The Easton Star.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic News.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1879. VOL. XV.—NO. 10.

THE EASTON STAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT EASTON, MD.

H. H. HOBSON, 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 will be promptly noticed in the editorial bend.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square—8 lines—one insertion $1; and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year or for six months.

Advertisements sent to the office not marked with the number of times to be inserted, will be marked til, and continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special Notices in Local column, 20 cents per line for each insertion.

To Travelers.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

For Baltimore, Oxford, Cambridge, East New Market, (Secretary Creek,) Denton, &c.

The new and elegant iron compartment steamer ENOCH PRATT, Captain E. T. Leonard.

The staunch and favorite steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain Samuel Crosby.

One of the above steamers leave Easton every evening (except Saturday) at 9 o'clock, for Baltimore, arriving in Baltimore at 4 A.M.

From Baltimore leave Pier 3, Light street, daily (except Sunday) at 9 P. M., arriving in Easton at 4 A. M., connecting with Short R. Det. R. R.) continuing trip to Double Mills, Oxford, Closs's Point, Wallack's, Cambridge, (connecting with Dor. & Del. R. R. for Seaford) Chancellor's Point, Jamaica Point, East New Market (Secretary Creek), and Medfords. The steamer Highland Light leaving Baltimore on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, will extend her trip to Dover Bridge, Kingston, Towers, Potters and Denton.

The Piers of the Maryland Steamboat Company in Baltimore are ample and none better situated for the interest of the fruit grower.

First-class fare,	50 cents
Second-class fare,	25 cents
State rooms,	50 cents

Free berths on board. Tables supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

Freight taken at low rates.

HOWARD B. ENSIGN, President.
Office 36 Light street, Baltimore.
ROBERT E. DIXON, Agent at Easton.

St Michaels and Wye Rivers Steamboat Line.

THE STEAMER OLIVE

is now running on St Michaels and Wye Rivers as follows:

For Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, leaving Public Landing at 3 P. M., Wye Landing at 4, Trimble's at 5 15, Claiborne 6, Tunis's Mills 7:30 and St. Michaels at 9 P. M.

From Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, leaving Pier 12 Light st., at 12 P. M., for Claiborne, St Michaels and Tunis's Mills; extending the Tuesday and Thursday trips to Trimble's, Wye Landing and Public Landing, and Saturday's trips to these points on Monday morning.

H. C. DODSON, General Agent.

St. Michaels, April 22, 1879

Delaware & Chesapeake

RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, Aug. 11th, 1879, trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 2.
Easton, Leave,	7 30 AM	11 00 PM
Woodland,	7 45	11 25
Cadova,	7 55	11 35
Hillsboro,	8 10	12 05
Queen,	8 20	12 45
Greensboro,	8 35	1 10
Goldsboro,	8 55	1 30
Henderson,	9 05	1 55
Marydel,	9 15	2 20
Slaughters,	9 25	2 50
Kenton,	9 40	3 20
Clayton, Arrive,	9 50	3 00
Wilmington,	12 10	7 10
Philadelphia,	1 45	8 55
Baltimore,	3 35	6 35
New York,	4 45 PM	6 45 AM

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 3.	No. 4.
New York, Leave,	4 25 PM	12 55 PM
Baltimore,	6 55 AM	3 00
Philadelphia,	8 00	5 15
Wilmington,	9 15	6 35
Clayton,	10 55	8 15
Kenton,	11 10	8 30
Slaughters,	11 20	8 45
Marydel,	11 45 PM	8 55
Henderson,	11 55	9 05
Goldsboro,	12 10	9 15
Greensboro,	12 30	9 30
Ridgely,	12 45	9 40
Hillsboro,	12 55	9 50
Cordova,	1 10	10 05
Woodland,	1 25	10 15
Easton, Arrive	1 40	10 30 PM

All Freights must be at the various stations at least Thirty (30) Minutes before starting of trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours.

O. S. SANFORD, Supt.

Easton, July 15th, 1879.

Notice to Travelers.

The omnibuses of the subscriber run regularly from the hotels in Easton to the cars and steamboats, to convey passengers to any place they may desire to go. Passengers at private residences called for at any hour by leaving word at my office, on Railroad Avenue. Horses and carriages for hire at all times at my livery stable. Travellers conveyed to any part of the county or peninsula. Handsome turn-outs always on hand.

LUTHER W. COVEY.

Easton, March 25th, 1879.

Farmers and Merchants Packet Line.

The Schooners Clara M. Leonard and Annie M. Leonard.

THE above boats are making weekly trips between Easton and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting as cheap as any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Our boats are new and built out of the very best material. Orders left with Messrs. G. E Bowdoin & Co., Commission Merchants, corner of Bowley's Wharf and Pratt st., Baltimore, will be promptly attended to. Grain bought or taken at the lowest freight rates. All Grain stored in our Warehouses, in case of fire will be at the owners risk. Agricultural Lime delivered at the lowest cash price. Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business, a continuance of the same.

C. R. LEONARD & BRO.

Office in same room with R. B. Dixon on Dover street, Easton.

may8,77

COTTAGE BOARDING HOUSE!

(formerly Mrs. Nellie Smith's.)

THOS. L. SUTLIFF, Proprietor,

ALBOT STREET, ST. MICHAELS.

Transient and Permanent Boarders Accommodated.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort and entertainment of guests, and charges to suit the times.

Terrapin, soft crab, oyster, and game suppers furnished specially to order.

Passengers conveyed from the steamers free or their fare deducted from their bills.

dec8,78 THOS. L. SUTLIFF, Prop.

OSWALD TILGHMAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Easton, Md.

FOR SALE

Two Desirable Farms

located in Chapel District of Talbot county, containing about 200 Acres each, will be sold low and on easy terms. Also several

Valuable Building Lots

for lease or for sale in Caldwell's Addition to Easton, on advantageous terms.

For plats and terms apply to

aprl7 Oswald Tilghman.

Lumber Business.

A. H. WORDEN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIALS,

EASTON, MD., at Railroad Depot.

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Doors, Moulding, Lime, Hair, Nails, &c.

$15.00

WILL BUY ONE THOUSAND FEET

OF

Dry Virginia Flooring

FROM

E. E. JACKSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Lumber,

18 West Falls Avenue, Near Pratt Street Bridge.

BALTIMORE, MD.

February 11, 1879-1yr

OAKLAND

STEAM SAW & PLANING MILS.

PINE, HEMLOCK, CYPRESS

AND OAK

LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, MOULDINGS, CASINGS, FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LIME AND HAIR,

LOCUST AND CEDAR POSTS.

We have always on hand a full supply of MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, GEORGIA and WHITE PINE, and HEMLOCK

Timber,

with facilities unequaled in the State for manufacturing and filling orders promptly and delivering anywhere. We invite a comparison with city or other dealers.

Our constantly increasing business is an evidence of fair prices

We have also BUILDING HARDWARE and a full line of General Merchandise for country trade.

W. W. TUNIS & BRO.,
EASTON, MD.

OAKLAND MILLS.

January 14, 1879-1yr

LUMBER!

--AND--

Building Materials,

Shingles, Laths,

Lime, Hair, &c.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS.

and Mill Work generally

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

My long experience in the Lumber trade should be a guarantee to purchasers of my ability to suit them both in quality and prices.

Prime articles of No. 1 White Pine and White Hemlock Fencing now in stock.

Principal office in Easton and Yard at Easton Point connected by Telephone.

Deliveries made on navigable water free of freight.

Comparison of Quality and Prices Solicited.

ROBERT B. DIXON,

Dover Street, EASTON.

Professional Cards.

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

HAS removed his office to the Room occupied by the School Commissioners in the Court House. mh9,75

Charles E. Shanahan,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EASTON, MD.

Special 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 MD.

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

Feb. 7th, 1870-1y

JOSEPH B. SETH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
32, PAUL ST.,
BALTIMORE MD.

apl-tf

EDWARD B. BATES
(LATE OF THE TALBOT BAR)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
49 ST. PAUL ST.,
Room No. 4 BALTIMORE, MD

DENTISTRY.

Dr. T. J. Smithers,
EASTON, MD.

Office on Washington street, 4 doors below Methodist Episcopal Church.

oct27-'74

Maj. Wm. E. Stewart,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Corner of Dover and Harrison Sts.,
EASTON, MD.

July11,78-yr

James P. Dawson,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EASTON, MD.
Office on Dover Street.

March6,77yr

Medical Card.

Dr. SAMUEL C TRIPPE
Offers his professional services to the people of Royal Oak and vicinity. Office at Royal Oak.

nov20,77yr

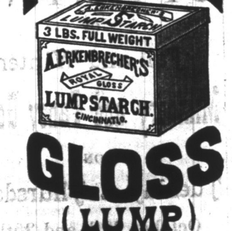
Oswald Tilghman,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office on Washington street, nearly opposite M. P. Church. Special attention given to the collection of claims, negotiation of loans, and the sale of Real Estate

jan22,78yr

T. DECATUR HADDAWAY
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Washington and Brightwood, D.C.

ROYAL



GLOSS

(LUMP)

STARCH

Is the highest achievement in cereal productions, and renowned throughout the world as the Standard Laundry Starch. In shape it presents a huge dense crystal of wonderful whiteness and sweetness, free from the faintest odor and of incomparable strength. Its superiority and economy are the result of experiment and improvement for thirty-five years, and its popularity the reward of this effort of a lifetime. Royal Gloss Lump Starch is packed in handsome one-pound, three-pound, and six-pound cartoons, and for sale by Grocers everywhere. Manufactured by ANDREW ERKENBRECHER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Grand spring Opening

AT THE

Mammoth Fashion Bazaar

OF

Mrs. M. S. Norris

(opposite the Court House,)

Easton, Md.

The Ladies of Easton and Talbot county, as well as the towns and counties adjacent, are respectfully requested to call at the Great Bazaar of Fashion and inspect the beautiful and superb stock of Bonnets, Hats, &c., of the very latest styles, as well as Ribbons, Trimmings and Flowers in heavy stock, which has just been received and opened for inspection and sale. Her entire stock has been purchased with great care, and with an eye single to the wants of her lady customers, and she can boast of the most complete establishment on the shore. Every article in Millinery and Fancy Goods can here be obtained, without visiting the cities as heretofore, and prices are astoundingly low. Her unprecedented large sales during the season just passed, has given her great encouragement to extra efforts. This she has done as will be seen from an inspection of her immense and beautifully selected stock.

She has secured the services of a lady from the city, whose good judgment and excellent taste in the trimming department has never failed to please the most fastidious.

She now invites her friends and customers to give her a call when visiting Easton, and returns profound thanks for the very liberal patronage extended her in the past, and earnestly solicits a continuance.

Ladies Goods!

Among my Ladies Goods are Foxed Button Gaiters from $1.50 up, and Foxed Lace Gaiters from $1.25 up.

M. E. Higgins.

G

Miscellaneous.

TUTT'S PILLS

are extracted from Vegetable products, combining in them the Medicine or May Apple, which is recognized by physicians as a substitute for calomel, possessing all the virtues of that mineral, without its bad after-effects.

AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE

they are incomparable. They stimulate the TORPID LIVER, invigorate the NERVOUS SYSTEM, and give tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, curing perfect digestion and giving a healthy relish of food. They exert a powerful influence upon the KIDNEYS and the LIVER, and through the organs named purify the system, thus ridding the throne of the body of disease, and causing a healthy condition of the system.

AS AN ANTI-MALARIAL REMEDY

They have no equal; and as a result as a preventive and cure for Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Typhoid Fevers, and Fever and Ague, upon the healthy action of the Stomach, depends, almost wholly, the health of the human race.

DYSPEPSIA

IS THE BANE

of the present generation. It is for the Cure of this disease and its attendants, SICK-HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, DEPONDENCY, CONSTIPATION, PILES, &c., that

TUTT'S PILLS

have gained such a wide spread reputation. No Remedy has ever been discovered that acts so speedily and gently on the digestive organs giving them tone and vigor to assimilate food. This being accomplished, of course the

NERVOUS SYSTEM IS BRACED, THE BRAIN IS NOURISHED, AND THE BODY ROBUST.

Being composed of the juices of plants extracted by powerful chemical agencies, and prepared in a concentrated form, they are guaranteed free from any thing that can injure the most delicate person.

A noted chemist who has analyzed them, says "THERE IS MORE VIRTUE IN ONE OF TUTT'S PILLS, THAN CAN BE FOUND IN A PINT OF ANY OTHER."

We therefore say to the afflicted

Try this Remedy fairly, it will not harm you, you have nothing to lose, but will surely gain a Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves and a Cheerful Mind.

Principal Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a Natural Color, acts instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office 35 Murray St., New York.

DEATH DEFEATED.

For over 50 years Seller's Liver Pills have been the standard remedy for Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Shoulders or Back, Dizziness, Coated Tongue, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Liver or Stomach. Thomas Adams, of Big Sandy, Ky., says: "Seller's Pills have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills in his country."

Seller's Vermifuge, the great Worm destroyer. "Expelled 400 worms from my child, two years old.—Wm. Sarver, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists. Price 25 Cents. R. S. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. Send for circulars.

Henry & Goldsborough, Agents, Easton.

Royal Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

PROUD & CAMPBELL, District Managers,

Baltimore, Maryland.

Gross Assets	$20,826,765 80
Assets in the United States	2,681,892 99
Surplus as regards policy-holders in the United States	6,840 865 43
Surplus as regards policy-holders larger than that of any other Fire Insurance Company in the world	4,014,300 64
Net fire income of the Company for 1877	1,771,431 49
United States income during the year 1877	33,344,245 75
Losses paid since organization.	

Insures town and country property at equitable rates. Policies issued for two, three, four and five years, upon dwellings, schools, farm property, or churches, at reduced rates. All losses adjusted and paid through the Baltimore office without reference to Liverpool or elsewhere

D. C. AVERY, Agent,
Easton, Md.

Nov12-1y

BRICK AND TILE.

Salmon Brick, Arch Brick
Red Brick, Paving Brick,
Well Brick, Pressed
Brick, and

TILE

from 2 to 7 inches vent, at all prices, from $12 to $75 per thousand.

WE are now prepared to deliver bricks in any part of Talbot county, or anywhere on the water or on railroad out of the county, at 20 per cent. REDUCED OLD PRICES, for the cash. We have a heavy stock on hand, of splendid quality, and are determined to command the brick trade of this section, if SUPERIOR BRICKS AND LOW PRICES will do it.

Our stock of Tile is very heavy, and we will it very low for CASH; but are prepared to enter into arrangements with farmers, who may want to put in tile, and who may not have the cash, to give them SIX OR NINE months credit. The tile ought to go in, and the spring land be made productive, and we are willing to help those who are short of money.

We invite a call from all those in want of either brick or Tile.

JOSEPH H. WHITE, Easton.
WHITE & DODSON, St. Michaels

may15,77

W. R. MEREFIELD,

TRAINING AND SALE STABLES,

Hambleton Park Fair Grounds,

HAMBLETON, Talbot Co., Md.,

Horses entrusted to his care will receive the best of attention.

CHARGES—$25 per month for training and feed; $15 for training where the owner finds feed. Sales made on 10 per cent. commissions.

He returns his very sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past year.

feb11,79yr

THE EASTON STAR

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1879.

SENATOR HILL SPEAKS.

He Enlightens the Mind of Mr. Chittenden as to the Solid South.

From the N. Y. World.

In reply to an open letter addressed to him by Mr. Chittenden in the Tribune, Senator Hill, of Georgia, just before leaving New York last week sent that journal the following reply, which is now published in the World:

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1879.

DEAR MR. CHITTENDEN: I have read your open letter addressed to myself and published in the Tribune of the 4th inst. You were entitled to the courtesy of a prompt reply, but divers engagements have worked a delay which I know your good nature will pardon. I am glad you are getting well of your physical hurt and congratulate you on your escape.

I have made no summer speeches in Georgia. I made a few remarks very unexpectedly at Tammany Hall on the 4th of July, and it must be to this speech you refer, as I have made no other during the summer or since the adjournment of Congress. I have been quietly but with more than usual solicitude watching the course of political events, and have been studying to understand as accurately as I could the real temper of the North towards the South and the Constitution, together with the cause, the tendency and the probable final effect of that temper upon our sectional relations and governmental institutions. However much we may differ on some questions of policy, I believe you will do me the justice to admit that I am in the habit of speaking, when I speak at all, precisely what I think on all subjects. The impression made upon my mind by the study alluded to is not a pleasant one. I will frankly say that at no period of our Union, as it seems to me, have the Northern people so greatly or so unjustly distrusted the Southern people, nor do I think there ever was a generation at the North who so little understood the Constitution or so little regarded that Constitution as our bond of union. I do not mean to be offensive, but I do mean to be candid "when I say that to berate and misrepresent the South and to misinterpret and ignore the Constitution seem to be the two subjects which absorb the hearts and minds of the Republicans of the North, and to which all other subjects are held as subordinate. Your own letter furnishes strong confirmation of this sad fact. You say: "Your (my?) candidate for Governor—who is an excellent man, by the way—says that the election (in New York) 'concerns only State affairs,' but everybody laughs at him for saying it." What! laugh at a man for saying that State affairs? You go on: "The common feeling seems to be that the election is not only of national interest, but that it is also the final battle with rebellion; the climax of bitter sectional strife and probable gateway to comparative good feeling and assured national prosperity." Battling with rebellion in a State election for only State officers in New York nearly fifteen years after the war has ended? Pardon me, my friend, but this far exceeds Falstaff's battle with his imaginary but constantly increasing foes "in buckram"! Nevertheless you seem to write correctly the views of your party in New York and throughout the North. I attended a Republican meeting in Cooper Institute on the night of the 4th inst.—the night of the day your letter appeared.

The meeting was called to ratify the Republican nominations for State officers. After some sensible remarks by the Chairman we had two elaborate, evidently prepared and, I will add, able speeches, as that word able goes. In these two speeches made to help the election of State officers there was not a single allusion to State affairs. Not one. With a single exception (not a singular exception, by the way) the poor, rebellious, barbarous and solid South was the only theme! This exception was really noteworthy and commanded my full attention. The speaker made what he called a constitutional argument in which he undertook, in behalf of absolute nationalism, to give a meaning to the Constitution which the great expounders of that instrument in the two generations that succeeded its framers, and then added that "if his construction was not the correct one he was in favor of tearing up the Constitution and consigning it, with the rebellion, to damnation"! Is that what you mean by the "gateway to comparative good feeling and assured national prosperity"? Is this "tearing-up" process to be the "final battle with rebellion"?

The feeling of distrust, abuse and hate of the South in the Republicans of the North exhibits all the symptoms of a malady. It is full of irrelevancy, irrationality and untruthfulness. Even your local elections for State, county, city and town officers are dominated by this feeling of hatred and distrust of the South. It is found in your bar-rooms, counting-houses and pulpits. It is beyond reason and, I fear, beyond remedy. I see no evidence that the North "is weary of sectional strife." The Republican party lives on and thrives by this sectional strife. Bad men speculate on it and demagogues ply it as the best means of getting office. You say: "If there be anything so bedded in our history that it can never be got out it is the fact that Southern ideas and Southern men have generally opposed the American spirit as represented by the people who planted and rooted our institutions and thrift in the hard and thorough discipline of New England."

I had supposed that our thrift as a people was due to the abundance of our cheap fertile lands, the great variety of our productions, the industry of our people, all protected and inspired with hopeful vigor by that unprecedented constitutional system of dual Federal and local free governments which Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Pinkney, Rutledge, and a great number of Southern men had much to do in "planting and rooting" in this country. I would state not "one jot or tittle" of the credit to which New England is entitled in this work. I despise all sectionalism, whether against the North or against the South. I believe no one section of this country is all virtuous or all vicious and no one section exceeds the other in either virtues or vices. But if our history teaches any two facts more indisputably than all other facts they are these:

First—That slavery was "planted" in this country from Africa and "rooted" in the South through "the hard and thorough discipline of New England!"

Second—That secession was both "planted and rooted" as a doctrine in our constitutional system by New England, and was taught, advocated and threatened as a constitutional remedy for State grievances by leading New England statesmen many years before it was ever whispered in the South.

The first threat of secession was made in the first term of Washington's administration. The New England members in Congress had brought forward a proposition for the assumption by the General Government of certain war debts of the States. The Southern States had largely paid their debts, while the debts of the New England States had mostly been bought up at a large discount by speculators, some of whom, a Northern historian tells us, were then in Congress. The proposition was rejected by Southern votes. Great excitement followed. New England threatened to secede and Congress could do no business but adjourn from day to day, and its dissolution was imminent. At this critical moment Mr. Jefferson arrived at the Capital from a foreign mission. He found Mr. Hamilton racing up and down in front of his house (or the mansion) in utter despair of the Union. Hamilton explained to Mr. Jefferson the situation, and appealed to him "to save the Union." Jefferson did save it. How? Not by argument nor by denouncing the New England members as traitors and criminals, but by a trade! He proposed a trade by which the New England members got their money and the Southern members got the National Capital, located on the Potomac instead of further north. For two generations afterwards the favorite method of saving the Union was by giving the North the money and the South the honors. Under this process the North has grown so great that she insists upon having all the money, all the honors, and upon treating the South as criminals and traitors! My friend, did you refer to this happy faculty of coaxing out of all contests to save the Union with more money in their pockets when you spoke of "our institutions and thrift being planted and rooted in the hard and thorough discipline of New England?" If so, Junius himself never made a harder hit, and you must take rank as one of the first, if not the very first of American letter-writers. I congratulate you on your well-won laurels!

Again you say: "New York has loaned to the South and lost more money there than all the other States!" How much money has New York made out of the South? From my earliest recollection the Southern people have been in the habit of sending nearly all they made to the North and of buying nearly all they consumed from the North, and showing and paying the heavy profits both ways: Will New York agree to pool her losses and profits with the South?

It is a curious fact well worth our study that the South has not made one dollar either by slavery or slave labor. Indeed, the state of the account shows that the South has lost untold millions both by slavery and slave labor, while the North has made and pocketed every dollar of profit there was in slavery or that was realized on the products of slave labor!

The North sold the slaves to the South and then, keeping the price, denounced the idea of property in human beings as barbarous. Because the South defended the title she bought and paid for in the very manner which New England had taught was constitutional she is denounced as rebellious and traitorous!

You are a great and successful merchant. Will you do me the kindness to cast up the figures and tell me how many billions of money New York and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have made out of slavery and the products of slave labor? If you will work this sum I think we will all be able to understand your boast when you say: "New York is now the financial centre of North America, and will soon be the greatest money power in the whole world." Will such a great and rich State, in whose prosperity I rejoice, still insist upon treating as rebels and traitors the people who have done and are still doing so much to increase her wealth and power? Will a State which has so much wealth and power forget her own State affairs in electing her own State officers in a mad purpose to keep up a sectional fight with the impoverished South? Insanity, my friend, insanity!—the insanity of hate! May it not prove to be the very devil of final disunion!

You say I "will not care to deny that the South is firmly united in a bold and persistent purpose to control the Federal Government in the name of the Democratic party." I do deny it, though the charge is so absurd that it scarcely merits a denial. I fear a friendly remark I made to you during the Presidential count to the effect "that the North was wise in spending so much blood and treasure to keep the South in the Union, as I doubted whether the North could maintain constitutional government without the aid of the South," has unnecessarily alarmed you. The South does not seek to control either the North or the Federal Government, but the South does greatly desire to see both the North and the South restored to the control of the Constitution—the Constitution of Madison, of Webster and of the Supreme Court. The South will seek to exercise no power except that to which she is entitled under the Constitution, and that power she desires to exercise solely for the peace and prosperity of the whole country. Allow me to add that this bugaboo of Southern domination is not creditable either to the manhood or the intelligence of the Republican party. The South is, and must remain the weaker section. She has no interest in sectionalism, but every interest in true constitutional nationalism. The South can have strength in the future only in advocating the soundest of sound principles for the national credit; the national honor and the national prosperity, and in sending ablest men to Congress to maintain such principles. But you say the South votes solid with the Democratic party. Why? Solely because the Republican party will not allow any Southern man to support the Republican party and preserve his self respect. The whole policy of the Republican party since the war has been based upon the assumption that the Southern people are the criminals and must confess themselves to be criminals. In your letter addressing myself you say: "You, yourself, in all your strength, cannot stand for a moment, or live, with your constituents if you say that the rebellion was a crime."

Speaking for myself, I never did believe in secession as either a doctrine or a remedy under the Constitution. But from the beginning much abler men than I am have taught it was both. Some of the framers of the Constitution so taught. Many of the ablest men of New England so taught. The Southern people believed they had a right to secede, and that the peace of the country and their own safety demanded its exercise. They did not intend to make war on the Government, as Republican demagogues so flippantly charge.

The attempt by the Republicans to treat an act which grew out of honest differences of opinion as a traitorous rebellion against the Government is as unmanly as it is untruthful. But the Republican party not only insists that the Southern people are all traitors but that they shall confess themselves to be traitors. The result is that no Southern man can affiliate with the Republican party without confessing himself a criminal and agreeing to treat all his own people as criminals. By such confession he would show himself unfit to be trusted by any party. By this policy of the Republican party everything decent in the South is driven into the Democratic party, and then the Republican party raises the cry for a "solid North against the solid South!"

I do not know what else may happen in the future, but this much I do know: Come what may, the Southern people will never confess themselves traitors. Their children will never confess it, and if the intelligent people of the North shall see proper to solidify and keep the sectional Republican party in power until this confession shall be made, then your hope of only one more year of sectional agitation is the dream of a distempered brain and a cordial reunion is hopeless. The Southern people abandon, and abandon forever, both secession and slavery. They admit that superior physical force has settled what argument was unable to settle. They accept in good faith the constitutional amendments. They desire to exercise only their proportion of power, under the Constitution and laws. They neither desire, nor will they allow if they can prevent it, any more civil or sectional wars. This they abundantly proved to all fair-minded men in the Presidential count. They will not under any circumstances "starve the Government" nor seek any control over the North. But they intend to preserve their self-respect, and to deserve the respect of all brave and honorable men everywhere and for all time, and this they cannot do by confessing themselves to be criminals, as the Republican party has demanded and still demands.

Now, my friend, what are you intelligent men in the North going to do about it? Will you insist upon keeping the solid by demanding their self-dishonor, and then insist upon making the North solid because the South refuses self degradation at your demand?

Well, suppose you succeed? Suppose you succeed, by your absurd and impossi-

the stories of unnatural outrages at the South, in making every man in the North hate the South? Will it make the South love the North? Will it heal the bleeding sectional strife? Will that allay sectional strife? Will that bring peace to the country, prosperity to the nation or perpetuity to the union? I have always believed the sectionalists were the best and most dangerous enemies the South ever had. But they did not intend the damage. They intended to relieve the consciences of the North on the subject of slavery, and preserve their own prosperity on their own responsibility. They were wrong in their own responsibility. They were mistaken, but they were not traitors. I equally believe that the Republican party is the most dangerous enemy the Union ever had. It feeds on sectionalism. It teaches the North to hate the South, and compels the South to hate the North. If the people of the North are not capable of seeing the end of such a policy, they are incapable and unworthy of free government. The Southern people lost fortune, fame and power by the war. Here and there a man may be found who, by reason of his connection with the war, has created a fortune for which he would not take a million, or have been thought of, but there are very few such. It would be unnatural for such a people to desire further sectional strife. But at the North there are thousands of men who have made fortunes by the war, and many have made fame and power. Many are adulated who but for the mere luck of war would never have been known. Millionaires are on every hand who but for the war would be paupers. Is it unnatural for men who have made so much by war not to regret its cessation nor to depreciate another? May not very many others who see these examples of war fortunes naturally desire or be willing to have like good luck? Is it strange that leaders who have grown rich and powerful by sectionalism should desire to make a Solid North against a Solid South and thus perpetuate their fortunes and power? But it will be strange if an intelligent people cannot penetrate such a transparent purpose and prevent its accomplishment. I hope and believe the present will prove a year of purgation to the Democracy, and cleansing the party of its internal feuds and its running after issues, will recall it to sound principles and a healthy condition for 1880. If so, we shall be able to present a man for the Presidency whose nomination will be an honor to the party, whose election will be an honor to the people, and whose wise and patriotic administration will inspire confidence in all good men, will maintain the national honor and the national credit and advance both; from whose presence rogues will retire abashed, and under whose influence sectionalism will wither, forever. Will my good friend, Mr. Chittenden, for whom I have the highest personal regard, support such a man? Very truly yours,

BENJ. H. HILL.

The Hon. S. S. Chittenden, Brooklyn, New York.

Speech of Hon. Geo. Colton, at Liberty Square, Baltimore, Oct. 20, 1879.

My Fellow Citizens:—I am proud to stand up before such an audience as I find here to-night, and I want to say to you in the beginning, that whatever other States may do let Maryland be true to herself and keep her lines unbroken. The Democratic party has always been foremost in sustaining popular rights, in defending national honor and in seeking to promote the prosperity of the country; and Maryland, true to that civil and religious liberty which it is our proud boast to have first established in the new world, will not be recreant to her past nor untrue to the party that released her people from the yoke of Know-nothingism. The Radicals have no idea of electing their Governor this fall, but the fight is for the eight electoral votes of Maryland next year. They know, that to elect a Republican President next year they must have one or more of the Southern States; hence you find the party that was split in factions a few months ago under Cresswell and his followers upon one side, and Fulton, Thomas and Matthews on the other, are running together now like moulten lead. The orders of Sherman from Washington was that Cresswell was to take command of the Radical forces in Maryland, and the rest were to follow; and now, after denouncing each other as liars, and scoundrels, and ballot-box stuffers; and fighting like dogs and cats, over the federal offices; and charging each other with villainous practices at primary elections, they are all a re-united happy family.

After this introduction Mr. Colton took up the different platforms and candidates, comparing and handling them in a very humorous manner, eliciting continuous applause, and provoking uproarious laughter. He showed that Democracy had sought the good of the whole people. For twelve years it had managed the affairs of the State of Maryland, and in all that time the State had not lost a dollar by the default of any Democratic official. It has managed for twelve years the affairs of the city of Baltimore, and they are now in a vastly better condition than when the city was placed in Democratic hands.

When it attained power, every citizen was allowed to vote as he saw proper. The reign of awls and bludgeons and brutal Know-nothing mobs was over. The Germans and Irishmen were no longer proscribed on account of their birthplace; no man was deprived of the right to vote on account of his religion; all legal voters had free access to the polls, and Know-nothingism was ashamed to show itself. Democracy has tried to conduct public affairs for the general good. That she has made no mistakes is asserted by nobody; that she has accomplished all the reforms she desires no one claims, but she is pledged to persevere in efforts to cut down public expenditures, to reduce taxes, and, as far as possible, to secure the general good.

Having in a very able and thorough manner discussed parties and platforms, Mr. Colton commented in a very amusing way upon the meeting at the Masonic Temple, which he said had changed from an Independent to a *go as you please party*, and was in all respects a political baby show. The first speaker was Billy O'Brien, commonly called Miss Nancy. He was a very clever fellow, Mr. Colton said, but always reminded him of one of Douglass Jerald's characters, called *Job Pippins*, the man of many hopes. Though expecting to lose, he was always hoping to win. He is terribly afflicted with *Rasin* on the brain. Well, we hope with him for the best; but he is not the first man who ever died with a raising of the brain.

The next speaker, he said, was Mr. Owen, whom he didn't know, but from his calling us "*nasty, stinking,*" Democrats, he must be the boy who was born with a bottle of Reed's *Grand Duchess* sticking to his nose. But, as Mr. Owen was as light as two corks, he didn't think the Democratic party was Owen him anything, so he might slide. Then there was Mr. Hamilton. Ah! he is the ring smasher. Didn't he make the fur fly! Why, if you were to give him a big stick, and put him among a lot of eggs, he'd make the shells crack, I tell you. He is a young man, making his first political voyage and, as he comes under the class of fools he takes a half-fare ticket. He slashed and tore around until the sweat poured from him, and cantered about like a rat in a hot oven. But enough of him. The last speaker, and the only one that had anything in him was *Hewister*. He is an able man, but seemed to be entirely out of place. He beat the air with a stuffed club, but the air could stand it as long as he could. He pitched in generally, and said the Democratic party had left him standing upon the rock of principle. He could be a Democrat standing upon that rock, but could not be a slave, not even a Greek Slave. We are very fond of Heuister, and many a time have we been with him and listened to his eloquent speeches, and as we stand upon the shore we shall often turn our eyes toward him as he stands upon his rocky pedestal and say, we miss thee, we miss thee, and its a comfort for us to know that he is standing upon his principle, we don't think he has anything else to stand upon. We hope after he has stood there until the *go as you please party* has melted away, the old Democratic ship will come along and take him off the rock. (Applause.)

Mr. Gary, the speaker said, was an amiable gentleman, but was one of those political *comets* that make their appearance every seven years, and was distinguished from other bodies from the fact of its making things hot. Some seven years ago he ran for Congress against Judge Merrick, and was beaten by the small majority of fourteen hundred votes. But he don't mind that at all; he goes upon the principle that

"'Tis a pleasure to see one's name in print,
A book's a book although there's nothing in't.

The first time he ran it was upon a Union platform; and, if he lives, in seven years from now, he will be running upon a Chinese platform with the transparencies covered with chop-sticks and hieroglyphics from the land of the sun. And there is Mr. Hooper, the candidate for Mayor of Baltimore city, he is a nice man

(Concluded on 4th page.)