The Chestertown Transcript

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THE

Chestertown Transcript

Is published every Saturday, at Chestertown, Kent County, Md., *Office, Court Street.*

E. F. PERKINS, Editor.

Terms of Subscription:

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IF PAID IN ADVANCE. If not paid within three months from the time of subscribing, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will be charged.

Advertisements

Of TEN LINES Bourgeois (or its equivalent in space) or less, will be inserted three times for One Dollar: Twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. One square three months, three Dollars: Six months, five Dollars: One Year, eight Dollars. Fractions of a square will be charged as a square. Yearly and semi-annual advertisements at moderate rates Yearly and semi-annual advertisements must be paid quarterly. Advertisements not stating the number of times they are to be published, will be continued and charged for until ordered out.

JOB PRINTING.

Having supplied our office with a large, varied and beautiful assortment of TYPE FOR JOBS, we are prepared to print

HANDBILLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

SUITABLE FOR

STORES,

TRUSTEES' SALES,

Public Sales,

&c., &c., &c., &c.,

☞ Cheap for Cash, and at short notice. ☜

COUGH NO MORE. **DR. STRICKLAND'S** MELLIFLUOUS **COUGH BALSAM** is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs it is healing, softening, and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

CURE for PILES. **DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY** has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure. For sale by all Druggists at 50 Cents per bottle.

Doctor Strickland's TONIC. **DYSPEPSIA.** DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with antiacids and carminatives to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and Debility. It is not alcoholic, therefore particularly suited for Weak, Nervous and Dyspeptic persons. For sale by all Druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle. Jan. 20, 1866—y

BURGESS, BRAMBLE & HINES,
COMMISSION AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
OYSTERS,
Grain, Fruit, Produce, &c.,
152 Pratt Street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.
T. H. Burgess, C. H. Bramble, V. B. Hines.

NOTICE TO FRUIT GROWERS.

FROM past experience, the facilities now in our possession and our extensive acquaintance with the principal PACKERS and DEALERS in Fruit—we can at all times command the HIGHEST PRICES for all

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

consigned to us for sale, and respectfully solicit consignments.

☞ Prompt returns made, and PARTICULAR attention given to the return of Boxes.

BURGESS, BRAMBLE & HINES,
No. 152 PRATT STREET.
Baltimore, March 17, 1865—tf.

SHEUBROOK, WOODALL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain & all kinds of Country Produce,
No. 124 Light St. Wharf,
Opposite the Wharf of Slaughter's Steamboat Line,
BALTIMORE.

☞ All consignments are thankfully received and promptly attended to.
February 10, 1866—t021.

CAKE TURNERS, Egg Whips, Basting Spoons, Flesh Forks, Wire Ladles, Skimmers, Iron and Tin Dippers, Dust Pans, Coffee and Tea Pots, Candle Sticks, Lamps and Lanterns, for sale at the Tin and Stove Store.
May 14 *J. K. ALDRIDGE.*

New Goods.

FANCY SAFES, WATER COOLERS, Egg Beaters, Tea Bells, Gridirons, Beef-Steak Wire Broilers, Patent Freezers, Cake Turners, Tobacco Boxes, Flower Baskets, Galvanized Wire for Clothes Lines.
June 2, 1866. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

SHOT!

BY the Pound or Bag, cheap, at Edesville.
Dec. 16 T. R. STRONG & Co.

KENT COUNTY RAIL ROAD.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by Act of the Legislature of Maryland entitled, An Act to incorporate "The Kent County Rail Road Company," passed the 8th of March, 1856; and an Act passed on the 10th of February, 1864, entitled "An Act to repeal the 12th section of an Act to incorporate the Kent County Rail Road Company, passed on the 8th of March, 1856, chapter 148, to add four new sections thereto and to appoint four new Commissioners in the place of four deceased Commissioners," by virtue of the power and authority conferred upon them by the said Acts, do hereby give notice to all the Stockholders or subscribers for Stock in the Kent County Rail Road Company, to meet at the Court House in Chestertown, on

Tuesday, the 11th day of September

next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to elect by ballot, a PRESIDENT, TREASURER, and SEVEN DIRECTORS for the Kent County Rail Road Company, to serve until the second Monday of May next, when a new election will be held according to the Charter of the said Company.

According to the provisions of the Charter, each share of Stock subscribed, will entitle the holder to one vote and he will be entitled to as many votes as he shall have shares of Stock. If Stockholders cannot conveniently attend the Meeting, they can appoint by writing an Agent or Proxy to vote their Stock; the written authority so made to be signed by the Stockholder, but no particular form will be necessary if it be substantially correct.

The Commissioners, or such as may attend, will act as Judges of the Election, and appoint a Secretary pro tem. for the purposes of organization and recording the proceedings. The polls will be kept open from the time of meeting till 2 o'clock, P. M., to afford ample time for all to vote. A majority of the Board of Directors must be residents of the State of Maryland. The Judges of Election and Secretary, will certify to the election of such persons as may be legally chosen. A majority of all the votes cast will be necessary to constitute a valid election. If upon counting the ballots an election is not made of any one or more of the officers to be chosen, new ballotings will be had until the election shall be effected, although longer time than that designated shall be required. If the day of election should be inclement and a fair number of votes shall not be polled, an adjournment will be made till the next day at the hour and place before mentioned, when votes will be received till 1 o'clock, P. M.

A full attendance of all subscribers is respectfully and earnestly requested.

GEORGE B. WESTCOTT,
ISAAC PARSONS,
GEORGE W. SPENCER,
DAVID C. BLACKISTON,
JOHN GALE,
GEORGE D. S. HANDY,
EDWARD WILKINS,
SAMUEL W. SPENCER,
GEORGE VICKERS,
ANDERSON W. MELVIN,
SAMUEL G. FISHER,
CALEB W. SPRY,
Aug. 4, 1866—tdm. Commissioners.

Del. Gazette and Republican, Wilmington, Del., will publish once a week tdm.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE Partnership, under the name of HINES & WEST, was dissolved, by mutual consent, February the 1st, 1866. The undersigned has taken the Warehouse,

No. 132 West Pratt Street,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF DOING A

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

Particular attention given to the sale of

GRAIN, FRUITS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Having been extensively engaged in the

Fruit Business

for a number of years, and knowing the disadvantage the Peach Growers labor under, by the loss of Boxes, all persons intending to send their Fruit, and notifying me how many Boxes they will need, I will furnish the Boxes; the Grower paying only for what Boxes he has on hand at the end of the season, at market price,

W. H. WEST,
132 *West Pratt street, Baltimore.*

REFERENCES:

Messrs. John A. Stephens & Bro., of Balto.
" Norris & Pusey, "
Dr. C. H. B. Massey, of Kent County.
R. C. Johnson, " "
John S. Hurlock, " "
Messrs. Mallalieu & Bro., of Queen Ann's Co.
June 23, 1866—tf.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machine. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements* and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Illustrated circulars sent *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. May 12, 1866—1y

$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Me. May 12—y.

DR. J. T. TWILLEY,

Dentist,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Kent county, that having located in Chestertown, he can always be found at his office on High Street, next door below the residence of Miss T. Bradshaw.

☞ His charges are moderate and all work done by him guaranteed to be as he represents.
May 13, 1865—y.

The Poet.

SLANDER.

What is slander?
'Tis an assassin at the midnight hour
Urged on by Envy, that with footstep soft,
Steals on the slumber of sweet innocence,
And with the dark drawn dagger of the mind,
Drinks deep the crimson current of the heart.
It is a worm that crawls on beauty's cheek,
Like the vile viper in a vale of flowers,
And riots in ambrosial blossoms there.
It is a coward in a coat of mail,
That wages war against the brave and wise,
And like the long lean lizzard that will mar
The lion's sleep, it wounds the noblest breast.
Oft have I seen this demon of the soul,
This murderer of sleep, with visage smooth,
And countenance serene as heaven's own sky;
But storms are raving in the world of thought:
Oft have I seen a smile upon its brow,
But like the lightning from a stormy cloud,
It shocked the soul and disappeared in darkness.
Oft have I seen it weep at tales of woe,
And sigh as 'twere the heart would break with anguish;
But like the drop that drips from Java's tree,
And the fell blast that sweeps Arabian sands,
It withered every floweret of the vale.
I saw it tread upon a lily fair,
A maid of whom the world could say no harm;
And when she sunk beneath the mortal wound,
It broke into the sacred sepulchre,
And dragged its victim from the hallowed grave
For public eyes to gaze on. It hath wept,
That from the earth its victim passed away
Ere it had taken vengeance on his virtues.
Yea, I have seen this cursed child of Envy
Breathe mildew on the sacred fame of him
Who once had been his country's benefactor;
And on the sepulchre of his repose.
Bedewed with many a tributary tear,
Dance in the moonlight of a summer's sky,
With savage satisfaction.

MILFORD BARD.

A Short Story---with a Moral.

A young man paying special attention to a young lady, met with the following incident during one of his visits:

Being invited into the parlor to await the lady's appearance, he entertained himself as best he might for some time, and was becoming weary, when a little girl about five years of age, slipped in and began to converse with him.

"I can always tell," she said, "when you are coming to our house."

"You can?" he replied, "and how do you tell it?"

"Why when you are going to be here sister begins to sing and get good, and she gives me cake and pie, and anything I want, and she sings so sweetly when you are here, and when I speak to her she smiles so pleasantly. I wish you would stay here all the while, then I would have a good time. But when you go off, sister is not good. She gets mad, and if I ask her for anything she slaps and bangs me about."

This was a poser for the young man.

"Fools and children tell the truth," quoted he; and taking his hat, he left and returned no more.

Moral.—Parents wishing their ill-natured daughters married, should keep their small children out of the parlor when strangers are there.

Harriet Beecher Stowe on a Bender.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has recently delivered the following oracle to which all pious Puritians will at once most devoutly subscribe: "If the different churches of a city would erect a building where there should be a billiard-table, one or two nine-pin alleys, a reading-room, garden and grounds for ball playing or innocent lounging they would do more to keep their young people from the ways of sin than a Sunday School."

This does pretty well for the wife of a Yankee parson, and is quite a remarkable scintillation of new light on moral and religious questions. What the holy woman means by the "ways of sin" is pretty difficult to determine after she considers billiards and nine-pins worthy adjuncts of a house built for the worship of God. We suppose that a neighboring saloon, where these and other perhaps more attractive "varieties" are already established institutions, might better be recommended to the youths of the congregation from the pulpit. What, indeed, is the use of continual contentions? Surely the millenium is bound to come, when the lion and the lamb will lie down together; and it is high time no doubt, that the parson and the publican should embrace and take a social nip—Such is modern Puritanism.—*Richmond Examiner.*

A Certain Cure for Corns.

A friend, who has tried it and found the remedy efficacious, sends us the following certain cure for corns. The expense of the remedy is almost nothing:

"Take twenty cents worth of acetic acid and apply it to the corns every night and morning. It will cause no pain and produce a certain cure. In five days the corn may be entirely removed with the finger nail. I have tried it and found it to succeed."—*Mobile Tribune.*

☞ A lady hired a Western country girl for "help," and was surprised to see her poke her head into the parlor one afternoon, when visitors were present, and ask: "Marm, did you call just now? I thought I hearn a yell!"

Speech of President Johnson.

The toast which has just been drunk and the kindness with which you have received it are, under existing circumstances, peculiarly gratifying to me; and in saying that they are gratifying to me I wish not to indulge in any vanity or egotism. If I were to say less I should not speak the truth; and it is always best to speak the truth and to give utterance to our sincere emotions: and I am free to confess that being so kindly alluded to here, and so kindly received upon this occasion and in your city to-day quite overwhelms me. But the mind would be exceedingly dull and the heart almost without an impulse that could not give utterance to something responsive to what has been said here, and believe me on this occasion warm is the heart that feels and willing the tongue that speaks, and I would to God it were in my power to reduce to language the feelings and emotions that animate me to-night. [Applause.] I shall not attempt, in response to what has been said, and the manifestations that have been made, to go into a lengthy speech, or to make to you an argument upon this occasion. I shall merely content myself with giving utterance in the sincerity of my heart to some of the feelings and emotions that are welling up within me. I would that I could give utterance to what I feel, if not in words, then by some such means as these demonstrations by which the popular heart manifested itself to-day—demonstrations filled with so much enthusiasm that like a liquid it spreads in every direction and communicates with every heart in the city. All that is wanting in the great struggle in which we are engaged is simply to develop the popular heart of the nation. All that it needs is a sufficient amount of friction. I know as you know that we have just passed through a bloody and perilous contest. We have gentlemen here associated with us on this occasion who took an active part in that struggle for the preservation of our country—the army on the one hand (pointing to General Grant) and the navy on the other (pointing to Farragut.) [Tremendous cheers.] These gentlemen have all performed their part in restoring the country to its present condition, and it would be very derelict in me if I should omit to say that the Secretary of State has fully performed his part. [Cheers.] As to what part the humble individual who now addresses you took in that struggle for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Government, I will say nothing now; but I will say in summing up, though I may perhaps be included in that summing up—I will say that I feel that the Government has discharged its duty. But there is something else to be performed; the work is not done. Though we have passed through fields of blood, and at times almost forced to the conclusion that we would be compelled to see the Goddess of Liberty go staggering through carnage and blood, and our Government a failure, yet by the blessing of Providence matters have been brought to a different termination. So far we have been saved. But while the enemy has been put down in the field there still remains a greater and more important work for you to do. I must be permitted to say—and I wish not to trespass upon your time—I must be permitted to remark in this connection, that the Government undertook the suppression of this rebellion for the express purpose of preserving the Union of these States. [Great applause.] That was the declaration that it made at the beginning, and under that declaration it went into the war and continued it until the rebellion was suppressed. By the suppression of this rebellion the Government established and announced the great fact that these States have not the power nor the right, either by forcible or peaceable means, to separate from each other. [Great cheering.] That was determined and settled by the Government of the United States—the Executive Department of it. But there is another department of your Government which has declared by its official action that notwithstanding the rebellion was suppressed for the purpose of preserving the Union of the States, and to establish definitely the doctrine that no State had a right to secede—I say there is a department of your Government which has practically assumed and declared, and up to the present time carried out, that the Government was dissolved and the States were out of the Union. [Groans.] We who contended for the opposite doctrine years ago contended that States had not the right even peaceably to secede; and one means of peaceable secession was by a State withdrawing its representatives from the Congress of the United States, and that would be practical dissolution of the Union. We denied that a State had any such right, and when, subsequently, they attempted to withdraw, we again asserted that they had no such right; and now, when the doctrine has been forcibly established, that a State has no right to leave the Union, and when the States are again resuming their relations with the Federal Government, as far as in them lies, we find that when they seek to have their representatives admitted to Congress there are men in that body who, in violation of our great charter of liberty, deny their right to be represented, and refuse to admit their representatives to the Congress of the United States. The query then comes up, in the struggle that is now before us, will we submit, will the American people submit, to this practical dissolution and this practical assertion of the doctrine that they have already repudiated and overthrown? [Cries of "No, no."] The issue is before you. Will these States be permitted to remain as they are, so far as representation is concerned, in a state of practical secession and disruption? It is giving the lie direct to every position, it is subverting every position taken by us since the rebellion commenced. Are we prepared now, after having passed through our terrible war, after the immense amount of blood that has been shed, after having accumulated a debt of over a thousand millions of dollars, after the injury that has been inflicted on the country, North and South, are we prepared to permit this disrupted and disrupting condition of affairs to continue? Let me ask this intelligent audience, not in the voice of declamation, but in the spirit of Christianity and sound philosophy, are we prepared to renew those scenes through which we have just passed? Are we prepared again to see one portion of this country arrayed in deadly conflict against another portion, as we have just seen them arrayed? Or, shall we not make every effort to have all the parts and all the people of the country again united in harmony and brotherly affection? ["We will, we will.] Well, gentlemen, what is said now after the Philadelphia Convention has met and pronounced on the condition of the country—what is now said? Why that those men who met in that Convention were insincere; that their professions were worth nothing, and were not to be believed Gentlemen, what better evidence can you have of loyalty than these men give? Who has fought this rebellion with more consistency and determination than I have; who has sacrificed or suffered more for the country? But because my sacrifices and sufferings have been great, as an incident growing out of a great civil war, should I therefore become insensible to truth and principle? We are told that those men, notwithstanding their profession of loyalty and devotion to the Union, are not to be believed; but I ask you what better evidence you can have of loyalty and devotion than profession and action? Who dares in this day of political and religious freedom to set up an inquisition and go into the human bosom to search for motives and sentiments? How many men have lived under this Government all along, from its origin up to the present time, who have loyally obeyed the laws and paid their taxes, and aided the Government in every way required of them, yet who, perhaps, would have much preferred to have had it greatly modified in form, or even to live under a monarchy? The best evidence that can be shown of loyalty are loyal professions and loyal actions, and when those gentlemen, met in Convention from the North and South, come forward and profess devotion to the Union and Constitution, and when their actions and professions correspond, who shall dare to doubt them? Have we reached that point that all confidence is lost in men? If we have, I tell you that your Government is not as strong as a rope of sand. It has no weight and will tumble to pieces. The adhesive power of this Government is in the confidence which the people put in each other. (Great cheering.) These men who sat in convention, sat in a city, the professions of whose people in times gone by were that they were a peace-loving and a war-hating people. These men sat there in convention in the interests of peace, and their professions are doubted. These people say to them we won't believe you, and therefore this present state of practical dissolution of the Union must continue to exist. Why, as a Southern man—though I do not speak here to-night as a Southern man, because I first saw the light of Heaven in a Southern State—thank God I feel that I entertain opinions and ideas that are co-extensive with all the States and with the people of them all. While I am a Southern man, I am a Northern man also—that is to say, I am a citizen of the United States, and am willing to concede to other citizens what I claim for myself. But I was going to call your attention to a point. The Southern States or their leaders proposed separation. Now what was the reason that they did so? The time has come to consult our reason and not mere impulse. What was the reason, or one of the reasons, that the South gave for desiring separation? They said that they feared that the Constitution of the United States could not be enforced, and that their rights could not be secured in the Union; that was the reason they gave. They said the Constitution cannot be enforced in the Union, and, therefore, we will separate from the Union, and we will form a new Government for ourselves, and we will take the Constitution of our country and enforce it there. That was separation; it was against the Union, and I was always opposed to anything that was opposed to the Union. I took my position in the Senate of the United States, and assured them as I have since, that this Union was perpetual; that it was a great magic circle that could never be broken. (Applause.) But the reason the South gave was, that the Constitution could not be enforced under the then existing combination of States, and therefore, that it might be enforced, they wanted separation. They attempted to separate, but they failed. But while the question was pending they established for themselves a form of Government, and what kind of a Government was it? What kind of a Constitution did they adopt? Was it not the same old Constitution, with some few variations—the Constitution of the United States? You know that it was, and that they desired to live under that Constitution, and enforce its provisions, under a separate Government of their own. We said, No! you shall remain with us, and the Constitution shall be preserved and enforced. We fought on until the rebellion was suppressed. And when the armies of the rebellion were overcome they accepted the terms that the Government gave them. The Government said to them, disband your armies and return to your original positions in the Union, and we will receive you with open arms. The time came at which their armies were overcome and disbanded. That was under the lead of my distinguished friend on the right. (Three cheers for General Grant.) Well, they accepted the terms of the Government, and what did they say? They said we want to return. Some of them said we have been mistaken. Others said we selected the arbiter, and the arbiter of our selection has decided against us, and, therefore, as honorable men, we accept the decision. But they all say we want to return. Now, will their offer be accepted? Do we want a Union again? I have said before, and I now repeat it, I do not want to let them back into the Union degraded and debased. They would not be fit to form a part of this great American family. I want them to come back with all their manhood. (Great cheering.)

I have not approached the point that I intened to, and I know that I am talking too long. ["No, no;" "Go on, go on."] I have just called attention to the Constitution, under which they were desirous of living—the Constitution of their fathers, but they wanted it separately.—Now, however, in returning, having lost the institution of slavery, which was the apple of discord, they take up the Constitution under which they lived before, and ask that it shall be the law, and shall be enforced. Where then, is the cause for distrust or want of confidence? There is none. I do not come here to apologize for those who have tried to destroy this Government. And if my public speeches and acts do not disprove the charge that I want to apologize for them, there is no use in a man's having a public record.—But I know the Southern people, and admitting their errors to the fullest extent, I know that there are large numbers of them who were misled and coerced by public opinion—men who, when they saw the flag of their country receding as the rebellion advanced, grew pale with fear and sorrow, and whose faces when they saw the flag returning in triumph glowed again with joy. But their leaders betrayed them. But in the West they have a way of playing hammer and anvil. While Davis and others of that class were talking of separation at the south, there was another class at the North, made up of Phillips, Garrison, and such men, who were talking dissolution at the North. These were the two extremes—the one the anvil and the other the hammer; and when the rebellion broke out, one end of the line joined in with those who were trying to suppress it. The rebellion has been suppressed, but we have not yet ceased to play that game of hammer and anvil. I am for the Union, and I am against all those who are opposed to the Union. I am for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union. [Vociferous applause.] I helped my distinguished friend on my right. (Gen. Grant) to fight the rebellion at the South. You all remember his peculiar phase, "that he was going to fight it out on that line." [Laugter.] I was with him, and I did all that I could. We whipped them at that end of the line, and I want to say to you here that I am now fighting at the other end [laughter and applause], and if he is not in the field now in the military sense, he is where he does good service. It is a struggle for the Union in which we are engaged. The Union is essential to us. The North cannot get along without the South, nor the South without the North. But men say do you want to be governed and controlled by Rebels? I answer no! We want to let loyal men in, and none but loyal men—[applause]; and I ask here to-night upon what reasonable ground rests the fear that men coming into Congress from the South would control the country to its destruction? Take the entire delegation—fifty-eight representatives, compared with two hundred and eighty-two—do you fear that fifty-eight men will controll all the rest? [Laughter.] Oh, men say, they will repudiate our public debt. Now place these fifty-eight men in the most powerful position that you possibly can, and you have 150 or 180, an overwhelming majority against them. Surely, enough to keep them from doing serious harm. [Laughter.] Are we a great people? Are we all cowards? [No!] Did they control you before the rebellion commenced, and will they have any more power now than they had before? I am no prophet, but I predicted some things at the beginning of this rebellion that have litterally come to pass. I told the Southern people years ago that whenever they should attempt to dissolve the Union the institution of slavery was gone. You, sir, (turning to Mr. Seward,) know that I made that argument to Jeff. Davis; you were in the Senate, and you will bear witness to the position I then occupied. I told them that the institution of slavery had little or no protection outside of the Union. They thought differently. They put up the stake—you all know how great that stake was—and they lost it completely. The Constitution still exists; the Union is still preserved; they did not succeed in escaping from it, and the institution of slavery is extinct. Since its destruction, the Southern States have come up magnanimously and acknowledged the fact, and have gone into these State Conventions and ratified its abolition. There is another thing. You have about three thousand millions of dollars in bonds. How are you going to preserve the credit of them? Will you tell me how the security, how the value, how the ultimate payment of the interest and principal of those bonds is to be secured? Is it by continuing this Government, disrupted as it is, by crippling our energies, and dividing us up into half a dozen petty States? Let me tell you, and mark what I tell you, that there is no way by which those bonds can be ultimately paid, interest and principal, than by the consolidation of our nationality, the perpetuity and completeness of the Union of the States. [Applause.] Pardon me when I say I understand this question; and I tell you that you play a false part now, and play into the hands of your enemies and the enemies of your country when you aid those who would keep the Government disrupted. Let us unite all portions of the country firmly together, and you will have more capital than you need. I am proud to say on this occasion, not by way of flattery or compliment to the people of New York, I am proud to say that I find a liberal, comprehensive, patriotic and expansive view of this whole question among the people of New York. I am proud also to find that you do not feel that your existence depends on aggression and destruction; that while you are anxious to live, you are willing to let others live, and do not wish to live by their destruction.—New York is a great commercial city. I was asking a man the other night what amount of taxes you collected in the city of New York. I was told it was sixteen or eighteen millions. You remember what your Government started from?—You remember that when George Washington was inaugurated President that the total cost of the Government was two millions and a half, while here to-day my distinguished friend upon my left (Mr. Hoffman,) is controlling the destinies of a city whose taxes amount to eighteen millions of dollars; and your State, with its population of four millions, has a system of government, general and municipal, more complex and costly than the whole Federal Government at its origin. And the people of this great city, with views coextensive with all the States and Territories, and with an amount of capital greater than is to be found collected in any other point in the country, are possessed of great influence. You are enabled to occupy the points of gravitation, and New York is destinied to take a great and conspicious part in the work of restoration in this country; and as I have said before on similar occasions, so I say again now, that all resistance to the restoration of this Union, all opposition to it, will be just about as availing as an attempt to chain up the ocean, or turn the Mississippi backward to its source. My faith in the people is very strong. I have sometimes been called a demagogue, but I would to God we had enough demagogues in the land. The demonstration here to-day has confirmed me in my opinions of some of these demagogues. I believe that the great mass of the people will take care of the Government, and when they understand it will always do right. You have evinced a good will; the billows begin to heave, and I tell those persons that are croaking and seeking individual aggrandizement, or the perpetuity of a party, that they had better stand out of the way; the country is coming together again, and they cannot prevent it. For myself, I am content to be guided by the example of the Saviour of mankind. If I have pardoned many, it has been cause I thought it was for the best interests of the country, having found them repentant and anxious to be pardoned. Gentlemen I have talked long enough. It has never been my habit to prepare speeches, but rather to take up a subject, having previously thought upon it, of course, and talk about it. The very idea of making a formal preparation always disqualified me. Gentlemen, your country is in your hands. The issue is before you. I stand here to-night, not as the President of the United States, but rather as a citizen advocating the restoration of the Union. Since I have been the Chief Executive of the nation I have tried to discharge my duties in the way that I believed would most surely tend to bring back harmony to all sections of the country. What have I to gain by any other course? I have filled every office under this Government. You may talk about me as you will. Men may traduce and vilify me. Mendacious and unprincipled writers may attack me as they will, but all of them cannot drive me from what I feel to be right. [Great cheering.] What have I to gain? From the lowest office in your city to the Presidency of the United States I have filled every office. Who can do more? Ought not any reasonable ambition to be satisfied with that? I tell you, gentlemen, that the summit of my ambition has been reached with the exception of one thing. Will you hear what that is? It is that if at this particular crisis of our country's history, finding the union of these States imperilled, I can be instrumental in the hands of the people in restoring the Union and making it complete and perpetual—if I can do that I will be willing to exclaim as Simeon of old when he saw the babe that had been born in the manger: "Now that I have seen the glory of thy salvation, let thy servant depart in peace." I would rather live in history and in the affections of my country men as the one who had consummated the great result than be President of the United States forty times.

Gentlemen, so long as reason shall continue to hold her seat, so long as my heart shall beat, so long as my memory shall be capable of recalling one event so long will I remember the kindness manifested toward me upon this occasion by the citizens of New York.

A REPUBLICAN contemporary says that the North has tried the effect of kindness on the South, but it has proved of no avail, and only serves to make them arrogant. This reminds us of the old woman who was advised to try the effect of kindness on her husband, being told that it would heap coals of fire on his head.—She replied that she had tried "bilin' water," and it did not do a bit of good.—She was rather doubtful about the efficacy of coals.

☞ It is said that there is a village in Vermont which has four churches. Only one of these has a bell; but inasmuch as the other denominations refuse to assist to pay for the ringing of it, the owners of the bell will not allow it to be rung at all.

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