Chestertown Transcript.

VOL. VII. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1868. NO. 9.

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

E. F. PERKINS, Editor.

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Selected Poetry.

From the New Haven Register.

WHAT I SAW.

One Sunday morning I chanced to stray
Into a church not far away;
The people had assembled there
To serve the Lord with psalms and prayer.
I ventured in and sought a seat,
For here, I thought, all Christians meet.
I trudged along, up through the aisle,
Met here a stare, and there a smile.
Nothing daunted, on I went,
And toward a pew my steps I bent;
I entered in and sat me down—
The occupant began to frown,
Dainty skirts were drawn aside,
The space between us grew very wide.
I looked around and heaved a sigh,
This church was not for such as I.
My dress was old, but kept with care;
Hands were brown, and worse—were bare:
I was poor, and they were rich—
Could they fellowship with "sich?"
Before me, in gorgeous array,
A lady sat, this Sabbath day;
A waterfall, of thrilling size,
Bedecked her head, and filled all eyes;
And something else was on her head,
With nameless gimcracks overspread—
I cannot tell what all was on it—
I 'spose she wore it for a "bonnet!"
"From pride, vain glory," I heard her say,
"Good Lord, deliver us," in that day.
Next to her sat a male exquisite,
Or something else, perhaps "what is it?"
His hair was parted straight behind,
Poodle style, the frizziest kind;
And moustache, too, with such a curl,
'Twould break the heart of any girl!
His taper fingers, 'circled with rings,
I thought but *women* wore such things.
Eye-glass he used, with genteel stare,
He spied me, and began to glare;
And then he turned his glass around,
And viewed the lady up and down.
Her waterfall—he lingered there—
I 'spose he thought 'twas "natural hair;"
And never dreamed of rags and wool
Being used to stuff them out so full.
Well pleased was he with his survey—
He lowered his glass and turned away.
A terrible flutter commenced in the choir,
To shriek the loudest each seemed to aspire—
Apperattic it was—a screech and a strain—
May I never hear the like again.
The sermon was beyond comprehension,
The subject, war and political contention;
I listened to it all, but not a word
Did I understand of what I heard.
It ended at last, and such an array
As met my eyes that Sabbath day;
Immaculate kids, of every hue,
And lovely toilets met my view;
From fluttering 'kerchiefs odors rose
That quite entranced my plebian nose.
A stately dame, both large and tall,
Jostled me against the wall;
I gathered up my ancient dress,
And towards the door began to press—
But there they stopped to have a chat,
To tell of this and hear of that.
"Belinda's ball was *such* a success!"
"Araminta wore that love of a dress."
Augustus Edward had just come down—
"How very fortunate he was in town."
Vanity, vanity, folly, display,
Was what I saw that Sabbath day.

LETTER FROM GALENA.

MR. EDITOR—Your comment upon my expression regarding the former County Superintendent, was unexpected by me, and does not put the matter fairly before the people. You state the amount of indebtedness to be $6,000. I know not the exact amount, but believe you have overestimated. I think your statement right, or nearly so, regarding the amount in the gross, but you forgot to tell that there was some $2,000 left in hand ready to be paid over, and that the old Board cancelled a debt left them by the old trustee system, of some $1,500. If these be facts, and I believe they are, then it will stand $6,000 gross, from which deduct $3,500, leaving a balance of $2,500, the debt contracted by the Board whilst under Mr. Meeks.

You spoke of salaries due teachers. It is true teachers were not paid up as they should be, but the Board was fair and square in their dealings with the profession as far as I can learn. Upon application to have a school a man was told always, that he could have a place if he wished, but that there was no money in hand to pay with; and then the assurance that the money was good at some future time, as the State was bound for the debts contracted as a corporate body acting under and by authority of the State of Maryland. A man then took a school with his eyes open; he could not blame the Board. But were not the teachers to blame for not standing together and refusing to teach until they were paid up and there was money in hand; this would have waked the people up, and the funds would have been raised. Thus the profession and the Board would each have been benefited the one by the other. A teachers' strike would have been the remedy.

But 'tis not altogether the fault of these gentlemen that the debt is left and that the money was not in hand. They asked for a certain amount of levy, and I think one of our Courts refused to cause the levy to be made, or the whole of it at least. The Board were inclined to pay liberal salaries, and had liberal ideas respecting improvements, but they could not force the County to levy for them. They asked and were refused. An it was, tax payers grumbled at the great expense—the cost of the machine. Is this cheaper, let them ask? I find that practically the working of the *new* is much like the *old* system. I do not know that Mr. Beck's amendment of a return to the old trustee system, is an improvement: perhaps it is. I doubt it.

One great feature of this new system is that it gives the examiner two or three offices to fill, and small enough pay for the duties required. The one item of distribution of books is in itself considerable. In regard to the two systems, contrast them. The old Board never had, I think, more than $2,500 during their whole term. The *new* have asked for a levy now, or will soon, of just about that amount over and above the regular tax. I am not writing this to uphold the old Board or to attack the new system; only to place myself right in regard to your comment.

I think the schools will be improved under the working of the new system: the more particularly whilst under the direction of so able a Board as we now have. The gentlemen now in office have shown themselves men of liberal views in regard to education, and are surely working for the benefit of the whole community. They have accomplished a wonderful amount of work, and are now getting the system under way so that I believe we shall have no further trouble regarding the debt of schools. But I think that justice to themselves requires the old Board as a body, to come out and publish a full statement of their work, and thus put themselves right before the people.

PATCHEM.

Speech of Hon. Horatio Seymour.

His Views on Finance, Reconstruction and Negro Suffrage.

FINANCES.

On Thursday evening, 25th ult., Hon. Horatio Seymour delivered a speech at the Cooper Institute, New York, from which we make the following extracts:

The financial condition of our country forces itself upon our attention. Among the evil results of our moneyed and tax policy, the most hurtful is the jealousies it has made between the sections of our country. It has divided our Union into debtor and creditor States. It builds up favored interests and crushes out the industry of other classes. It taxes toil and lets some forms of wealth go free from the cost of the government. It gives to labor and business a debased money, and to the untaxed bondholder sterling coin. These cures upon honest industry have grown up like ill weeds, among them the sacred interests of contracts, trusts, and the fruits of labor until we are troubled how to root out the tares sown by evil spirits, without killing the crops planted and tilled by honest industry. The Democratic party saw the evil in the beginning; they are they party to cure it. They have always kept our public finances out of confusion, when in power. Years ago we pointed out the wrong done the West by making them send nearly twice as many soldiers to the war from each Congressional war district as were demanded from Vermont or Massachusetts, while the currency given to them under the banking system was not one quarter as great, although the Western States needed currency the most. The act authorizing the banks of New York to organize under a general banking law was not signed, because the currency was unjustly divided, and because the system made a useless tax upon the people of $18,000,000 in gold each year. Thus we tried at an early day to save our country from sectional questions. In vain we warned the East and West against an unwise policy of the Administration, and we have now to deal with the results. What are some of them? All the States are heavily taxed, but some of them get back as much, some more than they pay out, while others get but little. In the case of the heaviest item of expense—the military and naval system—the Western States get nothing back except the cost of the Indian war, while large sums are spent at the South. The next heaviest item is the interest on the debt. The West gets but a small sum back; most of it is paid to the North Atlantic States. The indirect taxes, tariffs, are still more hurtful to the West, as they are practically premiums given to Eastern manufacturers.—The division of the favors of government in distributing banking currency is startling in its injustice But the most offensive distinction is that of having two kinds of currency. Good money for bonholder, and bad money for the laborer, the pensioner, and the business man. Every paper dollar now put out is a government falsehood, for it claims to be worth more than its real value, and goes about the country defrauding the laborer, the pensioner, the mechanic, and the farmer.—An indignant chief of one of the tribes from whom we bought land at an early day by a pledge of money annuity, said the government was a cheat. It got lands from the Indians by promising them so many dollars each a year, that now is paid them in money which is a lie, which said on its face it was a dollar when it was but little more than half a dollar. The red man told the simple truth. Of all the devices to cheat honest labor, to paralyze industry, to degrade public morals, and to turn business pursuits into reckless gambling, none has been so hurtful as a shifting standard of value, as a debased and lying currency. I have not thus set forth the condition of our country for the purpose of indulging in invectives against the party in power, but for another object. Many republicans who admit the wrong doing of their leaders, say that we have no plan for the relief of our country, that pointing out wrongs is of no use unless we can point out remedies. This we propose to do, and we probe the ulcers to the quick because we mean to meet the case and cure the malady. Among other things which have caused anxiety to the disordered state of our Union, is the fact that our government bonds are mainly held in one section of our country. The labor of the West puts its earnings in a large degree into lands, which are taxburdened. The labor of the East puts its earning into saving banks, life insurance, or other forms of moneyed investment.—Thus they are deeply interested in the government bonds. The amount in savings banks in this State alone is $140,000,000. This shows that there must be at least $300,000,000 of money thus deposited in all the States. The average of the deposits in 1867 in the State of New York was $270. The number of depositors in the State of New York is about five hundred thousand (487,479), and in the city they number more than one-third of the population. This will make the number of depositors in the Union more than 1,800,000.

There are two ways of making our paper money as good as coin. One is to contract its volume by calling in the legal tenders. This will make them scarce and will force a specie standard, but it will carry ruin and bankruptcy into every part of our country. It will bear down the prices of property and of labor. It is a policy which cannot be carried through, for the country will not consent to it.—There is another way of lifting up our greenbacks to par which will not harm any but will help all, which will back confidence, will revive business and enterprise, will enlighten taxation, will give to labor honest money, and will do justice to the public creditor. And that way is to give to all the world full faith in the honor and wisdom of the American Government. Our paper money is not its par in coin, because the national credit is dishonored. How can the notes of our Government, which pay no interest, be worth their face in gold and silver, when the bonds of Government which pay 6 per cent. interest, are worth only eighty cents on the dollar? You cannot make the notes put out by bank worth more than the bonds which secure these notes. It is a sad thing to say that our credit is dishonest in the markets of the world, but it is true, and it must be said, if we are to find a remedy. It is humiliating to find that when Great Britain borrows $1000 for twenty years, it pays the lender but $1700, when, if we make the same loan, we have to pay $2700 to the lender. If we wish to help the tax-payer—if wish to get at the cause of debased currency in the hands of the laborer—we must first find out why our credit is dishonored; for it is tainted credit that sinks alike the value of bonds, of greenbacks and bank notes. Make the credit of the United States as good as that or of a merchant in good standing, or of a mortage on a farm, and our troubles would disappear. If we make our paper money good by a harsh system of contraction, we shall cripple the energies of the country and make bankruptcy and ruin. If, on the other hand, we debase the currency by unwise issues, we shall equally perplex business and destroy sober industry, and make all prices mere matters of gambling tricks and chances. This will end as it did in the Southern Confederacy. At the outset the citizens of Richmond went to market with their money in their vest pockets and brought back their dinners in their baskets; in the end they took their money in their baskets and took home their their dinners in their vest pockets. Make our money good by an honest and wise course, and when this is done it will be worth twenty-five per cent. more than it is now, which will be equal to an increase of one-quarter in the amount of currency. Business will be strengthened, industry will be encouraged, prices will be regular, and men will then dare to go on with useful enterprises. We find right here the cause of our troubles, perplexities, and national disgrace. Our credit is tainted. But for that we could borrow money as Britain does, at three per cent., and cut down taxation. But for that our paper money would be good, and gold and siver would glitter in the hands of labor. But for that fact there would be no question how the bonds are to be paid, and we never should have heard of the greenback issue. But for the national discredit business men would not be perplexed, and the disquiet and tears which now disturb the public mind would not exist. Now if this dishonor cannot be helped, we must bear it in the best way we can, and we must get on with the sectional and social and political troubles growing out of it until time and events shall bring some cure. But if it can be shown to be the work of those in power, then all the sections, all classes, and all interests should unite and turn them out. Fortunately, we have official statements to guide us in our inquiries.—We take the showing of the very portion under impeachment to show where the the guilt lies.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY LIES.

To show the waste of those in power, let us compare the cost of government during the four years of peace before 1861, and the four years of peace following the 1st of July, 1865. For the fiscal year ending July 1, 1869, I will take the estimate just made by the Committee of Ways and Means. Bear in mind that this is the best promise the Republicans can make on the eve of a Presidential election. It will prove to be many millions short of what they will spend, but we will give them the benefit of their own statements. After the close of the war, and up to the 1st of July, 1865, the War Department spent $156,000,000, which is $75,000,000 more than was spent by the same department in the four years of Mr. Polk's administration, and which included the cost of the Mexican war. It took nearly twice as much to stop a war under Republican policy as it did to carry on a war under the Democratic management. But I will not take this $165,000,000 into account. Let us close the war. Since July 1, 1865, about three months after the surrender of Lee, up to July 1, 1868, the cost of government will be, by official reports and estimates, $820,390,208. Up to the July 1, 1869, by the estimate of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, it will be $197,973,366, making the cost of government for four years $1,018,363,574. This does not include one cent paid or to be paid for interest or principal of the debt. The cost of government during the four year before the war (leaving out the interest on debt) was $256,226,414.—This shows that the Republicans have spent in a time of peace four dollars where the Democrats spent one. But the cost of government grows greater, and we will allow them to spend two dollars where the Democrats spent one. This will make $12,452,828. But they spent $505,810,616 beyond this. What did they do with the money? During the four years of Mr. Polk's term, which included the Mexican war, the cost of the War Department was only $90,540,788,21. We find that the cost of the War Department, taking their own statements and estimates, will be in those four years of peace $541,612,619. And this follows an expenditure of more than $3,000,000,000 during the war The cost of the Navy Department in the four years ending July 1, 1869, will be, by Republican statements and estimates $117,471,802; and this follows an expenditure of $314,186,742 during the war. In the four years before the war the navy cost only $62,910,534. We then stood in the front rank of commercial powers. Our ships were on every sea, and were to be found in every port. American shipping is now by our tariff policy swept from the ocean, but the cost of the navy is nearly doubled. The year ending July 1, 1868, is the third year of peace. But the War Department cost $128,858,495, which is more than it cost during the four years of Mr. Polk's term, which covered the expenses of the Mexican war. Not only does one year of peace cost more than four years of war then did, but the third year of peace costs more than the second, for in the year ending July 1, 1867, the War Department spent only $95,214,415. In the estatements we have given the Republicans the full benefit of their promises for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1869; but we should like to ask a few questions. If $38,081,013 is enough for the War Department in that year, why and how did you spend $123,858,490 this year? If $19,500,000 is enough for the navy in 1869, why did you spend upon it $43,321,112 in 1866, and $31,024,011 in 1867? You have not cut down the numbers of the army... Did you waste money this year, or are your statements for next year untrue? We ask Republicans to read the estimates for the future, for they show the profligacy of the past. If $500,000,000 of the money paid for military, naval and other expenses had been used pay the debt, to-day the credit of the United States would have been as good as that of Great Britain.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

But the Republican party, at Chicago, pledged itself by its nominations and resolutions, to keep up its negro policy. It is impossible to give untutored Africans at the South uncontrolled power over the government, the property, and the laws of the people of the ten States, by excluding white votes, without military despotism. You cannot give to three millions of negroes more Senators than are allowed to fifteen millions of white men living in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Michigan, without keeping up great standing armies. Without a general amnesty, and the restoration of the suffrage to all the whites in the South, a great standing army must be a permanent institution. In order to curse the South military despotism, negro rule and disorganized labor and industry, they cursed the farmers of the North with taxation, the mechanics with more hours of toil, the laborers and pensioners with debased paper, the merchant with a shifting standard, and the public creditor with a dishonored and tainted national faith. Are these classes to turn and see how each can push the burdens upon each other, or are they to make common cause and do away with the curses of a bad government? If the Republican policy prevails, this struggle must begin. Either the laborer or the capitalist must go down. Both cannot live under it, and men must choose between. If, on the other hand, the policy of selfish ambition and sectional hate is put down, our country will start upon a new course of prosperity, and all classes will reap in common the fruits of good government. The next election will turn upon this question, can the Congressional party succeed in their efforts to excite and array the industrial and moneyed interests against the other, or will these unite and turn out the authors of the mischief under which they are all suffering. The only hope of our opponents is discord where there should be harmony and concert of action. In our State, at the last election, we appealed to all classes to help us save New York from misgovernment, and all came up to the rescue, and we made a change of 30,000. Let us appeal again to all classes of interests throughout the Union; let us go before the people with these facts, and we make a change which will sweep the wrong-doers from their places. We say to the bondholders and to the laborer who has put his money into a savings bank: "We do not wish to harm you, we do not seek to give you bad money, but to get a good currency for all. It will not help us to break down the credit of your bonds; it hurts us; it keeps up our taxes by making us pay a high interest; but we ask you to help save us, as taxpayers, from the cost of the negro and military policy at the South. It is hard for us to pay you if you let men in power take the money we give in taxes to reduce your claims and use it to uphold military despotism. We see clearly that a state of affairs which will compel you to take a debased currency will force every laborer, farmer, mechanic, and creditor to take a debased currency as well. If your claims were all wiped out to-morrow by an issue of greenbacks it would not relieve the fear of patriots; labor would still be cheated by false dollars, our standard of value would still be shifting. Taxation would be kept up by the reconstruction policy, for it is despotism more than debt that makes taxation so heavy. Nothing would be settled. The Judiciary would still be trampled under foot, the Executive would still be manacled so that it could not punish crime nor protect innocence. But strike down the Congressional policy and all will be set right. Since the war closed in 1865, the government has spent for its expenses, in addition to payments on principal or interest of the public debt, the sum of more than $1,000,000,000. Of this sum there has been spent nearly $800,000,000 on the army and navy, and for military purposes. This is nearly one third of the national debt. This was spent in the time of peace. The cost of our navy before the war was about $13,000,000 each year. Since the war, when our shipping has been swept from the ocean by taxation, the average cost has been $30,000,000, although we have no carrying trade to protect. While money is thus wasted without scruple upon the army and navy, if any aid is sought to lessen the cost of transportation for the farmers to the West or to cheapen food for the laborers of the East, we are at once treated with Congressional speeches upon the virtues of economy. If from this amount there had been saved and paid upon the debt the sum of $500,000,000, how changed would our condition have been. With this payment, which would have cut down the debt to about $2,000,000,000, our credit would at least have been as good as that of Great Britain. It is because we did not thus apply this money to this purpose, but spent it upon the negro policy, the military despotism, and other abuses of government, that our credit is so low. The world saw we were violating our faith with the public creditors and the tax-payers alike, when the money was used for the partisan purpose of keeping the South out of the Union until sham governments could be manufactured by military violence and Congressional action. The world not only saw the monstrous diversion of the money, wrung from the people by taxation, but it also saw that it made, through a long series of years, still greater annual expenses unavoidable. When the entire control of the Southern States is given over, unchecked by the intelligence of the white race, to untutored negroes, whom the people of the North have said were unfit to be voters, when the unfortunate Africans, drunk with unusual power, and goaded on by bad and designing men, shall make life and property unsafe, and shall shock and disgust the world with outrages, we shall be forced to raise and pay still greater armies. Up to this time the South has had at least an intelligent tyranny in military officers. Every man who is not blinded by hate or bigotry looks forward with horror to the condition of the South under negro domination. The bad faith to the public creditor and keeping the South in a condition where it cannot help the national prosperity, but is made a heavy load upon the country, is the real cause of our debased credit The taxpayer was told the burdens put upon him were to pay the debt, but the money was not used in good faith to him, for the debt still stands; nor in good faith to the creditor, for he was not paid what he should have been; but it was used in a way which harmed both, in a way that tainted the nation's credit, kept up taxation by keeping up the rate of interest, while it sunk the value of the bonds, and with them carried down the paper currency, and thus wronged the laborer and pensioner. But for the policy of bad faith, of partisan purposes, mad folly, we could to-day borrow money as cheaply as Great Britain; but we have cursed the tax-payers, the laborer, the pensioner, the public creditor, for the sake of cursing the people of the South with military despotism and negro domination. Every one must see, if we paid one-fifth of our debt, had kept down the cost of government, had given peace to our Union, had built up industry and good order in the South, not one of the evils which can now afflict us could have existed. Our whole condition would have been changed. We demand that our currency shall be made as good as gold, not by contracting the amount, but by contracting the expenses of the government. We are against measures which will pull down business credit, and call for those which shall lift up the national credit.

In another way the Republicans do a constant wrong to the bondholders. In answer to complaints of heavy taxation, they say it cannot be helped with our heavy debt, and thus throw the whole odium on the debt. Why do they not tell the truth, and say one-third of our taxation is made by our debt? Then they will be asked what makes the two-thirds? This question they do not want to have asked, and they do not to answer. When they do answer, the eyes of all classes will be opened. They will be forced to say that last fall they spent, by reports of Committees of Ways and Means, $379,198,066.83, and this in the third year of peace. Well, say our well-meaning Republican friends, we suppose the interest of the debt took the most of it. Oh, no! that took $149,418,383.87, not quite as much as was spent by the War and Navy Departments which was $149,412,165.35, and besides this we sp[illegible]2,513.1[illegible]

for other things. Why, this is $20,000,000 more than the Democrats spent for army and navy and all expenses of government put together! But why do you spend $25,613,673.53 on the navy, when it formerly cost $12,000,000 annually? Has American shipping grown so much that we have to keep up vast navies to protect it? Oh, no; our tariffs have swept away American ships from the ocean; we have lost the carying trade; the British have got that. Then why don't you give the builders of merchant ships the money spent on the navy, by way of drawback on duties? Would that start work at our ship-yards? Oh, yes, half the cost would do it. Then why is it not done? We did not think of it, really, we have been so busy with the impeachment and negro questions that we forgot our sailors and mechanics. But we see that the War Department this year spent $128,858,468, when the year before it spent about $95,000,000. The longer we have peace the more the army costs. How is this? Well, it costs a great deal to keep soldiers and Freedmen's Bureau agents, and to feed and clothe negroes at the South. But why do you do it? Let the negroes support themselves as we do. You make the laborers at the North work to feed and clothe these idle Africans. True, but by so doing we get their votes, and they will send our traveling agents to Congress; we shall get twenty Senators in this way, while a majority of the people of the United States living in nine States, have only eighteen. The people may vote as they please, but they cannot get the Senate, nor repeal any of the laws we got through for our advantage; we have managed it so that one-quarter of the people have more power in the Senate than the three-quarters. We now own the negroes of the South. Did we not buy them by your blood and money? We now see where the money goes; we now see why the value of our paper money is sinking. It was only at twenty-one per cent., discount in 1866; it is now at a discount of about 29 per cent.; we now see why our laborers and pensioners are cheated by false dollars. The whole question is brought down to this clear point: Shall we use our money to pay our debts, relieve the taxpayer, make our money good in the hand of the laborer or pensioner, and help the bondholder? or shall we use it to keep up military despotism, feed idle negroes, break down the Judiciary, shackle the Executive, and destroy all constitutional rights?

The Cavalry Horse.

The cavalry horse is quite as familiar with the long list of various trumpet signals as the rider himself; he stops instantly when the signal for halting is sounded; passes from a walk to a trot, from a trot to a gallop, without requiring any reminder from spur or rein. If his rider fall in battle, or lose his stirrups, he stops in a moment, and waits for him; if he remains lying on the ground, he stoops his head, smells at him, and when he ascertains there is no hope of his remounting, makes his way back to his troop, wedges himself in his place in the ranks, and shares afterwards in the movements of the rest. Music has an amazing influence over him. If an air be suddenly struck up, you will see the worn out and mortally tired horse raise his sick head, prick up his ears, become animated, and move briskly forward to the front.

During a halt, or when quartered for the night, the cavalry division stretched on the ground, lies sleeping confusedly a jumbled mass which it would be impossible to disentangle, man and horse side by side, the rider using his horse as a pillow, or rolling himself beside it to shield himself from the cold, the faithful creature seldom changing the position it has once taken. If he does so, it is with the greatest precaution; first it moves its head and legs, endeavoring gently to free itself, then it rises or turns itself very slowly and carefully, so as not to trample upon or disturb those who surround it. If the halt takes place where the ground is wet or frozen, the rider will gladly force his horse to one side after it has lain down awhile, which by that time is warm, if not dry.

The most affectionate relationship exists between man and horse, as the result of their thus living together. The animal seems to understand everything connected with his rider; he knows his master's step, his peculiar ways; knows how to seek him out from among others; is a faithful, disinterested companion and friend to him, and has this advantage over many other good comrades—that he does not weary even of suffering for him.

☞ The number of lawyers in the United States is reported at 31,989; and the aggregate annual earnings at $53,973,000, an average for each of $2,000. Of these lawyers 2,682 are residents of New York city, 693 of Philadelphia, and 648 of Boston. Other American cities have smaller numbers of lawyers.

☞ An editor once said to a young man who was about to wed the scissors and paste:

"My young friend, you are about to become, I learn, an editor of a newspaper. Permit an old man to give this advice.—If you desire success in that capacity you should in each paper publish one column for a sensible man, and two for a fool."

DELICIOUSLY MODEST.—"Martha, dost thou love me? asked a Quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's fondest feelings had been offered. "Why Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?" "Ah, Martha! but dost thou [illegible] me with that feeling the [illegible]ve?" I [illegible]dly kno[illegible] [illegible] Sa[illegible]ve we [illegible]

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