their defiled consciences as of more authority than the word of God; saw them overthrowing all that is venerable and of good report; saw them scoffing at all that was worshipped and held in veneration by God-fearing men and women; saw them glorying in Radicalism that struck at the root of every good tree of righteousness. Seeing in "speculative vision" these mischievous infidels at their unholy work, the Apostle has drawn life-like portraits of them, so that none may misunderstand the aims of these vicious reformers, so-called and pretended philanthropists.

Our oft-expressed views, touching the infidelity of Radicalism, are confirmed by an able contemporary.

"We think the mighty issue in the social and political collisions and contests of the day, is between Radicalism and Christianity. There are many subordinate issues, many apparently trifling, but the whole drift and tendency is to change spiritualistic Christianity into a so-called materialistic Christianity (a sham and false religion, leading directly to open infidelity) or to attack it in its strongholds, without reserve. Our conviction is, that unless Radicalism can be checked and overthrown in America and Europe, a man living fifty years hence, who shall profess to have certain faith in the Plenary Inspiration of the Scriptures, will be hooted at as an idiot! Should Christianity fall, the stately column on which the civilization of the age has grown for centuries, and by which all that is sane and orderly in thought and conduct of Christian societies exists, there will be another instance of "the perishing of society," and as the bats and banditti have heretofore, for hundreds of years, witnessed the downfall and decay of Rome, and the fatal destruction of that grand and extensive organism over which Augustus presided, so the men of Europe and America, losing the ruler and compass of continued social and political progress afforded by the Christian religion, will first become victims of wars and internal convulsions, and then neglecting the arts and commerce, and the teachings of humanity, will gradually become tribes and herds of ruffians (as after the Roman Cataclysm,) with each man's hand on another man's throat. If the men of this age—if all our people—could be made to comprehend the extraordinary records of man's past history, they would smite Radicalism—the anti-Christ of the modern age—as the Satanic monster, before it completely mastered their destinies."—Montgomery Advertiser.

Consolidation of Railroads.

We published an article last week, written by Col. Wm. Johnston, setting forth the advantages that would result from consolidating the roads leading from the East to the West. This is a matter in which the Western people are much interested, and it was to be hoped that the State administration would rise superior to party and accept the Act of the Legislature, consolidating these roads. But the Directors have refused to accept upon the ground that the provisions of the Act are "impracticable."

What is meant by this impracticability is set forth by a Radical paper, the New North State, of Greensboro. It says:

"Numerous amendments were offered and adopted, showing that the fossilized Bourbon Democracy, true to their education and instincts, still were determined to retard the growth and prosperity of North Carolina. Among these was one introduced by Col. Bennett, proposing the consolidation of a by-gone age, namely, Gov. Graham, Judge Manly and Col. Armfield, to sell the new bonds of the North Carolina Company, which would have to be issued to raise money for the accomplishment of the great undertaking. The duty of these gentlemen would be to negotiate the bonds in Wall street, and we leave to all intelligent citizens to say what they could accomplish in encountering the shrewd financiers of that great money centre of the American continent. It is doubtful if any one of them could successfully cross Broadway, without being especially escorted by metropolitan policemen. How long will the directors of the management of their affairs to a class of men who have done nothing since the war, besides repressing the spirit of improvement and binding the good old State of North Carolina with the shackles of sloth and decay?"

This is the way in which the beastly fellow speaks of gentlemen, whom all decent men in the State esteem for their strength of intellect and unswerving integrity. The low fellow lets out, however, the secret of the Radical opposition to the Act of the Legislature. That body, mindful of the railroad stealing under Swenson and Littlefield, wisely guarded against a repetition of such frauds by appointing gentlemen of honor and honesty to sell the bonds of the State. This provision non-plussed the schemers and they are determined to defeat consolidation, if there is not a big steal in it. Let the odium of defeat of consolidation rest where it belongs, upon the party that was unwilling to permit the supervision of honest men to protect the State from plunder and robbery.

Consolidation would make Charlotte a wayside station, and thus would damage our growing town; but that consideration would be overlooked by every patriotic citizen who thought consolidation would be carried out honestly and in good faith. Without the restrictions placed by the Legislature, there will be another big swindle and robbery.

The amount of gold dug in California, since 1848 is \$1,370,700,000, of which \$93,000,000 were mined in 1873.

The War in Texas.

The "Lone Star" State is still in the pangs of reconstruction, the Radical Supreme Court having set aside the recent election mainly because the Democratic candidates were returned by immense majorities. The technical point that the polls were kept open but a single day, instead of four, as the Constitution provides, was made the ostensible pretext for setting aside the verdict of the people; but the real motive lies in the discomfiture of Gov. Davis and his scallawag colleagues; who found no fault with the election bill until after it was ascertained that he and they were behind some forty or fifty thousand votes. Then he issued his proclamation forbidding the newly elected Legislature to assemble, and procured a decision of his pocket-Supreme Court declaring the election law unconstitutional.

The Legislature, however, being largely Democratic will meet at the appointed time and proceed to regulate the distracted affairs of state. Anticipating such action, Governor Davis recently posted a dispatch to the President begging for military assistance to coerce his liberty-loving constituents; and in view of Grant's interference in the Louisiana and other State elections, it is rather surprising that he failed to accomplish the nefarious design. But that he does so fail, may be seen from Grant's reply, of which we give the following extract:

"The act of the Legislature of Texas, providing for the recent election, having received your approval, and both political parties having made nominations, and having conducted a political campaign under the provisions of the law, it is not prudent as well as right to yield to the verdict of the people as expressed by their ballots."

The attempt of this Radical Governor to overthrow the expressed choice of the people serves to frustrate the process by which Radicalism is vainly seeking to maintain its rapidly waning power in nearly every State of the Union.

Since the foregoing was written the telegraph reports that the Legislature assembled without any opposition from Gov. Davis or the military. They organized and are quietly proceeding with the routine of business. A new election will be held as speedily as possible, and the Conservatives have about fifty thousand majority in the State we may hope to see Texas yet redeemed from Radical rule.

The Chief Justiceship.

It is true that President Grant entertained no kindly feelings towards the late Chief Justice Chase while he lived, he must heartily hate him now that he is dead; since by shuffling off this mortal coil, he entailed a political coil in respect to the choice of a successor, which seems not easy to unravel. The nomination of Attorney General Williams was distasteful to the whole country irrespective of party; and after considerable "mouthing" by the Senate, was withdrawn. Then was announced the Hon. Caleb Cushing—the best man for the place in all the ranks of the Republicans. But he being a resident of the disloyal State of Virginia, and suspected of being more than half a Democrat in sentiment, is still more unacceptable to the virtuous back-salary grabbers of the Senate; therefore will be laid on the shelf. Recent dispatches say that a letter has come to Littlefield, written by Mr. Cushing to President Davis asking the appointment of a person to the Ordnance Department at Montgomery. True, the President has remarked that if the facts were known many noted Republicans of to-day would have a worse record than his nominee; but this only shows the inconsistency and hypocrisy of "many noted Republicans"; it will not save Caleb.

And now the question is—who next? And what objection will be raised to him? Fortunately, we of the South, thanks to the Reconstruction Bill, are not much interested in these official squabbles. In any event, we may expect to be victimized and trampled on so far as lies in the power of Grant and his Cabinet, and his Supreme Court so to do; consequently, we await the result with resignation, trusting solely to the old adage, that "when rogues fall out, honest men may obtain their own."

Later dispatches announce that Grant has withdrawn Cushing's nomination.

Beecher on South Carolina.

We call attention to the article headed the "Prostrate State," from Beecher's paper, the Christian Union. It gives a dreadful picture of the ruin and desolation of poor South Carolina, under the rule of negroes, scallawags and carpet-baggers. It is remarkable that this picture of Radical and ruffian rule, is by Mr. Beecher, who has done more than any man living to bring about the very state of things, which he now deplors. The New York Herald of the 12th gives also a graphic picture of the carryings on of the negro and white thieves in the down-trodden State.

Why have the Herald and the Christian Union been silent until the last few days? Both are weather-cocks that turn to every breeze. They are now on the side of the persecuted, afflicted South, simply because the popular breeze is setting in that direction. Bloody, persecuting Radicalism is doomed. The farmers of the West have risen against Grant's monopolizing thieves and the swindlers who stole with one hand and beat the South with the other, are fast losing their hold on power and what they regret more—their hold on public plunder.

An Unlucky Throne.

It is a remarkable fact that for more than two hundred years not a single King of France has succeeded on the Throne by a son. Louis XIV survived his son, his grand-son, and many of his great grand-children. Louis XV was succeeded by his grand-son, Louis XVI, whose sprightly boy was destined to perish miserably in the dungeon from which his father went to the scaffold. Napoleon left a son, the King of Rome, but he died in the Austrian service, without having for an hour enjoyed the boundless empire his fond parent had hoped to bequeath him. Louis XVIII died childless. The Duke De Berri was assassinated during the reign of Charles X, and his son died in exile. The son of Louis Philippe was slain by an untimely accident and his grand-son died before he had succeeded to the throne. Louis Napoleon, a son but at present his prospects for displacing his father's dynasty on the throne of France are none of the brightest.

What a Country Editor Should Do.

He should devote two hours each morning to attending to their business entrusted to him by correspondents and to answering their letters. He should give the next four hours to the entertainment of visitors, and should endeavor to make their time as pleasant as they will call again. He should then spend an hour in calling upon distinguished strangers registered at the principal hotels. He should not allow himself less than ten minutes for dinner, lest too much hurry should impair his health or ruin his digestion. He should take the advice of men of different views, different parties and different religions, as to the manner in which he should run his office. He should never be absent from his office, lest he miss some visitor who has valuable suggestions to make. He should never be off the street, lest he miss an interesting item. He should visit the country frequently to see its true condition, and mingle more with the people. He should always be in town to give his personal attention to his paper. He should attend every night a lecture, tableau, concert, or other entertainment, that he may get up spicy articles for his paper. He should spend his evenings at home entertaining guests. He should conscientiously devote the hours between midnight and daylight to reading proof, that no typographical errors may creep into his paper. Having got through the manual part of his labor by daylight, he should, in the freshness of the morning, prepare a leader, which will please mild Mr. A., who hates strong language, and fiery Mr. B., who urges him to "pitch in." The leader being finished, the daily treadmill work is to be begun again, first of all attending to the letters about other people's business.

A few general principles of action should guide the country editor. He should put promptly for his paper, for type-setting, press work, &c. He should be too polite to present a bill to an advertiser or subscriber and should always trust to their gentlemanly instincts for a settlement. He should always tell the truth, the literal truth. He should puff every prominent man and every new enterprise without regard to the fate of Ananias and Sapphira. He should watch the public interest and warn the people of the public plunderers. When he knows that a big steal is on hand, he should be as silent as the grave, lest he offend the shoddy sharpers. He should earnestly try to please every body and then he will have the proud satisfaction of finding that he has pleased no one.

Wilmington.

We are pleased to note that a number of our State exchanges are calling for an earnest effort to build up our principal seaport town. It is the impression of two-thirds of the world that North Carolina is destitute of any available sea-outlet for her vast commercial and agricultural products. This is a mistake, the greater because it has been encouraged by a singular lack of effort on our part to foster, and make the most of our harbor facilities. Morehead city, as has often been stated, has one of the best roads for vessels south of Norfolk. Its water capacities allow ships drawing 22 feet, to approach within arms' length of the railroad depot. Newbern is admirably situated for a large coast trade. But Wilmington, particularly, has advantages which, if properly developed, might give it a sea port of which the whole State would be proud, and which would tend to encourage and expand the resources of a vast area of the finest country in the Carolinas. We trust the day is not far distant when Wilmington will shake hands with Charlotte through her Central Carolina Railroad; and then with the abundant crops, minerals, manufactures, &c., of Western Carolina, pouring into her lap, she will sit Queen of the sea, and the pride of the Old North State. So mote it be.

The Idol Turning to Clay.

To any one not acquainted with the fickleness of political popularity, it would be incomprehensible that Grant, at whose feet the nation has so lately prostrated itself, offering its bared neck for his footstool, should be rapidly acquiring an unpopularity, little less already than that of Andy Johnson. There are many trifling incidents occurring from day to day at the National Capitol, which significantly show the current of public feeling—more plainly, perhaps, than the obstinacy of Congress in rejecting the executive nominations for high office. A correspondent of the Boston Post, assuming the fact that the tone of society is an index of the state of political sentiment, says: "Few will deny that there was a marked significance in the meagre attendance at the Presidential New Year's receptions." For twenty years there has not been so complete a failure in the customary visits of respect; and this, too, although there was greater ostentation and a more costly display of preparation than was ever before seen in the White House. Other indications show that the popular idol is fast turning into clay; and the day may come when the sycophants of the North will be forced to admit that their Great General, Great Statesman, Great President, is after all only a Great Ass, with no excellence save his taciturnity, and no talent save his shrewdness in pocketing other people's money.

A CHANGE—Grant has refused to send his bayonets to Texas to keep the Radical party in power, it having been defeated by 40,000 votes. Why has he refused? Six months ago he would have protected Gov. Davis in his usurpation, with the whole force of the Government. But the Fall elections indicated a tremendous uprising of the people against Radicalism, and Grant is afraid to order his bayonets to the front. He has favored every swindling monopoly—every scheme of plundering the people—every combination of capital against labor. The farmers have risen in their might and the roguer party is doomed. Texas owes her freedom from military interference to the farmers of the West. On with the Grangers! Down with the thieves!

Andy Johnson announces himself a Granger, and says the time has now arrived for good men of all parties to associate and bring about such reform as the exigencies of the country require. Right! Andrew, but rather late in the day.

The Prostrate State.

It would be hard to find in the history of modern nations a more saddening or disgusting picture of the wreck and desolation of society than is presented at this moment in South Carolina; and the condition of that Carolina, we suppose, while perhaps more picturesque and miserably, is but a type of the social wretchedness and the political shame which attach to the other State of the far South. These are facts which concern not alone the States immediately immersed in this civic chaos. The nation is a partnership in diseases and disgraces as well as in benefits; with the suffering of one member all the members suffer, and whatever is a blot upon Texas or Georgia stains through to Maine. The time has fully arrived when all citizens who do not believe that "our political system can stand anything and defy anything" should condescend to cast some serious glances upon the hapless circumstances of our friends and brethren of the Southern States. Of this we may be sure: that the present apathy of Northern people upon this subject is largely conditioned on their ignorance of the real state of the case; and the difficulty with us has been that we could not all go to the South to see for ourselves, and that we could not thoroughly confide in the testimony of those who did go. It is greatly to be desired that some Northern men of real ability, and of unquestionable reputation among us, could pass through the Southern lands and study the actual situation, and report to us in terms which would set all together at rest.

From this point of view, we deem it an event to be particularly mentioned that one such citizen, Mr. James S. Pike, an old abolitionist, a journalist of high standing, and by appointment of President Lincoln, late Minister of the United States at the Hague, took the trouble to go to South Carolina during the last session of its Legislature, and to spend two months of his capital in the study of its state of things. He has now made his report, and has embodied it in a little book, just issued by the Appletons, and bearing the gloomy title that stands at the head of this article. The book is so small that it can be read in an evening, but it is large enough to give to every American anxious reflection for many a day.

Mr. Pike finds society in South Carolina "bottom side up." The people of character and culture, who, in a normal and righteous state of affairs, would give direction and tone to public proceedings, are trampled under foot by a host of voting barbarians—"the most ignorant democracy that mankind ever beheld." The nobles of the State are habituated in the robes of their intelligent predecessors, and asserting over them the rule of ignorance and corruption through the inexorable machinery of a majority of numbers." Carpet-bag rule is at an end in South Carolina, for the carpet baggers were, on the outside at least, white men. Even negroes tainted with white blood, and so unfortunate as to have the noble blackness of the ancestral complexion debilitated into some shade of yellow, are beginning to feel the contemptuous antagonism of the unmixed African, who means to have things all his own way there. By sheer force of superior numbers the ignorant and unprincipled classes have taken complete possession of the government of the State. And what is the result? The rule of the ignorant and unprincipled classes is the most serious part of the business, that the documents were circulated in the mails illegally, and that the so-called franks on them were forgeries.

A young girl near Marengo, Iowa, is wonderfully marked by a rattlesnake. Running partially around her neck, side by side, are two snakes, as natural as if alive, and the skin of her neck is so transparent, they seem only lying in wait for a victim. On the front of the neck and upper part of the neck are the rattles—as though a breast pin—making a perfect picture and shedding regularly every year.

George C. Round, who recently resigned his position as postmaster at Manassas, Va., being requested by the Department to name his successor, submitted the matter to an informal popular vote. He allowed all persons over sixteen years old, who got their mails at his office, without distinction of sex, to vote, and the result was an overwhelming majority for Mrs. Adeline Pine, his present assistant.

BOND AND TWO PISTOLS.—Letters from Sebastian county, Arkansas, state that on Monday last, a board of supervisors met at Greerwood. The Sheriff presented his bond as collector for the year, and as he did so, drew two pistols and laid them on the table, telling the board they dare not reject his bond. Thereupon, the board adjourned until yesterday. On Wednesday, a warrant was obtained for the arrest of the sheriff, and he is further stated to have started to arrest him, but nothing has yet been heard from them. Serious trouble apprehended.

A resolution passed the Missouri House of Representatives on Friday, condemning in severe terms the President and every member of the 42d Congress who voted for back pay, and demanding that no Democrat who voted for it from Missouri be elevated to any office of honor or profit. During the discussion Gov. Woodson was condemned for the appointment of Gen. F. P. Blair as State Superintendent of Insurance, and Democrats were condemned for voting for Fernando Wood for Speaker. The vote on the passage of the resolution was 102 yeas to 14 nays.

The Grangers of the West, says the Baltimore Gazette, are gradually forming themselves into a national organization. It is done in a clumsy manner; but, in time, if the benefits justify it, a more thorough organization will undoubtedly be effected. The Iowa State graze, for instance, has bought the entire patent of the Werner harvester. They propose to manufacture it themselves, and sell for one hundred and forty dollars. The sale of eighteen hundred reapers to supply the demand is very low, however. The Champion, Kirby, and others of Baltimore sending out from twelve to fifteen thousand reapers yearly each. The Grangers will have to do better than they propose, or they will have very little effect on the supply. They have entered into an agreement with sewing machine owners also by which they will save at least forty per cent. In various other ways they are beginning the experiments which in England have led to the establishment of the immense co-operative at Rochdale and elsewhere.

General News.

Colonel Strong, the pioneer cotton planter of California, has realized over \$200,000 for his last year's cotton crop. There are said to be twenty-five hundred deserters from the United States regular army scattered throughout the Western country.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens gave a dinner party at the National Hotel Saturday to the Georgia senators and representatives at several other personal friends. Pennsylvania is trying to organize a mammoth chorus to sing on the occasion of the Centennial. There will be 500 well-trained Welsh voices in the band.

Louis Kosuth is teaching in Turin the German, English and Hungarian languages. His hair is white, his form bent, and his habitation the fourth story of a dingy old dwelling.

The annual sale at Beecher's church, in Brooklyn, occurred Tuesday evening, and the whole amount realized was \$56,000 of which \$45,000 were for premiums alone. This sum exceeds last year's sale by \$120.

We are producing annually in the United States about 300,000,000 bushels of wheat and rye, 800,000,000 bushels of corn, 300,000,000 bushels of oats and barley, 3,000,000 bales of cotton, and we have 30,000,000 sheep.

The Texas Legislature is to meet, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the election null and void. It is also understood that the military will not be authorized from Washington to interfere.

Pinchback, who is about to take his seat as a member of the United States Senate from Louisiana, was, at the time of General Butler's reign in that State, found guilty of larceny in one of General Butler's courts, and sent to the penitentiary for two years.

Gov. Dix, of New York, said a good thing when he replied to an officious politician, who objected to the appointment of Judge Courtney because he was not an active Greeley man—"Oh, you know I am vested with pardoning power, and this seems to be a proper object for its exercise."

Columbus, Miss., under the auspices of the Ladies' Monumental Association, has erected a beautiful monument to its dead resident. It was designed and built by a resident of that city, is 29 feet high, and marks the grave of a man from an Alabama quarry near Ink.

A San Francisco church having lost the goblet used in the communion service the sexton applied to one of the neighbors for the loan of a beaker. After the service a church member looking closely at the vessel found that it had been awarded at a county fair for "the best stallion."

A night school for practice in the noble art of spelling has been instituted at Berrie's Station, Kentucky. When one of the girls fails to spell a word correctly the boy who spells it gets to kiss her. Several girls are fast forgetting all they ever knew about spelling, while the boys are improving with unexampled rapidity.

It has been revealed that three millions of political documents that were sent out from Washington to influence the election in favor of Grant, were paid for out of the United States Treasury. The documents were sent out in the most serious part of the business, that the documents were circulated in the mails illegally, and that the so-called franks on them were forgeries.

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The Leader of the House of Representatives—Elliott, the negro Congressman from South Carolina, since his grand speech in Congress on the Civil Rights Bill, is the Magnus Apollo of his party. Some still prefer Beast Butler on account of his spoon achievements. But a few years of education in Washington will be of immense service to Elliott in that direction. He ought not to be disparaged for lacking the peculiar gifts of the hero of Fort Fisher, until it shall be seen what Congressional training can effect for him.

Col. R. E. Withers, formerly of the 18th Virginia, was elected U. S. Senator for Virginia, beating Hon. R. M. T. Hunter on few votes on the 18th ballot.

South Carolina Items.

Sumter is building a fine Confederate monument in her cemetery. Mr. Julius Hoffmeyer's store at Bennettsville was burglarized nearly \$200 worth on the night of the 1st.

There are eleven murder cases to be tried at the next term of the Court of Sessions for Edgefield county. \$50,000 has been contributed by the Alumni of Wofford College, Spartanburg, for the endowment of that college.

The negro man who was accused of murdering the keeper of the Cheraw Bridge, has been tried and acquitted. The dwelling, kitchen, &c., of Mr. Thos. J. Steele, in Toccoa city, Oconee county, were consumed by fire on the 1st instant.

Colonel M. O. Tolman, has been removed from the office of Trial Justice by Governor Moses. Alexander Bowie, colored, has been appointed instead.

Last week there were shipped to Charleston, South Carolina, 1400 barrels of rice, a plain indication to what state South Carolina has been reduced by negro supremacy.

A Tax-Payers' convention has been called at the suggestion of the Charleston Chamber of commerce. The object of the convention will be to provide measures for petitioning congress, and appealing to the better feelings of Northern Republicans by exhibiting the ruinous results of Radical and negro rule.

The outrageous tax, commonly called the "Ku Klux tax," levied by the scallawags and negroes of the South Carolina Legislature, to reward the so-called sufferers from Ku Klux outrage is vehemently denounced by those State papers which are not bought up with public printing. The county of Fairfield is called on to pay \$2500; and the Herald says: "We have already denounced the Ku Klux tax as a swindle, and we take this opportunity of denouncing it as such again. No pretext exists for its collection. There is not a victim's widow in Fairfield; and that fact having been already proven, a second levy on this specious pretext is robbery. It is levied in the interest of a Ring, and will be paid off, if collected to a ring. The people will receive no benefit from it."

For the Southern Home.

MR. EDITOR: Will you allow me space in your columns, to commend to the attention of the public, the medical skill of Thomas E. Kell, M. D., a resident of Providence Township, in this county. He has had under his treatment for 10 months, the infant son of the writer of this brief, but merited notice, and has succeeded in almost effecting a cure of advanced constitutional disease—Scrophula, with which his little patient has suffered for 24 years. Dr. Kell, has within the brief period above mentioned, so far restored his patient, as to enable him to walk when supported, and there is a good prospect of his entire recovery.

As this is a voluntary contribution to the eminent skill of a learned and elegant Christian gentleman, the public will feel no hesitation in relying on the statements herein made, while afflicted ones or parents will find it greatly to their comfort to consult with so great a benefactor of his race as Dr. Thomas E. Kell.

Very truly, JAS. P. SIMPSON, Pineville, N. C. Providence, Dec. 29, 1873.

Presiding Elder's Appointments.

CHARLOTTE DISTRICT—1st Round. South Charlotte at Bethel, Jan. 17 and 18. Monroe circuit at Bethel, Jan. 24 & 25. Pineville, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1. Pleasant Grove, Feb. 7 & 8. Newton circuit at Newton, Feb. 14 & 15. Happy Home cir. at Bethel, Feb. 28 & Mar. 1. Morganton, March 7 & 8. Marion circuit and Upper Broad River Mission at Marion, March 14 & 15. Double Shoal and South Mount, " 21 & 22. Mission at Elliott's, " 21 & 22. Church Mountain circuit at Oak Grove, " 28 & 29. Rutherfordton circuit and column Mission at Rutherfordton, April 4 & 5. The District stewards will meet at the District Parsonage in Shelby, Wednesday, March 18, 1874. A full attendance is desired. L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. S. K. Rankin, in this county, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. V. A. Sharpe, Mr. J. Harvey Wilson, Jr., of Charlotte, and Miss E. L. Lineberger, formerly Miss E. Caldwell Rankin.

Around this loving pair may joy serenely on Wings of bliss forever wind a play; And laughing health her roses shake between, Making their lives on long sweet flowing way. May love true bliss, pure, self-possessed of men, Be absent from their side, no not a day! Her Morning Star Township, on the 31st December 1873, by A. G. Bell, Esq., Mr. Calvin Lilly and Miss Stacy Green.

By the same, on the 1st January 1874, in Providence Township, at the residence of Mrs. J. B. Black, Wm. C. Query, Esq., and Miss Josephine Williamson.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. R. H. Reid, at the residence of Mr. F. L. R. Neel, of Spartanburg, S. C., Mr. S. R. Neel, of Mecklenburg county, N. C., to Miss Mary E. Hutchison, formerly of the same county.

At Davidson College, N. C., on the 2d inst., by Rev. Charles Phillips, D. D., Rev. E. G. Clifford to Miss Mary C. Seefeld.

In this county, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. Walter W. Pharr, Mr. E. A. Garrison to Miss Mary Oehler.

Died.

In Charlotte, on the 13th inst. Miss Alice Winston, aged 13 years. She was a daughter of Charley Winston, a gallant soldier, who gave his life for his country at Spotsylvania.

Job Printing!

My Job Office is located in the 2d story of Spring's Building, (old Southern Home office) on Trade Street, where every description of Job Work is done in the best style and in the best style. I have parties at a distance, who wish to have work done will please address JOHNSTONE JONES, N. C. Jan 19th.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day sold their entire stock, consisting of Liquors, Tobacco and General Merchandise to W. J. Black, and take pleasure in commending him to their late customers and friends, and every way worthy of their patronage, and trust they will transfer the same to him. W. H. HOUSTON & CO. Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 6, 1874.

Having purchased as above, I am prepared to fill all orders entrusted to my care, and from long experience in the business can guarantee satisfaction. To my old friends and those of Messrs. Houston & Co., I would say give me a trial. W. J. BLACK. Jan. 6th, 1874.

REIDVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Spartanburg District, S. C., MAJ. J. A. LELAND, President. MRS. THOS. WARD WHITE, Associate. MISS M. R. BRIGHT, Lady Principal. Board and Tuition \$165 for 10 months. Spring Term opens Monday, 2nd February, 1874.

For catalogue or further information apply to Rev. THOS. WARD WHITE, Jan. 19 11 Central Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.

MALLARD CREEK ACADEMY.

THIS INSTITUTION located at Mallard Creek Church, Mecklenburg County, has been opened under the management of J. H. Gough, whose reputation as an excellent instructor of youth has been long and favorably known. Situated in a healthy locality, and in the midst of a high-toned and moral community, this School can supply all requirements to Parents and Guardians.

Terms, per session of 5 months (half payable in advance) as follows: Primary, \$8.00; Intermediate, \$12.00; Higher English and Classics, \$18.00. Good board can be had near the Academy at from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per month.

J. R. HUTCHISON, Trustee. R. B. COCHRAN, Im. Jan. 19, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.,

No. 34 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, JAN. 10, 1874.

MR. H. C. TURPIN, Manager—DEAR SIR: It has recently come to our notice that a firm in Montreal has been manufacturing Sewing Machines in imitation of ours, and they are flooding the United States with cheap machines, the character of which is to deceive the public into the belief that they can supply exact imitations of our Machines at greatly reduced prices.

The object of this circular letter is to advise you that we have already taken the preliminary steps to prosecute the firm spoken of, both for infringing our Letters Patent, and for the unwarrantable attempt to trade on our name. As some time will be necessary in the bringing of suits to an issue, we desire you to warn the people of your locality against purchasing any of the cheap machines, or any other cheaply made machines, which will