The Easton Star.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1872 VOL. 7. NO 48.

The Easton Star,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING AT EASTON, MD

T. K. ROBSON, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS:

Two Dollars cash in advance, or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid in advance. Clubs of twenty, *Thirty Dollars* in advance.

☞No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the proprietor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months.

☞Books received free of postage will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

To Travelers.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMER CHAMPION, Capt. Crosby, leaves Pier No. 3 Light street, at 6½ o'clk TUESDAY and FRIDAY morning, for St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry, returning same day, leaving Miles River Ferry at 11 A. M.

STEAMER HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. Leonard, leaves the same Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY night at 9 o'clock, for Easton, Oxford Clora's Point, Cambridge, Hughlett's Wharf, Medford's, and intermediate landings, making close connection with the Maryland and Delaware Railroad at Easton, and Dorchester and Delaware Railroad at Cambridge

On Tuesday and Saturday the trip will be extended to Denton.

Returns on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, leaving Denton at 12 o'clock Medford's at 2, Cambrige at 5.30, and Easton at 9 P. M.

State Rooms and Meals on board.

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Maryland & Delaware

RAILROAD.

ON and after MONDAY, May 27th, 1872, trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

	Passenger.	Freight.
Leave Easton	6 00 A. M.	1 40 P. M.
" Woodland	6 15 "	2 00 "
" Cordova	6 25 "	2 15 "
" Hillsborough	6 40 "	2 30 "
" Ridgely	6 50 "	2 50 "
" Greensborough	7 05 "	3 10 "
" Goldsborough	7 15 "	3 30 "
" Henderson	7 25 "	3 45 "
" Marydell	7 35 "	4 00 "
" Slaughter's	7 45 "	4 15 "
" Kenton	8 00 "	4 35 "
Arrive Clayton	8 10 "	5 00 "
" Wilmington	10 15 "	9 00 "
" Philadelphia	11 45 "	11 30 "
" Baltimore	1 05 P. M.	3 50 "
" New York	4 54 "	5 21 "

GOING SOUTH.

	Passenger.	Freight.
Leave New York	12 30 P. M.	12 00 A. M.
" Baltimore	2 45 "	7 25 "
" Philadelphia	5 00 "	8 30 "
" Wilmington	6 25 "	10 10 "
" Clayton	8 15 "	12 10 P. M.
" Kenton	8 30 "	12 20 "
" Slaughter's	8 45 "	12 35 "
" Marydell	9 00 "	12 50 "
" Henderson	9 10 "	1 05 "
" Goldsborough	9 20 "	1 15 "
" Greensborough	9 35 "	1 40 "
" Ridgely	9 55 "	1 50 "
" Hillsborough	10 10 "	2 00 "
" Cordova	10 25 "	2 15 "
" Woodland	10 35 "	2 30 "
Arrive Easton	10 50 "	2 50 "

All Freights must be at the various stations at east thirty minutes before starting of trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours.

J. L. CALDWELL, Superintendent.

my28

Easton Livery Stables.

FRANKLIN G. WRIGHT, PROPRIETOR.

Two next door to The Easton Star Office.

TRAVELERS will deposit their whips, robes, blankets, &c., at the office. Stable accommodations for 100 horses. Horses received on livery by the day, week, month or year. Horses and carriages for hire at all times. Travelers promptly sent to any part of the county or adjoining counties. Hacks run regularly to the steamboat landings, to convey passengers with dispatch.

The highest market price paid for corn, hay, oats, blades and straw.

A DAILY STAGE LINE TO THE RAILROAD Passengers leaving Easton in the morning arrive at Baltimore and Philadelphia in time for dinner.

In hiring horses, 12 hours is considered a day, 6 hours a half day. For extra hours an extra charge will be made.

Easton, Md., se-22

FARMERS' and MERCHANTS' LINE

THE SCHOONERS

Oxford and Tred Haven.

The above vessels are now running between Easton and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be done by any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. All freight must be paid on delivery of the goods.—Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same

LEONARD, BLAND & CO.

OFFICE—In same room occupied by R. B. Dixon, on Dover street.

feb22

TO FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE new Schooner, ANNIE K. DUKES, Capt. RD. GIBSON, is now running regularly from Oxford to Baltimore, and will carry Grain and other freights with dispatch, and as cheap as by any other boat.

Careful attention paid to the reception and prompt delivery of return freights.

Grain taken from any of the waters of Talbot county. The patronage of the public is earnestly solicited, and no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

All orders left with the Captain on board or addressed to the subscriber at Oxford, will receive immediate attention.

nh14-tf EDW. S. HARRISON.

NEW SUMMER GOODS

AT THE

Oxford Cheap Cash Store.

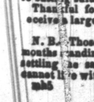
EDWARD S. HARRISON respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just received from the city a fine stock of

NEW GOODS,

embracing DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS and SHOES, Hardware, Paints and Oils, Coal Oil, Perfumery, &c. He offers great bargains in Boots and Shoes. Sugars, Coffee, Syrup, Molasses and Salt are being offered at a *very small advance*. He invites an early call from the public, satisfied that he can make it to the interest of all to buy, and directs special attention to his large variety of women's, servants, and children's shoes. jan12

TAILORING.

Spring and Summer Fashions.



My friends, customers, and the public generally are invited to call at my shop in Easton, and see the new Spring & Summer FASHIONS, just received from New York, London and Paris. The styles for Coats, Pants, Vests, and Boys' Suits, are superbly beautiful. Those in need of new suits will not fail to leave their measures.—All work made by me is done in the best and most fashionable manner, and warranted to fit. Cutting promptly done to order. Special attention paid to cutting suits for Youths and Boys.

Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit and receive a large share of the public patronage.

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

N. B. Those whose accounts are over six months standing will oblige me by calling and settling the same, as Tailors, like other people, cannot live without money. S.

mh5

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers, (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

Health. Beauty.

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes, under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilic, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumurous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLA RESOLVENT [illegible] all known remedial agents in the cure of [illegible]

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits.

Dr. Radway's PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

jy25-1y

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agt's, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 & 34 Commerce St., N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

They are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most succesful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequaled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Disease of the Skin, of whatever name or nature are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a German scientific Paper, "there is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is entirely free from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and many deposits that breed them living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuge, no anthelmintic will free the system from worms like these Bitters."

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

jy13-1y

Professional Cards.

ALPHEUS A. TOWNSEND,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EASTON, MD.
my6

CHAS. E. SHANAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EASTON, MD.

Especial attention to Collection of Claims, purchase and sale of Real Estate, Conveyancing, &c.

Office on Dover street, a few doors from Washington street. mh28

BENJAMIN H. HARRINGTON,
Attorney-at-Law,
OFFICE ON DOVER STREET,
EASTON, M.,

Will practice in the Courts of Talbot and the adjoining counties.

Feb. 7th, 1870-1y

WM. C. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EATON, MD

Office opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church—the one formerly occupied by Judge Goldsborough.

Special attention paid to the collection of claims. ap4-1y

John A. Murray, Jr.,
Attorney-at-Law,

OFFICE—Former *Journal* office, Dover street, EASTON.

Being restored to good health, the want of which for eight long years had disabled him for the slightest physical exertion, he is now fitted to respond, with American energy, to the calls of business.

oct10-1y J

JOSEPH B. SETH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EASTON,
TALBOT COUNTY, MD.

ap4-tf

W. M. HOLLYDAY,
Attorney-at-Law,
EASTON, MD.

Will attend promptly to business entrusted to him. nov15

Samuel T. Hopkins,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Easton, Md.

Office in the New Town Hall Building.
UP STAIRS, (right hand door.)

feb21-1y

EDWARD B. BATES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
EASTON, MD.

PROMPT attention to COLLECTION OF Office on Dover street, two doors from the Journal office. dec20

G. E. HADDAWAY,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
ST. MICHAELS, MD.

☞DEEDS, WILLS, MORTGAGES, and other instruments of writing prepared with accuracy, and at reasonable charges.

HADDAWAY'S INSURANCE AGENCY

☞FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE in the Best Companies in the Country.☜

I am prepared to effect insurance on property of every description in the most reliable companies, at current rates.

Agent for The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

mh5-tf

A CARD.

The undersigned offers his services as Surveyor, Accountant, and agent for any business entrusted to him.

He may be found at the office of Samuel T. Hopkins, Esq., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

aug22-tf CHAS. R. MULLIKIN.

DENTISTRY.

Drs. Stack & Smithers,
SUCCESSORS TO
J. N BAIRD, D. D. S.,
OFFICE ON DOVER STREET,

over Robert B. Dixon's Insurance Office. Dr. Smithers, sole operator.

jan2-tf

DENTAL CARD.

Dr. J. C. HARDIN,

Office on Washington st., nearly opposite M. P. Church, EASTON, MD.

Will visit St. Michaels professionally every Thursday. feb14-6m

A. LEDNUM,
CONSTABLE, CHAPEL DISTRICT.

OFFICE with Justice J. B. Strawhan, at Lednum's Corner. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care promptly, either civil or criminal. All letters addressed to me at Woodland will be promptly attended to. The public's obedient servant,

ap9-1y A. LEDNUM.

NOTICE.

I HAVE accepted the appointment of CONSTABLE for Chapel district, and am now prepared to attend to all business entrusted to my care with dispatch.

I will else continue to buy trade, and will as heretofore pay a higher cash price than any other trader in the county.

THOMAS P. HOPKINS,
feb22-tf Cordova

NORRIS HOUSE,
(Late the Talbot House,)
Opposite the National Bank,
EASTON, MD.

WM. F. REED PROPRIETOR.

TRANSIENT and permanent boarders accommodated in the best manner. Ample stable accommodations for horses.

Horses and Carriages for hire.

Passengers conveyed to any point on the Peninsula.

FREE HACKS daily to CARS & STEAMERS.

jy25 S G

WANTED—

2000 YELLOW PINE SAW LOGS, to be delivered in lots of 200 and upwards, on navigable water, for which the highest cash price will be paid by

E. L. TUNIS,
mh12-tf St. Michaels.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Influenza and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye.

FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation;* which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL, & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Fruit Growers and Farmers of Talbot and adjoining counties are respectfully informed that the undersigned will erect at Easton Point, the present season, a large Factory, for packing Fruits and Vegetables, with capacity to operate over three hundred hands.

This season we will pack principally Peaches and Lima Beans, with some small fruits; next season, if stock can be secured, we will pack, in addition to these, large quantities of Peas and Tomatoes.

We will pay fair market prices cash, for all articles we use. By this arrangement, Farmers can, with convenience, deliver their Fruits and Vegetables to us, and save the expense of Freights, Commission, loss of Boxes, and also by decay of Fruits, in shipping them to cities.

We will furnish Boxes for Peaches to the Growers, to be charged to them when sent out, and give credit for them when returned to us in good order. The large amounts of money disbursed in the county for Fruits, Vegetables, and Labor, will be of advantage, and we hope the Farmers, and others, will find it to their interest, to sustain the Factory, by raising articles needed for Canning purposes, and in any way that will promote all interests.

WM. NUMSEN & SONS,
JOHN T. MITCHELL & CO.
Baltimore, May 1st, 1872.
my7-tf

The Bishop's Schools

FOR BOYS & GIRLS, IN EASTON, MD.

THE Bishop of Easton proposes to establish a School for Boys and a School for Girls in the commodious rooms proffered by the Vestry of St. Peter's Parish.

The following gentlemen constitute the School committee:

Rt. Rev. HENRY C. LAY, D. D., Chm;
Capt. E. L. F. HARDCASTLE, Secretary;
Dr. J. C. EARLE, Treasurer;
Dr. I. L. ADKINS,
R. C. HOLLIDAY, Esq.

The Session will begin on MONDAY, the 16th of SEPTEMBER.

The following terms have been agreed upon for the session of five months, payable in advance:

Instruction in Primary class.	$ 20 00
In advanced classes and classics,	30 00
Music on the Piano (extra)	25 00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5 00
French (extra)	10 00

The Schools will be separate, and placed in the hands of efficient teachers.

Pains will be taken to provide board in private families for scholars from a distance.

For further information apply to

BISHOP LAY, Box 54,
jy16-1m Easton, Md.

JARS—Fruit Jars and Jelly Glasses, just received and for sale by

je18 J. W. CHEEZUM & Co.

POLITICAL.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Avert the Peril which Threatens
Correspondence Between Hon. Jas. Brooks, of New York, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore.

TRUTH, ITS PERIL AND THE REMEDY.

I have been favored with a copy of the following interesting correspondence, which just been made public:

NEW YORK, June 18th, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR:—It is a good old custom and as the days of Roman Republicans ask from men, distinguished in public life, as you have been, and are, what is best for the Republic, or, what is best to do to guard it from detriment? You and were so long in public life together, I have so often acted together, I am anxious to know where you are now in apparently novel position that the forthcoming nomination of Greeley and Bro at Baltimore will place us, and I the more anxious, because I have only published my own opinion, which I be strengthened if fortified by yours. Yours, truly,

JAMES BROOKS.

BALTIMORE, July 15, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th of June was duly received. The delay in answering it I do not now regret, as what has since occurred will enable me to do so probably to more advantage than I could have done before. The question with the people now is—which of the two will they have for their next President, U. S. Grant or Horace Greeley? The former during the past three years, in the judgment of all impartial men, has proved his utter unfitness for the office; the latter, during a period of more than thirty years, as the editor of a leading journal has proved himself, in the judgment of all impartial and competent men, to be a man of extraordinary ability, perfect patriotism, and incorruptible integrity

Has not General Grant demonstrated his unfitness for the Presidency? His election to it in '68 was owing to the confidence he people reposed in him for what they believed he possessed—good sense—and because of their gratitude for his military services during the war. In his good sense, with the experience of the last three years, it seems to me impossible that confidence can now be placed. His whole career as President has been full of blunders, to use no milder term. A few instances will establish this statement.

1. His selection of his first Cabinet was made without consultation with any honest and experienced friend, and without regard to merit. He nominated as the head of the Treasury a highly respectable merchant of New York, in ignorance of the fact that by the 8th section of the act of the 2d of September, 1789, such an appointment is expressly prohibited, and confined in trade, directly or indirectly, [illegible] eligible to any office created by that act; and after finding his error, he foolishly requested Congress to modify the provision so as to enable him to make the appointment. In this he was properly foiled, although his friends constituted a large majority of both Houses. In the appointments he actually made, he seems not to have been influenced by any regard to the fitness of his appointees, but, in many instances, by a wish to show his gratitude for valuable presents received.

2. His selection of his relatives for high and important trusts, at home and abroad, obviously without ascertaining whether they were fit, and his refusal to remove many of them, after their unfitness had been painfully exhibited.

3. His negotiation for the annexation of the Dominican Republic, through no Minister selected with the approval of the Senate, and his undignified lobbying with Senators to procure its ratification; and his impertinent and insulting message to Congress, after the treaty was rejected, in which he designated the rejection as an act of "folly." His usurpation of the war power in threatening Hayti, having the means at hand of making good his threat, if they continued their hostilities against Dominica, and doing this not only whilst the treaty was under consideration by the Senate, but after they had rejected it.

4. His open and shameless use of his power of patronage to support his personal administration and to secure a re-election. And with this view, not content with his first appointments, removing them and making others, not because the legal duties of the first were not properly performed, but because they had not proved themselves as able to serve him as fully as he desired.

5. His compelling Secretary Cox, a gentleman of ability, who faithfully served his country during the war as a general officer, and who was administering the Interior Department to the satisfaction of the country, to resign, because he had refused to tolerate the assessment upon the salaries of his clerks for party purposes, thereby countenancing the legality and propriety of such assessments. No greater violation of duty could be perpetrated. The official salaries are of course paid out of the public treasury. To compel the officer to give a portion of it as a fund for electioneering purposes is, in fact, using the public fund to that end. And in this instance the object of these assessments was, and continues to be, to secure the re-election of Gen. Grant, and the election of his party friends to Congress.

6. His not only permitting, but virtually ordering, the members of his Cabinet, and the bureau officers to canvass the States where elections have been or may be depending, in his behalf—thus seriously interfering with the public business which they alone were appointed to attend to, and for which alone they are paid.

7. In not only not disapproving of the acts of Congress known as the Enforcement Acts of 1870 71, but in recklessly carrying them out by means of the military. And, although the condition of things alleged as an excuse for these laws no longer existed, and quiet prevailed in the two Carolinas, not an arm being raised against the authority of the General Government or of either of the State Governments, and the like quiet existing in the other Southern States, his attempt to obtain, through Congress, until after the coming Presidential election, the continuance of those laws. No sensible man can doubt his motives in this attempt. It was evidently to secure the electoral votes of those States, either by alarming the voters with the dread of military interference, or by resorting to such interference, if that should be found necessary.

8. By his utter disregard of the rights of the States and of the people. By holding the latter still as enemies, and under this pretence continuing the military occupation of some of the States, and not interfering in any degree with the unconstitutional, reckless and corrupt governments which from the first to the present time have plundered those States, involving them in almost hopeless bankruptcy.

9. His management of our foreign relations. He has, it is said, converted the Russian Government from a warm friend to a cold one by the manner in which he treated the eldest son of the Emperor whilst, by the order of his father, as a mark of the latter's esteem and regard, he visited the President. His continuing, as our representative at Denmark, a brother-in-law who read a despatch relative to the same Government in the presence of its Minister which was so offensive as to force that gentleman to leave the room; and his having failed not only not to remove our representative, but not even to reprimand him. His having known or having failed to know that our Government was selling arms to France during the late war between that Government and Prussia, and, when the then Prussian Minister, whose long residence in that capacity among us, and whose steady friendship during our war so endeared him to all who had a knowledge of his services and character, addressed a polite note of inquiry in regard to it to the State Department, receiving, it is said, and I have reason to believe with truth, a very rude and offensive reply from one of the assistant secretaries, and instead of rebuking the latter, he has since conferred upon him a most important trust, in the discharge of which he is now in Geneva. This having been discovered by the Emperor of Germany, it has there arrested that current of friendly feeling which did us so much service during the war.

His management of the Alabama claims under the Washington treaty; his permitting a demand to be presented for consequential damages to the Board of Arbitrators at Geneva when he must have known that the British Commissioners in the negotiation of that treaty never supposed that such a claim was embraced by it; and that they had good reason for so supposing, irrespective of the words of the Treaty. And when he found that, if persevered in, the Treaty would be a failure, his ridiculous blundering in his efforts to avert it, culminating in that most ridiculous and absurd of all, his having the Arbitrators informed that he never expected any pecuniary compensation, but only wanted the claim passed upon by them, when, if he and his advisers had not been utterly stupid, they would have known that the Board had no authority to make any award in favor of the United States except an award for money—thus accomplishing his object, the safety of the Treaty, by being told by the Arbitrators that this claim as thus explained was not within the Treaty or within their jurisdiction; [illegible] the period when it was removed in the way just stated, has but served to impair our character abroad and mortify us at home in making the world, at one time, believe that we were a nation of sharpers, and at another, a nation of blockheads.

10. His conduct, and the conduct of the party in Congress and out of it, by whom he is supported, in extending the powers of the General Government beyond those delegated, in direct antagonism to rights and powers not only inherent in the States and the people of the States, but expressly reserved to them by the Constitution itself. This may be said with absolute confidence; that the prevailing, if not the unanimous opinion of every member of the Convention by which the Constitution was framed, concurred in the absolute necessity, if freedom was to be preserved and the happiness of the people to be promoted, that the States should have all powers except such as from their nature they would not be capable to execute, so as to accomplish the safety and prosperity of the whole.

This was illustrated in all the debates in the Convention. The occasion will not justify a reference to more than one of them.

Oliver Ellsworth, second Chief Justice of the United States, a member of the Convention, correctly stated "that without the co-operation of the States, it would be impossible to support a Republican Government over so great an extent of country; an army could scarcely render it practicable." And upon another day he said, "What he wanted was domestic happiness. The National Government could not descend to the local objects on which this depended. It could only embrace objects of a general nature. He turned his eyes, therefore, for the preservation of their rights, to the State Governments" —II. Madison papers, p 1014.

The course of the President and his party leads to the reverse of all this. It necessarily results in centralizing all powers in the General Government, and thereby making it not a Federal, but a Consolidated Government. Not only was this alleged in the Convention to be a result which could not be produced if the powers of the General Government were not overstepped, but in every one of the State Conventions by which the Constitution was ratified this opinion was also almost universally entertained. Some members, however, in several of the State Conventions expressed apprehensions on the point. This was especially the case in the Virginia Convention, and amongst others these apprehensions were entertained by Patrick Henry. Mr. Madison, who was a member of that Convention, considered them as unwarranted. But to quiet all fears, he and others agreed that certain amendments should be proposed by the first Congress, and this was done on the 25th September, 1789, by a proposition to the States that they should adopt certain amendments, twelve in number. Ten were adopted. Two of these are:

1. "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

2. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the State, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

It is impossible to reconcile the conduct of the President and his supporters with these limitations.

On the contrary, they have been directly violated, and these violations would continue beyond the period of the next Presidential election if the good sense and patriotism of the Democrats in Congress and of many of the Republicans had not prevented it. In this enumeration of the objections to the election of General Grant, I do not design to impugn his motives.—I am willing to concede that they are good and that he believes them to be patriotic, but my conviction is, and if I am capable of judging, the facts which I have stated demonstrate its soundness, that conceding his motives to be good, he does not know what the Constitution is, and is entirely ignorant of the principles which should govern a Republic like ours.

His election to the Presidency in '68 was owing to a grateful sense of his military services during the war, and to the confidence which the people then had a right to feel, that, with the aid of an able Cabinet, which it was not doubted he would call around him, he would discharge the important duties of the office with ability, and in strict subordination to the Constitution.

In this expectation, a large majority of the people who voted for him, I believe, are conscious of their disappointment, and are unwilling to renew the same trust in him. This has been pretty well established by the proceedings at the Cincinnati Convention, and by the apparent approval of the nomination of Mr. Greeley, made there in May last, and approved by the Democratic Convention in this city on the 9th and 10th instant.

I proceed now to submit to you some observations in relation to Mr Greeley.

In the first place, his love of country cannot be doubted. His ability displayed in the arduous position of an editor of a leading journal for very many years, the thousands and hundred of thousands who have been his constant readers will readily admit. That he has, at times, inculcated doctrines which many good able men have thought unsound, is no doubt true. But what statesman has not?

His opinion on the doctrine of protection is now contested by many men of ability and patriotism. Whether his policy is sound or not is a point upon which even able men differ But this is certain, that when Mr. Horace Greeley adopted it he had the support of some of the ablest of our statesmen, having at their head Henry Clay, a name never mentioned in the hearing of Americans without admiration and gratitude. If Mr Greeley has erred, it should be held to be some extenuation that he erred in such company. That his opinion is honestly entertained and has been maintained with great ability must be conceded. But does General Grant hol the opposite opinion? Or has he any opinion on this nice problem of political economy? If he has one (I've no idea he has, his studies never having run on that line), he certainly never has expressed it, and from his enforced reticence, if he was to do so, would not be able to give his reasons. But why should Mr. Greeley's opinion on this point be any objection to his election? He has accepted the nomination he received at Cincinnati, and with an engagement to act upon the principles in our platform. [illegible] One of them is the differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon wholly free of Executive interference or dictation."

This gives to the friends of free trade an opportunity of satisfying the people that their doctrine is the correct one, and that if Congress shall so decide their decision will not be disapproved by Mr Greeley.

What more do these gentlemen want in their opposition to Mr Greeley? Did they desire the nomination of an avowed Free Trader? With this view did they wish for the nomination of Mr. Adams? And if they had succeeded, and Mr. Adams had declared his adhesion to Free Trade, do they believe they could have secured his election? We have had experience enough of presenting to the people for the Presidency a candidate whose opinions were not in accordance with those of the people generally. And to this, and to this alone, was the election of Mr. Lincoln to be referred, and the