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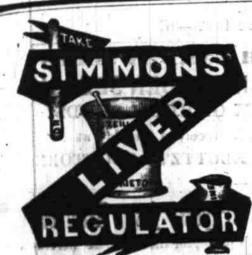
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particulars, address E. W. MORGAN, Manager. ock Box 158, Corinne, Utah. Jan. 22 1874-2mos.

SPEECH OF OF NORTH CAROLINA,

In the House of Representatives, SATURDAY, Jan. 24, 1874. The House, as in Committee of the Whole, having under consideration the bill to protect all citizens in their civil and equal

MR. ROBBINS said: MR. SPEAKER: In the discussion of this so-called "civil-rights bill." the Representatives of North Carolina have thus far occupied but little of the time of the House, and myself none at all, as I preferred to hear fully the advocates of the measure before giving my views. But a sense of duty will not permit me to remain silent longer on a subject so vitally important to the people of the entire South. The Northern States, whose people are nearly all of one race, will be little affected by this measure; and their Representatives here, knowing little of the practical difficulty of maintaining free goverument and social harmony among a heterogeous population like ours, may think it a light thing to indulge in this theoretical and fanciful legislation, and thus to thrust a new factor into the great and novel problem which we of the South have to solve. But that spirit of comity and mutual good-will which should exist among all the sections of a common country, now irrevocably bound to a common de tiny, ought to induce our northern countrymen to hearken with patience and deference to the protest which thirteen States whose welfare it most deeply overwhelined on the field by your superior numbers, but whose heroism in the struggle sately costive and lax; Headache; Loss of mem- and whose bearing under defeat entitle them ery, with a painful sensation of having failed to to the respect of their brave adversaries. So unwise policy you keep that half of the body olitic morbid and disordered. will not the nation-like my late constituents and supporters, the Siamese-twins, after one was BUTLER | seemed himself to abandon the paralyzed-drag out but a diseased, enfee- idea of the absolute equality of men; for he bled, and miserable existence?

The bill under di cussion reads as follows: A bill to protect all citizens in their civi and legal rights.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Amrica in Congress assembled. That whoever, being a corporation or natural person, and ing to the negro every avenue to progress owner or in charge of any public inn : or of and emolument which other men posses any place of public amusement or entertain | But this bill seeks to make the negro equal ment for which a liceuse from any legal au- to the white man by pulling the white man thority is required; or of any line of stagecoaches, railroad, or other means of public carriage of passengers or freight; or of any cemetery, or other benevolent institutions. or any public school supported, in whole or Corinne City, for the benefit and in aid of the in part, at public expense or by endowment for public use, shall make any distinction as to be equal to or like any other man. is it not to admission or accommodation therein of any citizen of the United States because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000 for each offense; and the person or corporation so offending shall be liable to the citizens thereby injured in damages. to be recovered

SEC. 2. That the offenses under this act and actions to recover damages may be prosecuted before any territorial, district, or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes at the place where the offense was charged to have been committed as well as in the district where the parties may reside, as now provisioned by law.

Amendment proposed to be submitted by Mr. Morey:

Add to the end of section 2 the following And all of the provisions of the act entiof civil rights, with the penalties therein provided, are made applicable in the prosecution of offenses under this act.

Whether Congress has the right, under the Constitution, to enact such a law. (which I do not believe.) or whether such right pertains solely to the States, (which is my opinion) I will not stop to discuss, for not only has that question been fully debated already. but even if the right of Congress to pass this o bill were undoubted, I should still oppose it on account of its rainous inexpediency. My o remarks will be confined altogether to the detection and exposure of the false political. oo and discursive, I trust it may be pardoned,

and of the management is made to the following by another famous statesman of our country,

more error and untruth than has ever been embodied, perhaps, in the same number of English words. It is a sentiment which may serve very well, and often has served well, at its absurdity. "All men born equal." | life." Richmond & Co., Commission Merchants; M. Why, sir, no two men are born equal, or ev-E. Campbell, Proprietors Central Hotel; Sin- er live to become equal. In face, in form, they do exist and are not alike. The negro is gleton & Creath, Proprietors Pacific Stables; in fortune, in intellect, in everything, each gleton & Creath, Proprietors Pacific Stables; in fortune, in intellect, in everything, each second countries on the contribution of the contributi We will also announce that each and every of this universe, It has been said that more docile, more self-satisfied, more imitative, person buying a ticket can at any and all times "Shakespeare never repeats." Such was the examine our books and all business tranactions compass of his genius; that every effort of his more naturally elegant than the white man. mind envolved a new idea. Does God then He is the world's "merry-andrew." He is the repeat? No, sir. Each thought emanating world's star actor on the comic stage. Such are est and disinterested men, it will insure a fair from the All-perfect mind is a new thought, the endownments of the negro; and some of and each act a new creation. He made the them are noble qualities, and by no means show oak to battle with storms, and the daisy to that the negro may not fill a useful and imporshelter underweath, the eagle to soar above tant place it the world's future civilization. the clouds, and the mocking-bird to sing in the thicket. All nature is full of contrasts and unlikenesses. And not only does this variety pertain to the natural world, but in that higher realing to subtract the state of the parts in the drama of humanity, where will, force, courage, forethought, the sense of masterdom, and the instinct of dominion are required to shine the negre fails.

one grand chain of progressive and successive links, whereof there are no two of them equal or alike.

The fanatical spirit which threatens utterly to dominate this country seeks to reduce everything and everybody to the plane of mediocrity and a common average. It hates superior excellence. It is a leveling spirit leveling downward and not upward. In the without regard to "race, color, or previous coneyes of these so called universal equality- dition of servitude." men no doubt the forests look deformed, because the oak, and elm, and pine overshadow the minor shrubs; and the starry heavproudly eminent among their little compan-

on s And these men would think it an imconsistent they ought to do it at once. Above your head. Mr. Speaker, I see the image and presentment of the eagle-our national emolem. In the name of equality, sir. I demand what business has he there? He is a monarch—the king of birds. He is no fit emblem for us in these times-no proper representative of the prevalent ideal. I suggest that he be torn down, as the French tore down the monogram of the Emperor .-Do you ask me what bird could with pro-

comes up against this measure from all those priety be put in his place? The crow, sir .-He is a bird of medium size, and therefore concerns-States which, it is true, you lately embodies well the idea of the levelers. His plumage is of the favorite color, so popular with the dominant party. [Laughter.] I will not—because it would seem ungracious -earry out the parallel in its details, and de something which ought to have been done; important were those States in area. climate. show how fit an emblem for the times he is Debility, Low Spirits, a thick yellow appearance soil, and resources, that a dozen years ago in other respects, such as his thieving proyou declared that their continuance in the pensities, and the like. [Laughter.] I skirmishers, moved by the instinct of old figh- He owes none of us, North or South, many

as you phrased it. If that were so, are not to satisfy you that if this bill is to pass, the their peace and prosperity in the Union es- so-called reformers should at least amend it sential turthe nation's healthy life? If by an by providing that the eagle shall henceforth come down from his proud perch, and the crow be exalted in his stead. Laughter.] The gentleman from Massachusetts [MR.

> formulated his doctrine in these words :-"That every man has the right to become the equal of another, if he can." In some sense that may be conceded as true. But that is not what this bill proposes. It does not propose to leave the negro to be the equal of the white man, "if he can;" for our laws amply provide for that now, by opendown to the level of the negro; by providing that thewhite man shall be nothing, have nothing, and enjoy nothing, unless he sees to it that the negro shall be, have, and enjoy

precisely the same thing.

Sir, since it is impossible for any one mau more philosophical to say that such a thing capabilities. "To whom much is given, of so little apprehension! has the right, and is bound by the duty, to fill the sphere and move in the orbit to which God and Nature have assigned hun, as indicated by his peculiar natural endownments in each race, point out for each a different and reduce the world back to chaos.

In speaking of the characteristics of the negro, I do not mean any disrespect to him. respect all men as men and as the children to wish well to all and to do good tled "An act to protect all persons in the to all. But, sir, the negro is not a black was at home but old men and boys to keep them United States in their civil rights, and fur- white man. He is a different man with nish the means of their vindication," passed different taleuts, different duties, and different April 6th, 1866, relating to the enforcement rights. In saving this I do not deuy unity man family. I believe in these things, beupon as the embodiment of perfect truth.

branches of this common family, and which have thus distinguished them for ages ? That is a questic n which has puzzled the brains of scientists for centuries, and it would be presumptuous in me to attempt its solution. But we are told in the Book of books there was a period when "the whole was of one and this is not the time or place to follow puppet on the chessboard. up the idea. If we were in a lyceum discussing ethnology, I would enlarge upon and fortify it. I merely throw out the hint, to be as the war-cry of revolutionists, but calm pondered by those who realize the mystery and philosophy, ay, plain common sense, smiles (as Carlyle says) "the deep tragedy of human

But, sir, no matter how the races originated, variety pertain to the natural world, but in that higher realm to which faith points us, "one star differs from another star tn glory."

So that from the grains of sand and the rocks, Indian, we are pointed to shine, the negro fails. Despite all the gentiles come, and the instinct of dominion are doing. Other parts of the country feel free to talk of themselves here. When we were talk-talk of themselves here. When we were talk-talk of themselves here. When we were talk-talk of themselves here. To prove that he is, we are pointed ing of the centennial celebration yesterday we protected while they worship, it is outer courts

intelligent, the spiritual, the angelic existen- States. Yes; infuriated with whiskey he was that have made her renowned; and Massachu- alter should be only the white many HON. WILLIAM M. ROBBINS, less to the very throne of God, all being in brought to the scratch a few times, only to be setts took up the refrain and sounded her own

sh to be inter-

Mr. ROBBINS, I do Mr. WALLS. Did on the battle-field?

Mr. ROBBINS. Yes, sometime, and whippied him easily, too. It was my business for four years on the battle-field to meet all comer's

The gentleman from Massachusetts | Mr. BUTLER] has given us a glowing account of how he sent in a column of three thousand negroes ens appear to them imperfect, because. Si. to take a redoubt at Newmarket Heights, pro-rius, and Arcturus, and Aldebaran shine out tected, he says, by two lines of strong abattis, and manned by one thousand of Lee's veterans. Relying solely on the weight of his column and the energy of the charge, he says he nncapprovement if they could bring down all the ped the muskets of his men to prevent their trees to the level of the black jack, and all firing. And he says they took the redoubt trample on. But there is one thing which it from me to charge that gentleman with in- ces, they would have perished in their helplessalways thought it was cruel and unjust in Prince Hal to accuse Falstaff of lying when he recoun-Gadshill. I have always believed that Sir John did really see eleven men in buckram, though it was dark, and only Hal and Poins were their. Allowance must be made, sir, for that race up till it got to stand alone. the excitement of fancy in combatants rehearsing their own exploits and "fighting their battles

> ever again." Laughter.] But absent, wounded, at the date spoken of cannot speak of the facts from personal observation. But from many comrades who were thereabout at the time I have always understood that when Ord's column of white troops surprised and took Fort Harrison, which was with deliberate purpose. In our dealings wil the centre and key of our Confederate position, whatever posts to the left of it were given up ed by those ordinary notives of self-interest at all were abandoned at once under orders and | which move human nature everywhere; just as tion rendering them untenable. A handful of negro from his native land and sold him to us. ters, may have given a parting shot or two as

Four or five were usually wounded in battle to one filled outright. If five hundred and forty-three were killed in that negro column, two thousand or twenty-five hundred others must have been wounded; so that is really wonderful, that the small squad left should have been able to terrify so thoroughly will their uncapped muskets that thousand powder burnt Confederates! There does not appea any good reasons for their running in such wild dismay; and no one knows better than the gentleman from Massachusetts that the men he used to meet in battle were not given to running

away without a good reason. Mr. Speaker, it appears now that we men of the South must have been under a strange charge us with such terrible vigor looked like white men to us; and if the field ever remained in our hands, we always found that the slain heroes who strewed the ground so thickly were alas! our white American brothers-all honor to them; all honor to the heroic dead on both sides who laid down their lives for their principles! We thought then that the masses of heroic white troops led by Grant, and Sherman, dependence on some superior power or to mothand McClellan, and Meade, and their compeers, were the men we ought to dread; but we learn now that it was the hero from Massachusetts can be no proper object of human effort or and his colored troops that we had most reason ambition? Our rights are limited by our du- to fear. Wonderful! that we should thus have ties, and our duties are measured by our been destroyed by that which then caused us

him shall be much required." I lay this I am told that the records of the war show down as the true doctrine-that every man that only some fifteen huffdred negro troops were killed in the entire four years. That a savage. Against his own will, the English fact alone speaks volumes. We know that a and Yankee slavers stole him from Africa and single corps of white troops-Federal and Con- sold him into southern servitude and as soon as federate alike-sometimes lost that many killed which, being different in each individual and Irishmen must have lost a large fraction of that number at Fredericksburg. There was fighting part to perform. If we could change this, indeed. And though I was their adversary and compel all to revolve in one and the there, yet in honor of their matchless gallautry same orbit, we should overthrow eternal laws, I pray that the turf on their graves may be as of arms among white men, in which he took green forever as their own Emerald Isle.

before the war ended the four millions negroes of the South knew that its result involved the of a common Father, and I trust I have a heart | question of their liberty. Yet while continent shook with the earthquake of war, and nobody struck no blow. I do not mention it as a reproach to them. It merits rather the thanks of blight and wildew and waste our general welsouthern men. I mention it only to show that fare and prosperity. Is it not time to call a halt of origin and a common ancestry to the hu- the negro is not like the white man. What race of white men would have remained quiet not best to content ourselves with the ample faithfulest, and most honorable friend. Has he cause such seems the plain teaching of that under the same circumstances? When the proc- guarantees which have been provided to protect Book which southern men generally rely lamation of emancipation was issued the peculiar the negro in his rights of life, liberty, and proto rise and throw off the yoke and butcher our institutions of this country, the good name of huge dissimilarities which mark the several wives and children; and in the abundance of republican government, and the cause of human their philanthropy and humanity they hoped so, rights throughout the world? too. The result showed how little they knew of

they still understand him. Sir, the negro may excel in minor qualities, but he is lacking in those peculiar endownments of vigor, will, and force of character which give inviting again the voke of the depost. Why is language and one lip," (as the Hebrew has dominion in this rough world of ours. Wherewhich this proposed legislation is based, and it.) and while they were engaged in building fore it was said that "Japhet shall dwell in the cheers and encourages them. When they look this the injurious results necessarily consequent a lofty tower, as a common rallying point, tents of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant;" they way see South Carolina, Florida, Miss i sppi, upon its adoption, . If my treatment of the for the purpose of preventing their own dis- and the white man has come all the way from subject should seem somewhat specu'ative persion, this design of theirs being opposed Europe, and the Indian has been dispossessed and to the design of the Creator. He came down the negro has been brought from Africa, that and, by an exertion upon the whole race at the prediction might be fulfilled here in Amerinas aready been said.

We have heard much in this debate about equality—the equality—the equality of men and of races for meb.

That kind of rhetoric has been fashionable in America for a contrary world. giving to each division a different fashionable in America for a contrary world. ing in a beaten track and repeating what once, of that omnipotent power by which ca. Sir, the negro is a clinging parasite. He speech, and probably, at the same time, a political shysters, who prate of his bodily free- have no unity of race, interest, or sympathy Concerns, under the supervision of a committee of prominent citizens selected by the the ticket believed by the the ticket by sentence "All men are born equal." That tion about that period is proven by the fact low-member by this remark) he does nothing, universal equality, born from the brains of itnsentence was analyzed twenty-five years ago that previously men lived nine hundred years. he says nothing, except as he is prompted by measurable fools, you propose to follow in thier while ever since the measure of thier days is his managers; even here he obeys the bidding footsteps and mongrelize half this nation, thereand shown not to be true, but to contain three score and ten. But this is a digression, of his new white masters, who move him like a by rendering its healthy life impossible. Is it

The old system of slavery, as once existing in all the States, is forever dead and buried, and whatever thing changes must die. There fulfilled its mission, which was to civilize and christianize an originally savage race. It was as human nature is, it seems the only system by which he could have been protected, fed, clothed, and cared for, while gradually acquiring civilization from the more cultivated race in whose presence he dwelt. This line of remark may seem digressive, but I adopt it in defence her slow material progress in the past, and her late social system is denounced as the cause. Sir, I have heard these revilings of my people

till my spirit burns within me. I stand here to-day as an independent and

praises, too. They had a right to do so. But of the negro, He is sejourning here as a school-surely if it is consistent with national sentiment boy under a course of tuition. He will graduate for some States to boast of their renown, it cannot be wrong for other States to defend themselves against unjust reproaches.

It was not slavery, sir, which kept the South back; it was the presence there of four millions of men who came to us at first utterly untrained savages; and these we had to govern, train, and improve, as best we might. Herein it was our gained 9.7 per cent. only, much less than half back; it was the presence there of four millions mission to expend our moral and material forces, the former rate. We may infer then that the and it entailed upon us great burdens; for these 9.7 per cent. was gained before 1865, and that whereby our efforts were of necessity confined to the coarser and more primitive kinds of hu- overshadowing white race is increasing rapidly man industry; and thus we suffered infinite in the land. In any event, then, the negro will material loss. The North, with her skilled and in course of time be reduced to comparative ineducated laborers and artisans, was at liberty to devote herself to the more complex and refined sufficient numbers, and makes up a sufficient tively walkingindustrial pursuits, with consequently higher fraction of the population in thirteen States to profits and more rapid growth in affluence. To be a tremendous hindrance to the harmony and trees to the level of the black jack, and as the says they took the redoubt the stars to the size of the North Star. But with a foss of five hundred and forty-three kill-bave freed our slave laborers, and set about directly these things are beyond their power, being protected by a constitution which our radicalists and higher law men had no caps on their muskets—that they did we had freed them much earlier than they were are developed, they will feel they are in a land which our resources of the North Star. But in proportion as the negroes we had freed them much earlier than they were are developed, they will feel they are in a land which our resources of the North Star. But in proportion as the negroes we had freed them much earlier than they were are developed, they will feel they are in a land which our resources of the North Star. But in proportion as the negroes we had freed them much earlier than they were are developed, they will feel they are in a land which our resources of the North Star. But in proportion as the negroes we had freed them much earlier than they were are developed, they will feel they are in a land which we had freed them on their own resources. e stly educating them in the schools was, for is to prevail. But in proportion as the negroes an atmosphere of forty and even fif y cannot and therefore do not, violate and not stop running for four miles. Now, far be set free, and thrown them on their own resourthese fanatical levers might do, and to be tentional or conscious exaggeration. I have ness. When they were freed, immensely advanced as they then were in practical knowledge of

the arts of civilized life beyond their original ted his fight with the supposed travelers on condition, consider what immense cost and labor it has required on the part of this great Government, through the machinery of the Freedman's Bureau and other agencies to hold While the North, therefore, can point to her

great cities, her wide commerce, and her aboundng wealth, as the results of her efforts, may not the South truthfully say that the grand work by the gentleman from Massachusetts, of course of civilizing and elevating a whole "race has been mainly hers? I do not claim, nobody pretends, that the great and beneficent result which. under Providence, we have thus wrought ou were directly and consciously aimed at by us the Africans we were, of course, mainly promptwithout serious resistance, their isolated situa- were the Yankee slavers who deported the country, have been the divinely appointed that true; it is true, also, that it will destroy the cannot kill you; the cold air can and

> all circumstances, to liberty and self-control. vote it may be voted down. These are fine abstractions. But the order of nature and of Providence, which is practical, subjection and pupilage under some superior authority before arriving at maturity and enfranchisement. Each individual man passes through this stage of youth and suborination to leading of Israel into Egypt and into bondage was as wonderful and as necessary as their exo-France, England, and the United States and all others. I believe, first went through a period of er country before they reached independence and autonomy. The negro race, therefore, in being required just to serve and to be protected. and to learn, has only obeyed a law of human development, universal in its application.

Looking at what has been done for him, the negro has perhaps done less as vet for himself and the world than any other man in history. In his own land he has always been and still i these had done so and got the money, began to roll up the whites of their eyes over the sin of slavery and to plot for his freedom. Against his will, the southern master trained him to regular labor and civilized habits, and gradually fitted him for tiberty Then in a grand conflict. no important part, he was freed. Afterward Look at one more fact. Nearly three years white men, voluntarily, without any effort of his, enfranchised him, made him a voter, and empowered him to hold office. As a freeman and voter he has put bad men in power, made suffrage a farce, destroyed public credit, ruined States, and disgraced republican institutions; and the return he makes is to clamor for more power and more privileges that he may further in this wild, negro-toting legislation? Is it patrons of the negro in the North expected him perty, and set to work to see if we can save the

France and Spain, our earliest allies, led b the negro character; and their whole policy our example, have both, since 1789, struck since, by this very bill to-day, shows how little many a resounding blow for liberty and popular institutions. But both, being recently freed from tyrants and given a choice of their destiny, seem to be retrograding back to menarchy, and this? It is because our example no longer ments, crushed, dispolled, oppressed, and ruin-

. It is impossible to undo what has been done. and nobody purposes to attempt that now, for and I have no tears to shed over its grave. I ever, unless by common sense and common conalways believe it would come to an end before sent and by peaceable means. But we can a great while, because I saw it was changing; avoid going further on the down-hill road. Sir, it is time to recur to the doctrine in which is in the universe but One eternal, because is bound up the salvation of this country—the there is but One immutable. Sir, slavery has doctrine that this the is white man's land and I had time to review the record of the great God Almighty's school to which he sent the leaders of the radical party in the first few years negro to be trained and develoyed. Practically, atter the war, and show how indignantly they then spurned the idea of making the negro a suffraragan and political power in this country. They have long since gone beyond their scruples then. Party greed and ambition drove them on ; and the same motive pushes them still on to propose this last and most ruinous of all their measures. of my native South. She is often derided for If any happy future remains for this country, it must soon be delivered from that party and its reckless policy. This, sir, I repeat, is the white man's land, and he is responsible for its, welfare. The temple of liberty founded here, and toward to which all the down trodden nations fearless vindicator of the South. I hope I shall turn their faces to pray for deliverance, is comnot be charged with improper sectionalism in so mitted to his charge. Let all the gentiles come,

upward through the living, the animate, the to the records of the recent war between the heard Pennsylvania boast of the glorious events but the consecrated priest who ministers at the In my opinion this is not the permanent home after awhile and leave school. He is not in-

> where, in spite of all laws and pretences, they are looked upon as pariahs and inferiors, and they will pine for a country where they can be the real, not merely the nominal, peers of all. Then will come the voluntary exodus, whether the case. The cause may often be kend to Central America, or Cuba, or Africa (more in sleeping in a room, the window of war as probably) to carry back civililation and the had been foolishly hoisted for ventila in . gospel to their fatherland, where the white man The water-cure journals of the cou cannot carry it, I will not venture to speculate; for the womb of the future yet holds these

Mr. Speaker, these ideas of mine may seem | ting the window at night. novel, and my utterance of them in this place and on this occasion may appear extraordinary. desire it may be distinctly understood that no barning, to avoid hoisting outside have said except myself only. But I have catried out my purpose not to go over ground chamber door open, as also the fire-parties already trodden in this debate; and I have offered these suggestions, also, with design, that I while the room is not so likely to become might aid, if possible, in stemming the tide of fanaticism and mongrelism, which, if it should continue to advance, would ultimately sweep all night, the window may be opened an over our whole land and destroy every vestige inch. It is safer to sleep in a bad hir all of its former beauty and glory.

from Africa, and temporary subjection in this destroy our southern free schools. Not only is 40. The bad air may sicken you, is means of his civilization and Christianization. white republican party in the South. If I de-These things seem so obvious to me that I content myself with simply stating them and leaving them for the reflection of all candid minds. to pass this bill; for no respectable white man Neither ought the negro, or his soi-disant in my country is in favor of it; all are bitterly friends, to include perpetual bitterness, as if in against it, and all will desert you if you pass it. all those events any wrong or any strange thing But the evils which this bill would entail on us has happened to him. We may speculate upon | are too great a price to pay for any mere party the absolute right of every human being, under success; and I therefore hope if it comes to a If you destroy our reviving free schools what

seems to be that every man, every nation, and become of the orphans of our soldiers? The neevery people shall first pass through a stage of groes will fare better than they. Private schools societies, by liberal contributions from negro sympathizers everywhere, dot our hills, and are cy. filled with negro children. I do not complain his parents before he becomes of age. The of this: I rejoice at it; for I want all educated, by whatever means. I am an enthusiastic friend of universal education. It is of vital importance to the South that her newly enfranchised race day. Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, is should be well instructed. But our poor white | leader, and he expects to suppress the soldiers' orphans are forgotten. No heart has a pulsation for them, except the hearts of their poverty-stricken living comrades. We are striving to build up the ruined foundations, and says: again to consecrate the moldering shrines of learning for their benefit; but in step the misguided negro and his, perhaps, well-meaning but mistaken patrons, and say we shall not do so unless we admit him there too, despite what we know is for his good and ours; and notwithstanding we everywhere provide for him out of cannot be made so by violent propos. our free bounty (for we pay all the taxes) exactv equal, though separate, privileges of educaion. If this shall be forced on us in spite of our protest, surely the curse of Heaven, in response to the orphan's cry, will smite the wick- brothers have been deaf to the prayered, besotted, reekless rulers of this country.

The masses of the negroes of the South do not lesire this enforced association in churches, in graveyards, hotels, schools, and elsewhere. They know full well, especially, that too intimate intermingling of the young will deprave our children and corrupt theirs. It is the idle, mulatto, paper-collared gentry, who hang around the streets-corners and study how to live without that faithful industry to which our worthy colored men of the South devote themselves, who keep up this agitation. In North Carolina, as one "mission," are they not neglect a in the other Southern States, the whites and the most important mission of all? blacks are living together in amity and concord. In politics only do they differ. In regard to every other matter the black man goes to his old white master for counsel as to his surest. most trusted savings-bank. Is he about to make a trade? "Old master" is his most judicious adviser. Is he in trouble? He flies for protection to "old master." Is he in court and his reputation, the all-important question, involved? "Old master" is there ready to swear for him and stand by him when everybody else knows he is unworthy. He was formerly faithful to "old master" and "old master" is still faithful and partial to him. Such is our universal exproper social relations between the two races on a practical and reasonable basis. Why, then, come in with your theories and experiments, and out of mere wantonness disturb our peace? Shall we never have done with this empirical ed-all this the work of the negro and his endangering of our social and political machinebaser allies. Thus our example rivets chains ry by subjecting it continually to new and un-

Especially will there always he base white men

ority here tospare us, under all our misfortunes, ne untold evils of this ill-devised measure. However you may receive the declaration, I do aver that we of the South mean well by the necentennial celebration at Philadelphia, we have shown our interest in the common national ought to be a white man's government. I whish national honor and our readiness to march with | writings are graceful and popular, you in every future emergency under the "old flag." We have been sorely tried, sorely humiliated. Crushing defeat on the field above all thinge tries the manhood of a people. We can however, recuperate from that when we remember that it was not Englishmen, nor Frenchmen, nor Prussians, but it was only our fellow-Americans in superior force who did or could trample on us no more; sport with our miseries of age and hore marks of violence and Let thus overwhelm us. But try us no further; no longer. Else you will break the spirit of a person. The Coroner was notified by the generous race, you will quench their manly young man and an inquest was held, sendtion, you will paralyze their patriotism, and you death from injuries inflicted by some of par will doom one-half of this glorious land to per- sons unknown to the jury .- Willam petual b'ight, despair and desdiation.

Sleeping in a Cold Room

"Hall's Journal of Health" says to the mail cold bed chambers always imperil heat handed and invite fatal diseases. Robust and may safely sleep in a temperature of the creasing in numbers. By the census reports, the African race in this country, during every decade before the last, increased on an average frail should never eleep in a room with the from then to 1870 (under freedom) they increase than seventy degrees. If it is freeze of ed none, but rather declined in numbers. The out of doors it is thirty degrees-the different firms of the declined in numbers. crence being forty degrees or an re- alma Persons will be chilled by such a chi :significance. But for the present he is here in in ten minutes, although they may be

> But to lie still in bed, nothing to promote the circulation, and breathe for i ... grees, when the lungs are always at mineight, is too great a change. Many sons wake up in the morning with int mation of the lungs, who went to 1 d well, and are surprised that this should are have done an incalculable injury by the blind and indiscriminate advice of 1.

The rule should be everywhere, do a the part of the year when fires are ! dows. It is safer and better to leave cold. If there is some fire in the total night, with a temperature over 50, it as

PARSON BROWNLOW ON CIVIL RICH. -KNOXVILLE, TEXM., February 12 -The Daily Chronicle, of this city, lishes a long letter from Senator B. ... low to-morrow on the civil rights ball. He decidedly apposes the mixed .. h 1 feature of the bill, and says it would ... is to become of us? And especially what is to stroy the free schools in the South. 11. advises the colored people to tell Congar . that they do not want mixed school

> The woman's crusade against barr one ohthe remarkable features of the violence of women the terrible : intemperance. An exchange pertinentle

He also favors the issue of more car. ..

If the appetites of snew crave at spirits other men will always exist to : nish them with the needful stimulu . ' i sons, husbands and brothers cannot in made temperate by home influences. It dism. If husbands have resisted the su plications of wives; if sons have anmoved by the tears of mother of a sister - how can there enthusiawomen expect that the men who sell quor to the males of a family shall an .. t

There is snother View. While the Western women are parading the a cbeating up and praying for the bes beers, who attends to their neglected dar at home ? In the pursuit of their a de-

Literary Women.

Very intellectual women are allien a little money to lay up? "Old master" is his beautiful. Their features and parties arly their forcheads, are more or less museult. . But there are exceptions to all rules and Miss Lankon was an exception to this one. She was exceedingly f mini. - ud pretty. Mrs Stanton likewise is a haut. some woman. Miss Anthony and here. Livermore are both plain. Matter and Jane Porter were women of high har-we perience in the South. And natural laws are and irregular features, as was also Mi-s gradually settling all questions concerning the Sedgewick. Anna Dickenson h . . strong masculine face : Kate Field h . . good looking, though by no means a per :ty one, and Mrs. Stowe is thought to positively homely. Alice and I' we're legislation? Shall we never have done with this | Cary were both plain in features, though their swertness of disposition added great ly to their personal appearance. Margato prompt them to do so if they need prompting, in her manner as a child. Julia W ... In conclusion, I carpestly appeal to the ma- Howe is a fine looking woman, w. arting an aspect of grace and refinement misgreat force of character in her tace a carriage. Laura Holloway remain gro, we mean well by you, we mean well by the Charlowtte Bronte both in personal whole country. By our votes in favor of the pearance and in the sad experience of a young life. Neither Mary Boath met Marian Harlan can lay claim to handfaces, though they are splendid sp sime a of difficulty with a foreign power, we have proved of cultured woman, while Mary Change F our loval purpose to assist in maintaining the Ames is just as pleasing in features is

FOUND DEAD IN THE WOODS .- On To- . day last, a young man, a citizen of Re- a swick county, while out hunting near Wagman Church. in that county, dive and through his dogs, the dead body of a woman. She was apparently about 40 year hope, you will obliterate their pride and ambi- ting in a verdiet that deceased came to be