

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.

LETTERS FROM McNUTT.

By a private letter from a former resident of Vicksburg, a youthful disciple of Coke, Kent, Blackstone, now living at McNutt, Sunflower county, we have some news which may prove of interest to our readers. He writes under date of April 24th, as follows:

It is rumored that the citizens of Carroll county and the lower end of this county have gotten up a petition to have this county divided, and changing the court house to Greenwood. They propose to give two ranges from Carroll county and form a new county site at Greenwood, but we of this county do not favor such a project and are getting up a counter-petition to be presented to the Legislature, protesting against the change upon the following grounds: We have a splendid, new brick court house, (built upon the plan of that of your city,) which, with the jail, cost this county over \$300,000 in gold. Our people are taxed to death so that now, more than a third of the lands in the county have been forfeited for non-payment of the same. Our county paper is not worth more than 50 cents on the \$1. And McNutt is situated in the most central and convenient portion of the county on a beautiful lake, which, for a few thousand dollars, could be made navigable. The lake empties into the Quiver river, which flows into the Sunflower river, and is navigable three-fourths of the year. This county, which has a large number of immigrants in it, and with a slight increase next year, will have about a thousand of that class of people, who are well pleased and doing everything in their power to bring their friends here. A few weeks since, I made a trip to the lower extremity of this county and saw more white men working in the field than negroes.

Within three years we will have a majority of conservative white men in our county who cannot tolerate the negro, on account of his indolence and contrary interest. Major Morgan has on his place 15 Swedes; one of them, Major Lindgrind, who holds a commission from his government as Adjutant in the Swedish army, says he has traveled all over the United States in the interest of his countrymen, and is going to return home soon and tell them that this is the most desirable place for them to locate, make money, and in little time become not tenants, but proprietors and landlords. They are the most intelligent and industrious people we have, and each trip of the boat carries from 10 to 15 letters, to be forwarded to the "old country," inviting their friends to come over. Major Morgan furnishes them with stamps, &c., for the purpose. This is worth more to us than a dozen meetings of our immigration societies.

I hope you will pardon the desultory manner in which this letter is written, and believe me as ever your true friend and supporter.

We hear that our gay and humorous friend, Harry Moss, of the Yazoo Democrat, passed down to New Orleans on Thursday. We learn that he purchased a shirt of a flatboat on the river and having put it on just before he got here felt too "dog-goned" proud to stop and see a fellow. Who the devil cares—he don't wear socks!

We find the following in the McNutt Valley Sentinel regarding a former resident of this city. Lem. P. Yerger, Esq.:

"Mr. Yerger has already become too well known to the citizens of this county to need any endorsement from us; his close attention to the duties of his profession has and will speak for itself."

Doos.—We don't mean any members of the Legislature, but we mean dogs sure enough, and our town is full of them as hell will be full of carpet-baggers. Every darkey has from one to thirteen hundred naks, mangy, dirty curs and they make night most horrible with their howling. This is not only a nuisance but a source of danger. Hydrophobia may break out among them at any time and should such a case happen the extent of injury which would probably ensue, is incalculable. We call upon the authorities to direct the killing of these useless pests, and protect the people from danger. We hope every one who can get a chance will shoot every cur he can come across. By all means preserve good dogs, dogs that are kept at home, dogs that are quiet and sensible, but in the name of a common humanity murder every other. Our authorities are so mighty fond of military rule, wish they would try a little of their warfare on these infernal dogs.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

A regular meeting of the Board of Mayor and Council was held at the City Hall, on Monday, April 18, 1870.

Present—Hon. J. C. Webber, Mayor; Messrs. Lee, Walton, Foster, Frank and Hall, Council.

The minutes of April 4, 1870, were read and amended.

The following accounts against the city were read and allowed:

Jos. Podesta, for reduction of taxes,.....	\$ 30 00
J. W. Morrow, salary as principal of Presbyterian mission school,.....	75 00
Mastingly, Flowers & Co. for coal,.....	4 50
Max. Kuer, for cancelling stamp,.....	12 00
W. H. Mallory, services as policeman in March,.....	75 00
Dushane & Marigold, transportation,.....	15 00
Dushane & Marigold, transportation of paupers from city,.....	9 00
Albert Wheat, for services as policeman in January Constitution Fire Co. No. 1, regular quarterly allowance,.....	83 33
Stanton & McKenna,.....	537 35
L. M. Hall, rent of station house,.....	145 00
Phoenix Fire Co. No. 2, for filling cisterns,.....	47 00
J. Genella, for removing Railroad on Mulberry st. Jerry Healy, services as scavenger in February,.....	60 00
McCabe,.....	30 00
L. Hoffman, shovels, picks, barrows, &c.,.....	27 90

The following accounts were read and referred:

Washington Hotel, \$8, referred to the Mayor.

Dushane & Marigold, \$15, referred to the Hospital committee.

C. McDermott, \$581 66, referred to Finance committee.

D. Kennedy, \$640 66, referred to Finance committee.

J. Genella, \$355 50, referred to Street committee.

The bond of D. Larr to keep a coffee house was approved and license granted.

The bond of ——— Tewe to keep a coffee house was approved and license granted.

The bond of Chas. H. Wilder to keep a family grocery was approved and license granted.

The appeal of J. P. Nichols from the Mayor's Court was called up, and after hearing the evidence the judgment was reversed and he was discharged.

The City Clerk made a requisition for stationery and banks which was allowed.

The report of L. M. Hall, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was read, and on motion was received and filed and referred to the Fire Committee.

A communication from J. P. Harper, acting City Marshal, giving the names and number of men now on the police force, was read, and on motion was accepted and filed.

The report of C. D. Landon, City Marshal, showing names of prisoners in work house for March, together with bill for board of same, was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

The report of C. D. Landon, City Marshal, showing the amount of fines in the Mayor's Court for March, was read, and on motion received and filed.

The committee on the Constitution Engine house, was at their request allowed further time to report.

The Hospital Committee was at their request allowed further time to ascertain what had become of the ambulance.

The accounts of William Cross for \$29, and Henry Johnson for \$34, against the State Asylum, was rejected.

The following accounts against the City Hospital were allowed:

J. A. Peale, for hardware,.....	\$ 2 25
H. Brewster, for hauling patients to hospital,.....	9 00
Primus Brown, for hauling patients to hospital,.....	1 00
John Horigan,.....	2 00
F. C. Wadsworth, for cooking utensils,.....	10 75

The following accounts against the Hospital were referred to the Hospital Committee:

J. Sims, hauling patient to hospital,.....	\$2 00
A. J. Everet, hauling patient to hospital,.....	2 00
Creed Price, hauling patient to hospital,.....	8 00

On motion, the Board adjourned to Friday evening, April 22nd.
J. C. WEBBER, Mayor.

ROBERT WOOD, convicted of the murder of Amanda Wood, his wife, at D. A. Cameron's plantation, in this county, and sentenced to be executed to-day, 30th of April, is relieved by the Governor for thirty days.

Ned Gaither, sentenced to be executed May 6th, for the murder of Nick Oakley, at Davis' Bend, is also relieved for thirty days.

WAR IN THE ALABAMA MOUNTAINS.—The Enfantina Times says there is a terrible state of affairs in West Alabama, a young war has been waging there for some time. There is an organized band of desperadoes, negroes and whites, who have declared their purpose to drive every rebel and Democrat out of that section, or kill every male, old and young, and outrage every woman. Considerable excitement prevails.

STATE NEWS.

Oklona is to have an artisan well.

The corn in Fayette county is up and growing finely.

Greenville, is to have a "cotton seed oil mill." The machinery has arrived and is being placed in the building.

The judicial system approaches completion. The Circuit Court and Supreme Court bills have become a law, and the Chancery Court bill was to receive the Governor's signature yesterday.

General Pat Cleburne, a noted Confederate General, died last week.—[Jackson Pilot.]

We beg leave to correct a little error in the above from the Pilot. Gen. Cleburne, the gallant Confederate hero, was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, about five years ago. With that exception the paragraph is entirely right.

The Scooba Spectator says of the late race at that place between Levi Johnson's mare and M. Roach's Grey Prince, resulted in the defeat of the latter, but we hear it was caused by accident. The Spectator says:

Send your folks over again Mr. HEMALD, they're a clever set of fellows; and they tickled our boys so with their money that they all have a chronic smile that's really entertaining.

Mr. Spectator suppose you agree that "turn about is fair play" and consent to come here for a little dash? We will try and accommodate you for a few hundreds. What do you say?

An amusing little incident occurred in the Representatives Hall yesterday morning. Probably fifty or more members had gathered there and were variously engaged in reading the morning papers, writing letters, talking, &c., when a piece of plaster not more than two inches in size, fell from the high ceiling and struck on the clerk's desk, making a report as loud as the Speaker's gavel. The members evidently having the fearful Richmond disaster before their eyes, sprung wildly from their seats and rushed for the door in the greatest consternation, but they were disappointed in finding that it was a false alarm, and that they were not "to be slaughtered in the House of their friends." The "Wicked lie" when no man pursues!—[Pilot, 29th.]

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.—The Council met at 10 A. M. yesterday. Several new arrivals appeared and took their seats; among them, the venerable Rev. James A. Fox, Hon. Alex. Montgomery, Dr. Jno. Thompson, and others.

The morning session was occupied in the reading of the Bishop's address by the venerable Diocesan. The presentation and reading of the report of the Special Treasurer, and the consideration of a resolution providing for the election of an Assistant Bishop. This latter, by a very decided vote, was laid upon the table. The report of the Special Treasurer was referred to the committee, composed of as follows: Messrs. Duncan, Balfour, Pegues, Montgomery and Matthews.

That portion of the Bishop's address on matter of an Episcopal residence, was referred to a Special Committee, composed of Rev. Lawson and Crane, and Messrs. Johnson, Pegues and Duncan.—[Jackson Pilot, April 29th.]

H. P. Johnston, Esq., editor of the Lexington Advertiser, publishes his valedictory in the last number of that paper. The paper is sold to Capt. O. S. Lee, and will be conducted in the interests of the Republican party. We are sorry for this change, but suppose Mr. Johnson yielded to necessity.

With regret we read the following in the Holly Springs Reporter of April 30th:

Just as we were going to press, Columbus Barrett, Proprietor of the Reporter, breathed his last. He died at half past 10, Thursday, April 29th. His disease was pleuropneumonia. He was a good man and universally beloved. We will publish an appropriate obituary notice in our next issue.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On the 20th instant, a Mr. Ford, a baggage master on the Mississippi Central Railroad, and a Mr. States, owner of a barber-shop at the Osborn House, at Humboldt, Tenn., got into a difficulty about some threats made by Ford to "clean out" States' shop. States went up to Ford and put himself in position for a fight, when Ford drew a revolver and shot States through the breast, killing him almost instantly. Ford was arrested and lodged in jail.—[Holly Springs Conservative.]

ACCIDENT.—There was another accident on the Mississippi Central Railroad, near Pickens' Station, a few days ago. The engine and tender, mail, baggage and two second class passenger cars fell into a creek and were badly smashed. The baggage master was badly, and the conductor, engineer, fireman and mail agent slightly hurt. One passenger's shoulder was broken, and others were slightly injured. The accident was occasioned by a rail on the track over the trestle-work having been removed by some unknown scoundrel.—[Holly Springs Conservative.]

TAXES AND VOTES.

It is a just and equitable principle that no one should have a voice in making our laws or electing our general or local officers who do not contribute to the support of the government which affords them nourishment and protection.

There is no principle of republicanism which has been more strenuously insisted upon by all parties than that there must be no taxation without representation. It was the foundation stone of this Republic. The converse of this is also a correct and essential principle in a Democratic government. People who do not pay taxes have no right to representation.

Government is to protect its founders. Taxes are assessed to defray the expense of that government, and those founders, those who are the recipients of the benefits of such protection, pay those taxes. When communities band themselves together for material good and protection it is with an express or implied compact that every one who has a voice in the formation of the government, in electing officers or making laws, shall pay his pro rata of the expenses thereof.

Upon such a wise and beneficent principle is government based, and to destroy this principle is to undermine the law and order of a State. So vital has been held this principle that laws have even made it compulsory.

And is this not just and fair to all?

What right has A to say, by his vote, who shall rule over the community in which he lives, if he does not contribute his portion—however small, to the defrayment of the expenses entailed upon the community by such government?

In such a case A is not a part of the governmental power of such community, because all such have compacted to pay the expenses thereof, and he, because he pays nothing, is only a partaker of the benefits of the protection afforded by mere courtesy, having no right thereto, and is, in fact, what is vulgarly known as a "dead beat."

It is true some of our women and our children, and some others pay no taxes, and yet are the recipients of all the benefits accruing to the heaviest tax payer. But their case is a special one. Man himself, as a father, husband or brother, or for the sake of his household, voluntarily takes their burdens upon himself. Not so man with his fellow man. And the laws themselves make the distinction. Now we contend in the name of right and justice that a class, upon whom depends the obligation to pay, shall not shirk their position, swindle the community, and enjoy all governmental privileges and benefits with insolent impunity, while good men, true men and honest men "bear the heat and burden of the day."

In the eye of the law, as we have said, no one has the privilege of voting who is not taxed, and we stated the propriety and justice of that rule. That being the case shall such an one, upon whom falls his share of the burden, escape from payment, thereby increasing the burdens of others, and insult and defy the law, and shall the law and the people be powerless to help themselves?

We insist, then, that no vote shall be legal in this State for any public officer, whether general or local, unless it comes from a tax payer. Not one who is assessed for taxes, but who swindles the people out of them, but one who can produce a receipt for his last taxes. Let this be the law of the land. Is it not fair and just?—Whom would it injure?

Not a citizen whose presence in the State is a benefit! It would lighten the burdens upon others and place more than \$100,000 in the public treasury. Taxes assessed upon lands and property can be realized by process of law out of such property. But taxes assessed against persons, under the name of "poll tax," for their proportion of the expense incurred to afford them protection and defence, goes often unpaid by the "dead beats" to be found in every

community, and yet such persons, with unblushing effrontery, claim the same rights, benefits and privileges as those who are paying the cost of making and administering the laws.

Let our New City Charter incorporate a clause that no vote shall be counted at any municipal or other election unless the voter shows his paid tax bill for the last assessment due or the judge of election have his name among the list of non-delinquent tax-payers, furnished up to that date. And we hope just such a law will be adopted for the State by the Legislature in regard to poll taxes. No man has a right to vote who pays no tax.

The statistics of divorce in Ohio will startle the devout Positivist or the differently devout Roman Catholic, or any other thinker who holds to the sacredness and inviolability of the marriage tie. We find the following statistics in a Cincinnati journal. The divorces for the last five years are classified as follows:

Adultery,.....	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869
Absence and neglect,.....	301	298	277	271	249	231	215
Cruelty,.....	191	174	123	114	108	91	85
Incompatibility,.....	28	29	23	25	28	34	34
Fraud,.....	15	20	19	9	13	18	15
Miscellaneous,.....	185	132	125	126	120	120	120
Total,.....	971	972	972	972	972	972	972

But this exhibit, when further explained, is even more startling. In 1866, the divorces bore the relation to the marriages of 1 to 26; in 1867, of 1 to 30; in 1869, of 1 to 24. The average annual number of divorces is 1 to every 100 of population; the average number of divorces to population is 1 to 2,300; the average of divorce to marriage is 1 to 28. At this rate, in ten years' Ohio, allowing for the increase in population, will have 300,000 marriages and 10,000 divorces. That this rate is not exaggerated may be inferred from the fact that for all causes the divorces during the years 1865-69 have been 4,900. Is it not almost a farce to speak in Ohio of the "marriage tie"?

The Cincinnati Gazette says: The reconstructed State of Georgia has elected seven United States Senators, and not one of them is admitted. First there were A. H. Stephens and H. V. Johnson, elected by the Andy Johnson reconstruction. These were refused admission on account of a prejudice still lingering against them for their course during the secession dispute. The reconstructed Legislature that elected them was reconstructed again. Then a reconstructed loyal Legislature elected Miller and Hill. Then the Legislature fell from loyal grace and ejected the colored members; and for this proof that the State was unregenerate Congress refused admission to these Senators. Then Congress and the army reconstructed the Legislature in the color of loyalty, and it elected three Senators—Blodgett, Farrow and Whitely—who, with the two last elected before, are awaiting admission. And now the Senate has decided that none shall be admitted till another popular election has been held. Of course the new Legislature will not re-elect any of the other elected ones. They have expended their stock in trade. So the eighth and ninth Senators elect will apply in their turn. By this time the business of running for Senator in Georgia must be esteemed an uncertain one.

OVERDONE HATE.—A late number of Harper's Weekly contains a cartoon, representing a scene in the Senate worth looking at.—There is a group of Senators—Wilson, of Massachusetts; Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Nye, of Nevada, and several others, with Reveals, the mule man, from Mississippi, the central figure, and to whom they seem to be listening with profound respect, as words of wisdom fall from his blubber lips! And, contemplating this degrading spectacle, stands Jefferson Davis, with an intense expression of contempt and abhorrence on his keen, proud face, that the artist has done perfect justice to. What an extremity of villainy, to be sure, to thus present a picture of their own unutterable degradation, in the blind and besotted belief that they are insulting Mr. Davis! If such a picture were presented in the Day Book, it would be in perfect harmony with the fitness of things, of course; but in Harper's—well, well, is it not the *non plus ultra* of stultified hate? We can only conceive of one thing more perfect—let Cameron mate a daughter with one of Davis' nigger servants, and then his degradation of Mr. Davis will be complete.—[N. Y. Day Book.]

THE EBONY OF A POLITICAL DEGREE.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, has introduced a most villainous bill into Congress, to enforce the "Fifteenth Amendment," the first section of which bill reads as follows:

Sec. 1. That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control and intimidate, or attempt to prevent any person from exercising the right of suffrage as secured, or guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, by means of bribery or threats of depriving such persons of employment, occupation, or of ejecting such persons from rented houses, lands or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew their lease and contract for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not less than sixty days, nor more than six months, and fined in any sum not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000.

Will the white voters still sleep on in fancied security, in the face of such warnings as this? It is not enough to force an unconditional law upon the country; it is not enough to file the ratification of this law straight through, when the country at large knows that it was ratified by the voice of the people through their State Legislatures; it is not enough to enforce the "equality" doctrine and degrade white men by dragging them down to the level of the negro, but still deeper crimes are contemplated, nay, openly and boldly announced by the Mongrel party; and six millions of stalwart white men stand, actionless and speechless, while tyrants prepare the collar and chain which shall fasten upon them the means of politically driving them wherever it listeth! Under this law, the employer of a negro is at his mercy. If the negro is ejected as a bad tenant, he can trump up a charge of political persecution, and get his landlord fined and imprisoned. If a lazy, worthless nigger is discharged from his labor, if a good-for-nothing, indolent servant is told to leave, he turns round and incarcerates his employer from two to six months, and has him fined from \$500 to \$1,000! How like you the programme, white men? What think you of the white man—God save the mark!—who could be so infernally vile, low, corrupt, infamous, as to concoct and introduce such a bill before a law making body of white men? And yet there exists such a specimen of humanity, and he is known to his countrymen as "Senator Morton, of the State of Indiana!" Pass this dirty dog along, Democratic journals, and insure him a place on the most disgraceful page in the disgraceful history of the present dominant party of the United States.—[N. Y. Day Book.]

The bill introduced by Senator Kellogg, in the Senate of the United States, granting aid to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad, gives the usual authority to take from the public lands adjacent to the lines of its railroad, earth, stone, timber, and other materials for the construction of its railroad. This grant includes a right of way to the extent of two hundred feet in width where it shall pass over the public lands, and all necessary grounds for stations and structures connected therewith, not exceeding forty acres of land at any one station, with the privilege of making all necessary bridges in Louisiana and Mississippi, and includes a grant of every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said road; but in case it shall appear that the United States have disposed of said land, other lands shall be selected in lieu thereof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in either the State of Louisiana or Mississippi; Provided, That said company shall construct and open for traffic one hundred and twenty-five miles of said road within twelve months from and after the passage of this act, and shall construct and open for traffic the whole of said line within five years.

GETTING ALARMED.—The writer of a communication to the New York Evening Post thus expresses himself:

I am a Republican and something of a Radical too, but I have observed with alarm during the present session of Congress what I cannot but regard as its repeated inroads upon the Constitution, of which the admission of Gen. Ames by the Senate is the least in point of intrinsic importance, and is deplorable chiefly on account of the recklessness of constitutional restraint by which it was marked.

We should suppose it high time that alarms were felt by good citizens, whether Radical or Democratic, as to the tendency of things political. Let the alarm spread; it is not a silly alarm.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Missouri wheat crop gives magnificent promise.

Dyed coffee is the latest swindle on the southern people.

Timber rafting has become an active pursuit on the Ohio.

A convent is soon to be established in Montgomery, Ala.

The Illinois river at Havana is now four miles wide. Its usual width is one mile.

Fond du Lac sent \$300 to Germany last week with which to purchase sugar beet seed.

Gen. Canton, whose disabilities have not been removed, is the choice of North Alabama for Governor.

The stock of the city of Memphis, in the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, amounting to \$174,000, was sold at ten cents on the dollar.

Muscatine, Iowa, has a garter snake whose head was destroyed six months ago, but whose tail is now alive.

The miners of Murphysboro, Jackson Co., Ill., are on a strike, and are much annoyed by negroes, who desire their places.

The editor of an Iowa paper believes that any one man can start out and marry 20 women in his town before night.

A girl in a Quincy, Ill., hotel, permitted herself to be seduced by a negro, and being detected, attempted suicide by cutting her throat with a knife.

Valuable supposed to have been the spoils of the settlers who were murdered and robbed by the Sioux in the outbreak on the frontier, in 1862 had been discovered in a cave near Pine creek, Minn.

The West Baton Rouge (La.) Sugar Planter says: "More labor, more help! Is the cry we hear from all quarters. Our planters are in want of hands to go on successfully with the year's cropping, but wanting don't supply the deficiency."

The old revenue cutter Harriet Lane, well known for her exploits during the war, is now lying at the Charleston wharves. She is at present engaged in more peaceful business, and has been renamed the Elliott Ritchie.

The bone of a deer has been found imbedded in the solid wood of a large poplar tree, near Bridgeton, Parke co., Ind. In converting the tree into logs the saw came in contact with the bone. It was 16 feet from the base. The tree was three feet in diameter and supposed to be 100 years old.

WEEK WORK.

A Democratic editor in Ohio threatens to kick a Radical editor if he will put himself in the way. We advise him not to do it. He will surely come to a bad end.

The Methodist circuit rider at Brandon combines tailoring with theology. He gives the devil fits on Sunday, and the people the same on week days.

John Brown's portrait is to be hung up in the Kansas State Capitol.—[Vicksburg Herald.]

'Twas some poor-traitor that caused the original to be hung up in Charleston.

Lydia Thompson, notwithstanding her fierce nature, never goes on the stage but she is willing to "show quarters."

A fellow lately married a Miss Rose in Indiana. "Won by one, the Roses fall."

"Go feel what I have felt" as the woman said, who was searching her husband's pockets for love notes, and took hold of a wasp.

Trees, when they get their limbs torn by wintry blasts, always get re-leaved when spring comes.

A gambler says a good bluff hand is equal to an smetic with an opponent—it makes him "throw up" very often.

The latest agony for the feet—a pair of tight boots.

The latest from the front—Ladies dresses to be cut lower in the neck.

Sardines must have a sad time, we never have seen them except in tins.

From the way some folks have of talking about their mothers-in-law, we suppose they think they Ma their plans to much.

It makes no difference how much sympathy you try to show a blind man, they never see it.

Two things that they won't do to advance any hire—a lazy servant, and short dresses for ladies.

One of the most striking results of the tariff and high price system on American labor is that, although we formerly exported cotton goods of our own manufacture to the amount of eleven million of dollars, and seemed likely to increase the quantity very greatly, our exportation of cotton goods have now shrunk down to three millions.

In this connection it is well to remember the principle laid down by commissioner Wells, that we do not attach too much value to the export trade, because 'no country can export an article or product to any extent unless it is prepared to sell the same as cheap as other nations, and, therefore the ability or inability to export becomes a true test of the ability or inability profitably to produce for the domestic market.' In other words, if the prices of cotton goods to our own people had not been unduly increased, we should have continued until we were able to export the same kind of goods as we formerly were.