

The Daily Journal. WILMINGTON, N. C.: THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1875. BY TELEGRAPH. LOUISIANA.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE TO THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Noon. To the Senate of the United States:

I have the honor to make the following answer to a Senate resolution of the 8th instant, asking for information as to any interference by any military officer or any part of the army of the United States with the organization or proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana or either branch thereof, and also inquiring in regard to the existence of armed organizations in that State hostile to the government thereof and intent on overthrowing such government by force. To say that lawlessness, turbulence and bloodshed have characterized the political affairs of that State since its organization under the reconstruction acts, is only to repeat what has become well known as a part of its unhappy history, but it may be proper here to refer to the elections of 1868, by which the Republican vote of the State through fraud and violence was reduced to a few thousands, and the blood riots of 1866 and 1868, to show that the disorders there are not due to any recent causes or to any late action of the federal authorities. Preparatory to the election of 1872, a shameful and undisguised conspiracy was formed to carry that election against the Republicans without regard to law or right, and to that end the most glaring frauds and forgeries were committed in the returns after many colored citizens had been denied registration and others deterred by fear from casting their ballots. When the time came for a final canvass of the votes in view of the foregoing facts, Wm. P. Kellogg, the Republican candidate for Governor, brought suit upon the equity side of the United States Circuit Court for Louisiana and against Warmouth and others who had obtained possession of the returns of the election, representing that several thousand voters of the State had been deprived of the elective franchise on account of their color, and praying that measures might be taken to have said votes counted and for general relief to enable the Court to enquire as to the truth of these allegations, a temporary restraining order was issued against the Defendants which was once wholly disregarded and treated with contempt by those to whom it was directed. These proceedings have been widely denounced as an unwarrantable interference by the Federal Judiciary with the election of State officers, but it is to be remembered that by the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the political equality of the colored citizens is secured, and under the 2d section of that Amendment, providing that Congress shall have power to enforce its provisions, by appropriate legislation. An act was passed on the 31st of May, 1870, and amended in 1871 the object of which was to prevent the denial or abridgment of suffrage to citizens on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and it has been held by all the Federal Judges, before whom the question has arisen, including Justice Strong of the Supreme Court, that the protection afforded by this Amendment to these acts extend to State as well as other elections. That it is the duty of the Federal Courts to enforce the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and that the laws passed in pursuance thereof, is too clear for controversy. Section 15 of said act, after numerous provisions therein to prevent an evasion of the 15th Amendment, provides that the jurisdiction of Circuit Court of the United States shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the provisions of said act, and of the act amendatory thereof. Congress seems to have contemplated equitable as well as legal proceedings to prevent the denial of suffrage to colored citizens, and it may be safely asserted that, if Kellogg's bill in the above named case did not present a case for the equitable intervention of the Court, that no such case can arise under the act. That the Courts of the United States have the right to interfere in various ways with State elections, so as to maintain political equality and rights therein, irrespective of race or color, is comparatively a new, and to some, seems to be a startling idea; but its results are as clearly from the 15th Amendment to the Constitution and the acts that have been passed to enforce that amendment, as the abrogation of State laws upholding slavery results from the 13th Amendment to the Constitution. While the jurisdiction of the Court in the case of Kellogg vs. Warmouth and others is clear to my mind, it seems that some of the orders made by the Judge in that and the kindred case of Antoine were illegal, but while they are so held and considered it is not to be forgotten that the mandate of his Court had been contemptuously defied, and they were made while wild scenes of anarchy were sweeping away all restraint of law and order. Doubtless the Judge of this Court made grave mistakes; but the law allows the Chancellor great latitude, not only in punishing those who condemn his orders and injunctions, but in preventing the consummation of the wrong which he has judicially forbidden. Whatever may be said or thought of those matters, it was only made known to me that the process of the United States Court was resisted and as said act specially provides for the use of the army and navy when necessary to enforce judicial process arising thereunder, I considered it my duty to see that such process was executed according to the judgment of the court.

through various controversies and complications, a State administration was organized with Wm. P. Kellogg as Governor, while, in the discharge of my duty under section 4, article 4, of the Constitution, I have recognized as the government of the State. It has been bitterly and persistently alleged that Kellogg was not elected; whether he was or not, is not altogether certain, nor is it any more certain that his competitor, McEnery, was chosen. The election was a gigantic fraud and there are no reliable returns of its result. Kellogg obtained possession of the office and in my opinion has more right to it than his competitor. On the 20th of February, 1875, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate made a report in which they say they are satisfied by testimony that the manipulation of the election machinery by Warmouth and others, was equivalent to 20,000 votes and they said that to recognize the McEnery government would be recognizing a government based upon fraud in defiance of the wishes and intention of the voters of the State. Assuming the correctness of the statements in this report, and they seem to have been generally accepted by the country, the great crime in Louisiana, about which so much has been said, is that one is holding the office of Governor who was elected out of twenty thousand votes, against another whose title to the office is undoubtedly based on fraud and in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of the State. Misinformation and misjudging as to the nature and extent of this report, the supporters of McEnery proceeded to displace by force in some counties of the State the appointees of Gov. Kellogg and on the 13th of April, in an effort of that kind a butchery of citizens was committed at Colfax, which in blood-thirstiness and barbarity, is hardly surpassed by any acts of savage warfare. To put this matter beyond controversy, I quote from the charge of Judge Woods of the United States Circuit Court to the jury in the case of the United States vs. Crink-bank and others in New Orleans, in March 1874. He said: "In the case on trial there are many facts not in controversy. I will proceed to state some of them in the presence and hearing of counsel on both sides and if I state as a conceded fact any matter that is doubted they can correct me." After stating the origin of the difficulty which grew out of an attempt of white persons to drive the Parish Judge and Sheriff, appointees of Kellogg, from office, and their attempted protection by colored persons, which led to some fighting in which quite a number of negroes were killed, the Judge stated "most of those who were not killed were taken prisoners. Fifteen or sixteen of the blacks had lifted the boards and taken refuge under the floor of the Court House. They were all captured; about 37 men were taken prisoners. The number is not definitely fixed; they were kept under guard until dark; they were led out two by two and shot. Most of the men were shot to death. A few were wounded, or mortally, and by pretending to be dead were afterwards during the night able to make their escape—among them was the Levi Nelson named in the indictments. The dead bodies of the negroes killed in this affair were left buried until Tuesday, April 1st, when they were buried by a Deputy Marshal and an officer of the militia from New Orleans. These persons found fifty-nine dead bodies. They showed pistol shot wounds, the great majority in the head and most of them in the back of the head. In addition to the fifty-nine dead bodies found, some charred remains of dead bodies were discovered near the Court House; six dead bodies were found under a warehouse, all shot in the head, but one or two which were shot in the heart. The only white men injured from the beginning of these hostilities to their close were Hadnot and Harris. The Court House and its contents were entirely consumed. There is no evidence that any one in the crowd of whites bore any lawful warrant for the arrest of any of the blacks. There is no evidence that either Nash or Cabat, after the affair was over demanded their offices to which they had set up claim, but Register continued to act as parish Judge and Shaw as Sheriff. These are facts in this case, as I understand them to be admitted. To hold the people of Louisiana generally responsible for these atrocities, would not be just, but it is a laudable fact that obstructions were thrown in the way of publishing these murders, and the so-called Conservative papers of the State not only justified the massacre, but denounced as Federal tyranny and despotism, the attempt of the U. S. officers to bring them to justice. Fierce denunciations rang through the country about office holding and election matters in Louisiana, while every one of the Colfax miscreants goes unwhipped of justice and no way can be found in this boasted land of civilization and Christianity to punish the perpetrators of this bloody and monstrous crime. Not unlike this was the massacre in August last, when several young men of capital and enterprise had started the little and flourishing town of Combs. Some of them were Republicans and office holders under Kellogg, and they were therefore doomed to death and six of them were seized, carried away from their homes and murdered in cold blood. No one has been punished, and the Conservative press of the State denounced all efforts to that end, and boldly justified the crime. Many murders of a like character have been committed in individual cases which cannot here be detailed. For example, T. S. Crawford, Judge, and P. H. Harris, District Attorney of the 12th Judicial District of the State, on their way to Court were shot from their horses by men in ambush on the 8th of October, 1874, and the widow of the former, in a communication to the department of justice, tells a pitiful tale of the persecutions of her husband, because he was a Union man, and of the efforts made to screen those who have committed crime, which, to use her own language, "left two widows and nine orphans destitute."

To say that the murder of a negro or a white Republican is not considered a crime in Louisiana, would probably be unjust to a great part of the people, but it is true that a great number of such murders have been committed and no one has been punished therefor, and manifestly as to them the spirit of hatred and violence is stronger than law. Representations were made to me that the presence of troops in Louisiana was unnecessary and irritating to the people, and that there was no danger of public disturbance if they were taken away. Consequently, early in last Summer the troops were withdrawn from the State, with the exception of a small garrison at the New Orleans barracks. It was claimed that a comparative state of quiet had superseded the political excitement, and as to the Louisiana affair, it seemed to be dying out; but the November elections were approaching and it was necessary, for party purposes, that the flame should be rekindled. Accordingly, on the 14th of September, D. P. Penn, claiming that he was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1872, issued an inflammatory proclamation, calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State. The White Leaguers, roused and ready for the conflict, promptly responded. On the same day the Governor made a formal requisition upon me pursuant to the act of 1795 and section 4, article 4, of the Constitution, to aid in suppressing domestic violence. On the next day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days from the date thereof; but before the proclamation was published in New Orleans the organized and armed force, recognizing the usurping Governor, had taken forcible possession of the State House and temporarily subverted the government. Twenty or more people were killed, including a number of the police of the city, and the streets of the city were strewn with blood. All that was desired in the way of excitement had been accomplished, and in view of the steps taken to repress the revolution was apparently, though it is believed not really, abandoned, and the cry of Federal usurpation and tyranny in Louisiana was renewed with redoubled energy. Troops had been sent to the State under this requisition of the Governor, and another disturbance seemed imminent, they were allowed to remain there to render the Executive such aid as might be necessary to enforce the laws of the State and repress the continued violence that seemed inevitable at the moment Federal support should be withdrawn. Prior to and with a view to the late election in Louisiana, white men associated themselves together in armed bodies called the White League, and at the same time threats were made in the Democratic journals of the State that the election should be carried against the Republicans at all hazards, which very naturally greatly alarmed the colored voters. By section 8 of the act of February 28th, 1871, it is made the duty of U. S. Marshals and their deputies at the polls where votes are cast for Representatives in Congress to keep the peace and prevent any violation of the so-called Enforcement Acts and other offences against the laws of the United States, and upon a requisition of the Marshal of Louisiana and in view of armed organizations and other circumstances I caused a detachment of troops to be stationed in various localities in the State to aid him in the performance of his official duties. That there was intimidation of Republican voters at the election, notwithstanding these precautions, admits of no doubt. The following are specimens of the means used. On the 14th of October eighty persons signed and published the following at Shreveport: "We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, in obedience to a request of the Shreveport Campaign Club, agree to use every effort to get our employees to vote the people's ticket at the ensuing election, and in the event of their refusal to do so or in case they vote the Radical ticket to refuse to employ them at the expiration of their present contracts." On the same day another large body of persons published in the same place a paper in which they used the following language: "We, the undersigned, merchants of the city of Shreveport, alive to the general importance of securing a good and honest government to the State, do agree and pledge ourselves not to advance any supplies or money to any planters the coming year, who will give employment or rent lands to laborers who vote the radical ticket in the coming election." I have no information of the proceedings of the returning board for said election, which may not be found in its report which has been published, but it is a matter of public information that a great part of the time taken to canvass the votes was consumed by the arguments of lawyers, several of whom represented each party before the board. I have no evidence that the proceedings of this board were not in accordance with the law—whether in excluding from their count certain returns, they were right or wrong, is a question that depends upon the evidence they had before them; but it is very clear that the law gives them the power, if they choose to exercise it, of deciding that way and prima facie the persons whom they return as elected, are entitled to the offices for which they were candidates. Respecting the alleged interference by the military with the organization of the Legislature of Louisiana on the 4th instant, I have no knowledge or information which has been received by me since that time and published. My first information was from the papers of the morning of the 5th of January. I did not know that any such thing was anticipated, and no such orders or suggestions were ever given to any military officers in that State upon that subject prior to the occurrence. I am well aware that any military interference by the officers of the United States, with the

organization of a State Legislature or any of its proceedings, or with any civil department of the government, is repugnant to our ideas of government. I can conceive of no case not involving rebellion or insurrection where such interference by authority of the General Government ought to be permitted or can be justified, but there are circumstances connected with the late Legislative embroglio which seem to exempt the military from any intentional wrong in that matter. Knowing that they had been placed in Louisiana to prevent domestic violence and aid in the enforcement of the State laws, the officers and troops of the United States may well have supposed that it was their duty to act when called upon by the Governor for that purpose. Each branch of a legislative assembly is the judge of the election and qualification of its own members; but if a mob or a body of unauthorized persons seize and hold the legislative hall in a tumultuous and riotous manner, and so prevent organization by those legally returned as elected, it becomes the duty of the State Executive to interpose, if requested by a majority of the members-elect, to suppress the disturbance and enable the persons elected to organize the house. Any exercise of this power would only be justifiable under most extraordinary circumstances and it would then be the duty of the Governor to call upon the constabulary, or if necessary the military forces of the State. But with reference to Louisiana, it is to be borne in mind that any attempt by the government to use the police force of that State at that time, would have undoubtedly precipitated a bloody conflict with the White League as it did on the 14th of September. There is no doubt but that the presence of the U. S. troops upon that occasion prevented bloodshed and the loss of life. Both parties appear to have relied upon them as conservators of the public peace. The first call was made by the Democrats to remove persons obnoxious to them from the legislative hall, and the second was from the Republicans to remove persons who had usurped seats in the Legislature without legal certificates authorizing them to seats, and in sufficient number to change the majority. No body was disturbed by the military who had a legal right at that time to occupy a seat in the Legislature. That the Democratic minority of the House undertook to seize its organization by fraud and violence; that in this attempt they trampled under foot the law, that they undertook to make persons not returned as elected members, so as to create a majority; that they acted under a preconceived plan to take false pretenses introduced into the hall a body of men to support their pretensions by force if necessary, and that conflict, disorder and riotous proceedings followed, are facts that seem to be well established, and I am credibly informed that these violent proceedings were a part of a premeditated plan to have the House organized and in this way recognize what has been called the McEnery debate, and to depose Governor Kellogg and as revolutionize the State government. Whether it was wrong for the government at the request of the majority of the members returned as elected to the House, to use such means as were in his power to defeat these lawless and revolutionary proceedings is perhaps a debatable question, but it is quite certain that there would have been trouble if those who now complain of interference had allowed the House to be organized in a lawful and regular manner. When those who inaugurated disorder and anarchy have disappeared of such proceedings it will be proved to condemn those who by such means as these have prevented the success of their lawless and desperate attempts. Lieut. General Sheridan was requested by me to go to Louisiana to observe and report the situation there and if in his opinion necessary, to assume the command, which he did on the 14th instant. The legislative disturbance had occurred at 6 o'clock p. m., a number of hours after the disturbance. No party motives or prejudices could reasonably be imputed to him but he was honestly convinced by what he has seen and heard there. Louisiana has characterized the leaders of the White Leaguers in severe terms, and suggested summary modes of procedure against them, which if legal, soon put an end to the troubles and disorders in that State. Gen. Sheridan was looking at facts and possibly not thinking of the proceedings which would be the only proper course to pursue in time of peace, though more of the utterly lawless condition surrounding him at the time of his dispatch, and of what would prove a severe remedy. He never proposed to do any illegal act, nor expressed the determination to proceed beyond what the law in the future might authorize for the punishment of the atrocities which have been committed and the commission of which cannot be successfully denied. It is a deplorable fact that atrocities and murders have been committed in Louisiana which have gone unpunished, and which have been justified or apologized for, which must rest as a reproach upon the State and country long after the present generation has passed away. I have no desire to have United States troops interfere in the domestic concerns of Louisiana, or any other State. On the 6th day of December last, Gov. Kellogg telegraphed to me his apprehension that the White League intended to make another attack upon the State House, to which, on the same day, I made the following answer (since which no communication has been sent to him): "Your dispatches of this date just received. It is exceedingly unpalatable to see troops in participation of danger. Let the State authorities be right, and then proceed with their duties without apprehension of danger. If they are then molested, the question will be determined whether the United States is able to maintain law and order within its limits or not." I have deplored the necessity which seems to make it my duty under the Constitution and laws to direct such interferences. I have always hesitated, except when it seemed to be my imperative duty, to act in such a manner under the Constitution and laws of the United States. I have

repeatedly and earnestly entreated the people of the South to live together in peace and obey the laws, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see reconciliation and tranquillity everywhere prevail, and thereby remove all necessity for the presence of troops among them. I regret, however, to say that this state of things does not exist, nor does its existence seem to be desirable in some localities, and as to these it may be proper for me to say that to the extent that Congress has conferred power upon me to prevent it, neither Ku-Klux Klans, White Leagues, or any other associations using arms and violence to execute their unlawful purposes can be permitted in that way to govern any part of this country, nor can I see with indifference true men or Republicans ostracized, persecuted and murdered as a result of their opinions, as they are in some localities. I have heretofore urged the cause of Louisiana upon the attention of Congress, and I cannot but think that its inaction has produced great evil. To summarize, in September last an armed organized body of men in the support of candidates who had been put in nomination for the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor at the November election in 1872, and who had been declared not elected by the board of canvassers, recognized by all the courts to which the question had been submitted, undertook to subvert and overthrow the State government that had been recognized by me in accordance with previous precedents. The recognized Governor was driven from the State House, and but for his finding shelter in the United States Custom-house in the capitol of the State of which he was Governor, it is scarcely to be doubted that he would have been killed. From the State House, before he had been driven to the Custom-house, a call was made in accordance with the fourth section, fourth art of the Constitution of the United States, for the aid of the general government to suppress domestic violence. Under those circumstances, and in accordance with my seven duties, my proclamation of the 15th of September was issued. This served to relegate Gov. Kellogg to his position nominally, but it cannot be claimed that the insurgents have to this day surrendered to the State authorities the arms belonging to the State, or that they have in any sense been disarmed—on the contrary it is known that the same organization that existed on the 14th of September, 1874, in opposition to the new State government, still retains their organization, equipments and commanders, and can be called out at any hour to resist the State government. Under those circumstances the same military force has been continued in Louisiana as was sent there under the first call and under the same general instructions. I repeat that the task assumed the troops is not a pleasant one to them, that the army is not composed of lawyers, capable of judging at a moment's notice of just how far they can go, in the maintenance of law and order, and that it was impossible to give specific instructions providing for any possible contingencies that might arise. The troops were bound to act upon the judgment of the commanding officer upon each sudden contingency that arose, or wait instructions, which could reach them after the threatened wrong had been committed which they were called on to prevent. It should be recalled too, that upon my requisition of the Kellogg government I reported the fact with the grounds of requisition to Congress, and asked that body to take action in the matter, otherwise, I should regard their silence as an acquiescence in my course. No action has been taken by that body, and I have maintained the position therein marked out. It should be recalled too, that upon my requisition, it has always been on the side of the preservation of good order, the maintenance of law and the protection of life. Their bearing, reflects credit on the soldiers, and if wrong has resulted the blame is with the interested elements surrounding them. I now earnestly ask that such action be taken by Congress as to leave my duty perfectly clear in dealing with the affairs of Louisiana, giving assurance at the same time that whatever may be done by that body in the premises will be executed according to the spirit and letter of the law, without fear or favor. I herewith transmit copies of documents containing more specific information as to the subject matter of the resolutions.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, EXECUTIVE MANSION, JAN. 13, 1875. ELECTRICISMS. In the Democratic caucus at Indianapolis, on Tuesday night, Holman received 34 and McDonald 44 votes for the Senatorial nominations. The balance of the votes were scattering. Nevada elects Sharon, Republican, to the U. S. Senate. Pinchback has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate by the Kellogg Legislature (so-called). The vote stood as follows: Senate, 18 to 5; House, 48 to 7. Ex-Gov. Bromlette, of Kentucky, is dead. Specific shipments from New York yesterday \$1,000,000. The Union Bank of Jersey City has suspended. Pinchback has been confirmed in the Louisiana bogus Legislature in joint session, as U. S. Senator. The proceedings in the Beecher-Tilton trial are too indecent for publication. Yesterday with Authors, BY JAMES T. FIELDS. The Empty Heart; OR HUSKS. BY MARION HARRIS. FROM MY YOUTH UP. A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH. BY JAMES T. FIELDS. City Book Store, 107 N. 2nd St. Magazines and New York Daily Papers, Bow Bells, Frank Leslie, Codey, Demorest, &, &. For sale by CONOLEY & YATES. Enterprise Manufacturing Co's Coffee Mills. THE BEST MILL manufactured for speed, Economy and Durability. Every mill warranted. For sale at manufacturer's price at the N. W. Hardware House of GILES & MURKINSON. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Merry Christmas and Happy New Year TO ALL! BROWN & RODDICK, 45 MARKET STREET. Santa Claus' Headquarters DRY GOODS of Every Description suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. REMEMBER THE LITTLE FOLKS TOYS per New York steamer this day. In fact it is a mixture of everything. LADIES' MOSCOW BEAVER ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Just received the Largest Line of BLACK ALPACAS we have ever had. Prices at least 10 per cent. lower than our former prices. We advise all who want anything in our line to call early in the morning, as we get so busy it is impossible for us to wait on all. BROWN & RODDICK, 45 Market Street. ATTENTION! ATTENTION! FOR THE FAIR AND HOLIDAYS. BUY YOUR DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Trunks. CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, AT THE "CHEAP CASH HOUSE" OF M. FRANK & BRO., 17 Market Street. WE OFFER OUR STANDARD FERTILIZERS For the Season of 1875, delivered on the Cars, at Our Factory, at the following REDUCED PRICES: SOLUBLE NAVASSA GUANO At \$53.00 per Ton, Cash, or \$60.00, payable 1st of November, next; NAVASSA ACID PHOSPHATE, At \$53.00 per Ton, Cash, or \$58.00, payable 1st of November, next. WE GUARANTEE that the previous High Grade of our Fertilizers shall be fully MAINTAINED. R. B. BRIDGERS, President, D. MORSE, Treasurer, W. BRADFORD, Superintendent. NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY WILMINGTON, N. C. MISCELLANEOUS. "TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES," "A FLOATING CITY," "BLOCKADE RUNNERS," "MYSTERIOUS ISLAND," "DOCTOR OX," "EIGHTY DAYS' TOUR, &," "DRAPER'S INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE," "YESTERDAY WITH AUTHORS," "HITHERTO," A STORY OF YESTERDAY, By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. All for sale at the City Book Store. By CONOLEY & YATES. A SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENT. The Carolina Household Magazine, AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY of Choice Literature, will be issued from the Charleston Magazine Office commencing with January, 1875. The first number will be ready for mailing by December 15th, and the periodical will be published each succeeding month thereafter without interruption. No advantage will be neglected with either talent or capital can command to render each issue an agreeable and instructive compendium of choice reading, by popular writers, both home and abroad. The Carolina Household Magazine will be a large 28-page, eighty-four column monthly, handsomely printed on tinted, blue paper and beautifully illustrated. It is a thoroughly southern enterprise and its success is already fully assured. The publisher means to make it a first class monthly, that once introduced in the family circle, is sure to be eagerly watched for and carefully preserved. The "PORTRAIT GALLERY" will give an attractive feature. The January number will contain a life-like picture of EX-GOV. Z. B. VANCE, and biographical sketches, to be followed in each succeeding number with photographs of other prominent statesmen, divines, &c. ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR and each subscriber can make a choice of THREE MOST BEAUTIFUL LARGE ENGRAVINGS, size of each 8 1/2 x 10 inches, viz: "The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple," "The Madonna," or "King Lear Defying the Storm," forwarded on receipt of the subscription price. Either of the Engravings is worth double the price asked for the Magazine. Any one sending a club of five will receive an extra subscription free. Single copies 25 cents, sent by mail. Six months' subscription, without the Engraving, \$1. Agents Wanted Everywhere. Address, 25 N. 2nd St., Wilmington, N. C. MISCELLANEOUS. Tobacco Leaf and Cotton Plant. SEMI-MONTHLY. Largest circulation of any Trade Journal in the Southern States. Subscription \$2 per annum. Tobacco Leaf and Cotton Plant. FIFTEEN—WEEKLY. Over Five Hundred gratuitous circulation. Paid subscription copies to Post Offices in adjoining counties of the Carolinas. J. B. MORRIS, Proprietor. OFFICE Garden City Cigar Manufactory, NEW YORK. Our Living and Our Dead. Prospectus of 2nd Volume. NEWBERRY, N. C., August 10, 1874. "OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD" will hereafter be published as a Semi-Monthly Magazine, containing 48 pages of reading matter, at \$2 per year in advance. For the information of those who are not familiar with this enterprise, I state that the chief object of the Magazine will be to publish the Record that North Carolina and her gallant soldiers made in the late "War between the States," to gather the material for the use of the future historian, and to perpetuate the memory of those brave men, officers and privates, living or dead, who shed imperishable glory upon their native State. In addition to the War Record of North Carolina, the Magazine will contain sketches of every section, county, city and town of the State, written by competent and well-informed persons, thus making it a valuable periodical, in which all classes of our citizens should take interest and pride. The first number will be issued Wednesday, September 9th, 1874. In the meantime, I respectfully ask old subscribers who desire to renew their subscriptions, and all others who wish the Magazine, to send promptly, as the change and improvements require considerable outlay, and ready money is needed. E. D. POOL, Address, 147 North Second St., "OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD," Newberry, N. C., or Raleigh, North Carolina. Exchanges will please copy. \$2.00. PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED BY GEORGE W. BENTLEY, at the press of the Daily Journal.