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The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND
Office in the Masonic Hall.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.
PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:

Two DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, Two dollars and Fifty Cents may be charged. 15 cts. extra to subscribers out of the county.

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ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.

Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to General and Local Intelligence, Literature, Agricultural and Mechanical Interests, Politics and Advertising

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Rates of Advertising:

Advertisements occupying the space of eight lines brevier type, will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries at one-half advertising rates.

No gratuitous advertising. Calls for meetings, concerts, excursions, &c., for charitable, religious and other purposes, must be paid for, the publishers standing on an equal footing with others, ready to contribute toward such objects as they may feel an interest in.

JOB-PRINTING,
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CARDS,
CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.,
executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

LAW CARDS.

REMOVAL.

C. H. BAKER has removed his LAW OFFICE to the old M. E. Church building, in Chestertown. Sept. 2—3m.

C. T. WESTCOTT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims in the counties of Kent, Cecil, Queen Anne's and Caroline. ag12-y.

HINES & SMITH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CHESTERTOWN.
New Office on Court Street, opposite Court House.

Having associated ourselves for the practice of our profession, we will give prompt and careful attention to all law and Chancery business placed in our hands.
Mr. HINES, though connected with other duties, will give special attention to the business of the firm. JESSE K. HINES,
oc3-tf. MARION deK. SMITH.

New Fall Goods!

A LARGE STOCK
TO BE OPENED
THIS DAY!
AT
J. B. Sappington's

CONSISTING OF
All Wool and Cotton Mixed
KERSEYS,
CASSIMERES, FLANNELS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
SAQUE FLANNELS,
Heavy Bleached and unbleached MUSLINS,
TICKINGS, and a full line of
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.

A CHOICE STOCK OF
GROCERIES.
MEN'S HEAVY BOOTS
for Fall and Winter Wear, custom made and WARRANTED!
LADIES' and MISSES'
FALL and WINTER SHOES!

A FULL LINE OF
Queensware, Stoneware, Glassware,
And LAMPS.
FLOUR, LARD, BACON, MOLASSES,
Salt and Salt Fish, wholesale and retail.
☞ Please give us a Call, ☜
We keep a large and General Stock of Goods and sell at SMALL PROFITS.
☞ Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon, Corn, &c., wanted in exchange for Goods, or Cash paid if desired. Cash paid for FUR.
CALL AT THE OLD STAND, opposite Geo. E. Lambert's Carriage Shop.

J. B. SAPPINGTON.
Chestertown, Sept. 9, 1876.

MRS. ELLEN N. MELVIN
Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.,
(*At Mrs. N. E. Emory's old Stand,*)
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S
Patterns of Garments
AND THEIR
Celebrated Shears and Scissors,
And Dealers in
Worsteds, Silks, Cotton, Canvas,
WAX FLOWER MATERIALS,
CHROMOS and PICTURE FRAMES, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks, Toilet Powder, Hair Dye, Hair Tonics, &c., &c.
☞ Ladies fitted with Shoulder Braces.
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
May 20, 1876.

Great Bargains.

WE are now running off our SUMMER STOCK OF CLOTHING at *GREATLY REDUCED PRICES*, for the money, for the purpose of closing it out. ☞ NOW IS THE TIME FOR BARGAINS at
S. MERRITT & CO'S.

P. S.—All persons indebted to us are most respectfully, but earnestly, requested to call at once and settle their bills, as we must close up our books. Take due notice, if you wish to look to your own interest.
July 8, 1876. S. MERRITT & CO.

FRUIT JARS,
STONE JARS,
TIN CANS and Sealing Wax,
For Preserving Purposes, at
aug5. THOMPSON'S, Up Town.

BASS' IMPORTED ENGLISH ALES and BURKE'S IRISH STOUT, a fresh lot just opened by
T. S. WICKES.
Chestertown, June 14, 1876.

SALE OF
VALUABLE
LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

THE undersigned will offer at PRIVATE SALE
THAT LOT
Situated on the Corner of High and Princess Streets, in Chestertown, with a front of 45 feet 3 inches on High Street, and a depth of 79 feet on Princess Street, improved by a Large
Two-Story Frame
DOUBLE DWELLING,
only a few years old, in excellent condition. The House comprises TWO DWELLINGS and TWO STORE ROOMS, being Valuable Business Stands.
Also, All That LOT
Situate on the upper end of Calvert Street, in said town, with a front of 90 feet and a depth of 113 feet, improved by a Large
Two-Story
Brick Dwelling,
in fair repair, with a FRAME KITCHEN attached. There is a Pump of Excellent Water on the Street near this Property.
These Houses are tenanted, and paying a good per cent.
These properties together are subject to an annual ground rent of $300, payable Feb. 1st, Aug. 1st, in each year and redeemable at the will of the owner of the leasehold estate between Feburary 1st and March 1st 1878 by payment of $3,000 to the owner of the fee.
For Price and Terms apply at 52 North Gay Street, Baltimore, Md., or to J. A. PEARCE, Attorney, Chestertown Md.
R. SAPPINGTON,
Executor of J. O. Dugan.
Aug. 16, 1876—ts.

$65 PER QUARTER FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.
BOARDING, SCHOOLING, BOOKS, &c.
No extra charges whatever. Special attention and extra private instruction for backward pupils and young boys. 10 Instructors. English, Classical and Mathematical courses. French and German spoken in language classes. Natural Sciences by Prof. C. S. Gauntt, M. D. Book Keeping and Penmanship by Prof. W. P. Hammond, author of Potter & Hammond's books. Two Lectures a week by Philadelphia Professors, with the finest and fullest apparatus for experiment and illustration. Fine building with 55 rooms. Heated in all stories and lighted with gas, hot and cold water baths and closets in each story.—Gymnasium, &c. Ample grounds. Healthy location.
Circular contains picture of building and full particulars with 100 references and letters from Bayard Taylor, Col. Richard J. Hinton, Gov. John L. Routt, Judge George M. Vanhoesen, Ex-President Hill, Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, Rev. John Long, Samuel Martin, Ames J. Peasley, Dr. B. Lippincott, and others. School 15 miles by rail from 31st and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. 14 daily trains. School coach meets them regularly without charge. School only five minutes from Media Station.
Address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE,
(Harvard University A. M.,) Media, Pa.
Aug. 19, 1876—tf.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
ANNAPOLIS, MD.
JAMES M. GARNETT, LL. D., Principal.
OPENING of Session and Examination of Candidates for admission, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 18th and 19th. Terms for Board and Tuition, $275 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. Several State Scholarships for Tuition vacant. For Catalogues, containing particulars, address
PROF. W. H. HOPKINS,
Aug 12—2m. Annapolis, Md.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
FOR both sexes, at Concordville, Delaware Co., Pa., on Phil. & Balt. Central R. R. English branches, Natural Sciences and Mathematics receive special attention. Greek, Latin, German, French, Spanish, &c., are most thoroughly taught. Rates reduced—$4 per week for girls and $4.50 for boys. Term commences ninth mo. (September) 18.
Hon. Washington Townsend, West Chester, Pa., says: "As to the progress of my late ward, who was under your care and tuition for over two years, I was well satisfied with the School, its arrangements and discipline, and the progress in knowledge he made whilst under your instruction."
Send for Circular to JOSEPH SHORTLIDGE, A. M. aug12-3m.

PENNINGTON INSTITUTE,
PENNINGTON, N. J.
Terms reduced to suit the times. Only $40 per quarter for full English course.
Address Rev. A. P. LASHER, Principal and Pro. for 24 years. jy29y.

Bickford & Huffman Drill.
We are still Agents for the
Improved Bickford & Huffman
GRAIN AND
FERTILIZER DRILL.
IMPROVED FOR 1876.
☞ Call and examine the Improvement for 1876.
HINES & CO.
Chestertown, Aug. 26, 1876.

Farmers!
LOOK TO YOUR DRILLS,
And bring them in and have them PUT IN ORDER.
All Parties wanting the
PATENT GUANO ATTACHMENT
put on to their Drills will please call at an early day, as we could procure but few of them for this season.
You can be supplied with all EXTRA PARTS, or Wheels, Points, Straps, Funnels, Brushes, New Zinc Bottom or Standards, and Gum Spouts.
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
Aug, 19, 1876—tf.

House Painting, Paper Hanging,
AND CALCIMINING.
THE undersigned is prepared to do work in any of the above branches, in the VERY BEST MANNER and at the Lowest PRICES. Having had an experience of several years in the business he can guarantee satisfaction in every case. WM. T. SUTTON,
Sept. 2—3m. Chestertown.

DON'T FORGET.
You can find a little of almost EVERY and ANYTHING, at
aug5. THOMPSON'S, Up Town.

Colin F. Stam. Louis K. Stam
C. F. STAM & BRO.,
Apothecaries,
BOOKSELLERS,
And STATIONERS,
Corner of HIGH and COURT STS.
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Dealers in
PAINTS,
OILS,
GLASS,
PUTTY.
DYE STUFFS,
WALL PAPER,
VARNISHES,
&c., &c.

John W. Masury & Sons' Coach, Car and Cottage Colors. John T. Lewis & Bro.'s Strictly Pure White Lead, Strictly Pure Double Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, West Va. Lubricating Oil, Engine Oil, Whale Oil, Sperm Oil and Strictly Pure Cold Pressed Castor Oil, (the best of all Lubricators.)

PARIS GREEN.
Sole Agents for Kent County for
Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint.
Wall Paper.—Our stock of Wall Paper is very large and complete.
DUBLIN BROWN STOUT, and Bass & Co.'s English Pale Ale, for medicinal purposes.
☞ Making our purchases direct from the manufactory in every available instance, we are enabled to furnish goods at city prices.
C. F. STAM & BRO.
Chestertown, July 1, 1876.

REMOVAL.
New Goods—Low Prices!
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.
WM. W. PARKS & SONS
Having moved to the building second door from Kent National Bank, known as the Tilghman house, are prepared to show to the trade a new and well selected Stock, embracing
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Notions in variety, **Carpets, Oil Cloths** in all Widths from 4-4 to 8-8. TABLE OIL, Marble and Oak; Carriage Canvass, Cutlery; Tobacco, a specialty; Cigars, Snuff, Woodenware, embracing Brooms, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Trunks, Valise, &c.,
all of which we have a nice assortment of, and having bought at the closest prices, are confident can be furnished to the trade at the
VERY CLOSEST BOTTOM PRICES
In certain makes and lines of goods are not only able to compete with the closest prices but are able to offer some
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS!
In fact we are confident that we can make it to the buyer's interest generally to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
WM. W. PARKS & SONS.
Chestertown, Sept. 23, 1876.

TAKE NOTICE!
WILLIAM KIRBY
(Successor to W. F. Massey,)
FLORIST,
has erected a GREEN HOUSE on Queen St., in Chestertown, in front of Hudgins' New Bakery, for the purpose of
Growing Flowers
of many Kinds, and Beauties. Also, both Early and Late
VEGETABLES
of all kinds for the year 1877, which will be sold at low prices. SEEDS to be selected from first-class seedsmen.
He is beginning to fill up the Green House with Plants. All persons have the privilege of coming to see for themselves. He hopes the ladies and gentlemen of Kent, Queen Anne's and the adjoining counties will give him a call and be convinced at the selection and prices. He will grow some Fine Vegetables for the Market of 1877. sep2-tf.

☞ WATERS & SONS'
ORGANS and PIANOS
The Best—Handsomest Finished—Most Durable—Sweetest—and Most Powerful Toned Instruments made. Each warranted for 6 years. Splendid Stool free. Illustrated catalogues with terms free. Prices extremely low.
Address WM. K. JUDEFIND, Agt,
s16-3m. Edesville, Kent co., Md.

A NEW COLLAR,
Warranted not to gall or rub the horse, now for sale low, by
mh25-tf. HINES & CO.

WHEN SAMMY COMES IN.

BY DARWIN PEASE.

By you public hall, at the close of day,
There stood a white man and his head was gray,
And thus he rebuked the Republican din—
"There'll never be peace till Sammy comes in.

"Our country's half ruined with sectional jars;
Though the war is long over, its debts are deep scars—
Nay, wounds opened by the vampires of sin,
And they'll never stop bleeding till Sammy comes in.

"The people are victims of thieves in high place,
Whose deeds are exposed to eternal disgrace;
Still with Hayes they are hoping, dull cattle, to win,
But their mow will be musty when Sammy comes in.

"Our fathers, by tyrants and tories of yore,
Were stung to the courage that all men adore,
If the sons are as free as the sires that have been,
They'll rise in their might and make Sammy come in.

"All hail to the new Revolution, whose chief,
As honest as Washington, brings us relief;
The shark of Long Branch, with his friends and his kin,
Are soon going out and then Sammy comes in!"

GLEANINGS.

Every man should be the father of his own character.

Men can say many fine things, if they have a mind to.

A new Parisian hotel will have a mantlepiece worth $50,000.

Weddings and funerals are still fashionable and extravagant.

It takes a deal of thunder to sour the milk of human kindness.

We bear the misfortunes of other people with heroic consistency.

It costs $105,000 a year to sweeten the coffee of the Indians at the agencies.

Having a plenty of bread a man should not be particular as to wihch side it is buttered on.

An Irish judge said, when addressing a prisoner, "you are to be hanged, and I hope it will prove a warning to you."

George Eliot has indeed reaped her reward. The favoriate polonaise, this Autumn, is named after her heroine, "Gwendolen."

Distrust the hotel clerk who always says he has a "tip-top room" for you.—Tell him one a little lower down will do quite as well.

A sensitive old bachelor says that pretty girls always effect him as ornamental confectionary does—they give him the heartburn.

The song of "The Star Spangled Banner," was first set in type by Mr. S. S. Sands, editor of the *American Farmer*, who is still living in Baltimore.

Distinguished foreigner (after a lapse): "These Centennials—aw—are—very encouwaging to the wepublic, I should think—aw. Do they occur often?"

It makes no difference, says the Danbury *News*, how you hold an umbrella, the side which contains the string is sure to come to the front and dangle the string before your eyes.

An Irisman on board a vessel when she was on the point offoundering, being desired to come on deck, as she was going down, replied that he had no wish to go on deck to see himself drowned.

A lady in describing to an irreverent boy an occurrence in which his father figured, closed by remarking: "I am sorry to say that the thing ended by your father losing his temper." "Did father lose his temper?" exclaimed the young scapegrace; "then I hope he'll never find it again, for it was the worst temper I ever heard of."

Not long since a colored woman obtained a position in a southern family as cook. A few days afterward she met an acquaintance who inquired how she liked her new place. "Ise gwine to leab 'em," was the answer. "Dey 'buses you, does dey?" "Dreffful. Wuss den foah the bellion.—Dey locks up all de pervisions and asks foah de change from de market money." "Why, dat's no better den stealin'!" was the indignant answer.

Proverbs of the Billings Family.

Don't swap with your relashuns unless you ken afford to give them the big en of the traid.

Marry young and if circumstances require it, often.

Don't take your terbacker box out in kompany.

If you kant get good clothes and edikashon too, git the clothes.

Say how are ye! tu everybody.

Kultivate modesty, but mind and keep a good stock of impidence on hand.

Be charitable. The sent pieces was made on purpose.

Don't take anybody else's advice but your own.

If a man flatters yu, yu kan kalkilate he is a roge, or yure a fule.

Keep both ize open; don't see more'n half you notis.

Don't mortifi the flesh too much; 'twant the sores on Lazzarus that sent him tew heaven.

If you ich for fame, go enter a graveyard and scratch yourself againt a tumestone.

Beggars don't have tu advertise for runawa dogs.

"Tis a long lane that never turns," and tis a good mill that alwase dus.

Young man be more anxious about the pedigre yur going to leave, than you are about the wun sumbody is going to leave yu.

Nature is nature, yu kant alter the krook of a dog's tail much and preserve the length of it tew.

I wud say tu all young men, "go in," and to all old fellers, "kum out."

About as sure a way tu get rich as enny I no of is to get inter det for a hundred thousand dollars, and then go to work to pay oph the det.

Filosophers tell us that the world revolves on its axes, and Josh Billings tells us that full half the folks on the arth think tha are its axes.

N. B.—These proverbs hev stood for more'n a hundred years and hain't gin out yet.

SAID a pompous fellow, brow-beating his auditors: "I have traveled round the world." Replied a wit of the Addisonian school: "So has this cane I have in my hand, but it is only a stick for all that."

"THE Rebel Democracy!" shout the Republicans, and yet the guerilla chief Col. Mosby is announced to stump Maryland for Hayes and Wheeler! Consistency thou art a jewel!

WORTH READING:

BLACK TO GARFIELD

A SCATHING REVIEW.

The Hon. James A. Garfield having sent his friend, the Hon. J. S. Black, a copy of a recent speech delivered by him (Garfield), in defense of the usurpations of power and corruptions in office of which the leaders of the republican party are guilty, Judge Black publishes a reply characterized by his usual vigor of statement and logical force but mellowed somewhat in tone by his Christian affection for the statesman, warrior and theologian of Hiram. Those who read the extracts in last week's *News* from this letter of Judge Black, will not object to a little more from the same source, and we give the following. After thoroughly exposing the hypocrisy and treachery of the leaders of the republican party before and immediately after the war of the rebellion, he proceeds:

The offences which you are now engaged in committing upon the public treasury are THE NATURAL SEQUENCE OF YOUR CRIMES against popular liberty. Universal experience proves that power usurped will be dishonestly used. Seeing that the abolitionists were led by men whom no oath could hold to the constitution, and whom no pledge could bind to an observance of its principles, we had no right to expect a decent regard for justice in their administration of the national finances. I do not mean that the masses of your party were, or are now, destitute of common integrity. But that was overruled by the political doctrine of their leaders. Having once set aside the established law of the land they had no standard by which they could measure the conduct of themselves or others, and they became incapable of seeing the difference between right and wrong in political affairs. The "higher law" threw the reins loose on the neck of all evil passions. It not only abrogated the constitution, but the decalogue as well, and the eighth commandment was nullified with the rest.

You have consequently made ours the corruptest government on this side of Constantinople. Perhaps you may say this is a mere general assertion. But I am ready to maintain the truth of it against all opposers. You may take the rottenest monarchy in Europe, go over its history for a hundred years, and produce the worst act you can find of fraudulent spoilation upon its people; and if I do not show something worse committed here under the auspices of the party now in power, I will give up the case.

I am speaking of the government—of the officials who rule us for their pleasure, and

PLUNDER US FOR THEIR PERSONAL PROFIT,

and it is no answer to quote Mr. Lord's speech before the Senate on the trial of Belknap. His eulogy was on the virtue and intelligence of the people, and he argued from that the duty of their servants to behave with integrity. He certainly did not mean to whitewash the administration. If he had meant to do so he could not have succeeded, for there was not wash enough in the bucket to go over the twenty thousandth part of the job!

While you were hunting for certificates of character among the speeches of the impeachment managers, why did you overlook that of Mr. Hoar? He said in effect (for I cite him from memory) that the one production in which our country excels all others in the world is the corruption of its government. There was the testimony of a candid witness belonging to your own party, who knew whereof he affirmed and spoke directly to the point.

But it is useless to cite the evidence of individuals upon great public facts that are felt and seen and known of all men. Nothing ever was more notorious than the general disregard of all sound principle by this administration. No people on earth are now suffering so much from

EXTRAVAGANT TAXATION,

and nowhere does so small a portion of the taxes go to legitimate public purposes, or so much to the rulers themselves or the rings they choose to favor. Industry is crushed as it never was before. Labor no longer works for itself, since all and more than all of its surplus profits are exacted and consumed by the hangers-on of the government. Now, although we call ourselves freemen and freedmen, we are to all intents and purposes slaves, so long as you continue to make us hand over to you the earnings of our labor; for the

ESSENCE OF SLAVERY

consists in compelling one man, or class of men, to work for another without equivalent. We are determined to relieve ourselves from this intolerable bondage, as far as we can legally and peaceably, and, if you do not help us, you must at least cease to mock us by pretending to be an anti-slavery man upon principle.

You tell us that the Republican party

"WILL PUNISH ITS OWN RASCALS."

The newspaper report of your speech says that this was greeted with laughter from the republican side of the house. Certainly it sounds like the broadest of jokes. If you meant it in earnest, please to say what you found this claim of impartial justice upon. You will hardly prove it by showing that Bristow and Wilson succeeded, with much tribulation, in convicting certain manufacturers of crooked whiskey, and thereby got themselves turned out of office. It is in vain to deny that there is, and has been, a general *system* of dishonesty pervading all ranks of the civil service, which, so far from being punished, is protected, encouraged and rewarded by the highest authority. You have set your faces like a flint against all investigations tending to expose rascality. Proof of that, if proof were wanting, would be found in your denunciation of the present Congress for pushing its inquiries into those regions where venality and corruption might otherwise have dwelt in safety.

In all your Southern measures you have shown a positive

ABHORRENCE OF HONEST GOVERNMENT.

You forced into all places of power men whose characters were notoriously bad, and maintained them while they perpetrated the most shameless robberies. You resisted every effort of the oppressed people to throw them off, and when those efforts were successful in some of the States you mourned the fall of the felons with sincere lamentation. Just look at the crew of Godless wretches by whom Louisiana has been almost desolated! In the face of a constitutional interdict, your administration at Washington repeatedly interfered to shield them from justice, and to uphold them in the possession of power to which they had no manner of legal claim. At this moment they are preying upon the prostrate people of the State,

UNDER THE PROTECTION OF FEDERAL BAYONETS.

Is that what you call punishing your own rascals?

You may answer that the white people of Louisiana being conquered, are rightfully enslaved, according to the principles planted at Plymouth, and therefore it is not for the like of them to invoke the protection of law and justice. I will therefore call your attention to another case to which the Dahomeian rule does not apply, and in which the failure of the republican party to punish its own rascals has been equally signal; I mean the frauds of the Union Pacific Railroad company and the

CREDIT MOBILIER.

You will pardon me, I am sure, for referring to this affair; you are the last man upon whom I would make a personal point, and I could not do it here if I would try; for the convictiou I have often expressed remains unchanged, that your integrity was not tained by such connection as you had with that business. But we both know that it was

THE MOST GIGANTIC FRAUD

that the history of modern times discloses. The magnitude of the iniquity almost exceeds belief. The entire amount of the booty already taken from the public and stowed away in the pockets of the perpetrators cannot be less than one hundred millions of dollars, and every six months they make a new demand, which is honored at the treasury by an additional payment. I am told that a late attorney general counts

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY MILLIONS

as the sum which the United States will lose in solid cash, directly taken out of the treasury. I am not sure that this calculation is accurate, but it cannot be very far wrong, and it is not equal to one-half of the whole steal; for it does not include the value of the road itself nor the land grants nor proceeds of the bonds to which the lien of the United States was postponed, nor the equipment bonds. As this swindle was the largest so it was the most inexcusably base. It was perpetrated at a time when

THE NATION WAS SWAMPED WITH DEBT,

when the people were loaded with taxes, and when the most rigid economy was imperatively required. All circumstances, as well as the direct evidence, show that it was no sudden act of thoughtless imprudence, but was willfully, deliberately and corruptly pre-arranged and determined. There is nothing to mitigate it; you cannot defend it even by waving the bloody shirt.

How did the republican party "punish its own rascals" in this case? Not a hair on the head of any rascal was touched. On the contrary, they were promoted, honored and advanced; the most guilty of them are now, as they were before,

THE VERY DARLINGS OF THE PARTY.

Even that is not the worst of it. These swindlers are periodically swelling the colossal proportion of their crime by taking out of the treasury additional millions which they claim as the "precious results" of their original fraud. They have no better title to them than the wolf has to the mutton he slaughters by moonlight. The legal remedy against these actions is so plain that ignorance alone could barely miss it. But your officers have found out the way not to do it. They permit the government to lie down and be robbed semi-annually, by a corporation which Tilden would long ago have disarmed of its power, and whose criminal abettors he would have swept into the penitentiary by scores.

I repeat that I do not blame you as an

ACTIVE ACCOMPLICE IN THIS WICKEDNESS.

But you ought to have come out from the evil and corrupt fellowship as soon as you saw how evil and corrupt it was. You owed it to yourself, your church, and your country to break off at once from political associates capable of such indefensible conduct. But your acceptance of the doctrine planted at Plymouth by the Yankees blinded your judgment, and made your conscience inaccessible to the principles planted in Jerusalem by the "people first called Christians at Antioch."

You would have us believe that Hayes, if elected, will reform abuses and give us a pure administration. Your statement, and that of other gentlemen equally reliable, make it certain that Mr. Hayes bears an irreproachable character in all his private relations. I do not doubt his possession of that negative honesty which it is a disgrace to want. I accord him those tame household virtues which entitle him to the respect of his neighbors and the confidence of his family; but he can no more stem the

CURRENT OF REPUBLICAN CORRUPTION

than he can swim against the rapids of Niagara. His whole history shows that he would not even make an effort to do so. He has been most happily called "a man of tried subserviency."

A reformer in these times must be made of stern material. He must have no connection with, and be under no obligation to the authors of the abuses which need reform. Above all things, he must not have consented expressly or impliedly to the commission of the public wrongs which his duty as a reformer would require him to punish. When he comes to oppose wickedness in high places, the consciousness that he himself is *in paro delicto* will make even a strong man as nerveless as infancy.

To show how hard it would be for a man like Mr. Hayes to resist the worst orders of his own party, I will cite a case directly in point, and certainly within your recollection as well as mine.

In the case of Milligan you made an eloquent and powerful speech before the supreme court for those free principles which I, at the same time, supported in my weaker way. You showed the indestructible right of every citizen to a legal trial; you proved that *Magna Charta* did not perish on the battle field; you spurned with lofty contempt the

BRUTAL IDEA THAT LAW WAS EXTINGUISHED

by the victory of the forces called out to defend it; and you closed with that grand peroration on the Goddess of Liberty, which, if spoken at Athens in the best days of her "fierce democracy" would have "shook the arsenal and fulmined over Greece." These were not the words of a paid advocate, for you had volunteered in the cause; nor the sudden emotions of a neophyte, for you had read and pondered the subject well. You spoke the deliberate conclusions of your mind, and there is no doubt that in your heart of hearts you believe them to be true this day.

Yet when the reconstruction was proposed you suffered yourself to be whipped in,

SURRENDERED YOUR CONSCIENCE TO YOUR PARTY,

and voted against your recorded convictions, for a measure that nullified every provision of the constitution, whereby ten millions of people were deprived of rights which you know to be sacred and inalienable.

If this was your case, what subserviency may not be expected from Mr. Hayes, when the party lash comes to be laid on his back? You are his superior in every quality that holds a man true to public duty. You have been carefully schooled in the morality of the New Testament, you have lived all your life in the full blaze of the gospel, you are gifted with a logical acumen which few can boast, and with moral courage far above the average. If you fell down before the

MOLOCH OF ABOLITIONISM,

and gave up all principles at once, what act of worship will Hayes deny to that grim idol?

Speaking of reconstruction, and seeing your broad accusations of treason, I am tempted to ask if you are sure that you yourself and your associates did not commit that crime.

In March, 1867, the then existing government of the Union was supreme all over the country, and every state had a separate government of its own for the administration of its domestic concerns. That government was entitled then, if it ever was, to the universal obedience of all citizens, and you, its officers, had taken a special oath of fidelity to it. Nevertheless, you made a deliberate arrangement not only to withdraw your support from it, but to overthrow it totally in ten of the states; and this year did *by military force.* In all the south you

LEVIED WAR AGAINST THE NATION

and against the defenseless states, destroyed the free governments of both, and substituted in their place an untempered and absolute despotism.

Now suppose you had been indicted for this; how could you have escaped the condemnation of the law? I knew your excuses, and I can understand your claims to mercy; but what *legal* defense could you have made consistent with your own argument and the decisions of the court in the Milligan case?

I cannot describe to you how unpleasant is the sensation produced by your professions of a desire for peace. Why do you not give us peace if you are willing we shall have it? You need but to

CEASE HOSTILITIES

and the general tranquility will be restored. You refuse to do that, because peace would endanger your ascendancy. To maintain your plunderers in power you have uniformly resorted to the bayonet—you have made

CIVIL WAR THE CHRONIC CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY

wherever you could yet have displaced liberty, fraternity and equality, and given nothing instead but infantry, artillery and cavalry. You are at this moment openly engaged in preparing your battalions for armed intervention in the struggle of the people with the carpet-baggers.

What makes this worse is your closing declaration that you will take no step backward. There is to be no repentance, no change of policy, and consequently no peaceful or honest government. "Onward" you say is the word. Onward—to what? to more war, more plunder, more oppression, more universal bankruptcy, heavier taxes and still worse frauds on the public treasury?

J. S. BLACK.

HARD TIMES.

"Mawning, mister," said Lucy Kelly as her black face appeared in front of the bar.

"I should think you'd feel pretty cheap," replied his honor, as he finished writing her name.

Well, I 'spose I do. Times are hard, an' I 'spose de price of folks is down 'cordingly. Still, I shouldn't like to be traded off for a melon."

"You'd like to raise another row, wouldn't you?"

"No, sah. De trouble dat I had wid Mrs. Brown has been americbaly settled, and' all is joy and peace."

"You settled it by slapping her mouth, I understand?"

"Jest so, sah. I intended to hit her on de foot, but she dodged and de blow fell on her mouf."

"But you screamed and scratched and raised the whole of Kaintuck."

"I was calling for de policers, sah. Dey doan' hear right smart, an' I had to holler purty high."

"Yes—ahem—well, I guess you wont holler any more for thirty days to come."

"Does you intend to be hard on a poor colored woman, Judge? Jist remember dat times is hard—awful hard."

"Thirty days," he answerd.

"Is dere no retraction?"

"None."

"Has dis poor chile got to go up?"

"She has."

"Wid funeral expenses thrown in?"

"I suppose so."

"Den I shall be dead when the sun sets—dead behind the ba's, an' you, Jedge, will be the murderer?"

IF our mechanics wish to see brisk times, and to be engaged in business, they must first do away with the corruption now existing in the Republican party, which has paralyzed the industrial pursuits of the whole country.

HON. D. M. HENRY, democratic candidate for Congress, is 53 years old.

A LITTLE MAN.

AN INDEPENDENT CRITICISM OF HAYES.

The New York *Herald* from the opening of the present canvass has been very decidedly opposed to the Democrats and rather favorable to the success of the republicans. The following editorial article on Hayes will therefore be appreciated for what it is worth:

New York Herald, September 30.

We print a communication from a respected correspondent, who seems to be a warm admirer of Mr. Hayes. We must express our entire dissent from the eulogy of this correspondent. So far as we are able to judge from his record, Mr. Hayes is a man some parts of whose conduct may be approved, while no part of it can be admired. We look upon him as a mediocre, well intentioned gentleman, who has been lifted by the accidents of politics to a position to which he had no title founded on personal qualifications. He has none of the elements of a great and commanding character, neither the breadth of intellect, the force of will nor the ascendency over other men with which nature stamps a man born for leadership. He is immeasurably inferior to Morton, Blaine, Conkling and half a dozen other republicans that might be named in the qualities which fit a man for influence over other minds and make him felt as a potent force in politics. We believe Mr. Hayes to be honest, but not more honest than hundreds of thousands of citizens who are plain tillers of the soil or who gain their livelihood by mechanical skill. He is not eminent as a lawyer, was not eminent as a soldier, he made no figure in Congress as a legislator, and there are probably few counties in Ohio who could not furnish as useful a governor. We have nothing to say against the services rendered in public stations by well-meaning mediocrity, but we are unable to see that a small man is rendered great or admirable by a nomination for the presidency. Our correspondent maintains that Mr. Hayes, if elected, will free himself from party trammels and exercise a noble independence, guided only by justice.—We wish we could believe so; but we are unable to find anything in Mr. Hayes' career to warrant so pleasing an expectation. During the three years he was in Congress he was as obedient to party behests as the mob of ordinary members.—That was the period of enormous land grabs for railroads, and the record proves that Mr. Hayes voted for them all. It would be poor compliment to his sagacity to say that he acted in ignorance; but not even this lame excuse can be pleaded, for Mr. Elihu B. Washburne, our minister to France, was then in the House and distinguished himself by a bold and vigorous opposition to those wretched swindling grants of the public lands.—Unfortunately for the claim of independence which is set up for Mr. Hayes he never voted on such occasions with Mr. Washburne, but always with the majority of his party. Our correspondent seeks materials of eulogy in Mr. Hayes' action as Governor of Ohio, but he fails to adduce a single instance in which Governor Hayes has acted in opposition to his party. Our correspondent asserts that on the southern question the managers of the republican canvass "audaciously misrepresent their candidate." We are told with great emphasis, that Gov. Hayes deprecates the waving of the "bloody shirt," and does not believe in a new stirring up of suspicion, hatred and strife. Conceding that these are the real sentiments of Mr. Hayes, they only prove what a cipher he is in the politics of his own party. The republican stump speakers and party organs, one and all, are waging the campaign on the Southern issue, which, we are assured, Gov. Hayes so strongly disapproves. Such contemptuous disregard of the wishes of their candidate proves that they consider him a weak man—a mere figurehead in their canvass. It shows that he has no moral or political influence among his own supporters. If he has none now how can he be expected to exert any after he is elected? Among the able men of his party he cannot find the materials of a cabinet which will endorse his own views; for all the able men of the party, including even George William Curtis, are industriously waving the bloody shirt and trying to make the campaign turn on that issue. Can Mr. Hayes administer the government without a cabinet. Is he strong enough to override all the able men of his party? If the republicans elect the President they will also elect the next House, and Congress will pass a new enforcement law to take the place of that which has been annulled by the Supreme Court. Does anybody believe that Mr. Hayes would veto such a bill? Would a man of his moderate talents and peace-loving disposition venture to play the part of Andrew Johnson and court Andrew Johnson's fate? Our correspondent may believe it, but we do not.

A STRANGE EXHIBIT.—It is stated that some of the most valuable pieces of real estate in New York city are held by foreign princes. The Empress Eugenie owns several of the most expensive buildings on Broadway, Broad street and Wall street. The Duke of Nassau, a dispossessed German prince, owns a million and a half in buildings that bring him in annual twelve per cent. The Grand Duke of Mechlenberg owns houses and lots on Elm street. Even Queen Victoria is the owner of a large property on Broadway. King Bombay, of Naples, bought half a dozen houses in Greenwich st in 1852, and his son Francis now enjoys their rentals. The whole amount of real estate in New York thus held by foreign princes and rulers is set down at fifty millions.

A COLORED man who was [illegible]tely resuscitated from what seemed [illegible]h, but was only catalepsy, was entertaining his friends with the sights he beheld in the other world. "Plenty [illegible]ored brethren in heaven, I spec, Tom[illegible]"

"O, yes!" said Tom[illegible]ell—any down there?" asked another [illegible]nterlocutor.

"Oh, yes! massa, [illegible]enty of dem der too."

"Any white folks [illegible]om!"

"Lord save you, [illegible]er ain't no end on 'em, but, by golly, [illegible]massa, ebery white man done got [illegible]gger holdin' between him and de fire."

A matter [illegible]terest—a coupon.