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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,
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 will be charged.

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 half price.

Job Printing of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

FOR SALE.

1019 ACRES OF LAND,

In Middlesex county, Va.,

LYING immediately on the Rappahannock River. The arable land is 500 acres, all of which has been marled and produces well all sorts of grain crops. The soil is loamy and particularly adapted to FRUIT TREES and TRUCK of all sorts.

THE IMPROVEMENTS are ample, and with the fencing in good order. An ORCHARD of 1600 TREES was planted one year ago. 2,000 Cords of Pine Wood could be cut, now worth $4 per cord on the Beach.

The land can be easily divided into three or more farms, each having River fronts, and two would have Dwelling Houses and Barns on them. For particulars and price apply to

J. L. SMITH,
f6-3t* Locust Hill P. O., Middlesex Co., Va.

A VALUABLE FARM

On Chester River,

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at Private Sale their FARM lying in Kent county, Md., containing about

350 ACRES,

nearly all arable and under good fencing. It is about five miles from Chestertown, lying directly on Chester River, convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills, &c.

The Improvements

are a FRAME DWELLING with Kitchen attached, Barn, Granary, and other Out-Buildings, all in good order. Also, two Tenant Houses.

A Fine Apple Orchard and about 300 *Peach Trees in bearing.*

TERMS OF SALE:—One-sixth cash; one-sixth in twelve and one-sixth in eighteen months and the residue in four years—the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the credit payments, with interest from day of sale. For further particulars consult R. HYNSON, Esq., our Attorney. FORD & BARKMAN.

Nov. 21, 1868—tf.

Small Farm for Sale

THE undersigned, intending to remove to Virginia, offers at private sale his farm situate near Belair, Kent county, Md., adjoining the lands of Messrs. I. C. Taylor, John T. Shirven and Comegys Cosden, and containing

About 60 Acres.

The land is all arable, except a small meadow, and divided into three fields—one of which is in Peach trees (about 1,900) planted last spring. The Dwelling is brick, and with some repairs might be made a very comfortable house. A pump of good water in the yard.

The farm lies in a good and improving neighborhood, and is within a mile and a half of a mill, churches and school. The Railroad will pass within half a mile of the farm on the western side.

This farm will be sold a bargain. For further particulars consult the undersigned, or address him at Chestertown, Md.

jy25-tf WM. R. APSLEY.

BEEF! BEEF!

R. S. USILTON, BUTCHER, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he may be found every day during the winter (Sundays excepted) at the store formerly occupied by John L. Stam, Esq., where he will be pleased to supply all in want with BEEF of the best quality, at lowest prices.

He returns thanks for the liberal patronage received in the past, and hopes by constant personal attention to business, and renewed efforts to please, to secure a continuance of public favor. ☞ WANTED, all kinds of HIDES, Beef, Sheep and Calf, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

jan9-2m. R. S. USILTON.

The Hanesville Manufacturing AND REPAIR SHOPS.

SITUATED in the rear of Mr. A. L. Vannort's Store at Hanesville, supplied with ample Stock and Material, are now prepared to build to order NEW WORK, or make any repairs in their line of business. All kinds of

Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting

done at short notice in the best manner. Particular attention paid to Carriage and Machine work. FARMING IMPLEMENTS constantly on hand. Wagons, Carts, Drays, &c., built to order with neatness and dispatch.

Having secured the services of an excellent HORSE SHOER, that important branch will not be neglected. Both branches of the business are in the charge of competent mechanics who are *able* and *willing* to accommodate

Self Interest is a Great Thing!

Secure the BEST and CHEAPEST

I BUY ALL MY MATERIAL EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,

and can therefore afford to furnish the BEST ARTICLE at the LOWEST PRICE.

☞ The BOOKS of the establishment are in the possession of Mr. A. L. VANNORT, my authorized agent, to whom all payments on account are respectfully requested to be made.

Jan. 23, 1869. E. A. VANNORT.

BURNS & SLOAN,

132 Light Street Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

OFFER FOR SALE A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SEASONED

Building Lumber

LATHS AND SHINGLES,
FENCING AND PALES,
ASH, OAK & WALNUT,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
ALSO, DOORS, SASH & BLINDS.

May 16, 1868—y.

A. H. ROCKWELL'S EATING HOUSE,

CHESTERTOWN.

THE undersigned having opened an Eating House on the corner opposite the jail, is prepared to accommodate the public with

OYSTERS, Beef Steak, Tea and Coffee, &c.,

gotten up in the very best style. I will spare no effort to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.

OYSTERS by the quart or gallon supplied to families. A. H. ROCKWELL.

Dec. 12, 1868.

CALL AND EXAMINE
The Splendid Assortment of
Watches, Jewelry,
CHAINS,
SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE,
d12. at E. T. WILLIS'.

The Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Politics, General News, and Advertising

VOL. 29. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869. No. 41.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Teachers' Association of Kent County will meet at the School House in Chestertown on SATURDAY, February 27th, 1869, at 10 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance of the Teachers is desired. The following programme has been fixed upon:

1st—HOLME'S GRAMMAR. For—Mr. C. H. Crittenden. Against—Mr. J. J. Hogg.

2nd—GUYOTS' GEOGRAPHY. For—Mr. J. V. Crosby. Against—Mr. S. S. Baker.

3rd—CORNELL'S GEOGRAPHY. For—Mr. Chas. G. Ricaud. Against—Mr. John F. Copper.

4th—General discussion of the comparative merits of Pinneo's, Smith's and Quackenbos' Grammars.

5th—The comparative importance of branches taught and the time to be employed in teaching each per day.

H. MEEKS, President.
JOHN F. COPPER, Sec'y. feb13-3t.

Copy of an Order

Passed by the Board of Directors of the Kent County Rail Road, Feb. 4, 1869:

ORDERED, that any Stockholder who has forfeited his Stock by failing to meet the installments previously called for shall be reinstated by the payment of the first three calls on or before the first day of April next.

By order of the Board.

C. TYLDEN WESTCOTT,
feb6-3t. Secretary.

To My Friends and the Public.

FEARING that I may not be able to undergo the arduous duties of my profession, I have this day associated with me Dr. J. A. PERKINS. From my knowledge of Dr. Perkins, I without hesitation recommend him to my patients. If any one should object to the services of either, they will so state when sending, that anything unpleasant may be avoided. The one preferred will give all or most attention. Consultations will be held without the consultation fee. Our charges will correspond with those who practise around us. We herewith offer our services and pledge our best efforts to discharge our duty.

T. H. WHALAND.

N. B—I shall proceed to settle my old books, by legal process, upon all accounts remaining unsettled for more than two years.

Jan. 23, 1869—tf. T. H. W.

THE PLACE TO GET BARGAINS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed to the Store Room lately occupied by Mr. Levi Fiddis, where he will continue to keep on hand a general assortment of

Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions,

TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

FLOUR, MEAL, CORN, &c., &c., together with such other articles as are usually kept in a store of this kind.

My friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine my stock, satisfied that I will sell as cheap as any Store in Chestertown or in the county.

JAMES W. PATTEN.

Chestertown, Feb. 6, 1869.

LOCAL LAW.

CHAPTER 421.

AN ACT to repeal Section two of Article forty-one of the Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Fish and Fisheries," and to re-enact the same with amendments.

Section 1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section two of Article forty-one of the Public General Laws of this State, be and the same is hereby repeated and amended, and re-enacted as follows:

2. No person shall, from the tenth day of June until thirty-first of July, in each year, fish by gill net or hauling seine, within the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, lying within bounds of Cecil, Kent and Harford Counties, or any of its tributaries within said counties, unless with seines usually called market seines, which are used for summer fish; nor shall any person, except resident citizens of this State, or the owners or tenants of lands or shores bordering on any of said waters so lying within said counties, fish by gill net, hauling seine, or any device whatever, within the aforesaid waters, at any period of the year, unless by permission of the owners or tenants of the lands or shores aforesaid; and any person violating and offending against either provision of this Section shall forfeit the boats, nets and seine, or other fixtures used by such offender at the time of so violating the same.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 30, 1868.

THOMAS SWANN,
Feb. 6 1869—3t. Governor.

NOTICE.

On and after Monday, January 4th, 1869, my son, COLIN F. STAM, will have an interest in my business. The title of the firm will be JOHN L. STAM & SON.

All persons indebted to me are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts either by note or cash, as it is important to me that my old accounts should be settled to pay my own indebtedness. My son, COLIN, is authorized to settle up my old business.

j9-tf JOHN L. STAM.

CASH SYSTEM!

I take this method of informing my customers and the public generally that, hereafter, I shall sell for

CASH OR TRADE,

or to prompt paying customers only, on three months time.

I also embrace this opportunity to return my thanks for the liberal patronage received in the past, and respectfully ask a continuance of the same. A choice assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS for sale very low.

C. W. WARREN,
Jan. 9, 1869. Kennedyville.

NOTICE.

The Second Annual Session of the Parochial School of Chester Parish, for Boys and Girls, will begin on Thursday, October 1st, at 9 o'clock, A. M. No pains will be spared to make the instruction given in the school thorough and systematic. For terms, &c., apply to the REV. MR. GOODWIN,
sep12-tf. Queen Street.

NOTICE.

The Creditors of James Lewis are requested to meet at Rees' Corner on MONDAY, February 15th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to arrange for the settlement of their claims.

JAMES LEWIS,
feb6-2t. JOHN DOWNEY.

FOR SALE,

A FINE BAY HORSE,
eight years old next Spring. Apply at the KENT NEWS OFFICE. feb6-3t.

Mules! Mules!

ONE PAIR OF MULES AND ONE HORSE for sale by N. BARNARD,
sep19-tf. Still Pond, Kent Co., Md.

LIFE'S MYSTERY.

Though mind and knowledge daily grow
As fast the ages roll,
The more we learn the less we know
What constitutes the soul,
And would'st thou dare, presumptuous man,
With philosophic mind,
To scrutinize Jehovah's plan—
His hidden nature find?

Go, study deep in nature's laws;
Make science more profound:
Yet vainly seek to know the cause
Of life and light around.
Go, hold the lightning in its wrath,
That human eye may see
The mighty power which it hath,
So swift to cross the sea.

Go measure thou the depth of space
Beyond the palest star,
And track the meteor to its place,
While flashing from afar;
Or gather, as the planets roll,
The music of the spheres,
And bring upon thy raptured soul
The harmonies of years.

Go, count the green leaves from their birth;
The moments as they flee;
Each grain of sand upon the earth,
Each atom of the sea;
And should thy toil be nearly done,
Ere life begins to fail;
O! know the task is but begun
To penetrate the veil.

Vain, vain, oh, man! is all thy skill,
These are but little things—
The grains of sand beneath the hill,
The atoms of the springs;
The space around with tempest rife;
The green leaves of the sod—
Then study thou the good of life,
And leave the rest to God.

Two Sharpers Met.

We take the following from the book entitled "Sunshine and Shadow in New York:"

A noted sportsman, taking dinner at one of our clubs, exhibited a diamond ring of great beauty and apparent value on his finger. A gentleman present had a great passion for diamonds. After dinner the parties met in the office. After much bantering, the owner consented to barter the ring for the sum of six hundred dollars. As the buyer left the room, a suppressed tittering struck his ear. He concluded that the former owner had sold both the ring and purchaser. He said nothing, but called the next day upon a jeweler, where he learned that the diamond was paste, and the ring worth only about twenty-five dollars. He examined some real diamonds, and found one closely resembling the paste in his own ring. He hired the diamond for a few days, pledged twelve hundred dollars, the price of it, and gave a hundred dollars for its use. He went to another jeweler, had the paste removed, and the real diamond set. His chums, knowing how he had been imposed upon, impatiently waited for his appearance the next night. To their astonishment they found him in high glee. He flourished his ring, boasted on his bargain, and said if any one else had a twelve hundred dollar ring to sell for six hundred dollars he knew of a purchaser. When he was told that the ring was paste, and that he had been cheated, he laughed at their folly. Bets were freely offered that the ring did not contain a real diamond. Two men bet a thousand dollars each; two bet five hundred dollars. All were taken and umpires chosen. The money and the ring were put in their hands. They went to a first-class jeweler, who applied all the tests, and who said the stone was a diamond of the first water, and was worth, without the setting, twelve hundred dollars. The buyer put the three thousand dollars he had won, in his pocket, carried the diamond back and recalled his twelve hundred dollars, and with his paste ring on his finger went to his club. The man who sold the ring was waiting for him. He wanted to get the ring back, and tried to turn the whole thing into a joke. He sold the ring, he said, for fun; he knew it was a real diamond all the time. He never wore false jewels. He could tell a real diamond anywhere by its peculiar light. He would not be so mean as to cheat an old friend. He knew that his friend would let him have the ring again. But his friend was stubborn—said that the seller thought it was paste and intended to defraud him. At length on the payment of eight hundred dollars the ring was restored. All parties came to the conclusion, when the whole affair came out, that when diamond cuts diamond again, some one less sharp will be selected.

ADVANTAGE OF LEARNING A TRADE.—The advice of Benjamin Franklin, to give every child a trade by which he can earn a living, if necessary, comes of an experience older than his. In some countries this has been the law; in others a common custom. St. Paul, though educated in the law at the feet of Gamaliel, also acquired the important Oriental handicraft of a tentmaker, by which he was able to earn his living while prosecuting his mission. It is a good and wise thing to do. You may be able to send your children fortunes, but "riches take to themselves wings." You may give them finished educations, and they may be gifted with extraordinary genius; but they may be placed in situations where no education and no talent may be so available as some humble, honest trade, by which they can get their living and be useful to others.

HERE is a beautiful paragraph which we find in one of our exchanges:

"If there is a man who can eat his bread in peace with God and man, it is that man who has brought that bread out of the earth, or won it by honest industry. It is cankered by no fraud; it is wet by no tears; it is stained by no blood."

A COUNTRY GIRL, coming from the field was told by her poetic cousin that she looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew. "Well, it wasn't any fellow by that name, but it was Steve Jones that kissed me. I told him that every one in town would find it out."

The Suffrage Amendment.

Senator Vickers' Speech.

The following is the concluding part of Senator Vickers' speech on the Suffrage Constitutional Amendment:

Mr. President, I had never heard until the honorable Senator from Massachusetts asserted it to-day, that when human rights and the Constitution came into conflict the Constitution was to yield to human rights. That is the broad doctrine which he laid down, that whenever human rights come into conflict with the Constitution the Constitution must succumb and yield to human rights. Why, sir, if that doctrine is to prevail, how many differences of opinion are there in reference to human rights? We should have no Constitution; it would be undefined, and there would be nothing tangible in reference to the fundamental law. But if the doctrine of the Senator from Massachusetts prevails, if human rights are to override the Constitution of the country, then does not the doctrine of human rights asserted by the Senator apply as well to females as to males? The Senator from Kansas would say it did; and I ask if human rights are not as applicable to woman as to man? And if the doctrine of human rights is to be the rule by which the Constitution is to be construed, then it must be so construed as to admit female suffrage; and yet I suppose the Senator from Massachusetts would not support a measure of this kind. It is not unusual for Senators to lay down a general principle and argue upon that principle, and then in the practical application of it to come short of its results. This general doctrine comprehends woman as well as man, and shall our sympathies be limited to man? Shall our affections go out only for the black race? Shall we not rather include the women and give them the same privileges and rights which it is attempted to give to the negro? It has been beautifully said that "we go to men for philosophy and to women for consolation;" and although I am no advocate for woman suffrage, I believe that if the Congress of the United States had been composed exclusively of women we should have had no civil war. We might have had a war of words, but that would have been all.—[Laughter.]

The Senator from Massachusetts seems to think that if he can accomplish this result and extend the right of suffrage to the negro we shall have peace. Sir, he may call it peace, but such a peace will be at the price of constitutional liberty, at the price of all the landmarks of your Constitution. What sort of peace is that which is achieved by aggression upon and destruction of the very Constitution under which we live? Sir, it is but the beginning of strife. The Senator thinks it would produce peace, but I say it would not produce peace. He assimilates the conduct of the Democratic party in case this question is not settled in the way he proposes to the witches in Macbeth. But sir, is it not known to the Senator that he who sought the bubbling caldron was destroyed? And if this bubbling of the political caldron is to be assimilated to that described in Shakespeare, I should think the honorable Senator would be willing to see it come to pass, because it would be but the forerunner of the destruction of that party which he denominates the advocates of slavery.

Sir, I could not but contrast in my own mind the sentiments and constitutional positions assumed by the Senator from Massachusetts to-day with the principles and the doctrines of constitutional law which were announced by his illustrious predecessor who had secured to himself the appellation of the expounder and the defender of the Constitution. There is not a word in anything he ever wrote, in his orations or in his arguments, which can sustain the views of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, the latitudinarian views which he expressed to-day upon the subject of the construction of the Constitution of the United States. Nor did I see anything in the authorities which were produced by that Senator from Hamilton and Madison. What he read from these great men related to the enumeration of inhabitants of the country in reference to fixing the proportion of Representatives and had nothing to do with suffrage.

Sir, if we introduce these votes which are to be cast, not with an intelligent understanding of the purpose and object for which they are placed into the ballot-box, if we are to receive these votes from a class of persons who are uneducated, illiterate, who cannot read your Constitution, who know nothing about its checks and its balances, who know nothing about its relations to the State governments, it is an injury, it is a positive injury, to those who have the right to vote. Why is it that we punish illegal voting severely? It is because illegal voting is a fraud upon legal voters; it impairs and weakens the strength and force of the legal votes which are cast; and if we introduce these unmeaning votes, which are not cast with an intelligent reference to the purposes and objects for which the right of suffrage is given, shall we not thus weaken and impair the rights which those have who are entitled to vote?

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. FERRY] made an appeal yesterday for extending to negroes the right to vote because a regiment of negroes had gone from the State of Connecticut and engaged in battle and a few of them were killed and one hundred and twenty-one wounded.—Is the object of the Senator to allow only those who engaged in battle or those who were wounded to vote; and because they engaged in battle is it therefore right that hundreds of thousands of others should be permitted to vote?

Mr. President, I felt mortified and humiliated when the negro element was placed into the Army. I never believed that it was necessary. I never had any doubt of the final result of the struggle.—Why, sir, it was a reproach upon the eighteen or twenty millions of white people in the North and West to suppose that they could not subdue eight or ten millions in the South. I felt it as a reproach and as an unnecessary proceeding when negroes were introduced into the Army on the part of the Government, and I have never believed that they were placed in the Army from necessity, but only from the influence of politicians who felt an interest for the negro and who thereby thought they could advance that interest in the politics of the country, first, by saying that those who engaged in the war ought not to return to slavery, and second, that those who remained at home ought not: that because those who went forth should not go back into slavery there ought to be no distinction. It was a step taken in favor of emancipation, and it was to be used as a lever by which to affect those who were not then emancipated. I considered it a political movement and not a necessary one. I should have been, as I was, humiliated if I believed that twenty millions of white people in the North could not subdue eight or ten millions in the South. Why, sir, truth, valor, and chivalry are not confined to any country or to any section. Ever since the days of Abel and of Cain men would fight and slay each other and the same passions and the same chivalry exist in the North and in the West as in the South. I concluded therefore that this proceeding was only political, and not necessary for the safety of the country or its military success.

But, sir, when we adjourned this afternoon I had stated the position of the Chicago convention, that "the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States;" and then I asked how was this issue thus tendered met by the Democratic and Conservative platform adopted in New York on the 4th of July last? In the second declaration of principles by that great convention I find the following:

"Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens."

Both parties concurred in the principle that to the States belonged the regulation of the elective franchise. In this all agreed; they were of one mind; the political campaign was to be conducted by every one with the firm assurance given and accepted by the two great conventions, as organs of the two parties, that this fundamental truth was not to be a subject for controversy.

The people *en masse* accepted these declarations as honestly and truly made, and did not doubt the integrity or veracity of those who made them. The State canvasses were necessarily conducted on the principles of the national platforms; for in all presidential elections, in the excitement, interest, and magnitude of the questions involved, they override all questions of State policy, absorb public attention, and constitute the hinge upon which turn all local elections. From our knowledge of elections, Federal and State, at the important period of a selection of national rulers, we know it is impossible in elections for State officers to present collateral issues or questions of local policy; the minds, thoughts, speeches, actions of the people everywhere are concentrated and employed upon the momentous issues of a presidential election.

Is it therefore right or just to the people of the country now to refer the question of suffrage in the States to Legislatures elected under such circumstances, when the public mind had been diverted from it by the two conventions and especially led to other and different subjects? If either party had designed, even under such unfavorable aspects, to bring it before Congress, it was due to fairness and justice to have made the declaration public. The pledge was virtually given in the two platforms that no such subject was to be discussed or canvassed. It will not be avowed, I presume, that the Chicago platform was designed to delude or to deceive the people, to mislead and make them the dupes of artful and designing men? Surely no one will assert the demoralization of that convention, and characterize it as an organization to deceive and defraud the people. Will any member of that body or any friend of it make an avowal of such a purpose on its part? I think not, for I can scarcely conceive that any one would assert that the annunciation of the great fundamental principle as to the right of the States to regulate suffrage was not honestly and sincerely made, "that the question of suffrage properly belongs to the people of the States."

In this respect is it proper or just that Congress should propose to the States a fundamental article of amendment to the Constitution which works a radical change in the relation of the States and of the people to the General Government, destroys an important faculty of the States, trenches on their power to protect themselves against oppression, essentially alters the character of the Government in its Federal attributes, and takes a long stride to consolidation? Ought a question of such magnitude, involving such vital consequences, be forced upon the consideration of Legislatures elected without reference to the subject, and who cannot know the will or wishes of their constituents? In the formation of State constitutions the power is not given to legislative bodies; and when amendments are to be made in States which refer them to the Legislatures it is after published notice and elections subsequently held. The organic law should never be changed except by the calm, deliberate judgment of the people, formed after free and full discussion, when irrelevant subjects cannot be introduced to warp or bias the mind.

The Constitution of the United States, which is to affect the whole of the States, should never be materially modified except after the most careful, deliberative and mature consideration. No spirit of party or of faction, no favorite theory or dogma or policy of any party, should prompt a change in the fundamental law. No motive but purely patriotic ones, unmixed with party politics, should be an incentive to produce such change; but only such as should bring out the brightest talent, the purest patriotism, the highest character, and the best experience in public affairs and constitutional law. It should be remembered that we are legislating for upwards of thirty millions of people, whose feelings and interests, prosperity and happiness, are affected by the form and principles of their Government. The object of all good government is to promote the welfare and happiness of the people and to secure the cordial and heartfelt approval of every section; not to create discontent, dissatisfaction, and opposition. To pass this amendment as proposed by the committee would be grossly unjust to the people of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, and other States. The idea of making a constitutional amendment for the purpose of continuing party ascendency by securing negro votes in certain localities is a proposition of such a monstrous character as should receive the denunciation and indignation of every candid and honest mind.

I would rather concede the ascendency of any party for twenty years or more if the country could thereby be shielded from any infraction or change of the Constitution, and its wonted prestige be preserved and continued. The success of party is a paltry consideration when weighed against the principles of the Constitution, of public tranquility, and happiness. Parties are changing; they have changed. Mutability is stamped upon human productions, and disappointment to human plans and hopes; new generations are to succeed us, and the passions and prejudices of to-day cannot impress their minds and regulate their conduct. It is only by adhering to constitutional rules; to the principles of our fathers, whose purposes were single and patriotism undoubted; by a conformity to right, to justice, and by doing to others as we would have others do unto us, that we can expect to establish a party which shall "stand the test of human scrutiny, of talents, and of time. No legislation of Congress can elevate or improve the physical, moral, or intellectual condition of the negro; we cannot legislate into them any fitness or qualification which they do not now possess. We may descend from the high position in which the framers of the Constitution left us and place ourselves upon the common and degrading platform of negro suffrage and political equality.

Public virtue and intelligence are the foundation of a republic; it can rest on no other; can exist and be perpetuated by no other means. It is a government of opinion, of principle; its officers and agents must be wize, capable, and patriotic. The people who select them must, to a great extent, possess the same elements; they are to exercise sagacity, discrimination, knowledge of men, of motives, and of character; their judgment and ability are to be judiciously exercised in the election of officers to conduct and manage the affairs of a nation; they must have some knowledge of statesmanship, of political economy, of trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and mechanic arts, and of the resources and wealth of the country, and withal a fund of experience and common sense. Will the introduction of the negro element into our political affairs add to the intelligence, statesmanship, wisdom, and judgment of the country? Will it not weaken our institutions and the confidence we have had in their stability and lay another and different foundation than that which was laid by our fathers? The negro as a class, as a race, is unfortunately ignorant and superstitious; with some exceptions, he cannot read nor understand your Constitution, is unacquainted with your laws, institutions, history and policy; he at present lacks independence and that high sense of honor and integrity which every voter should possess to shield him from sinister or unworthy influences. He needs the very qualities and qualifications essential to a free, fair, and sensible exercise of the elective franchise. If you desired to have transacted business which required experience, judgment, and prudence, would you employ the illiterate, the inexperienced, and the unskillful?—And yet, in so grave a matter as legislation, statesmanship, and the affairs, internal and external, of a great country, and in choosing Representatives and officers to discharge the most difficult and momentous duties, we are to call to our aid the power of numbers only, which possess not the moral or intellectual strength to render the slightest assistance. They may be made the dupes and instruments of interested persons, but it should be recollected that, like the elephants in battle, they will be as likely to trample upon friends as upon foes. No one political organization can long hold them, and they will become a *ritium quid* which will enervate rather than strengthen the body politic.

Mr. President, I have read of the prophetic eye of philosophy, and that a statesman should "hear the distant rustlings of the wing of time," and prepare the ship of state for the storms and tempests that may come upon her. I do not pretend to any greater knowledge of coming events than others, but from my experience and observation, and looking from my present stand-point to the future, I predict that the adoption of the proposition before the Senate will be the certain forerunner of the dissolution or defeat of the Republican party; it will sow the whirlwind and produce the success of the Democrats and Conservatives—"a consummation devoutly to be wished."

It has been justly said that sudden prosperity is a severer trial to virtue than adversity, and though spoken of individuals it is equally true of parties. The Republican party, intoxicated with power and flushed with victory, is about to do an act at which the feelings and instincts and judgment of the people will recoil, and they will not fail to visit upon its authors their indignant condemnation.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY IN NEW YORK—*Its Trial on Greenwich Street.*—On Friday the inhabitants of Greenwich street and the storekeepers doing business in that section of the street had something novel and new to look at in the shape of a vehicle or street car running above their heads, on an elevated track, fifteen feet or thereabouts above the level of the sidewalk. This unusual spectacle drew large crowds to the street corners to look at the running of the cars. Every one has heard of the West Side Elevated Railway, which has been in process of construction for months past, and which is intended, when completed, to run cars from the Battery through Greenwich street, up Ninth avenue to Thirtieth street, and so on up the Bloomingdale road, the terminus to be at or near the Harlem river. Half a mile of this track has been completed from the Battery to Cortlands street, and an experimental car was placed upon the track to test the durability and safety of the new railroad and its mode of propulsion. This experimental car is fashioned of iron and wood, something after the style of the present street car, with the exception that a row of reversible chairs are placed in the middle of and running down the cars.—When the seats are filled the car will accommodate about forty persons. The distance from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvel is fourteen miles, and at each half mile a stationary engine will be placed, which will connect with the bridge, built on upright iron posts of the best material, the foundations being sunk on the sidewalk, upon which the single track is laid. These engines will furnish the propelling power by means of an endless wire-rope, about the thickness of the Atlantic cable, which will haul the cars up and down the road, as the case may be. At present stairs will be erected at the distance of a quarter of a mile, and by this means passengers will be able to ascend to the cars.

On Friday the trip was made several times from Cortlands street to Rector at a speed of twelve to fifteen miles an hour, to satisfy the doubts of a number of the guests of the company. The mode of transit seemed perfectly safe and satisfactory to every one present, although the slight oscillation of the car was calculated to upset a very nervous man's stomach.—The brakeman stands on the platform fronting the car, and he seemed to have perfect control of his apparatus in every sense. The motion was not as perceptible as it is in traveling in a street car, but the unusual height from the ground of the track is perhaps the only reason why the public should be doubtful of the safety of the new mode of travel. There is another doubt to be solved. Will the ice or snow in bad weather cause a car to run off the track. Every one can judge themselves what a nervous state a person is liable to be placed in while passing an embankment on a steam railroad. Well, this eighteen miles of elevated railway will be one continuous line of embankment when completed, although, to be sure, it is more easy to stop these cars, with their peculiar motive power, than a locomotive on a steam railway.

THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH, AT WASHINGTON.—The great Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, at the Capital, is approaching completion. It will be by far the most superb church owned by the Methodists. A short time ago, the Methodists undertook to rear a national church at the capital. The gigantic enterprise of securing $225,000 was undertaken.—Rev. Mr. De Hass was assigned to this work. He has already collected $200,000. The church has three hundred pews. The pulpit furniture is made of wood brought from lands of sacred associations; Gethsemane, the Mount of Olives, and Lebanon make their contributions. The vestibule is to be paved with the marble which once graced the portico of Solomon's Temple. A pew, gorgeously fitted up, is assigned to the President. Pews of lesser magnificence are appropriated to the Vice President and Speaker of the House.—Every State in the Union has a pew assigned to it, and the heads of departments are not forgotten. The church is to be opened on the last Sunday in February, the Sunday preceding the inauguration of Gen Grant. Bishop Simpson is to preach the dedication sermon, and Mr. Punshon, the eloquent Englishman, will preach in the afternoon.

ABOUT TURKEYS.—Four good-sized turkeys were cooped up and fed with prepared meal, boiled potatoes, and good oats. Four others of the same brood were treated in a similar manner in another pen, but with a pint daily pulverized charcoal added to the food, and abundant supply of lumps of the coal. All eight were killed the same day, and those fed with the charcoal were found to weigh about a pound and a half each more than the others, and to be of a better quality.

THE slumbers of an Irish gentleman being disturbed by the call of another gentleman who had come to administer a horsewhipping he asked him whether he meant to be so unmanly as to flog him while in bed.

"Containly not," was the visitor's reply.

"Well, then," rejoined the other, quietly, rolling himself up very snugly in the bed-clothes, "you may wait as long as you please, but hang me if I'll get up while you're in the house."

AT a large party, the other evening, while a young lady was playing the piano with peculiar touch, a bystander remarked: "I'd give the world for her fingers." He was greatly taken back by her prompt reply that he might have the whole hand—for his own. But then it was leap year, you know.

"MY dear," said an anxious matron to her daughter, "it is very wrong for young people to be throwing kisses at each other." "Why so, mamma? I'm sure they don't hurt even if they do hit."