

The Democrat.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1874

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

This Radical enormity and sum of Radical villanies, designed to punish "the Rebels" by elevating the negroes to social equality with them, and, also, to fasten the negro voters, with hooks of steel, to the Radical party, has passed the Senate, in the darkness of night (at this time for the assassination of natural rights and constitutional liberty) and after a painful travail of 20 hours. Twenty-nine Radical Senators voted for it; of the 16 nays, 15 were Democrats, one, Carpenter, a Radical, and his opposition turned out but one feature of the bill, the provision for mixed juries. He justly thought that Congress had no more right to regulate the drawing of juries in State Courts than it had to make State laws. Strange that his constitutional judgment, on this point, did not extend to others in the bill.

Of course, the Senate's passage of the bill has excited considerable public sensation, especially in the South, which is chiefly to be injuriously affected by it. Some think that it will cause a renewal and intensification of bitterness between the two races, caused by the former sets of the Radical "National Government" in favor of the negro and in contravention of the rights of white people, and will produce a war of races, and ought, therefore, to be entitled "a bill to organize hell in the South." Others think that the enactment of the bill into a law will arouse the white men throughout the South, and more thoroughly unite them in the Democratic party and nerve and strengthen them for the complete overthrow of the Radical "fools and thieves" from places of official power and patronage, not only in the South, but in the North. We hear that several members of the Republican party in Huntsville have declared that, if the bill becomes a law, they will never vote again with the Republican party; and that some declare that its passage will be the death-blow to the Republican party. So note it be! and let all the people say amen!

Some persons have asserted a willingness for the bill to pass, because (they think) it will be a finality to the negro question. The same prediction was made at various times heretofore, to wit: when negro emancipation was proclaimed, when the reconstruction acts were passed, and when the 15th amendment was adopted. But "canst thou draw out Leviathan with a hook?" or, then you can restrain Radical fanaticism and count the number of its tergiversations and violations of pledges. As an evidence of the folly of expecting any finality to the aggressions of Radical fanaticism, so long as it has the malice to suggest and the power to enforce them, witness the following proposition of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, for Amendment XVI to the U. S. Constitution:

Mr. Stewart introduced a joint resolution proposing the following as an amendment to the Constitution: Article 16. If any State shall fail to maintain a common school system under which all persons between the ages of 5 and 18 years, not incapacitated for the same, shall receive free of charge such elementary education as Congress may prescribe, Congress shall have the power to establish there such a system and cause the same to be maintained at the expense of such State. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The following editorial remarks of the Nashville Union & American so well express our views that we copy them in lieu of original remarks of our own:

On Sunday morning we said of the negro rights bill, "The end is not yet." The Republican party cannot stand still. This bill is no ultimatum. The destruction of common schools in the South will afford Hays and Boutwell an additional argument for the "national taking holding" of the entire educational machinery. In the Senate proceedings of yesterday, Stewart—the "honest minor" of Nevada, and a son-in-law by the way of our quondam fellow-citizen Henry S. Foote—foreshadowed the next stage of Radical progress. Some in this State, Conservatives as well as Republicans, have belittled the negro issue of mixed schools, but the respect now bids fair for its being a national issue by 1876, because the rapidity of Radical progress will be intensified by the depredation that precedes downfall. The substance of the proposed amendment is that if any State fail to provide common schools for such elementary education as Congress prescribes, then Congress shall have power to establish such a system to be maintained at the expense of said State. This is just a trifle more severe than a direct national system. The latter would distribute throughout the nation the burden of educating the nation's wards, but Stewart's plan imposes it exclusively on the impoverished South. The North, however, is interested in the matter in another way. When Congress is empowered to "prescribe" elementary education, it may also prescribe the text books, and give us Radical histories or Democratic, according to which party is in power.

In one shape or another, the Radical party must move on, under the pressure of 800,000 negro votes, and the new issue is likely to be made up. Coming in the shape of a constitutional amendment, there is no question of its constitutionality, at least since public men have fallen into the habit of construing the constitution of a live people like the testamentary will of a dead man, i. e., making the last codicil paramount to all previous provisions. But there is a conflict with the bills of rights incorporated in most of the State Constitutions, and as a Federal Amendment requires the assent of three-fourths of the States, we are not afraid of the issue. Let it come. It is the dying struggle of Radicalism. Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad.

MADISON COUNTY TAXES.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Wm. Lawler, clerk of Capt. Jas. F. Morrow, our County Tax Collector, for a statement of the latter's accounts for State and County taxes for the year 1873. From this statement, we find that the State taxes as assessed by Capt. Thos. J. Taylor, the Assessor, amounted to \$64,827.13; to which are to be added assessments made by Capt. Morrow, for poll tax, \$282.00 and for real and personal property, \$149.69, making an aggregate of \$65,258.82. The credit side of the account with the State shows that Capt. Morrow is entitled to the following credits: By State Auditor's receipts, \$40,721.78; receipts of Wm. R. Rison, County Treasurer, for poll tax, \$2,334.36; ditto, for School fund, \$10,486.77; commissions of Thos. J. Taylor, Assessor, \$1,546.86; commissions of Jas. F. Morrow, Tax Collector, \$1,504.66; mileage to and from Montgomery, \$32.48; certificates of land purchased by State, \$292.50; errors and insolvencies, \$4,177.39; cash remitted by Express to State Auditor, in full of account, \$4,162.49; making an aggregate of \$65,258.82, which balances the account with the State.

The County Taxes, as assessed by Capt. Taylor, amount to \$86,553.85; to which add assessments by Captain Morrow, \$92.31—making the aggregate \$86,646.16. The credit side of the account with the County shows that Capt. Morrow is entitled to credits for County Treasurer Rison's receipts for \$80,818.09; commissions to Assessor Taylor, \$874.13; do. to Collector Morrow, \$861.07; errors and over-assessments, \$386.23; double assessments, \$9; cash to Treasurer Rison, to close, \$3,697.25—making an aggregate of \$86,614.16, and balance the account.

It appears from the above that Capt. Morrow has discharged his duties as an officer with fidelity and efficiency. He is a Democrat, and no intimation, much less charge, of official delinquency or corruption has ever been made against him, as has been made and sustained against Radical collectors in other counties. Capt. Morrow informs us that 2,207 persons, subject to the poll tax, failed to pay, and they are returned as insolvent. At \$1.50 each, the aggregate poll tax lost to the school fund is \$3,410.50. At least four-fifths of the delinquents—say 1700 or 1800 are negroes; and, yet, the negro common schools get an equal proportion of the school fund with the white common schools. When the civil rights bill, establishing mixed schools, shall become a law, we shall immediately advocate the abolition of the common school system. When that shall be destroyed, and each race is thrown on its own resources, the negroes will be likely to discover that they cannot provide schools for their children, and will be cursing their professed friends in Congress, who passed the civil rights bill.

THE SYKES-SPENCER CASE was to have come before the U. S. Senate, on the majority and minority reports of the committee on privileges and elections, on the 26th inst., as we learned from Hon. F. W. Sykes, who had been so informed by a telegram from Washington, and he was in Huntsville on Friday last, en route for Washington. Dr. Sykes has evinced most commendable zeal and tenacity of purpose in prosecuting his claim to a seat in the Senate falsely and fraudulently occupied by Spencer, and in vindicating the majesty of the constitution, the statutes and the right of the people of Alabama to be represented by a Senator of their own choice. The majority report of the Radical members of the Committee is a very flimsy and unsatisfactory document. It suppresses, perverts and deals unfairly with facts, and draws illogical conclusions from insufficient premises, with evident partial bias in favor of Spencer. The minority report of Senators Sausbury and Hamilton, Democrats, on the contrary, presents a full array of facts, and reviews them with an argumentative ability and logical force, that seem to us conclusive of the superiority of Dr. Sykes's claim; and so, we think, the Senate would decide, if the majority did not subordinate constitution, law, justice, everything, to the plea of party necessity.

Subscribed for
THE WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

The Social Rights Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—SENATE.—Mr. Hamilton said the passage of this act might cause mischief but it would never bring about the mingling of the two races.

Mr. Carpenter could not vote for this bill on account of the provision in regard to State juries. He knew of no power in the Federal Government to organize State legislatures.

Mr. Sargent moved an amendment that the bill should not be construed to prevent the organization of separate schools in any State or any school district, providing that there should be no difference in the conduct of the same. Rejected, yeas 21, nays 25.

Mr. Boutwell's amendment was then adopted in a modified form.

Mr. Stewart was opposed to mixed schools, and did not think they would be for the interest of the colored people.

Mr. Frelinghuysen inquired of Mr. Boutwell if he desired to force attendance at these schools.

Mr. Boutwell replied that he could not do that.

Mr. Sargent—It is a pity you cannot; you are so anxious for it.

Mr. Boutwell wanted the children educated together, that all prejudices might be eradicated.

The item punishing District Attorneys was stricken out.

Mr. Scott moved to amend the clause directing officials to institute proceedings against persons violating the act, so as to provide that they should institute proceedings upon information furnished by the party aggrieved. Lost—yeas 15, nays 23.

Mr. Frelinghuysen moved an amendment to the first section so as to make it apply to the institutions known as Agricultural Colleges and to the United States.

He also moved an amendment providing that the fine imposed upon the offenders failing to summon colored men as jurors on account of color should be not more than \$1,000 instead of \$5,000. Agreed to.

Mr. Sargent said every Senator well knew that there were strong efforts being made in every part of the country by powerful religious organizations to overthrow the public school system. Such legislation as this bill proposed would only strengthen their feeling against the schools. This influence to which he referred was as immortal and as strong as any human influence could be, and there were States North as well as South where this influence is at work, and aided by such legislation would break down the common school system.

Mr. Edmunds said: As little as he (Edmunds) agreed with that Church in its religious teachings, he must say it never made any distinction in its great works on account of race or color. In his opinion, the redeeming trait of the Catholic Church, was the fact that it never discriminated against its children of color. However misguided its belief might be, its benevolence was world-wide. Its man 1 of clarity was everywhere, no matter what might be the creed, color or nationality. He did not think much of the argument made by the Senator should be brought into this Chamber, and hoped the time was far off when any question would have to be discussed here on sectarian grounds.

After various other efforts to get rid of the school and jury features, the bill was reported to the Senate, read the third time and passed; yeas 29, nays 16, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Buckner, Canby, Edmunds, Hamilton, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Harlan, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morrill, Vermont, Oglesby, Patterson, Pense, Pratt, Ramsey, Robinson, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Stewart, Washburn, West, Windom and Wright—29.

Nays—Boggs, Boreman, Carpenter, Cooper, Davis, Hager, Hamilton, of Maryland, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, McGreevy, Merritt, of New York, Norwood, Tamm, Sausbury and Stockton—16.

Messrs. Morton, Cameron, Hitchcock, Ferry of Michigan, Sherman, Logan, who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Stevens, Thurman, Tipton, Bayard, Dennis, Goldthwaite and Gordon, who would have voted against it.

When the announcement was made by the Chair that the bill was passed, 10 or twelve colored men in the gallery where they had been all night, applauded.

Gov. Conover, of Florida, said when the vote was taken he was in the restaurant down stairs. Had he been present, he would have voted for it.

The Senate, then, at 7:15 this morning, after a continuous session of 20 hours, adjourned till Monday next.

Text of the Negro Bill as it passed the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The civil rights bill as it passed the Senate, reads as follows: Section 1. That all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other places of public amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supplied, and also the institutions known as industrial colleges, established by the United States, subject to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any person entitled to its benefits, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dol-

lars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in action on the case, with full costs, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not more than one year, provided, that the party so aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty; and if the offense is a refusal of burial, the penalty may be recovered by the heirs at law of the person whose body has been refused burial; and provided further, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and the State statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred; but this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of the State.

Sec. 3. That the district and circuit courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the territorial, district or circuit courts of the United States, wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party, and district attorneys, and marshals and deputy marshals, appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States with powers of arresting and imprisoning and bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned, or to be held to answer for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court, as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved; and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases; providing that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat the civil action accruing to any person by reason of this act or otherwise.

Sec. 4. That no citizen, providing he meet all the other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service for grand or petit juries in any court of the United States or of a State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person, charged with any duty in the selection, or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not more than \$1,000.

Sec. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act, in the courts of the United States, shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

House Civil Rights Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—HOUSE.—Motion to suspend the rules and take up the supplementary Civil Rights bill, and the currency bill, were defeated, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. The vote on the Civil Rights bill was 153 to 84—not two-thirds.

The following Republicans voted with the Democrats: Bromberg, of Alabama, Butler of Tennessee, Lowmire and Senior, of Virginia, Straits of Minnesota, J. Ambler Smith, of Virginia, W. A. Smith, of North Carolina, Thomas of Virginia, and Thornberg of Tennessee.

The defeat of the supplementary Civil Rights bill in the House to-day is not a finality. The Senate bill cannot be got at except under a suspension of the rules by a two-thirds vote, and that, as shown by the action of the House to-day, cannot be secured; but the Judiciary Committee, under its leave to report at any time, can report a bill which is a perfect copy of the Senate bill, and this can be passed by a simple majority and sent over to the Senate, and there acted on. In that way the supplementary Civil Rights bill may be gotten into, and within a very brief space find itself in the President's hands.

A MISCHIEVOUS ALABAMA CONGRESSMAN.—Our information from the country above us is that Congressman Hays is playing the dickens with steadiness, industry and discipline of labor on the corn and cotton farms, with his project before Congress to issue railroads for the overworked districts on the Big Bee and other Alabama rivers. It was only a few days ago that hordes of negroes threw down "the shovel and the hoe," so greatly needed in the fields of backward crops and journeyed to Dauphin, some as far as fifteen miles, to draw the rations that the "government" had ordered them to feed them. It need not be told that the railroads were as visionary as the whilom "four and forty acres"—they were not there. Had they been, it is safe to say that farm labor in the counties concerned would have stopped until the Government Grub was consumed. One moderate claimant said that 300 bushels of corn and 200 pounds of meat would do him for a named time, while 13 bushels would be full bread allowance for any human stomach for the period mentioned. If Mr. Hays doesn't stop his electioneering nonsense he will ruin the crops of the section he proposes to make votes in. We are advised by an intelligent farmer from that region—a Republican at that—that there is no want of food in this section to justify or call for such a measure. We beseech the sensible men in Congress to put a stopper on the lips of this electioneering Hays, who is so intently electioneering on the public money, and at the expense of our growing crops.—Mobile Register.

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ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, May 28.—The following resolutions, introduced by C. C. Johnson, colored, of Jefferson, passed the House today by a vote of 47 to 9. The preamble accuses "Senators Clayton and Dorsey of 'securing their reelection by bribes, corruption and frauds, and of conspiring with Chief Justice McChesney and Joe Brooks, and of treason to the State."

Resolved by the General Assembly of Arkansas, that Powell Clayton and S. W. Dorsey be and are hereby requested to resign their offices of Senators in the Congress of the U. S. States, and be it further

Resolved, in case the said Clayton and Dorsey neglect or refuse to resign within ten days, that the Senate of the United States be and are hereby respectfully requested to investigate the charges set forth in the preamble to these resolutions, and if found true to expel said Clayton and Dorsey from the Senate of the United States.

Hon. M. L. Stephenson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and Hon. Wm. H. Clayton, brother of Senator Clayton, and Judge of the First Judicial Circuit Court, have resigned their positions. Gen. R. C. Newton was to-day appointed State Treasurer vice Henry Page resigned. Gen. J. Churchill was appointed Superintendent of the Penitentiary vice Robeson absent from and in rebellion against the State. H. H. Fattaken was appointed Sheriff of Pulaski county vice W. Salver, absent from and in rebellion against the State. The House passed a joint resolution providing for adjournment on Thursday next to the first Monday in November.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 25.—The Senate today passed a bill to prevent the issue of any more State and Railroad bonds. The Senate passed House joint resolution providing for adjournment Thursday next to the first Monday in December.

In the House the Committee on impeachment report articles of impeachment against State Auditor Wheeler, Chief Justice McClure, Associate Judges Stephenson, Searle and Bennett, Circuit Court Judge, Geo. A. Kingston, Wm. H. Gray, Commissioner of Insurance and State lands, W. S. Oliver, Sheriff, J. B. Roland, Clerk of Pulaski county, Benton Turner, Sheriff and J. H. Lander, Clerk of Faulkner, Sheriff, Nickles, of Hot Springs county, and several other officials connected with the late rebellion. The articles against McClure and Wheeler were the only ones acted on, both of them being impeached by a large majority. There were only nine dissenting votes in the case of Wheeler. The remainder of the cases are to be acted on to-morrow.

The House passed a bill authorizing the issuance of \$200,000 in ten percent ten year bonds to pay the expenses of the late rebellion.

Hon. Joseph Brooks appeared on the streets to-day as usual.

The Condition of the South.

The following is from the Mobile Register:

Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has been spending several months in the Southern States, for recruiting his health, and is now journeying through the western cities. Alluding to the condition of the South he says: "I don't know what can be done for the South. It's life is gone. It seems hopelessly ruined. One sees little but wastes in the country, empty habitations and stores in the cities, and hears nothing but the refrain, 'Debts, debts, debts.' A nightmare broods over the whole South, and the people cannot shake it off."—New York Journal of Commerce.

Ex-Governor Curtin should remember that it is a right hard job for a people to shake off the nightmare, when a stronger people with all the appliances of government, including its military arm, are trying their best to hold it on to that people's breast.

Whenever our pitying friends come to our rescue and knock the bully who is holding our almost breathless bodies to the upper galleries of Exposition Hall, we engage that they will find out "what can be done for the South." The wonder is, not that the condition of the South is bad, but that after four years of destructive war on its soil, and nine years of the paralysis of peace, there is any South left. Yet in spite of it that same South has made for the country some four and a half millions of bales of cotton the past year, and enough every year since the war to save the National Treasury from bankruptcy.

Give the South half a chance. Give us our limbs free to work, call off your dogs from our throats, withdraw your brigand Congress, a President who wields his power for his party, or a bloodstained of satellites who can sue in the name of liberty, union and the "best government," etc., and with the power of an obedient army of black slaves, and Gov. Curtin will find that there is American spirit left in this people, and "life in the old land yet." The best medicine for Ohio, New Hampshire and Connecticut. Call off your dogs, we say. If you do not before long, the civilized world will be pitying you as you now do us.

CONVENTION OF ALABAMA LAWYERS.

We understand that a movement is on foot, in our city, to recall a convention of the lawyers throughout the State some time in the summer. The objects of this Convention are:

1st. To suggest changes in existing laws.

2d. To suggest the enactment of such general laws as may afford better protection to person and property.

3rd. To suggest rules of practice in the several courts, better calculated to reduce the expenses of litigation, and more speedily attain the ends of justice.

4th. To declare a code of legal ethics, and to adopt measures for the purpose of enforcing the same.—Sema Times.

Senator Eaton, of Connecticut.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The election, by the Connecticut Legislature of this distinguished, uncompromising Democrat, is an impressive sign of the times. It is the fruition of a great and thorough political change, and proof, if any were needed, of the subsidence of the shilly shally apologetic sort of policy by which, in the past, good men and true have been postponed and disparaged only because they are good and true. Democracy is, we trust, fast and completely recovering from its prostration. To have, not a sanctimonious Radical like Buckingham, or an "uncertainty" like Hawley, but a military blusterer like Eaton, as Senator for six years—this is something to be proud of, something like a practical though tardy reversal of that judgment which timidity, playing into the hands of fanaticism once passed on those who, in the day of inflamed intolerance, dared in the North to battle for the right. Of such was William W. Eaton. He has survived to win his just trophy. His election must make the flowers brighter and the grass grow greener on the still fresh graves of Toucey and Thomas H. Seymour—those Democratic Governors of Connecticut, whose pictures for a time were turned to the wall as unworthy to look upon a loyal, war-worshipping constituency. Now, yielding to a wave of popular sentiment, Buckingham places away and Eaton reigns in his place. The very individual contrast is significant. Senator Buckingham is typical. He is Puritan all over—a gold spectacle, dapper Puritan, faithful to the Saybrook pulpit, and the New York Custom House; a decorous, obsequious whisperer in the ears of the Governor, a member of the Senate's Social Committee, and of the Seneca Falls Convention, to investigate the Leet and Stocking frauds at New York can never, in a judgment of his public character, be forgotten.

To all this the new Senator is in proud contrast, and the gallant Democratic band, who now in Congress confront corruption and political heresy of all sorts, will find an auxiliary trained by the uses of such adversity as has been visited for years on Connecticut Democracy, who will never flinch. We note that in certain quarters, not wholly friendly, Mr. Eaton's extreme views, meaning those he held during the war when it involved danger, and holds now when it involves none, are mildly referred to as being an impediment to his career—as in a measure disqualifying him to stand by the side of Hayard, and Sausbury, and Thurman, and Gordon, and our own Senators. We reject the disparagement. If Mr. Eaton held to the faith, that, but for New England's unresisting fanaticism, constitutional conciliation could have been consummated, and a mad war of coercion with all its miseries avoided, so did he and so do we. If Mr. Eaton denounced as wicked and unnecessary the outrages on personal liberty and every historical right of the citizen committed by the Lincoln despotism, so did we. If Mr. Eaton is of opinion that the great jurist, whom, as each day rolls by and each contrast is revealed, we learn more to venerate, that the great writ of liberty cannot be suspended at the will of the Executive, so did we. If, when Forts Warren, Mifflin, Delaware and La Fayette were filled with political prisoners culled from the highest ranks of our own social organization, Mr. Eaton denounced the outrage and uttered his sympathy for the victims, all the more honor to him. It is to us a pleasure to find even at this day the sentiments he then expressed endorsed by the people of his State. It is a good sign and a glorious one for the future of Democracy. Maryland extends her hand of welcome to Connecticut. Such hands have not been clasped for a great while.

THE BEAUTIFUL BANNER.—Not once, but on every visit to the Fair at Arlington, we failed not to pay particular regard to a handsome silk banner that ornamented the bridge connecting the upper galleries of Exposition Hall. No one could tell us whose fingers wrought it, its delicate piece of embroidery, and it is even now only known that it is the handwork of some one of the Catholic Sisters of this city. The banner backed with red silk was worked upon a front of white satin, an image of the Blessed Virgin resting on clouds and surrounded by smiling cherubs, while roses and leaves of gold surrounded the picture and the gold fringe with cords and tassels of the same material, completed one of the richest and most beautiful banners ever made in Mobile.

The artistic shading by the use of different colored silk threads, of the robe that drapes the central figure and of the clouds rolling at her feet is so perfect that many at first mistook it for a painting; and the great wonder is that the admiration bestowed upon it should have failed to reveal the name of its author.

Since the above was put in type we have been informed that the work was executed by the Nuns of the Visitation Convent at Stomerville.—Mobile Graphic.

DEPARTING THIS SUMMER.—We may look out for "ought every season, and shall seldom look together in vain, but the present spring up to this time has, in most parts of the country, been marked by drought, and a wet spring is likely to be followed by a dry summer. "What can we do about it?" do you ask? Keep the soil well stirred and our crops vigorous by clean cultivation. If our lands were properly prepared before planting, we have the means in our hands of protecting our crops against all moderate droughts. The bad farmer offers every year either a crop of corn or from too much moisture, and, generally from both. Such "bad luck" is sure to follow him, from year to year, till he shall mend his ways and learn a more rational system of farming.—Rural Carolinian.

A Model Carpet-Begger.

The principal agent in getting up the Grant parish trouble, and the main witness relied upon by the U. S. States District Attorney in the prosecution now going on in the United States Circuit Court, is one H. C. Register, who claimed to be the legal Judge of that parish, in behalf of whom the contest between the white and colored people was brought about.

Day before yesterday Register gave his testimony in the case put on the cross-examination furnished the following autobiographical sketch, which we think gives him a right to stand conspicuously forth as one of the most active and adventurous of the tribe that have produced all the troubles between the white and colored people in this State:

"I was Judge of Grant parish; never studied law; used to be a detective, before that. I went to Colfax from New Orleans, came here from Shreveport. I left Shreveport in a hurry, because I was afraid to stay there; went to Shreveport from Anderson, Texas; went there from Arkansas. I lived before that in South Carolina, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Westchester, Peru, Chili, New Granada. I was born in Delaware."

This adventurous and migratory individual has not yet reached middle age, and yet has managed, in the course of ten or twelve years, to pursue the several occupations of detective, tanner, moon, tourist, and to reside in no less than five different nationalities, in four of the chief cities, and in seven of the States of this Union, not including his native State of Delaware, concluding his career at Colfax by inducing the negroes to armed organization as a posse comitatus, and when the fight became a very brisk one, he hurried to New Orleans for reinforcements, leaving the poor negroes to be slain in the trenches which he had ordered to be constructed.

Our fellow-citizens in other States have only to read the deposition of this man to comprehend the full extent and real cause of all the conflicts and troubles which have arisen in this State between the two races.—Y. O. Picayune.

Individual Effort.

In nearly all undertakings of a public nature, a disposition exists to a greater or less extent, to throw the whole burden and responsibility on the shoulders of a few. We see it evidenced in churches by the supreme confidence with which the membership rely upon the Stewards or Deacons to supply, unaided, every want or deficiency. In town enterprises, we find ninety and nine of the citizens resting in a state of beautiful repose, expecting the lively comeliness of one, to bring matters to an entirely satisfactory conclusion.

But it is in politics that we see the disposition manifested in the highest degree; and unless there is a speedy change for the better, the white people of Alabama will be beaten in the Fall elections.

When the elections before the war, in which it made little difference whether a Union or Democrat succeeded, so far from honest administration of the government, the worst of corruption was rampant; and yet, and yet, inaction was manifested by the people in those elections, than in the elections of the present.

If we would succeed at the November election, it must be by personal, individual effort. We must recognize the fact that the contest is not one for office merely, but that the social and pecuniary welfare of every white man, woman and child in Alabama, is directly involved.

It requires no long process of reasoning to demonstrate the fact that we have living illustrations in the daily experience of the people of every State, subjected to negro rule.

Do not look simply to your leaders to carry you safely through the impending struggle. They may be willing but they will not be able, unless strengthened by your earnest individual effort. Will the people appreciate the situation and go to work?—Opelika Times.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL BUCHANAN.—The Montgomery Advertiser pays the following merited eulogy to a distinguished officer just deceased:

Admiral (Franklin) Buchanan, the hero of Hampton Roads and Mobile Bay, died in Baltimore on the 13th inst. at the ripe age of seventy-four years. He was an officer in the United States service until the secession of the Southern States, when he resigned, and was appointed to the temporary command of Drury's Bluff. A short time afterwards he was appointed to the command of the iron-clad ram Virginia (Merrimack), then lying at Norfolk. On the 8th of March, 1862, he steamed out into Hampton Roads, and attacked and dispersed the Federal fleet, sinking the Monitor and the Congress. But during the action he received a severe wound which disabled him for several months. After his recovery he was appointed to the command of the Confederate fleet in Mobile Bay, and in the great fight before Fort Morgan, on the 12th of March, 1864,

