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Carolina Watchman

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J. J. BRUNER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—The apportionment of this body as prescribed by the Legislature is as follows:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| Alamance, 1, | Jackson, 1, |
| Alexander, 1, | Johnston, 2, |
| Alleghany, 1, | Jones, 1, |
| Anson, 1, | Lenoir, 1, |
| Ashe, 1, | Lincoln, 1, |
| Beaufort, 1, | Macon, 1, |
| Bertie, 1, | Madsen, 1, |
| Bladen, 1, | Marion, 1, |
| Brunswick, 1, | McDowell, 1, |
| Buncombe, 2, | Mecklenburg, 2, |
| Camden, 1, | Mitchell, 1, |
| Carteret, 1, | Montgomery, 1, |
| Caswell, 2, | Mooresville, 1, |
| Catawba, 1, | Nash, 1, |
| Chatham, 2, | New Hanover, 3, |
| Cherokee, 1, | Northampton, 1, |
| Chowan, 1, | Onslow, 1, |
| Clay, 1, | Orange, 2, |
| Cleveland, 1, | Pasquotank, 1, |
| Columbus, 1, | Perquimans, 1, |
| Craven, 2, | Person, 1, |
| Cumberland, 2, | Pitt, 2, |
| Currituck, 1, | Polk, 1, |
| Dare, 1, | Randolph, 2, |
| Davidson, 2, | Richmond, 1, |
| Davie, 1, | Robeson, 2, |
| Duplin, 2, | Rockingham, 2, |
| Durham, 2, | Rowan, 2, |
| Forsythe, 1, | Rutherford, 1, |
| Franklin, 1, | Sampson, 2, |
| Gaston, 1, | Stallan, 1, |
| Gates, 1, | Stokes, 1, |
| Granville, 2, | Surry, 1, |
| Greene, 1, | Swain, 1, |
| Guilford, 2, | Transylvania, 1, |
| Halifax, 2, | Tyrrell, 1, |
| Harnett, 1, | Union, 1, |
| Haywood, 1, | Wake, 4, |
| Henderson, 1, | Warren, 2, |
| Hertford, 1, | Washington, 1, |
| Hyde, 1, | Wilkes, 2, |
| Iredell, 2, | Watauga, 1, |
| | Wayne, 2, |
| | Wilson, 1, |
| | Yadkin, 1, |
| | Yancey, 1, |

Graham is not entitled to a Representative; Pamlico votes with Beaufort for Member of the House.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS—The following are the Senatorial Districts as passed by the Legislature:

- 1st District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan, Perquimans—2.
- 2nd District—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Pamlico and Hyde—2.
- 3rd District—Northampton and Bertie—1.
- 4th District—Halifax—1.
- 5th District—Edgemont—1.
- 6th District—Pitt—1.
- 7th District—Wilson, Nash and Franklin—2.
- 8th District—Craven—1.
- 9th District—Jones, Onslow and Carteret—1.
- 10th District—Wayne and Duplin—2.
- 11th District—Lenoir and Greene—1.
- 12th District—New Hanover—1.
- 13th District—Brunswick and Bladen—1.
- 14th District—Sampson—1.
- 15th District—Columbus and Robeson—1.
- 16th District—Cumberland and Harnett—1.
- 17th District—Johnston—1.
- 18th District—Wake—1.
- 19th District—Warren—1.
- 20th District—Person, Caswell and Orange—2.
- 21st District—Granville—1.
- 22nd District—Chatham—1.
- 23rd District—Rockingham—1.
- 24th District—Alamance and Guilford—2.
- 25th District—Randolph and Moore—1.
- 26th District—Richmond and Montgomery—1.
- 27th District—Anson and Union—1.
- 28th District—Catawba and Stanly—1.
- 29th District—Mecklenburg—1.
- 30th District—Rowan and Davie—1.
- 31st District—Macon—1.
- 32nd District—Stokes and Forsythe—1.
- 33rd District—Surry and Yadkin—1.
- 34th District—Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—2.
- 35th District—Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga—1.
- 36th District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey—2.
- 37th District—Catawba and Lincoln—1.
- 38th District—Gaston and Cleveland—1.
- 39th District—Rutherford and Polk—1.
- 40th District—Buncombe and Madison—1.
- 41st District—Haywood, Henderson and Transylvania—1.
- 42nd District—Jackson, Swain, Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham—1.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS—The following are the Congressional Districts as laid off by an act of the General Assembly:

- 1st District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Pamlico, Bertie, Martin, Washington, Tyrrell and Dare.
- 2d District—Edgemont, Wilson, Green, Wayne, Lenoir, Jones, Craven, Northampton, Warren and Halifax.
- 3d District—Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Harnett, Cumberland, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, Carteret and Moore.
- 4th District—Johnston, Wake, Chatham, Orange, Granville, Franklin and Nash.
- 5th District—Randolph, Davidson, Guilford, Alamance, Person, Caswell, Rockingham and Stokes.
- 6th District—Robeson, Montgomery, Richmond, Anson, Stanly, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln and Catawba.
- 7th District—Forsythe, Surry, Yadkin, Davie, Rowan, Iredell, Alexander, Wilkes, Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga.
- 8th District—Caldwell, Burke, Cleveland, Mitchell, Yancey, McDowell, Transylvania, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Swain, Macon, Clay, Graham, Cherokee, Rutherford, Polk and Henderson.

Chamber of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative Party.

Raleigh, Feb. 31, 1872.
At a recent meeting of the Democratic Conservative members of the Legislature, the present State Executive committee of the Democratic Conservative Party were, by resolution, continued until the meeting of the State Convention of that party, and Hon. D. M. Harringer was appointed in place of the late Gov. Bragg.

The State convention will be held in the town of Greensboro on Wednesday the first day of May next.

That convention will be charged with the duties of the selection of a candidate for Governor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Education, Superintendent of Public Works, as well as in declaring the principles and policy, both State and Federal, of the party, and providing for efficient party organization.

It is therefore, very desirable and important, that every citizen in the State should be represented in that convention; and it is confidently hoped that our political friends will take immediate and efficient steps to secure such representation.

To that end, the Central Executive committee are instructed to suggest that county meetings be held, composed of all persons opposed to Radicalism, and to the Democratic Conservative Party, to be called in each county of the State, as soon as practicable, to appoint delegates to the convention and devise ways and means to secure their attendance.

In order to avoid failure of representation, let each county meeting appoint one or more proxies, who will certainly attend the convention.

In the meantime every one opposed to Radicalism, without regard to past political differences is expected and cordially invited to raise his voice and exert himself to inform the public mind and prepare the people to stand together in the noble and patriotic struggle to uphold, maintain and administer honestly and faithfully the principles of pure Constitutional Government.

The most effective means of informing the public mind is the press. How important therefore, that it shall be properly and thoroughly directed. We feel the strongest assurance that those who conduct the Democratic Conservative Press will be active and faithful in placing before the people such arguments and information as may be at their command, and we respectfully urge our friends to be active in extending the circulation of our newspapers as a grand help to success.

The committee are instructed to submit and suggest the annexed plan of organization. A copy of the proceedings of County meetings appointing delegates to the State Convention, should be sent to this Committee.

By order of the committee,
J. J. BRUNER,
SECRETARY.

The following general rules are prescribed for the government of the DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY, and all such persons as may co-operate with them in the State of North Carolina:

State Executive Committee.
There shall be an Executive committee for the State at large, consisting of forty-one members. Of them, four shall reside in each congressional District, and nine, at or near the city of Raleigh, and the members residing at or near the city of Raleigh, shall be denominated the Central Executive committee.

The Executive Committee for the State at large, shall have general control, supervision and direction of the organization and its practical working, under the convention.

The Central Executive committee shall be charged at all times, with the exercise of the powers conferred on the Executive committee for the State at large, unless in any respect restrained by the last mentioned committee.

A meeting of the Executive committee for the State at large, may be called by any four members thereof, as well as by the Central Executive committee.

The State convention shall designate a chairman for the Executive committee for the State at large, and he shall be chairman of the central Executive committee.

Congressional District Executive Committee.
The members of the Executive committee for the State at large, in any congressional District shall constitute a Congressional Executive committee for such District, in which they reside, and shall exercise the powers in such District, of the Executive committee for the State at large, subject to the control and direction of the latter and the central Executive committee, unless in such respects as the latter may be restricted.

County Executive Committee.
Each county shall have a County Executive committee, composed of members taken, two from each township in the county, and the committee shall appoint or elect a chairman, and exercise the powers, in their respective counties, conferred on the congressional District Executive committee for the State at large and Central Executive committee, unless in such respects as the latter may be restricted. The county Executive committee shall be designated by county convention in the county for which the same shall be appointed.

Township Executive Committee.
There shall be a Township Executive committee in every Township in each county in the State, consisting of four or more members, one appointed by a township convention. Said committee shall elect or appoint a chairman, and shall receive in the township for which the same shall be appointed, all the powers conferred on the Executive committee for the State at large, unless restrained in any respect by the county, congressional District, State Executive or central Executive committees respectively, according to their respective supervisory and controlling powers.

Save your Wheat & Oats.
IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS.
An important discovery to prevent RUST in Wheat and Oats. If the blight is injurious, the money will be cheerfully refunded. All I ask is a trial. Prepared and sold only at
J. H. EXLISSE,
Drug Store,
Salisbury.
July 7—7f

ALL KINDS OF COURT AND MASTERS' BLANKS at this office.

From the Raleigh News. THE PRESS vs. CALDWELL.

We publish below some extracts from the State press, to show how the conduct of Gov. Caldwell is regarded by the public. We say the public, because, although we quote from the Conservative papers, yet we have seen no endorsement of Gov. Caldwell's recent usurpations by the Radical papers. Their silence is ominous, and bodes no good for the Governor. The Governor must have indeed strayed far out of the right track, if his own party papers cannot defend him. We shall give further extracts from our exchanges from day to day. We have only room for the following for to-day's paper:

From the Wilmington Journal.

The Governor makes no attempt, we say, to sustain his action through the Courts of Law, nor does he follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, and invoke the strong arm of the military.

Neither martial nor civil law promising anything in aid of his purposes, Gov. Caldwell has resorted to another means, so abhorrent to humanity that it is scarcely to be believed.

Incredible, however, as it may seem, it is none the less true that the Governor of North Carolina has combined with officers of the Executive Department to obtain control of the State institutions referred to, and in the event of an appeal to the Courts of Law to decide the right between his appointees and those of the Legislature, to starve the inmates even unto death. A more fiendish, diabolical, malignant scheme was never devised or executed.

The consequences of this barbarous savagery of the monster of inhumanity who is now, in consequence of the crimes of his predecessor, Governor of North Carolina, falls more lightly upon the inmates of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, for the reason they can be sent home and there cared for until the controversy is settled. And we learn that the officers in charge of the institution have determined, as soon as the funds on hand are exhausted, to anticipate the regular Summer vacation. The friends of these poor unfortunate victims, cursed before they were born, need not have any apprehension nor be alarmed lest they suffer for food.

The spectacle thus presented to our gaze is one that shocks every feeling of humanity.

Human language is utterly inadequate to portray the enormity of such conduct on the part of the Chief Magistrate of a civilized people. If the appointees of the Legislature are wrongfully in possession, the law points out a peaceful, humane, speedy mode of ousting them. The Courts are open and presided over by the personal and impartial friends of the Governor. He will not appeal to them. He requires his orders to be obeyed, or the innocent and guilty, the sane and the insane, alike are to be starved to death.

People of North Carolina, behold your Governor!

From the Goldsboro Messenger.

The Heights of Radical Villainy.
There is no day passing that the radicals do not manifest a desire to "rule or ruin." In our own State, Gov. Caldwell, the accidental Governor, is just now playing a heavy role of the malicious tyrant. When a few weeks ago he undertook to deprive the State Printer of the printing awarded him by the Legislature, Caldwell was defeated in his evil designs by a radical Judge.

The state of affairs at the State prison are just now deplorable. The prisoners are on half rations because Caldwell refuses to recognize the officials in charge. This has called forth another letter to the Governor from Mr. M. A. Blodgett, who is the President of the Penitentiary Board.

From the Tarboro Southerner.

The latest and most monstrous exhibition of arbitrary and unlawful power on the part of the mountebank Radical Governor is his course in the matter of Penitentiary, and Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Under the abominable decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Clark vs. Stanley—a case that Judge Moore virtually set aside—this man Caldwell has taken upon himself the authority to oust the old and regular Directors and appoint a set of his ready tools and sycophants. The old Boards were duly appointed by the Legislature and up to this time Caldwell has recognized them as legal, and endorsed all their requests for money made for carrying on the institutions.

He now appoints a new Board for the Penitentiary, and refuses to allow the old any means from the Treasury to buy provisions for the convicts.

The old board, sustained by law and authority of the Legislature, refuse to give way to the command of the Governor, and the consequence is that the prisoners in the Penitentiary have been put upon half rations, and locked up to prevent a revolt. Unless the Governor backs down from his unwarranted position there is danger of a serious outbreak on the part of the convicts.

It may well be asked "is the Governor seeking to have three hundred of his party friends released from the Penitentiary that they may vote for him in August's Election?" We have been governed long enough by the will of the Radical party; let the constitution and the laws prevail for a while.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Upon whose hands is the blood of Hartsfield? Not upon the guard, for they were four times fired at before they

returned the fire. If Gov. Caldwell had obeyed the law and furnished money, as he has done for twelve months, there had been nothing of this. We have more than once suggested a meeting of the citizens of this city to brace, by the weight of public sentiment, compliance with the law.

We are glad to learn that the people of Franklin have assembled and spoken in respectful terms their opinion to the Governor.

Will the people of Raleigh await further bloodshed before they speak! Governor and governed must all be amenable to the law.

From the Wilmington Star.

Of all the official swell-heads we ever knew, we think his accidental Excellency the most conceited and wrong-headed. His way is the best way, his idea the right one, his will is of and there must be no going behind his simple "Thus saith Tod Caldwell, Governor of North Carolina."

The latest fantastic trick that our mountebank Cronwell has tried to play before high heaven and his gapping party friends, is in the matter of the appointments of Directors for the Penitentiary and Insane Asylum.

The first act in this drama, the effort to take the public printing from the person legally authorized to do the work for the State, was a complete flash in the pan, and recoiled upon his Acidity with laughable effect. But the poor, infatuated, imbecile creature of circumstances cannot see how great a fiasco he has made, but drives forward head on once more upon the stone wall of law and right, to meet another disaster.

But there is another aspect of this matter. The public interests suffer while this lilliputian contest is being waged. Notice has been given that no more convicts can be received at the Penitentiary until "this cruel war is over!" Here the interest of justice and the public safety are brought to a standstill at the state and irresponsible dictate of a stubborn Governor, who wantonly tramples on the laws of the State.

People of North Carolina! contemplate the beauty of this situation and this amiable rule of this radical party, that knows no law but the license of its own swart will! Behold your Governor! See him tread in disdain upon every principle of law, justice and liberty, and make a mock of your own elected representatives! See the man who despises you, and lifts his corrupt party up over your heads, shining, polluting, degrading, ruining the State whose Constitution and laws he swears to uphold! The man, the creature, the despot is before you! Judge him!

GOV. VANCE AND AMNESTY.

Pending the passage of one of the bills granting amnesty to individuals named therein, in the House Representatives last week. Speaker Blaine called attention to the fact the name of GOV. VANCE, of North Carolina was inserted in one of them contrary to the exceptions agreed upon by members. The following colloquy ensued:

Mr. Shober—I do not know by whose authority the name referred to was inserted in the bill, but the gentleman in question does not come within the category to which the Speaker refers.

The Speaker—Has he not been a member of Congress?

Mr. Shober—He was a member of Congress, but he did not resign his seat to take part in the secession movement.

The Speaker—That is not the point. The question is whether while he was a member of Congress he withdrew therefrom and aided the rebellion.

Mr. Shober—He did not withdraw until on the 4th of March, 1861, his term expired, and he was a candidate for re-election at the time North Carolina seceded from the Union.

The Speaker—The Chair is misinformed then, as to the precise facts of the case. The disposition of the House has been and is most generous, and the Chair has been extremely anxious that this might not be abused.

Mr. Shober—I presume some one of my colleagues inserted the name of Gov. Vance in the bill in the spirit which the Chair seems to intimate.

The Speaker—The Chair is entirely uninformed what gentleman put it in.

Mr. Waddell—I desire to say one word as I am one of the North Carolina delegation here. I do not know who inserted the name of Mr. Vance; whoever did insert it in the bill has not, so far as I know, violated any understanding, tacit or otherwise, of the House. The House has instructed the Communication on the Judiciary to report an amnesty bill.

The Speaker—The Chair does not desire argument upon that point. The question of amnesty is not now before the House.

Mr. Waddell—Mr. Vance, however obnoxious he may be personally to gentlemen, does not come within the provisions of the law. He did not withdraw from his seat in Congress and take part in the rebellion. His term had expired, and he was a candidate for re-election at the time the State seceded.

That some excitement had grown out of the announcement of the fact that the name of Governor Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina appeared among the names presented on yesterday for incorporation in a bill for the removal of disabilities. And it was stated by yourself, Mr. Speaker, as I understand, that you were sorry the member who presented his name was not present to avow it and ask to have it withdrawn. Sir, I presented that name, and I did it in view of what I thought to be the duty that involved upon me as a member of this House.

It is a fact known, I suppose, to the whole House that Governor Vance is not one of those excluded by any rule or vote of this House. He was a member of Congress with me before the war, and we remained here acting and voting as Union men until the expiration of our term and the inauguration of the late lamented President Lincoln.

This House has, by three-fourths or four-fifths majority, passed not less than four or five bills removing the disabilities of Governor Vance. More than that, sir, his relief is recommended by ex-Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, and also, I have understood, by the present Governor, Gov. Caldwell; and I believe all five of the Republican Judges of the Supreme Court of my State. In addition to that, the Legislature of North Carolina, embracing one hundred and seventy members, and containing a large Republican minority, passed, with but nine or ten dissenting votes, a resolution which was sent to this Congress asking for the removal of the disabilities of Gov. Vance.

These, sir, are facts which stand upon record; and I take occasion to say now and here that those who know me know that I am incapable of any conduct incompatible with the character of a gentleman or of taking any improper advantage in any matter of this kind.

Now, sir, as this House had passed several bills for the removal of the disabilities of Gov. Vance, and as he was not embraced in the classes which have been excluded in the general bills, I had a right to present in the manner I did as that of a warm personal friend and a generous hearted man; and in so doing I was representing the people of my State. I know that I was representing nineteen-twentieths of more than two hundred and twenty thousand voters of North Carolina of both parties and both races. I know, sir, that Gov. Vance, with whom I am well acquainted, would be the last man in the world to have his name standing in a bill as an obstacle to the removal of the disabilities of anybody else.

In the simplicity of my nature, in the honesty of my heart, with a sincere purpose to do what I thought right, and what I thought justified by the bills which this House passed last spring and again last winter, and I believe again this spring by four-fifths majority for the removal of Gov. Vance's disabilities, I introduced his name in the bill presented yesterday; and in doing so I do not understand that I have committed any unpardonable sin.

If I had supposed it to be in conflict with any understanding agreed upon in this House, I certainly would not have done so. I would not upon any consideration have introduced the name of any man whom I understood to be embraced in the excluded classes.

Feeling that in making this statement I have discharged my duty in the regard, and regretting that I was not present when the question was brought up, I thank the House for indulging me in this explanation.

FRANKLIN AND HIS PAPER.
Soon after his establishment in Philadelphia, Franklin was offered a piece for publication in his newspaper. Being very busy, he begged the gentleman who would leave it for consideration. The next day the author called, and asked his opinion of it. "Why, sir," replied Franklin, "I am sorry to say I think it highly scurrilous and defamatory. But being at a loss, on account of my poverty, whether to reject it or not, thought I would put it to this issue. At night when my work was done, I bought a two-penny loaf, on which I sopped heartily, and then wrapping myself in my great coat, slept soundly on the floor till morning; when another loaf and mug of water afforded a pleasant breakfast. Now, sir, since I can live very comfortably in this manner, why should I prostitute my press to personal hatred or party passion for a more luxurious living?" One cannot read this anecdote of our American sage without thinking of Socrates' reply to King Archelaus, who had pressed him to give up preaching in the dirty streets of Athens, and come and live with him in his splendid courts: "Meal, please your majesty, is a half-penny a peck at Athens, and water I can get for nothing!"

PRESS DEAD HEADS.
Railroads occasionally complain of the dead heads, but no institution suffers so much from it as the press. A sensible writer says: "The press endures the affliction of dead heads from the pulpit, the bar and the stage; from corporations, societies and individuals. The press is expected to yield its interests; it is required to give strength to the weak, eyes to the blind, clothes to the naked, and bread to hungry; it is asked to cover infirmities, hide weakness and wink at squabs, bolster up dull authors and flatter the vain; it is, in short, to be all things to all men, and if it looks for pay, reward it is denounced as mean and sordid. There is no other interest under the whole heavens that is expected to give so much to society, without pay or thanks, as the newspaper press."—Printing Gazette.

A recent number of a Berlin newspaper says that a contractor of masons' work has been condemned two years imprisonment, and the carpenter to one and a half years imprisonment, by one of the first years courts, for criminal neglect in their work, the building falling in consequence.

LICORICE-ROOT CULTIVATION.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of the House of Representatives, has referred to the Department a statement of Messrs. Meeler & Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, concerning its manufacture in Florida, the extent of its consumption in the United States, and the practicability of cultivating the root in this country.

The larger proportion of licorice extracts consumed in the United States is by the manufacturers of chewing tobacco, it being considered indispensable in "plugs" or "limps." In medicine it is largely used as an expectorant. The following figures of the Bureau of Statistics show the quantity and value of licorice extract imported during the last five years:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
1867	pounds, 3,695,974	\$400,910 29
1868	do 3,865,237	469,045 75
1869	do 2,936,699	379,012 80
1870	do 2,739,668	351,851 00
1871	do 2,665,536	319,901 00

In England an acre of the cultivated root is said, by the firm referred to, to command \$100. The root is also imported by the United States from Spain, Italy, Sicily, France, and Russia, but chiefly from the two first named.

Entertaining the opinion, after some investigation, that the root can be successfully cultivated in several of the Southern and Western States, Messrs. Meeler & Rittenhouse consider that a new industry may be fostered, relieving us of the necessity of importing a valuable and indispensable product. The root is worth from five to ten cents per pound, according to quality, and three pounds will yield one pound of the extract. In addition to the yield of extract, the crushed and powdered root is applied to various minor uses. Messrs. Meeler & Rittenhouse attribute the decreasing importations in the statement above made from the Bureau of Statistics, to the high tax on plug tobacco, in which the extract is used, and a discrimination in favor of fine cut chewing, the tax on which is about one-half that on plug tobacco.

The following considerations upon the subject of introducing the culture of the root into this country were submitted by the Commissioner:

I am not aware that this root has ever been a successful culture here—not by any means on account of unpropitious climate. As far as climate is concerned, it can be produced from New Jersey south and westward; but, like many other products equally well suited to our climate, such as tea, madder, opium, indigo, &c., its profitable culture depends upon the price of labor. This does not apply perhaps in the same degree either to Brazil madder, or indigo, as it does to tea and opium, because more of what may be classed as unskilled labor is needed for the last named products.

Practically, the soil to produce good licorice roots must be rich, and, above all, deep, well-rotted—say from eighteen inches to two feet of a light, loamy, rich soil, a preparation that is best attained by hand labor. Then, again, the crop takes from three to four years to perfect, so that the estimate of its value at \$100 per acre, (which, by the way, is a very high estimate, has to be divided by 4 to give the yearly value of an acre of root. I do not suppose that farmers would consider it a profitable crop unless they received double the amount per pound for it that it is now imported for. The same species of labor expended upon vegetable-growing requires ten times the value of product, so that there is but little to encourage the farmer to enter this branch of culture. There are at least \$500,000,000 in gold that yearly go to other countries for products that can be produced here in equal perfection, as far as climate and soil are concerned, but we cannot compete with their cheap labor.

THE PENITENTIARY OUBREAK.
The disgraceful revolt which occurred at the Penitentiary on the afternoon of the 21st inst., has given rise to much speculation as to its origin and consequences. That the Guard acted in the discharge of their duty no one seems to question, and the blood of the convict Hartsfield is not upon their hands. There was no excuse for the revolt on the score of want of comfort or food, as the convicts had been placed on full rations again, pending the negotiations between the two Boards.

If the outbreak had its origin in the spirit of lawlessness exhibited by the Executive of the State, it is a striking commentary on the necessity of obedience to the law, by the highest officials of the humblest citizens in the land.

It is believed, nay, it is almost certain, that if there had been no appointments made by the Governor, and no collision of authority between the two Boards, no disturbance would have occurred, but everything would have moved on quietly and satisfactorily at the Penitentiary as heretofore.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we learn there is an investigation going at the Penitentiary, as to the causes of the revolt, and that all the insurgents thus far examined agree that there was a plan for a general outbreak, on the ground that Gov. Caldwell had stated that if the convicts attempted to escape after they were shot by the Guard, he would have the latter hung for murder! When the examination is concluded we will give the full particulars.—Ed. News.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE
The grand jury of Chester county, South Carolina, composed of half white and half black, have condemned the act of the President, and declare that "THE ALLEGATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARE WITHOUT FOUNDATION."

Here is a rebuke, says the Baltimore Evening Journal, to the outrageous act of the president which should be known everywhere. Let the democratic papers always keep it before the people, in some form, all the time. Let us agitate indignation meetings as our only safety in advance, and we can and will sweep radicalism to the earth in 1872.

A subscriber wishing to stop his paper wrote, "I don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replied, "I wouldn't make it any longer if you did."

The least return that we can make for favors, is to testify our gratitude to our kind benefactors.

Josh Billing says he has seen some awful bad that disease completely cured in three days by simply jinneling a temperance society.

Why do girls kiss each other and men do not? Because girls have nothing better to kiss, and men have.