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THE BLACK MAN IN AMERICA.

Statistics of Negro Population—An Interesting Chapter of Figures.

Political Influence and Future Destiny of the Colored Race—The Tide Flowing South.

From the New York Herald, of the 17th ult.]

One of the most interesting and important questions of the time in this country is the status and influence of the negro population, both politically and in an industrial point of view. Before the war the negroes had no political influence, and the value of their labor could be ascertained readily in the several States or throughout the South generally, because it was a forced labor; but the surprising revolution affected by the war has changed all that. From seven to eight hundred thousand votes have been added to the aggregate suffrage of the country, and the labor of four millions of slaves has become as free and independent as that of the white population of the Northern States. There never has been before in the history of nations such an extraordinary revolution within so short a time. Fortunately, the immediate results have not been as disastrous as might have been expected. The natural docility of the negroes and their respect previously inculcated for the master race in them prevented serious antagonism. And when, undeceived by time of the false and absurd promises of Northern carpetbaggers, the blacks found it was necessary to labor for a living as other people did, they returned to the cultivation of the soil. So far the evil consequences to the industry of the South have not been as great as was feared. But the political effects in the future are ominous and give cause for serious apprehension. Local interests and the necessity of harmony between the two races in the South are lost sight of through the influence of political parties, and race is arrayed against race. There is, now, with rare exceptions, only the negro party and the white party in that section of the republic. This must, in the end, result most disastrously. It is the incipient step to a war of races, and for this state of things our politicians are responsible.

With a view, therefore, to study this problem as regards the future, both politically and economically, we propose to notice the movement of the negro population in the United States and particularly in the Southern States. The law of the movement has not yet been sufficiently developed to be announced in definite proportion and limits. Statistics do not now much aid the inquiry; they may, after one or two decades, enlighten and guide investigation; but they furnish some clues, and together with other material and observations, will assist speculation to some reasonable deductions. Only one census (1870) has been taken since the actual emission of the slaves in 1865; and during that period no unusual or notable migrations on a general scale occurred. In the autumns of 1870 and 1871 changes more marked were observed.

Experienced Southerners can at present draw conclusions in regard to the probable movement; the character, habits and proclivities of the negroes; their social and political relations; the nature of the climate, soil and agricultural products in the South, and a knowledge of the geographical situations where temperature, culture and the character of land and living are peculiarly suitable to the negro, will supply data to the reflecting observer.

Of the animal kingdom man is the least affected by climate. Any of the races can by acclimation through one or more generations, become inured to any part of the cultivatable or hunting portions of the earth. The distribution of mankind over it has never been constrained, however partially affected, by isothermal lines. But of those races the black has been the most confined within such limits.

The negro is peculiarly tropical. The color and texture of his skin largely contribute to this constitutional nature. In this we find what is and will be a potential element in the law of movement of the negro population. In the United States the general flow of their migration will be southerly. This tendency will be increased by the influence of the facts that in the warmer States production is more spontaneous, lighter and cheaper clothing and food are only requisite, less fuel is needed, and the least costly habitations are suitable. The negroes will steadily emigrate, under the fixed action of these causes, from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, North Carolina, Kentucky and the upper and middle sections of Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia to the other and more Southern portions of the South. This was the general fact even during slavery, and the experience of the past confirms the deduction that it will in the future, when less disturbing causes will cease to be more universal.

Observe the annexed table, which shows the per centage of gain and the relation of gain of the negro population of the Southern States for the decade from 1860 to 1870:

	1870.	1860.	Gain per cent.
Texas	142,921	58,558	144
Arkansas	111,259	47,709	133
Florida	91,689	46,688	96
Mississippi	827,404	436,696	42
Louisiana	364,210	331,726	10
Missouri	118,071	118,503	21
Alabama	437,770	345,128	27
Georgia	545,142	465,698	21
Tennessee	322,331	275,718	16
North Carolina	391,650	331,059	18
Kentucky	236,167	225,483	7
Delaware	22,796	19,829	15
South Carolina	415,814	412,020	1
Virginia	512,841	490,865	4
Maryland	175,391	171,691	2
Dist. Columbia	43,404	14,316	207

The begro population of the sea coast district is more fixed than that of the interior. It is very averse to removal, the softest atmosphere, the alluvial and teeming nature of the soil, and the abundance of fish, oysters, wild fowl and game, greatly attract it. Therefore, the African race is far less liable to the malarious diseases that the white, and for that reason can indulge their desire for the gregarious seclusion and indolent quiet of their kind. The negroes along the Atlantic shore are more ignorant and primitive, less self-reliant and enterprising than those of the interior. They lose but little by emigration; but there the natural increase is less than elsewhere. Their character, habits and food are not liked by the interior mass of their race, and they gain little by immigration.

The negro population is, in general, stolidly indifferent to any system or means of improved culture, and to manuring or any mode of restoring land. This, with the slothfulness and negligence of their work, renders their labor unsuited to much of the comparatively exhausted soil of parts of the older Southern States, or to the naturally poor portions of any or all of them, or to districts where climate requires more strenuous and skilled tillage. As the newer States are more southerly and westward, they add new attractions and force to the flow of that population in their direction. This largely counterbalances the inducements of political influence to retain the negroes in the States where they have at present the majority and the political control—as in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

The next following table shows the change in the gain, and the relation of gain, of the negro population of the same States for the decade from 1860 to 1870:

	1870.	1860.	Gain per cent.
District of Columbia	43,404	14,316	207
Florida	91,689	46,688	96
Texas	253,478	182,921	38
Georgia	545,142	465,698	17
Tennessee	322,331	275,718	14
Alabama	437,770	345,128	14
Arkansas	122,169	111,259	9
North Carolina	391,650	331,059	8
Delaware	22,796	19,829	8
Louisiana	364,210	350,373	4
Maryland	175,391	171,691	2
Mississippi	444,201	437,404	1½
South Carolina	415,814	412,020	1
Missouri	118,071	118,503	½ loss
Kentucky	232,210	237,467	2 loss
Virginia	512,841	548,907	6 loss

The increase in the negro population of the United States in the decade from 1850 to 1860 was nineteen per cent., and in the decade from 1860 to 1870 was twelve per cent., and but for the war during the latter period would have been at least fifteen per cent. Those States where the per cent. of gain has been less than these average rates have comparatively decreased in that population by emigration, and those where the gain has been greater than the natural increase have enlarged it by immigration. From the geographical position of these respective States it is evident that the flow of emigration has been uniformly South and partly west. If this continues, as it probably will, the negroes will monopolise Florida and Southwestern Texas, and as the white population presses on their heels, and to their exclusion from their present field of labor, they will eventually pour into Mexico and Central America. This pressure of the white race, to the displacement of the black, will probably ever and at least be in proportion to the preponderance of the former over the latter, and which, in 1870, by the census of the above States and Territory, exclusive of Missouri and Delaware) was seven millions seven hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight whites to four million three hundred and ninety-eight thousand and seventeen blacks. It will be increased by white immigration.

South Carolina would promptly throw off the preponderance of her negro population but for the mass which clings to her sea shore and rice district. She will eventually have a white predominancy. Mississippi and Louisiana will attain to this result at an early period. The other Southern States will always maintain white supremacy.

The next table refers to the increase of negro population in those Northern States which best illustrate a limited Northerly movement.

	1870.	1860.	Gain per cent.
Iowa	1,069	1,069	400
Illinois	28,762	7,628	270
Indiana	24,560	11,428	115
Michigan	11,842	6,799	74
Ohio	63,213	36,673	72
Massachusetts	13,347	9,602	39
New Jersey	30,658	25,318	21
Pennsylvania	65,294	56,849	15
New York	52,041	49,069	6

This rapid increase is, no doubt, attributed to the social and political attractions which have found, too, menial services at better cash wages. It also proves that there are no isothermal limits for the African race within the United States.

Two leading deductions may at this day be made:

First—There is and will be a steady exodus of the negro population southward and into the tropics.

Second—It will cluster in districts where the arable land is friable and easily worked, where vegetation is most spontaneous, and where agriculture will return the largest products or wages with the least labor.

These people have little individuality, and are very gregarious; the currents of migration will be swelled by their proclivity to follow their "crowd." This disposition draws them to villages, towns and cities. A false pride since emancipation and an appreciation of the "greatness thrust upon them" have produced an aversion to menial service; they confound it with slavery, which it resembles. But they will endure it, if they can obtain with it association, "fuery, music and splurge," in which they delight. In which those districts where there population ones become sensibly diminished a rapid disappearance will ensue. Personal proclivities govern them more in their social changes than do policy or politics.

A wide field for white immigrant labor is steadily opening in the Northern and Middle States of the South, and on the movement of the colored race largely depends its own ultimate fate in America. It may result in their colonization.

ARKANSAS.

George Alfred Townsend on the Situation in Pope County.

Photographs of Radical Desperadoes and Thieves, Taken from Life.

Testimony that will not be Shaken, Coming as it Does from the Other Side.

What the New York Herald Thinks of It, of the Carpetbaggers and their Responsibilities.

From the New York Herald of Monday.]

LITTLE ROCK, September 22.—At this wide distance from New York city I find myself saturated with the theme of the hour—the war in Pope county. It is the theme of everybody, and is at the same time a new theme and an old one, for some new occurrence happens daily to swell the bloody account of that most demoralized neighborhood, where now the commander of the State militia holds the county site, with a part of the Governor's guard. The region of Illinois Bayou, the chief stream of the country, is commanded by the shifting encampments of the outlying sheriff Dodson, and his two hundred and forty militia; the young men of Dover haunt the mountain spurs and the dens and bottoms of the north and west of the county, armed to the teeth, and sworn to kill Dodson, the Sheriff, and Stuart, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and, finally, all the old and stable people of the community are hungry and apprehensive; little business of any sort is done; the mails still go and come, but people go and do not return; it is martial law without the name and outlawry in fact. Such is the condition of an old and well-known county of Arkansas, whose population is less than eighty miles from Little Rock, the State capital. The correspondent then recites at considerable length the history of Arkansas, the startling incidents in Pope, and the successive crimes that have led to the present state of affairs, together with much of undeserved strictures upon the old residents of Arkansas. This does not give us the Slate capital beating that, as he ruled without other right than force, force should be the chief constituency. He was always mad at the opposition party, never said anything to reconcile it, and sought to make his deputy, a supernumerary Methodist preacher named Hickerson, cease all relations with the leading citizens. He was quick to apprehend who did not like him, but indifferent as to who did. Indeed, he was a brave, disagreeable, commanding and cruel type of man, with capacity for office, but not under a representative system. At first his mental and physical force and authoritative bearing bore back all resistance, and made a certain kind of awe, which protected and strengthened him. Time and familiarity wore this off at last, and thick gathering destiny brought him to his violent end. He was a young man, probably about thirty-six or thirty-eight. He moved to Dover from the region where he had planted a little cotton-white to four million three hundred and ninety-eight thousand and seventeen blacks. It will be increased by white immigration.

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The next table refers to the increase of negro population in those Northern

the events precipitated his death. He will be remembered in that county for years to come as the creation of a period of force and the abbet of all the local carpetbaggers. He was probably the superior of Powell Clayton intellectually and his equal in intrepid courage.

DEPUTY-CLERK REV. HICKERSON.

The old supernumerary preacher, Hickerson, whom Hickox employed, was the link between him and the community. This worldly-eyed and plausible old man had revel around Tennessee, been transferred to the Arkansas Conference, and about 1870 he switched off to the Methodist Protestant or Lay Delegate Church. He is now President of the North Arkansas Conference of this denomination. Last January Hickox employed him at one hundred dollars a month salary, and discharged him on August 30, 1872, for duplicity and insubordination. The next day Hickox was shot dead off his horse, at a daylight hour, within two hundred yards of the courthouse. The coincidence appears that preachers in politics are insincere and dangerous nuisances, and strike the mean between God and mammon not far from hypocrisy. Hickerson is a tall, old man, with a slender, clerical body; a subtle and subdued expression of countenance, which wears at times a furtive look; gray hair and beard, and he moves around with a walking-stick. All the Northern men distrust him, and I found him an intelligent but not always reliable authority. There are some points, however, where his word is the only evidence, and I have applied to these the usual rules of inquiry and criticism.

SHERIFF DODSON.

Elisha W. Dodson, or Captain Dodson, as he is generally called, is a native of Tennessee, and is now above fifty years of age, and has a married daughter. He is a man of the medium size, dark, evasive and down-looking, and he always bore a questionable character, living before the war by trading horses and sometimes stealing them, and by common gambling with the villagers, young planters and river people. He hung around Pope county before the war, between Dover and Norristown, and joined the Confederate army at the beginning of hostilities. Not being promoted he deserted, took to horse-stealing and bushwhacking, and played fast and loose between the Confederate populace and the Federal lines of occupation. The spurs of Sutton Mountain, in northern Pope county, were frequently the advanced posts of the Northern soldiers, and a good many of the people there went by the name of the "Mountain Feds." Dodson had held surreptitious communication with the party of invasion before he formed a guerrilla band, known by the name of "Independent Federals." At one time he was apprehensive that his name had been discovered on some captured rolls, and that he might be shot as a spy. Few men came out of the army with a record so indifferent for good service. He took a little farm above Norristown, and the first step he made was to cut down the slash timber in and around it to prevent enemies approaching under cover. For a while he removed to Washington county, in the northwestern part of the State, near the battlefields of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove. His present abode is at Bassville. In Bishop's report he is writted down as follows:

"Elisha W. Dodson, Captain, appointed from private to First Lieutenant, October 15, 1863; dismissed February 15, 1864."

He therefore left the army in as bad order as he entered it.

The Third Arkansas Cavalry, to which he was attached, was organized at Little Rock and disbanded at Lewisburg, in the immediate region of Pope county, June 30, 1865. The Adjutant General's historical memorandum says of the Third regiment:

"Two battalions were sent up the Arkansas river to hold a large scope of territory infested by numerous guerrilla bands, who were robbing and murdering Union families in the most barbarous manner that human depravity could invent. The territory held by these marauders was soon wrested from their hands. The regiment had been generally engaged in ridding the country of the numerous predatory bands which have cursed this district with their infamous operations since the inception of the rebellion. It was long stationed at Lewisburg, on the Arkansas river, and detachments were constantly sent scouring the country and breaking up the lesser haunts of the enemy."

This description accounts both for the predatory and assassinating youth of Pope county and for Dodson. He is a fellow of inferior intellectual capacity, but of a sinister and manifest brutality and ferocity. His head is large and destructive-looking, with enormous ears, heavy jaws, a large, blackish-gray mustache and beard dropping straight upon his breast; he is wiry, strong and unwieldy, and he wears heavy armed boots; peaks the desperado. This man is the surviving ally and confederate of Hickox, and the master and associate of Williams. He lives but in fear of his life, yet he says that he will die in Pope county and will not fly beyond it. He is almost universally believed to have assassinated Tucker and Haile, his prisoners, on the night of the eighth of July, and the bullet which passed through Hickox's brain was, perhaps, aimed at Dodson.

Since Hickox's death Dodson's mental reliance is

STEWART, THE PIOUS SUPERINTENDENT,

a man of a practical turn, but of positive opinions and great activity, of whom I shall say more hereafter.

SHERIFF WILLIAMS.

John Williams lived at the foot of Boston Mountain, some two miles above the Haile family. He was twenty-four years of age at the time of his death, and possessed a common-place character—neither good or bad. He was not thought to be very shrewd, nor self-reliant, and the people generally said that he had "the big-head"—meaning that he thought more of himself than his capacity justified. The Hailes, who never liked the Williams folks, started a story that during the war, when provisions were scarce, young Williams and others had guns to Haile's house, and, in the absence of the males, helped himself to lard. They gave him the name afterwards of "Grease Williams," or "Fat-Gourd Williams"—the latter because the lard is kept in gourds. Beyond this general expression of contempt, the Hailes and other Confederate families entertained no ill-will to Williams, until Dodson appointed the boy his deputy. This deepened the ill-will and incensed Williams's self-importance. He became quite imperious and offensive, and, it was thought, laid to the door of the Hailes and others the murder of his brother, Morris Williams, ex-Lieutenant in the Federal army, who had been shot dead in his yard in a cowardly way by parties till of late unknown.

Mr. Williams's greatness has cost him a ball through the throat and jaw and few probabilities of leading an interrupted and secure domestic life. It was on an alleged attempt to assassinate him that the citizens had been arrested who were slain near Shiloh Church by the Sheriff's posse. That measure cost Hickox and Brown their lives, plunged Pope county into civil war, and gives it up to outlawry and the perilous protection of the militia to-day.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS OF THE HERALD.

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When Congress commenced its reconstruction course for the States lately in rebellion the difficulties which lay in the way were manifest; but it was never secret that the partisan majority never faced those difficulties in an honest spirit. Their duty lay simply in handing over to these States once more their sovereignty when once they had given full assurance to the nation that they would rebel no more. The dominant party added other conditions, and the first of these in the equal enjoyment of rights was that these States should be secured to the party for all time. In the conflict which followed between the natives of these States and the satraps foisted on them and held there, the promised olive branch was time and again made a mockery in the eyes of civilization. The contest deepened until it took in every fraction of political strength on either side. Where one side acted as a ruthless conqueror, the other either plotted secretly and acted furtively, but bloodily, to be met with new repression from their superiors in the political field. All this kind of performance, no matter where the justice lies, takes money, and the mass of the people in the end found they were paying very dearly for their passion of contention. The American greed of the carpetbaggers naturally aggravated this evil, and the rapid rise of their fortunes added to their insolence, and fed the flame with still more combustible fuel. Counting on the support of the Federal government, and in many cases getting it, the carpetbaggers thrust in worldly goods and haughtiness. The party who opposed this at the North, now gained accessions from disgusted Republicans, and the movement which began in Missouri, spread into the wider field embraced in the Conventions of Cincinnati and Baltimore. It is needless now to recant, for it is one of the evolutions of the hour, how the Federal Government made a show of abandonment of the carpetbaggers, and how the people of the impoverished rebel States plucked up hope from the Liberal coalition all over the Union. Thus far the change of prospect has been accepted in a spirit of thankfulness by them. They rejoice that there are people outside of their traditional party who sympathize with them, and have buckled on an armor of brazen endurance, which they promise not to unbarness even if victory should not crown their efforts this fall. Yet, while this is the general aspect of the new course of public sentiment, this story from Arkansas steps in with its characteristic exception. The idea of waiting a month or so for a possible change in the general government which would react beneficially to them through every fiber of their political system, does not strike them as necessary or profitable. Hammer and tongs they must go at it to dislodge the carpetbaggers, while the latter call out the militia, and leave it difficult to determine which will act the more brutally in carrying out their desires. We might say that this Pope county exception should prove the rule; but we cannot afford even one such illustration of that sinister saw. *Truly the inaugurators and directors of the policy which renders this state of things possible are piling up a record against them which it would require oceans to obliterate, as it will cost many a care and many a struggle to set their terrible work right.*

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

The Recent Liberal and Democratic Movement—How it is Received throughout the State—Clayton Demoralized and Routed.

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, October 2.—The new move of the Liberal Republicans creates enthusiasm throughout the State. Dispatches from nearly every town of any importance are being received, all bidding the movement God-speed. Clayton, for the first time during the campaign, confesses his fears that the defeat of the Minstrels will be the result of the action of the people in this particular. Brooks is no longer considered in the field. Ten days will see the Liberal Republican and Democratic Conservative massing to victory, the attainment of which will be all the more certain from the instructions just issued by the Governor to the Registrars.

Associated Press Dispatch.]

LITTLE ROCK, October 2.—The new ticket creates a great stir throughout the State as far as heard from. It is well received, and active canvassing is to be commenced at once.

MORSELS OF LIGHTNING.

Father Burke delivered a lecture in St. Louis last night.

The General Assembly of the State of Vermont was convened yesterday.

General Banks addressed a Democratic meeting at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday.

Chicago is taking measures to suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath.

Springfield, Massachusetts had a brisk fire yesterday. Loss about thirty thousand dollars.

The Democratic Convention was in session at St. Louis yesterday, and adjourned to Saturday.

J. Milton Turner, Minister to Liberia, was ovated extensively by the negroes in St. Louis yesterday.

Charles McCormick was killed by Policeman Bennett in New Orleans yesterday. No cause known.

A dispatch received at London from Melbourne says that the Overland telegraph has been completed.

The New Haven railroad is to be prosecuted for carrying a dead body into New York without a permit.

The report that the Japanese government is making backward steps is not credited in Washington circles.

Forty thousand dollars were missed in Cincinnati yesterday from the Industrial Exposition for next year.

The Straightout Sorcheads, failing in their Louisville enterprise, are veering over to Grant and his money-bags.

A Swede named Kreiser, at Chandlerville, Illinois, yesterday blowed his wife's head off with a shotgun. Jealousy.

A large number of excursionists, among them many of the editorial fraternity, reached Cincinnati yesterday.

Secretary Boutwell spoke in Evansville, Indiana, yesterday, the financial policy of the Administration his theme.

The Illinois Grand Lodge of Masons was in session at Chicago yesterday. James A. Hawley was elected Grand Master.

At Montreal yesterday several extensive business houses were destroyed by fire, amounting to a loss of about two hundred thousand dollars.

The city of Mazatlan, Mexico, was captured on the thirteenth ultimo, and General Flores and his men all taken prisoners. They will probably be executed.

Two women have been arrested in Brooklyn, charged with manufacturing and passing counterfeit money, and held in default of ten thousand dollars bail.

The Democratic and Liberal Conventions which met in St. Louis yesterday failed to unite on a candidate for Governor, and both adjourned to the twelfth instant.

A sub-committee of the Reformers at New York has been appointed to wait on Wm. F. Havemeyer next Monday evening, and tender him the nomination for Mayor.

A counterfeiter, sentenced to eight years in the Albany, New York, penitentiary, was yesterday pardoned by the President. Wonder what part he will take in the Presidential campaign?

The stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company held a meeting at Toledo, Ohio, yesterday, at which directors for the ensuing year were elected. A. Boody was elected President of the Board.

Mrs. Parish Duncan Carroll publishes a card in the St. Louis *Republican*, in which she says that she "challenges any woman in the State of Missouri to give as many votes for Grant as she will for Greeley," she adds that she controls fourteen—her husband and fifteen sons.

A sailor named James Low has just arrived at Toledo Ohio, who is the only survivor of the brig Rapid, lost in the gale on Lake Erie Friday night. There were eight on board the ill-fated brig, seven of whom were lost. Low was in the water sixty hours before assistance reached him.

A RARE TREASURE.

The British Museum now contains a treasure of ancient art of more than ordinary interest, and which, in all probability, has not seen the light from the time of the Goths, in A. D. 260, until our day. It is the first and grandest of the trouvailles excavated at Aiasalook, the ancient Ephesus, and is pronounced by archæologists as beyond all question to have formed part of one of the splendid columns of the great Temple of Diana, the wonder of the heathen world. This relic of antiquity has been placed in the Graeco-Roman room, and consists of a huge mass of white marble measuring six feet in height and eighteen in circumference. A large fragment has been split away from it, including three-fifths of the worked surface; but what remains shows exactly the character of those famous *cælatæ columnæ* or "embroidered pillars," of which Pliny says there were one hundred and twenty-seven, each sixty feet high, and each the gift of a king. The portion which is uninjured presents to us three figures in life-size of admirable workmanship. One is clearly Hermes with his caduceus. The central form is headless, but it is female, and the dignity of pose and fine elaboration of the drapery mark some divine being—perhaps Artemis herself. The third figure is a winged male Victory, remarkable for being a prototype of our modern conventional Angel in plumage and general character. It wears a short sword, and is well-nigh perfect. All display a finished and stately art, and we may judge how superb the standing columns must have appeared, which was composed of ten of these drums; while, if we fancy the temple girt about with a forest of such glorious pillars, we can marvel no longer that the whole world repaired to visit the shrine of "Diana of the Ephesians" That this precious relic is a lineal stone of one of the "embroidered columns" seems plain from the finished nature of the sculpture, and the life-size of the figures. The architects would probably carve the upper ornamentations of each pillar in rougher style and to a larger scale, so that distance might soften and diminish them into harmony. The lovely work now revealed to us is cut with the greatest precision; the drapery, especially, has been chiselled with sharp and careful outlines, so that the shadows cast by the bright sun of the East must have thrown sculpture into bold relief, and the massive columns would almost look like fretted ivory. It is interesting to recollect that St. Paul gazed on these very sculptures; that Alexander, the coppersmith, probably polished them on his "shrines;" Xerxes spared them for their beauty, and the Macedonian conqueror offered to pay all the cost of the Temple if he might only inscribe his own name upon its majestic front. There is little doubt but that the ruins of Aiasalook must contain a priceless store of rich Greek art, if this be the "first find;" and we shall hope to see fresh treasures exhumed from the great tomb where so much beauty and glory is buried.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Overwhelming Democratic Majorities in Georgia—The State Safe for Greeley and Brown.

Serious Row at Macon—One White Man Killed, and Several Negroes Wounded, Two Mortally.

Delaware Gives a Democratic Majority—Two Political Rows Nipped in the Bud.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, GA., October 2.—Elections throughout the State are progressing to-day.

At one o'clock J. E. Bryant, Deputy-Collector of this port, attempted to create a riot at the polls. On the Deputy-Sheriff ordering him off he resisted and attempted to draw a pistol, but was clubbed and imprisoned.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 2.—The election passed off quietly. Richmond county gives a Democratic majority of eight hundred, being a gain on Bullock's election of over two thousand. Returns come in slowly, and nothing official can be given until to-morrow. There is no doubt of the Democrats carrying the State by an overwhelming majority, securing Smith's election by many thousand. General enthusiasm is manifested. The city is illuminated, and other manifestations of rejoicing are made. If the proportion holds in the counties to be heard from, Smith's majority will be over forty thousand majority.

MACON, GA., October 2.—A serious riot occurred at the election polls in this city this morning between the whites and negroes. It commenced with fist-cuff fights, and developed into a fierce encounter with brickbats and pistols. In the course of a few seconds about fifty shots were fired, by which one white man was killed and five or six negroes wounded, two of whom have since died. The affray lasted but a few minutes, when the negroes left the polls.

The whites claim that the whole affair was a premeditated one on the part of the negroes, that it was their intention to take forcible possession of the polls, and that they created the disturbance with this object. The negroes, however, claim that they were driven from the polls by violence, and could get no chance to vote. They were addressed by the Mayor later in the day, who guaranteed them protection. With but few exceptions they refused to vote, and went to their homes.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 2.—Returns are coming in slowly. Partial returns from the following counties give Smith, Democrat, over fifteen thousand majority: Barton, Bibb, Baldwin, Cobb, Columbia, Clay, Clayton, Chatham, Dougherty, Floyd, Elbert, Glynn, Henry, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Mitchell, Morgan, Muscogee, Sumter, Troup, Terrell, Talbot, Whitefield, Wilkes and Warren. The official count of Chatham county gives the Democrats two thousand nine hundred and forty majority. Decatur county is carried by the Republicans by three hundred majority, and Thomas county by one hundred and fifty majority. North Georgia has gone Democratic. It will be impossible to give anything more satisfactory to-night, and there appears to be no doubt that the Democrats have carried the State by thirty thousand majority, as a full vote has been polled in every county.

SAVANNAH, October 2.—The *Morning News* will publish to-morrow the returns from thirty-five counties, all of which, except two, have given decided Democratic majorities. The following counties which are now Democratic and which now give eight thousand majority for Smith, gave in the Governor's election of 1868 a combined majority of three thousand nine hundred and fourteen for Bullock: Hancock, Macon, Munroe, Baldwin, Warren, Screven, Pulaski, Talbot, Wilkes, Newton and Troupe—returns from all parts of the State show large gains over those of 1868. Smith is re-elected by nearly fifty thousand majority. The election was one of the most quiet and peaceable ever held in Georgia.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, October 2.—The complete returns from all parts of the State of the elections held yesterday for Assessors and other local officers, give the Democrats a majority of eighty-two votes, being a Republican gain on the vote two years ago for similar officers.

At Millsboro, Sussex county, Robert Down and Burton Cramfield quarreled at the election polls, and Down shot and mortally wounded Cramfield. Down was arrested.

"CORNERS" IN AFRICA.

"Corners" are not confined to Wall street, New York, or to State street, Boston. Neither are they made wholly by dealers in stocks and bonds. The Zulus of Africa do not need a missionary to teach them to be shrewd. Though a strong and robust people, they have a decided weakness for womankind. They have as many wives as means to purchase; and unlike many in civilized countries, buy not with gold, or houses, or estates, but with cows: Twenty, thirty, fifty, or a hundred cows are given for a wife, according as the girl is young and beautiful or otherwise. One bold Zulu operator with capital once bought up all the young and desirable girls in the market of the whole region and compelled all who wanted to buy to pay him most exorbitant prices for wives. Of course there was much distress, and the disastrous state of things attracted the attention of their Government, and the recurrence of it was prevented by a law which fixes the legal price of a wife to be ten cows. No man can collect more than this by law. He may receive fifty if he will, but he can force no one to pay more than ten. Thus Zulu law stands as a friend to fairness and equity, and the bulls and bears alike are obliged to resort to other fields than those strictly carried out. Cases of litigation growing out of polygamy are more numerous than from any other source.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, October 2—Cotton in good demand; middlings, 16½@17c; middlings, 16½c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; exports—coastwise, 600 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 1612 bales.

GALVESTON, October 2—Cotton in fair demand and offerings light; good ordinary, 16½c; net receipts, 185 bales; exports—coastwise, 500 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 14,994 bales.

CHARLESTON, October 2—Cotton quiet but firm; good ordinary; 16½c; low middling, 17@17½c; ordinary, 16c; middlings, 17½c; net receipts, 163 bales; sales, 300 bales; exports—Liverpool, 3112; coastwise, 1117 bales; stock, 12,006 bales.

DIED.

SCHROEDER.—At Helena, October 1, 1872, A. B. Schroeder, aged thirty years.

SEIPLE.—In this city, on Wednesday, October 2, 1872, of old age, Mrs. CHRISTINA SEIPLE, aged seventy-four years.

The friends and acquaintances of R. C. Flagg and family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence, No. 307 Vance street, this (THURSDAY) morning, at 10 o'clock.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

SNYDER.—The friends and acquaintances of Paul and Annie Snyder are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their only son, ARTHUR, from their residence, No. 194 Beale street, this (THURSDAY) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Manhattan Bank of Memphis.

NOTICE.—THURSDAY, October 3, being an important Jewish Holiday, this Bank will remain closed on that day. Papers maturing on that day can be taken up at the Union and Planters' Bank.

L. LEVY, President.

GEO. F. ROOTES, JR. GEO. F. ROOTES, JR.
W. M. ROOTES.

ROOTES & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

—AND—

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GUANO,

No. 388,

Cor. Front and Union Sts.,

UP-STAIRS, : : : MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE WILL CONTINUE THE COMMISSION business on second, having our own warehouse, will sample, handle and weigh all cotton consigned to us. All consignments to us, either in bagging or in warehouse, insured, unless otherwise ordered.

Bagging, Ties and Supplies furnished. Liberal advances made on consignments.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEMPHIS

Agricultural & Mechanical SOCIETY.

Official Drawings for the Improvement of the Fair Grounds.

MORNING—CLASS NO. 218.

49, 58, 35, 67, 6, 23, 27, 42, 9, 19, 24, 32.

EVENING—CLASS NO. 219.

59, 75, 14, 48, 10, 36, 45, 47, 13, 41, 55, 4.

As witness our hand, at Memphis, this 24 day of October, 1872.

JAMES COLEMAN, THOS. H. HILLS,
TOBIAS WOLFE, W. O. WOODSON,
Managers.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE stated communication of Leila Lodge, No. 299, will be held this (THURSDAY) evening, October 3d, at 7½ o'clock, for dispatch of business.

All M. M.'s are fraternally invited.

N. STURM, W. M.
M. HOCHSTADTER, Secretary. oct3

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

AT G. H. Merrifield's Boot and Shoe Shop, No. 20 Gayoso street. Programme for the Season: "Anatomical Boot Walk" "Funeral Reel and Hop Toe Polka," Scotch Sole Schottish," to conclude with the best fitting and wearing Boots, Shoes and Gaiters in the city. Monsieur Chef, Floor Manager; Mons. Cincinnati, Master of Ceremonies. oct

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

Gift Money All Up.

$500,000

IN BANK to PAY PRIZES

A Full Drawing in Sight

THE Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, is postponed to **Saturday, the 7th of December,** for the following reasons:

First—The failure of certain agents to make returns in time for the drawing to take place September 28th.

Second—The accumulation of orders during the last few days to such an extent that it was not possible to fill them and have the drawing on the 28th.

Third—The generally expressed desire of ticket-holders that a full drawing be had, even if it makes a short postponement necessary.

Fourth—The belief of the management that by a short postponement the remnant of unsold tickets can be disposed of, and all prizes paid in full without the necessity of any pro rata scaling down.

For these reasons, coupled with the earnest desire to benefit the Public Library by a larger balance and the ticket-holders by larger gifts, the Concert and Distribution have been postponed to Saturday, the 7th day of December, 1872. On that day, and no other, the drawing will positively and unequivocally come off in the great Hall of the Public Library Building, beginning at precisely 6 o'clock a.m., and continue until the whole of the one thousand gifts are awarded.

The payment of the gifts will begin the third day after the drawing, and continue for six months, in current funds, by the Farmers and Drovers' Bank, or by sight draft upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the gift ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Gift, Cash	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash	50,000
1.....cash $25,000; 4 gifts $2,000 each	33,000
1.....20,000; 15 gifts 1,000 each	35,000
1.....15,000; 20 gifts 500 each	25,000
1.....10,000; 23 gifts 800 each	18,800
1.....7,000; 30 gifts 600 each	18,000
1.....5,000; 35 gifts 600 each	21,000
1.....4,000; 40 gifts 500 each	22,500
1.....3,000; 50 gifts 400 each	20,000
1.....2,000; 60 gifts 300 each	18,000
1.....1,000; 100 gifts 200 each	20,000
1.....3,000; 512 gifts 100 each	51,200
Total 1000 Gifts, all cash	$500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets, $10 each; half-tickets, $5; quarter-tickets, $2.50; 11 tickets for $100; 22 for $200; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 135 for $1000; 285 for $2000; 575 for $5000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The money necessary to pay in full all the offered gifts is now upon deposit in the Farmers and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

FARMERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, September 28, 1872.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this Bank over half a million dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert Fund, the same of which is held by this Bank as Trustee of the Public Library of Kentucky to pay off all gifts to be awarded in the Concert.

R. S. VEACH, Cashier.

Hon. John Barbour, Manager of the Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool, and Col. Jilson P. Johnson, Proprietor of the Galt House, will act as a committee on the part of the Trustees to take charge of the tags before the drawing, count them, place them in the wheel and personally see that corresponding numbers for all the tickets sold go into the wheel. And the drawing is over the wheel, with its contents, will be placed in the hands of a committee on the part of the ticket-holders to satisfy themselves whether all the tickets sold were represented in the drawing.

Blind children, in full view of the audience, will alternately draw the tags from the wheel, as glass wheels, and the gifts belonging to them from the other, and the official record of the drawing thus secured. Lists will be kept by the sellers chosen from different banks in the city. The drawing will be published in the Louisville papers and New York *Herald*, and official copies mailed to all parties out of Louisville to whom tick