

TERMS—\$3 per year, in advance.
Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross before their names are reminded that their subscription has expired, and unless renewed in two weeks will be discontinued.

Advertising Rates. Table with columns for insertion type (1 inch, 2 inch, 3 inch) and duration (1 week, 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year). Prices range from \$1.00 to \$30.00.

Business Directory.

- Attorneys at Law: Scott & Scott, North Elm, opposite Court House.
- Apothecaries and Druggists: R. W. Glenn, M.D., West Market Street, McConnell building.
- Barbers: Wilkes & Wiley, North Elm, opposite Court House.
- Book Stores: E. O. Sterling, South Elm, opposite Express Office.
- Butchers: W. S. Moore, East Market, Albright's new building.
- Cigar Manufacturers: A. Brockmann, South Elm, Caldwell block.
- Cabinet Makers and Undertakers: John A. Fritchett, South Elm, near Depot.
- Contractors in Brick-work: David McNight.
- Contractors in Wood-work: J. J. Collier, East Market, Albright's new building.
- Confectioners: F. DeSuet, Tate building, corner stairs.
- Dress-Making and Fashions: Mrs. N. Moore, South Elm, (see adv.).
- Dentists: J. W. Howlett, 1st door left hand, up stairs, Garrett's building.
- Dry Goods, Grocers and Produce Dealers: W. S. Moore, East Market, Albright's new building.
- Foundry and Machine Shop: J. H. Taylor, Washington st., on the Railroad.
- Grocers and Confectioners: Streets & White, East Market, next Post Office.
- General Emigration Office, for the West and South-West: Louis Zinner, Gen'l Southern Agent, Band O. R. E., West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
- Gulfport Land Agency of North-Carolina: Jno B. Gretter, Gen'l Agent, West Market, opposite Mansion Hotel.
- Harness-makers: J. W. S. Parker, East Market st., near Court House.
- Hotels: Mansion Hotel, W. H. Reece, proprietor, Corner West Market and Greene streets, (see adv.).
- Livery Stables: W. J. Blundell, Davis street.
- Millinery and Lady's Goods: Mrs. B. S. Moore, East Market, Albright's new building.
- Musical Instruments: Prof. F. B. Maurice, South Elm, (see adv.).
- Nurserymen: H. B. Cook & Co., Washington, near Railroad.

- Photographers: Hayes & Yates, West Market, opposite Court House, up stairs.
- Physicians: A. S. Porter, West Market st., (near Times Office); R. W. Glenn, West Market, McConnell building; Jas. K. Hall, North Elm, opposite court-house; J. E. Logan, Corner West-Market and Greene.
- Sign Painting: A. W. Ingold, South Elm, Patriot building.
- Sewing Machines: D. H. LaPlak, Salisbury st.
- Tailors: W. L. Fowler, West-Market, opposite Southern Hotel.
- Timers: Jno. E. O'Sullivan, Corner West Market and Ashe streets; C. G. Yates, South-Elm.
- Tombs-Stones: Henry G. Kellogg, South Elm.
- Watchmakers and Jewellers: W. B. Barrer, South Elm, opposite Express Office; David Scott, East Market, Albright's block.
- Gulfport County Officers: Chairman of the County Court, Jod. H. Lindsey; Sheriff, Robert M. Stafford; Clerk of the County Court, Lyndon Swain; Clerk of the Superior Court, John W. Payne; Public Register, William U. Steiner; County Trustee, Wyatt W. Bagdady.
- U. S. Officials: Freedmen's Bureau, Capt. Hugo Hillebrandt, Garrett's building, up stairs; Assessor's Office, Jesse Wheeler, West Market, near Court House; Collector's Office, Jno. Crane, South Elm; Register in Bankruptcy, Thos. B. Keogh, Tate building, up stairs; Bonded Warehouse, D. W. G. Benbow, South Elm, Benbow's building.

THE VOICE OF KENTUCKY!

MEMORIAL OF PROTEST.
The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, acting for and on behalf of the people of Kentucky, are constrained to enter a most earnest and solemn protest against the great constitutional wrong and manifest injustice which has been done this people, in the failing and refusing to admit their just representation on the floor of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, on the presentation of their legal certificates of election, duly authenticated, and each of the said Representatives possessing all the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.
We solemnly protest against the assumption of power to make and apply new tests and qualifications for membership, not only not authorized by or contemplated in, but we hold clearly prohibited by the Federal Constitution, as nothing less than a usurpation culminating in a violation of vested right, and an assault upon the liberty of a free people.
The essential principle of our free Government is, that it is the Government of the people, made by the people, and carefully framed with the special view of reserving all power in the people which it was not found essential to concede, and which was not actually given by the Constitution to their representatives and public servants.
It being impracticable for the people to assemble in mass and deliberate upon measures of public policy, representative agents of the people are at once a palpable necessity; and the highest object of the Constitution is to define and limit their powers and duties. The Representative is but the agent of the people; and the Constitution is the warrant of his authority.—It is his power of attorney, and he cannot transcend the limit of its authority. Nay, he is required to make solemn oath to support the Constitution and be bound by its restrictions.
The Constitution plainly enumerates and defines the powers of Congress; and by all rules of legal interpretation, that body could assume no power not expressly granted therein. But the people, jealous of the growing anxiety of their agents for more power, and fearing their public servants should aspire to rule as masters, determined, after a short experience, to add the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution, which provides that—
"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."
The force of this constitutional in-

hibition is in nowise weakened as regards the Congress, because it applies alike to all the departments of the United States Government. It is the people saying plainly to their public servants in the United States Government, "you have your warrant of authority, whatever powers are not expressly given you in the Constitution we, the people, reserve to our State Governments and to ourselves."
Where, therefore, the Federal Constitution, in the second section of the first article, provides that "No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen," it has defined all the qualifications which may be exacted by any power or authority, save and except that each House may require, in addition, satisfactory evidence that a member has been legally elected.
The provision of the fifth section of the first article, "That each House shall be judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," means only this, and can be made to mean nothing more. Nor can the qualification be altered indirectly by the requirement of an amplified oath, for the Constitution not only prescribes and defines all the qualifications that may be exacted, but as plainly and definitely declares the oath which shall be required of a Representative in Congress. In the third clause of article six is provided: "The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."
Considering, then, the restrictions of the Tenth Amendment, before quoted, what authority has Congress to add to the substance of this oath; and how may it be done without a direct infraction of one of the dearest rights of the people therein reserved—the right to elect whom they may choose, possessing the qualifications defined in the Constitution, as their Representative?
To deny the right of any people to elect a Representative of their own choosing, is practically to deny them the right of franchise, or any participation in framing the policy of their government. Their election is a mockery, if a ruling power may direct for whom or for what class of men their polls shall be cast; and when they submit to this, their liberty is destroyed, and they are made slaves.
But beyond all questions of power, we earnestly protest and utter a solemn warning, against the dangerous precedent of amplifying the prerequisite qualifications or the oath of office to conform to the views of the ruling majority, as conceding a power which Congress not only does not, but ought not, possess. Such power would always be capable of the greatest abuse, and lead necessarily to the most deplorable practices. The tendency of a test oath on political sentiments is to perpetuate the ascendancy of the party in power; and the authority once established, the temptation to use it for that object becomes too strong for resistance, in times of high political excitement and rancor. If this Congress may apply, through the oath of office, a test of present or past political sentiments, another Congress, controlled by the devotees of the Grand Army of the Republic, may require that each member shall swear to having actually served a specified term in the army or navy. Or, the tables being turned, and that great organization vanquished in its struggle for supremacy, another Congress may enact an oath that would disqualify for membership any one having served in the army or navy of the United States.
Political enthusiasms are often epidemic, and carry the populace, for the time being, on a single idea. A party predicated on one idea (as anti-masonry, know nothingism, &c., in the past), attaining a majority in Congress, would

seek to perpetuate its ascendancy by requiring an oath of admission to conform to its peculiar tenets.
And so protesting, in the name of the people of Kentucky, and of their great chart of liberty, the Constitution the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky does hereby
DECLARE.
1. That, in a Republican Government, the right of representation is a franchise which the people may not safely relinquish, and of which they cannot be deprived and remain free. The right of a people to representation implies the right for them to choose their Representatives, and a denial of the latter involves a destruction of the former; hence, a government is no longer republican when this right of the people is destroyed.
2. The Constitution of the United States, which is the creature of the States, and which constitutes the only bond of the Federal Union, prescribes the qualifications which must be possessed by members of Congress; also the mode of choosing them, and the right conferred by the Constitution on each House of Congress to "judge of the election, qualification, and returns of its members," does not authorize the denial of representation to the people of a State or district, nor authorize the application of any new or additional tests or qualifications for membership.
3. To reject a Representative duly chosen, because of any political sentiments which he may have held or may hold, is at once a flagrant violation of the Constitution and a ruthless annihilation of freedom itself: because freedom consists in the right to be represented by whomsoever a majority may select: *Provided*, There be no disqualification in the member so chosen embraced within the provisions of the Federal Constitution.
4. Each and every one of the Representatives elected by the people of the State of Kentucky to the Fortieth Congress, was not only duly elected, but possessed all the qualifications required by the Constitution, and the exclusion for a single day of any one of them, upon the grounds alleged by the controlling power in the House of Representatives, was an infraction of the constitutional rights of the people, which demands our most unqualified denunciation; and in the name of an injured and outraged people, we do most solemnly and earnestly protest against such action, which, if persisted in, and established as the policy of the Government, will render the elective franchise a farce, and what we have been taught to regard as constitutional liberty but a solemn mockery.
Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor of this Commonwealth, be requested to forward a copy of this declaration, duly certified, to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governors of each of the States, with a request that it be laid before their respective Legislatures.
JOHN T. BUNCH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved March 9th, 1868.
JOHN W. STEVENSON,
By the Governor:
S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.
CRUELTY TO TURKEYS.—Peter Murray was arrested by officer Buddington, of the Fifth Precinct, on the charge of cruelty to turkeys in tying their legs together with cords and in that manner carrying them across his shoulder. On the officer's complaint Murray was held for trial.—N. Y. Herald.
Kind-hearted people.
Col. Fremont, of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, offers dispatch, on reasonable terms, to all shippers of dried blackberries, &c., on his road.—This is a good idea. Low freights on home products will tend vastly to increase production.
Ten convicts escaped from county work house of Wako on Tuesday last.

TRAMPLE IT DOWN.
BY S. BRUM CLARK.
Trample it down, trample it down,
It is only a suffering heart,
Bruise it and cut it, 'tis nothing to ye,
Chain it and pain it, 'twill never be free,
Laugh at its throes of agony;
Trample it down, trample it down,
Trample the suffering heart.
Trample it down, trample it down,
It is only an aching heart,
Curse it and burst it, why should ye care,
Whether it walleth or sheddeth a tear,
Slight it and blight it, never ye fear;
Trample it down, trample it down,
Trample the aching heart.
Trample it down, trample it down,
It is only a breaking heart;
Stick it and kick it! 'twill all be well,
With the devils of earth and the devils of hell,
When they drink its blood at their carnival;
Trample it down, trample it down,
It is only a breaking heart.
Trample it down, trample it down,
It is only a broken heart;
Joys it had, but they have fled,
Hopes it had, but they are dead,
Silvered now is its auburn head;
Trample it down, trample it down,
With a beautiful smile or a fieshful frown;
Hurry it to the burying ground,
Bury the broken heart.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

The following statement is based on information furnished by the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture:
Rarely are our winters so favorable to fall sown wheat as that of 1867-8. The New England States are encouraged to attempt wheat culture more largely by the fine condition of that now in the ground. The season was equally favorable in the Middle States, which report discouraging facts affecting the winter crops. Throughout New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware there is a general expression of satisfaction with the condition of wheat, and a confident expectation of a fruitful harvest if no casualty intervenes. In the Ohio valley, and in the Northwest, the wheat generally looks well. A few exceptions are noted, as in Miami, Ohio, it is not looking well. In Hardin it was somewhat frozen, while the reports from most Ohio counties are quite favorable, as in Ottawa there "never was so favorable a winter." In Erie it was "small but promising," and in Van West "March passed without a day detrimental to the growing crop."
In West Virginia, Putnam and Wood counties report inferior condition from winter killing. Other counties claim a better stand than for many years.
From Indiana the accounts of the crop are uniformly favorable, "far better than usual"—"better than last year"—in some cases better than for many years, while in Miami, late sown wheat is thin; the early sown looks well.
In Kentucky there is much diversity in the appearance, and not a little complaint of winter killing, as in Anderson, Butler, Henry, Laurel, Scott and other counties. It is noticed in Livingston county that fields with a northern and eastern aspect look better than those lying to the south and west—Many fields in the county have been plowed and sown in oats.
In Illinois, and especially in the Northwest, the crop is mainly spring wheat, but the fall sown generally looks well in all that region. Very little loss from freezing is reported from Missouri. It shared with other States in that latitude the drawback of drought in preventing early sowing, yet in many counties the returns were never better, very promising or equivalent terms.
From Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee the condition reported is variable—more or less winter killing resulted in the belt between the 36th and 39th degrees of latitude, from alternate freezing and thawing, the covering of snow being more general than usual, but not of sufficient depth for protection. A few counties only make the loss severe, and many represent the prospect for harvest unusually good. With every day of fine weather the frozen fields improve in appearance, materially affecting the expectations of their owners.
Further South accounts favor an

abundant harvest in proportion to acreage sown. It is worthy of mention and of careful notice, that in every locality that has suffered from freezing, those fields that were planted with the drill are comparatively unscathed, with the broadcast sowing is in miserable condition; and it is also found that thorough tillage enables the thrifty and well-rooted plants to endure the action of frost, while the carelessly-sown wheat is ruined.

DRIED FRUIT.

Peeled Peaches.—To make these the most saleable, the fruit should be taken from the trees before it becomes perfectly ripe and mellow—just as soon as they begin to "blush"—unless this is done they will dry dark in color, which is the great objection, and leaves them always without a quotable price. They should be sliced as fine as a little care and attention will allow. Quarters are considered a large size for peeled peaches, and consequently not as saleable as if sliced finer.
Unpeeled Peaches should also be selected from fruit not too ripe on the trees. They should be cut into halves only, as quarters and mixed never bring as good a price, while they are really more trouble to prepare. It is always best to select the largest peaches for good "unpeeled halves."
Dried Apples.—Select sound fruit, not too ripe. Be careful to pare them clean. Let there be no specks of the skin on any part, and above all, be sure that they are well cored. Dried apples going to market with specks of skin, cores and seed still on, never meet ready sale at market price.—"Sliced" apples always pay for the additional trouble; but where this is not done, let the above, as to cleanliness, be observed. This done, and dried of a bright color, they will always sell readily for good prices.
Dried Cherries, with seeds in, always sell. They should be carefully picked when ripe, thoroughly dried, and kept as clean as possible. "Seedless" cherries belong to the most fancy of domestic dried fruit, and always find a ready market at good prices. They require to be carefully dried, without being burned, and packed in their natural state. If mixed with molasses or "doctored" in any way, it is detected at once, and have to be sold at a very reduced price.
Dried Blackberries have recently become quite a staple, and in many sections the best paying crop that grows. When ripe they should be nicely dried (not burned) before packing. If packed before thoroughly dried they breed worms, become mouldy, and lead to general dissatisfaction.

THE LEAGUES IN COURT.

The Petersburg Index contains a long account of a trial in Nash county in which it was proved that "one Wiley Taylor, a colored man of this county, was surprised and arrested at work in his field, on the first day of May, by a band of armed men with guns, muskets, &c., who were acting under orders from their President, and who, after abusing and intimidating the said Taylor, dragged him by force, on the charge of voting the Conservative ticket to Battleboro', the headquarters of the League in this section. There they put him upon the mockery of a trial for the crime he had committed by voting as he did. He was held by this mob under the lawless trial a whole day, insulted and threatened with every species of punishment, of torture, and even of being hung, which latter fate some of them declared, was too good for him. It was boldly proclaimed on this pretended trial that no colored man who voted that ticket would be allowed to live in this country, that they were only waiting for orders from Raleigh, from Gov. Holden, when they would punish them all on account of a difference of opinion. As to the manner of punishment, Taylor was allowed, after being grossly maltreated, till the next meeting, two weeks, to receive his sentence. Being terrified and alarmed for his safety, as well as that of his family, Taylor reported the case to the proper authorities. Only two of the party were brought to trial, as most of them lived in Edgecombe county. After the evidence of the witnesses and conviction by the jury, these two came forward and acknowledged their complicity and guilt, and plead in extenuation that they were obeying orders from their chief, which they thought they were bound to do."