

The Loyalty that Pays.

Gen. William A. Lawrence, late pension agent in New York, made a little mistake to the snug little amount of \$50,000, in the rendition of his accounts, and immediately left without explaining the vacuum in the treasury bag that had been committed to him for tender keeping. He has left, and leaves no tracks telling which way he went. No reward has been yet offered; nor any detective has been placed on his trail by the Honest Chief, under whom he held his office. Loyalty covers a multitude of sins. He was said to have been enormously loyal—in tensely Republican; for years he has been blatant in denouncing traitors and copper heads. He loved Grant and Grant loved him. His loyal stealings enabled him to contribute \$5,000 towards the purchase and fitting up a palatial residence for his adored Patron. He thus performed his duties faithfully; and finally concluded the office would pay better by leaving it minus the \$5,000 that should have gone to pay the pensioners and soldier's who fit, fought, bled and died for the cause he was such a fair exponent of. And so off goes another little debit to the people's side of the account. Well, the best government the world ever saw must be supported, of which he is one of whom. Don't stop him—give him a chance to throw another loyal trump.

"O say! darkest had you seen him,
With a mustache on his face,
G'win down de road dis morning
Like he's g'win to lead dis place?
Dese Republican office-holders am good at running
While de taxpayers dey can pay;
It seems just like as Babylon's falling
And dat somebody's got dese bills to pay!"

ONLY \$157,000,000.—This pretty little sum is the complete figures on the annexation scheme, of the main features of which are involved fever, poisonous insects and semi barbarized negroes. The government paid Russia, a few years ago, \$7,000 for a snow bank near the pole; and where and when this wild investment is to yield the government any per centum on the original outlay, and the expenses of keeping enough of the territory thawed for a garrison to do duty on, is beyond the ken of human conception. And now to add \$150,000,000, for a small area of insalubrious territory, and dilapidated African population, who are incapable of self government, is a social and financial outrage upon the American people. The territory of Florida, and all now held by the United States west of the Mississippi, cost only \$40,000, and all this was open commons to her citizens to go and settle upon—affording a vast field for the enterprise of the white man; while the other is held by private grants, by herds of half civilized negroes—leaving no opening for our white citizens, even if they would wish to settle in such a society. And where the purchase is to benefit our tax-ridden people has not yet been demonstrated. And the demonstration will only come in the way of a few more nigger votes, and a herd of thieving capitalists on the incidental contracts that will attend the purchase, and officials to govern these detestable moles. Let the scheme go on, there surely will come an afterthought for so much fiddling and dancing to those who are called upon to pay for it.

The plan of the Radicals in the next Presidential campaign, is to elect Grant for another term, however far short he may have failed in his fitness for the position. The passage of the Ku Klux bill is tantamount to his nomination by Congress. It was a mere pretext in trumping up these base charges against the Southern States to pass such a violent measure; the ruling object was plainly to prevent the demoralization and overthrow of their political organization. It was a measure of self preservation and power. Their record in public offices are so filled with rascality and crime, that should their evidence fall into the hands of the Democratic party, a hideous expose would necessarily follow. And hence the old leaders of the radical party in Congress, and in office, have the strongest motives to retain the old covens in their complicated ring villainies.

The power given the President in the provisions of the Ku-Klux bill, lays the liberty of every State in the Union at the feet of the President, which, if exercised, can elect forty A-bantees niggers; and why would not the modest Grant use it for his elevation again; which he is not willing to risk before the free and untrammelled voice of a once free people.

The Democratic Era comes to us this week with increased improvement in the way of select, intelligent and interesting correspondence. The editorial news items, Masonic and Old Fellow's Departments, and market quotations are of general interest. It bids to be the true exponent of Democracy of the State, and we urge that Democrats would combine and take it as they would their own county paper.

A CENTENARIAN.—Mrs. Rhodes, of Polk county, N. C., died last month at the age of 111 years. She was said to have retained a remarkable vigor of her mental faculties to the last years of her life; and for seventy years past a consistent member of the Baptist church.

The Ditch Enterprise.

The question of bringing water upon our mining grounds is an interest in which the people of the entire county should be enlisted. The survey has pronounced the enterprise practicable, as enough water can be brought from the different streams crossing the line of survey, and at its upper terminus, on Emigrant creek, to meet the demands of the mining camps the ditch would cover, for at least five months in the year. Such is the report of Mr. Howard, the Surveyor, and Mr. Plymale, who took personal observations along the proposed line. The practical judgments of both these gentlemen is highly reliable. The building the ditch is certainly then a feasible question, and active measures should at once be taken towards securing the means of putting the enterprise in motion. The people have just to move and the thing can be done, without any outside aid. We have the means within ourselves—the outlays and expenditures can all be compassed right at home. A few facts and figures reviewed, will demonstrate the practicability of the operation. The line surveyed from Jacksonville to the point of tapping Emigrant creek makes in all 58 miles. A ditch seven feet wide at the top, three and one-half feet at the bottom, and three and one-half feet deep, will be of sufficient capacity to give a liberal supply of water. The entire length of the line would be 18,560 rods, which, upon a reasonable calculation on the dimensions above given, 150 men could dig the ditch in six months; making a reasonable allowance for the unfavorable ground over which the line would pass. This at the rate of \$1.50 per day for labor would cost \$41,052 for the labor for the given time to dig it. The fluming will enter outside this account; but from the favorable character of the ground will not add greatly to this result. Based upon this rough calculation, which we claim approximates the probable cost, the enterprise is certainly within the reach of our citizens.

If one third of the capital could be raised in money, and one fifth in supplies, there are parties here who would undertake the contract at once, and take the balance out in measured supplies of water on the completion of the ditch. This proposition should meet approval, and a response to it would set the undertaking in motion. And it is a matter of moment that some of our most enterprising and influential citizens take it upon them to do and push it earnestly forward.

We here insert from one of our Southern exchanges an account of a horrible outrage, as one instance among many that have been committed by the favorite "wards of the nation," for whose special benefit Investigating Committees are held, costing the country millions of dollars, and Ku-Klux Bills are enacted to encourage and protect them in their barbarities. And from the sequel we see outraged humanity did not meet our summary vengeance upon the fiendish perpetrators, but as patient, law abiding citizens allow the law to take its course:

DALLAS, GASTON CO., N. C., April 22.
Editor of the Southern Home:—On the night of the 15th inst., two negroes went to the house of Mr. Fred. Costner, an old, respectable citizen of this county, who has been living with his son and daughter-in-law; and while one of the villains forcibly detained the young man on the outside, the negro inside the house attempted to violate the person of Mrs. Costner. He was thwarted in his hellish purpose by the cries of her husband and father-in-law who were calling for the gun. These scoundrels, one of whom was afterwards discovered to be Caldwell Hartgrove, then ran off, and on the same night went to the house of Mrs. Sarah Stroup, a widow lady, and demanded admittance, and when Mrs. S. asked "who was there?" they replied that "it did not make a d—d bit of difference; if she did not open the door, they would break it down." Mrs. Stroup then told her daughter, a girl 13 or 14 years of age, to open the door. The negroes entered and asked if she had any company, to which she answered "Nobody but the children." One of the negroes, pointing to the girl, said, "Do you call that a child?" and then addressing the girl, "Come here, damn you, and let's see how heavy you are?" In the meant me, Hartgrove had seated himself on the bed by Mrs. S., who had retired, and presenting a pistol, told her to be quiet. The other negro then threw the child on the floor, and lying a knife by her side and saying, "If you are not quiet, I'll cut your d—d throat," outraged his powerless victim. Hartgrove was then relieved from guarding Mrs. S., and he in turn violated the child. Here he was recognized, and he has since been arrested, and is now in jail.

Notwithstanding these horrible outrages, the people of this county have restrained their passions, and are determined to let justice be done the villain by due course of law.

NOTABLE DEATH.—Thomas F. Marshall of Kentucky died at Louisville, April 17th. He was a member of the celebrated Marshall family, and was born near Versailles, Ky., on January 15, 1794. He was educated at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1815, and the following year, after studying law, was admitted to the Bar. As a politician Mr. Marshall became prominent. He served in Congress as a Representative from 1831 to 1835. Subsequently he became a Judge and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, which latter position he held for nearly a quarter of a century.

CROPS IN THE SOUTH.—Advises from Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Louisiana, and elsewhere South, agree in saying that the prospect for large crops of fruits and cereals is first class, and that the present season, if successful in this particular, will very nearly sweep away all the general pecuniary losses by the war.

The Philometh Homicide.—We paid a

visit to Corvallis last Wednesday, and found that pleasant community considerably excited about the Philometh homicide case, which was then on trial in the Circuit Court for Benton county, Judge Thayer presiding. When we arrived at the court house the examination of witnesses had just closed and the arguments of counsel commenced. Messrs. Fitch, Burnett and Kelsay were for the prosecution, and Messrs. Williams & Thayer of Portland, and Strahan and Clenoweth, of Corvallis, defended. This embraced a strong and able array of legal talent, and of course the case was conducted upon each side with great skill and ability. The arguments of counsel occupied nearly the entire day, and attracted an immense crowd to the court house, among whom were fully fifty ladies. The prisoner, Eli Mason, a young man of perhaps 28 years, and of innocent, harmless appearance—sat in the dock beside his young wife, who bore in her arms an infant babe; he was also surrounded by his gray haired parents and a numerous circle of relatives, all of whom displayed the most affectionate solicitude for him and the strongest sympathy in his behalf. The prisoner himself evinced the deepest emotion during the progress of the arguments, and great scalding tears almost continually coursed each other down his cheeks and fell upon the robes of the sabbing wife and innocent babe beside him.

About five o'clock the arguments closed, and Judge Thayer delivered a clear and forcible charge to the jury, who then retired and in about thirty minutes returned a verdict of "Manslaughter." The prisoner was ordered to appear for sentence on Thursday at 4 o'clock p. m., and the court adjourned.

LATER.—By private dispatch this (Friday) morning we learn that Eli Mason was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$5 and costs of suit.—Democrat.

France.

The news summary from France this week does by no means betoken peace to her unhappy people. The intestine war still rages around Paris. The Versaillesists were preparing to storm Paris, while the Communists were determined to resist the assault. At different points around the city hotly contested fighting were constantly going on; and the best blood of France was drenching her soil, and what is to be the end of this terrible intestine riot no one can foresee. The fighting so far has been desperate between both factions, and the attack on the city will be attended with untold horrors, such as are incident to all intestine wars, and particularly to the impetuosity of the French people. Dismayed with herself, France will doubtless sink to a one-man power; and her dreams of a Republican government will be absorbed into a central and despotic to save her people from self-destruction.

SCANDINAVIAN IMMIGRATION.—It appears that the Scandinavian immigrants for Oregon have two very active agents in Oregon, at this time, looking out for their own interests, and ready to assist them in their arrival here, in procuring farms or employment, as they may wish or need. Rev. Mr. Frieholmen and Mr. Henson, who have recently organized plans in this city promoting emigration of their countrymen to Oregon, and for assisting them, after their arrival here, in procuring farms or employment, as they may wish or need. Rev. Mr. Frieholmen, who has lately become the pastor of the Scandinavian Church, has been delegated to ascertain where lands may be had for those who may want farms, and means of living for such as are too poor to buy lands. In this he will be assisted by Mr. Hanson. The latter is going to take a trip to the Nehalem Valley to see what advantages it may offer for a settlement. Mr. Frieholmen will look out in some other directions. Mr. Henson has been for some time corresponding with papers at the East and in Europe, published in his language, and from advices received, he believes that considerable numbers of his people will arrive here during the present season.—Bulletin.

The Portland Daily Herald has been received and comes to us in exchange. It strikes us there ought to be Democrats enough in Multnomah to support a party organ and keep it going all the time. We believe, however, that it improves the Herald to its still able, at least the numbers before us are rather better than the last few numbers we received, some three or four months ago. We do wish the Democrats of Portland were more liberal. It pains to see a newspaper struggling thus with the grim and insatiate monster.—Guard.

BEN HOLLADAY.—This gentleman, accompanied by E. F. Hooker, General Superintendent of Oregon and California Stage Company, and J. H. Mitchell of Portland, is on the way overland from San Francisco to this place. With Ben Holladay the politician and backer of Geo. H. Williams, we have no sympathy. But for Ben Holladay the railroad builder—the man who is doing more for Oregon than any twenty other men—we have the warmest regard and esteem. He deserves a cordial welcome from our citizens.—Guard.

HARTZ RD, MAY 4.—The Legislative Committee to canvass the votes for State officers commenced work today. The Committee found an error in the count of the vote of the field, by which 20 votes were taken from the total vote of English, which will make the vote stand 47,476 for Jewell; 47,473 for English; scattering 11—and consequently throw the election into the Legislature.

Hon. James H. Sacer writes he will be home about the middle of May.

A Significant Admission.

The Democrats in Congress have been doing good service in exposing the true character of the perjured testimony by which the Radical usurpers are seeking to manufacture a public sentiment to justify them in disorganizing the Southern States and trampling upon the liberties of their people. Never was their laid bare so damnable and atrocious a conspiracy against free government as that involved in this so-called Ku Klux legislation. It is a deliberate insult to the people of this country, whose demands for reform—a reduction of taxation, the abolition of thieving protective tariffs and correction of abuses generally, are thus met by the semi declaration of war against the South, predicated upon falsehoods as black as the hearts of the thieving scalla wags and carpet-baggers who originated them.

One remarkable fact connected with these alleged outrages was brought on most conspicuously in the Senate upon the introduction of Sherman's resolution. This resolution recited in so many words that, in the eleven "rebel States" anarchy and lawlessness prevailed—that armed bodies of men from the Confederate armies had defied to State authority, and that there was no protection for "loyal" people in person or property. It so happens that the State of Virginia has a Radical and a Conservative Senator upon the floor—Lewis and Johnston. They both promptly rose and protested that so far as their State was concerned the recitation was utterly false. Virginia never enjoyed more tranquillity than at this time, and never were the laws more rigidly enforced, or was order better maintained. This Sherman was compelled to admit, and stated that Virginia was an exception.

Now see what an admission was here. Virginia is the only Southern State which was reconstructed under Democratic auspices, and came into the Union under the control of a Democratic home administration. The carpet baggers, and Radical thieves generally, which prior to that time had kept the people in hot water, were completely "cleaned out" at the election two years ago. The people elected an honest, straightforward Democratic Governor, and a Legislature in harmony with him, and the consequence is that Virginia has been ever since a model State. We hear of no Ku Klux Klans there, or outrages upon person and property. What emphatic refutation is this of the infamous assertion of the opposition, that the triumph of Democracy means civil strife and social disorder? Virginia is the only reconstructed State where the Democrats have had control since her admission to the Union, and she is the only one, according to Radical testimony, which is well governed.

And this, at last, is the only hope for the South. As fast as these States pass from the control of Radical thieves into the hands of the Democrats order and thrift follow as a natural consequence. Since the last election we hear no more accounts of Ku-Klux ravages in North Carolina. All the testimony of the Outrage Committee relates to matters antedating that period, and under the reign of the infamous Holden, Alabama has recently passed under Democratic control and the effect is at once apparent. Governor Lindsay has recently been on a visit to New York and explained how these "outrages" were manufactured. "The fact is," said he, "the adventurers who went there and obtained power and position through the instrumental aid of the army have been thrown overboard by the people, and now return home discomfited. They have the ear of the administration, and they return to Washington with false reports and statements. They know that their power in the South is gone forever, and they attempt to make martyrs of themselves in order to secure positions under the Federal Government. Willard Warner is one of this class, and yet Warner is one of Senator Stewart's model statesmen—probably because Stewart could use him.

"The Governor recited a case where a carpet bagger ran out of Georgia for committing an outrage upon his own race, took up his quarters among a number of negroes employed by an old gentleman in Elmore county, and, after living off the negroes for months, commenced trying to put mischief into their heads. The old gentleman waited upon the wretch at the negro quarters and ordered him to leave his premises, whereupon the assassin made at him with a knife, and in return received a severe caning from the vigorous old farmer. A great excitement was created by this alleged frightful outrage, and the matter was reported to Congress as a terrible case. Governor Lindsay sent his Private Secretary to investigate the matter thoroughly, and the foregoing is the substance of his report." The Governor further says:

"The old gentleman quietly gave himself up to the officers and gave bail to appear and answer to any charge that might be brought against him. A proposition was made to settle the matter by paying the costs, but this he refused to do, and leaves the Courts to decide. This is about the amount of the Ku Klux outrage in Elmore county. As I have said before, these reports are carried to Washington by men who have lost their power in the South, and make martyrs of themselves for the purpose of getting positions under the Government. If a criminal is mobbed in the South, it is blazoned as a terrible Ku-Lux outrage, and the whole people of the State are misled and vilified. Such is the revenge of the men who have lost their power there. If a horse thief is caught and hung by dis-guised citizens or Vigilance Committees in Nevada or elsewhere, we hear nothing of Ku Klux in connection with it.—S. E. Examiner.

State News.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Last Saturday, as the West Side mail was going down, a difficulty arose between the carrier, Wm. Hopkins, and the Post Master, Mr. Hunsaker, at Pryorville, in this county. The carrier rode off, telling Mr. Hunsaker he would "settle with him to-morrow." The morrow (Sunday) came, and after Hunsaker had changed the mail, which Hopkins had brought up from below, Hopkins told him he was ready to settle that trouble, and commenced to pull off his coat. Hunsaker began to pull off his coat, when his wife interfered, and tried to take him away. At this juncture, Hopkins drew a Derringer and fired at Hunsaker, without, however, doing any damage. Hopkins went on his way. A warrant was issued here by Justice Stiles, and the Sheriff sent after Hopkins. He was arrested at Corvallis, and brought back by the Sheriff, and taken before Justice Stiles for examination. The Attorney for defendant demanded his release, on the ground that the warrant was imperfect, and that the Court had no right to hold the prisoner. The Court granted the demand, released the prisoner, who immediately "dusted," and has not since been heard from.

AT EUGENE.—A gentleman just down from Eugene says that last week, when it was positively known that the railroad would touch that place, town property doubled in value at one jump, and that more real estate changed hands in four days than in the four months preceding. We congratulate the Eugeners on their apparent prosperity, but advise them not to "slip over" in their upward tendency.

SALEM, May 5.—The freight train bound north ran off the track near the depot this afternoon, caused by a band of horses, three of which were killed. Several cars were smashed up but no one hurt. The passenger train going south is detained here to-night in consequence.

Atlantic State News.

FRANKFORT, May 4th.—The Democratic State Convention met yesterday, and the following ticket was nominated: For Governor, P. H. Leslie; for Lieutenant Governor, J. G. Carlisle; for Auditor, D. H. Smith; for Treasurer, J. W. Tate; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. A. M. Henderson; for Register of Land office, J. A. Dawson; for Attorney General, John R. Homan. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the principles announced by conventions held since the war; declaring in favor of universal and equal suffrage; advocating a radical reform in the revenue system; protesting against centralization of the Government and abrogation of the rights of the States; urging the addresses of the Democratic members of Congress, and uniting with them in condemning the unconstitutional acts of the Administration, and declaring themselves unalterably opposed to every form of lawlessness, whether committed under cover of Constitutional enactments or organized bands, and we pledge ourselves, as occasion may arise, to use every loyal means to prevent the one, and to have enacted such laws as experience may demonstrate to be necessary to put down and furnish protection of life, liberty and property, under laws enacted by our own Legislature and administered by our own Courts.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Resolutions were reported by special committee, at the meeting of the Republican General Committee, this evening, disapproving the action of the Administration in regard to Senator Sumner, advising the relinquishment of the San Domingo scheme, and approving the conduct of Senator Fenion. The San Domingo resolutions elicited some opposition, but all were adopted.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—Supervisor Fulton is investigating the alleged avenue frauds, involving over a million of dollars. Thus far the testimony shows that a large amount of illicit whisky was put on market through the connivance of certain revenue officers, who demanded and received considerable sums of money to suppress the information concerning the frauds.

DIED.
LEMON.—In Jacksonville, May 9th, 1871, Gabriel Lemon, from Union Town, Missouri; aged about 40 years.

New, Co-Pan.

THE GREAT BOOK FOR THE MARRIED, BY PROF. O. S. FOWLER.

For half a century he has made this subject a specialty, observing from his only scientific standpoint—Parthenology. All civilization knows his professional standing; let that guarantee its foundation. For sale by G. B. BLOOD, Agent. May 12th, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the name of Lin & Hall, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to the said firm are to be paid to David Lepp, who will pay all liabilities against said firm.

D LINN, SAMUEL HALL, Jacksonville, May 12th, 1871. may12w4

FREIGHT WAGON FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ONE LARGE freight wagon for sale. Also one set team harness, new. The above property can be seen at the U. S. Hotel, Jacksonville. Terms of sale part cash, and the remainder in freight. LOUIS HORNE, Jacksonville, May 12th, 1871. may12-f-

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Of the Very Latest Styles.

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You can suit yourself in STRAW and CASSIMERE HATS, Clothing of all Description, LINEN COATS, BOOTS and SHOES, and a general assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We call special attention to our extensive stock of Ladies, Misses and Children's California Made Shoes.

All our GOODS, as well as our large stock of Groceries, Tobacco and Liquors, will be sold at very low prices for CASH, and to PROMPT PAYING CUSTOMERS.

Be Sure and Call on Us. Goods Shown with Pleasure.

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May 6th, 1871.

\$765,000

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EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash gifts each, \$10,000
10 " " " " 20,000
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50 Elegant Rosewood Piano, each \$300 to \$500
75 " " " " Melodeons " 75 to 100
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A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are sealed in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a Sealed Ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any Prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES.—The following lately drew Valuable Prizes and kindly permit us to publish their names: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, \$10,000; Miss Clara Walker, Baltimore, Piano, \$800; Jas. M. Matthews, Detroit, \$5,000; John T. Anderson, Savannah, \$5,000; James Simmons, Boston, \$10,000.

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May 6, 1871. May 6-3m

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done with neatness and dispatch. JERRY NUSAN, Jacksonville, Jan. 14th, 1871. jan-11-f-