THE EASTON STAR.

T. E. Roberts, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS:

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

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

All Social Notices received will be promptly noticed under editorial head.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square—ten lines—one insertion, $1; and [illegible] for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year or for six months.

Advertisements sent to the office not marked with the number of times to be inserted, will be charged accordingly.

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

The Easton Star.

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

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1877. VOL. XII.—NO. 43.

To Travelers.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, April 23rd, 1877, and during the Summer [illegible] will leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Tilghman's Island, Bellevue, Fairbank's, Clay Creek and Malfort's, making close connections with Maryland & Delaware Railroad at Easton, and with the Cambridge & Delaware Railroad at Cambridge. The Tuesday trip will be extended to Easton, making all the regular landings on the River. On the return trip, will leave Easton every Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon, and every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at [illegible] o'clock P. M., touching at Tilghman's Island, Bellevue, Fairbank's, Clay Creek and Malfort's, making close connections with Maryland & Delaware Railroad at Easton, and with the Cambridge & Delaware Railroad at Cambridge. For St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry (Easton), on the return trip, will leave St. Michaels every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 6:30 A. M., for St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry (Easton). On the return trip, will leave Miles River Ferry at 11 o'clock A. M., and reach Baltimore at 5 P. M.

Freights collected at low rates and carefully handled. Baltimore, March 27, 1877.

THE PARAGON HOUSE.

JOHN W. COX, PROPRIETOR.

THE public are informed that I have bought out Mrs. Hall, and will take charge of the Paragon House on the 1st of October, 1876.

I have made arrangements to carry on the House as a FIRST-CLASS country Hotel. The table will be supplied with every delicacy our market will afford. Experienced cooks and polite servants have been engaged. I shall do my very best to make the hotel a pleasant abode for my guests, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the old friends of the Paragon and as many new ones as I can get.

Hacks and omnibuses will continue to run to the cars and steamboats as heretofore for the accommodation of passengers; Horses and carriages for hire and passengers sent to any part of the Peninsula.

may26,76-tf.

Maryland & Delaware RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, March 12th, 1877, Trains will run as follows:

SOUTH BOUND. Leave		NORTH BOUND. Leave	
Easton	4 30 A. M.	New York	8 45 P. M.
Woodland	4 45 "	Baltimore	7 00 A. M.
Cordova	4 55 "	Philadelphia	8 15 "
Hillsborough	5 05 "	Wilmington	9 38 "
Queen Anne	5 25 "	Claytor	11 15 "
Tuckahoe	5 35 "	Easton	11 30 "
Goldsborough	5 50 "	Slaughters	11 45 "
Henderson	6 10 "	Marydell	12 00 P. M.
Harpers	6 25 "	Henderson	12 15 "
Slaughters	6 40 "	Goldsborough	12 30 "
Easton	6 55 "	Greensborough	12 50 "
ARRIVE AT		Ridgely	1 05 "
Clayton	7 10 "	Hillsborough	1 20 "
Wilmington	8 25 "	Cordova	1 35 "
Philadelphia	11 05 "	Woodland	1 45 "
Baltimore	11 35 "	ARRIVE AT	
New York	2 55 P. M.	Easton	2 00 "

All freights must be at the various stations at least half (½) minutes before starting of Trains, or they will lay over twenty-four hours. Freight will will have passenger car attached and will be subject to delays incident to freight business.

J. L. CALDWELL, Superintendent

Easton Livery Stables.

FRANKLIN G. WRIGHT, PROPRIETOR.

Next door to The Star Office.

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

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

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

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

Easton, Md., jan23

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE!

Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn,	$2,200,000
Franklin Ins. Co. of Phil'a,	3,500,000
Royal Canadian Ins. Co. of Montreal,	6,000,000
Ranger Ins. Co. of Rangor, Me.,	325,000
Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co. of N. Y.,	1,000,000
Niagara Ins. Co. of New York,	1,250,000

Special advantages offered for Insurance on country property, for one year or a term of years.

EDWARD H. ROE, AGENT,
Easton, Md.

Risks taken on the best terms and made binding from the payment of the money.

E. H. ROE,
jy26 Register's Office, Easton Md.

Coal Oil, Coal Oil—

Of Superior Quality, warranted not to explode. For sale at low price

HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH.

LADIES' SLIPPERS.

I ESPECIALLY desire to call attention to my superior line of Ladies, Croquet, Newport and Button slippers.

M. M. Higgins.

Wood for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given given that the subscriber has opened a WOODYARD at EASTON DEPOT. Wood of all kinds delivered anywhere in town. Orders left with Mr. Jack Griffith, at Thompson & Kersey's store, promptly attended to. Residence on Railroad Avenue, beyond the depot

LEWIS O. WARNER.

jan30tf

Infants' Shoes.

I HAVE now in stock, bought this season in Philadelphia the finest line of INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S Lace and Button Boots ever offered by me to this people, and I fully believe is superior to any ever offered in this market by any dealer. They are from well-known Manufacturers, and exceed in style and finish.—All are requested to call before buying.

mh20 M. M. Higgins.

Notice to Farmers.

WANTED—BEEF CATTLE, CALVES, MUTTON, PORK, HIDES, &c., for which the highest cash price will be paid.

The best of Beef, Pork and Tongues always for sale at my stall in the Easton market.

WM. J. SHEHAN.

Easton, Sept. 1st 1876

Mercer Potatoes.

For Eating or Planting.

A full supply. For sale by

HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH.

ISAAC L. STEINEM.

Dealer in

Ready-Made Clothing

and

Gents Furnishing Goods

I desire to call the attention of the Public to the large and elegant stock of Clothing suitable for spring and summer wear now on exhibition at my store on Dover Street. For Cash you can purchase goods of me at the following prices:

A Good Business suit for $5

A Good Business suit for $6

A Good Business suit for $8

A Good Business suit for $10

Best Middlesex Blue Flannel suit for $12.50.

I invite special attention to the Blue Flannel suit at $12.50. It is well made of the best material and guaranteed equal to any $15.00 suit sold in Easton. Having had an experience of twenty years in the Ready-Made Clothing business, a large portion of the time with one of the largest houses in the country, I flatter myself that the knowledge thus gained is of great advantage in the purchase and sale of goods, and affords me facilities not possessed by those who have been in the business but a few years. I do my own work without an assistant and give my customers the benefit of the sum required to support a clerk.

Call and examine my stock and if my prices are not 10 per cent. lower than elsewhere, I will not ask you to buy.

ISAAC L. STEINEM.

may8-3m

[illegible] HORSE-SHOEING

AT THE OLD STAND ON WEST ST., adjoining the Gas House,

Easton, Md.

THE subscriber hereby informs his constant patrons and the public generally, that he is "still alive" and with increased facilities for business, is prepared to do all manner of work in his line as heretofore.

BLACKSMITHING in all its branches. Cart-work, Wagon-work and Machine work done in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and satisfaction guaranted in all cases. Carts and Wagons of all descriptions make to order.

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY. In this branch of business, the feet will be especially looked after, and all diseases, &c., liable to be remedied by good shoeing will receive prompt attention.

His charges will be very reasonable to meet the demands of the times: and returning thanks for the generous patronage of the past, he earnestly solicits a continuance of the same in the future.

oct24-1y PATRICK RYAN.

Look! Look! Look!

JOHN SATTERFIELD, Tailor, opposite the Paragon House, announces to the public that he has just received the

Spring Fashions for 1877,

and is prepared to cut and make all kinds of garments in the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, and in the best manner. All work made by him warranted to fit. Only the best of workmen employed.

Special attention given to cutting, and all trimmings cut with the same care as if the garment was made in his shop.

Thankful for past favors he invites his friends and the public to call and see the fashions, and have their measures taken for a new suit.

Boys and Youths clothes cut to order. The fashions this year for both Youths and Gentlemen are very handsome.

mar13,77

1877. SILK HATS! 1877.

I HAVE for several weeks had my SPRING STYLE SILK HATS on exhibition, and any young man desiring to lead the style [illegible]

M. M. Higgins.

A NEW ENTERPRISE!

The Easton Steam Laundry!

Encourage and Foster Home Industry!

GEORGE GOSLAR

most respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just fitted up at a heavy expense a first-class

STEAM LAUNDRY

on

Dover Street, Easton,

in the premises formerly occupied by S. B. Hopkins, Esq., as a Carriage Repository. The undersigned has been fortunate to secure a Lady in Philadelphia who has a thorough knowledge of the enterprise on hand, and the entire "personnel" of the Laundry are perfect artists in their various capacities.

The objections of many people to Steam Laundrys are well founded where cold chemicals are used to produce a whiteness and gloss, but has injurious effects on the fabric. The Easton Steam Laundry, however, uses

No Such Injurious Effects.

NONE BUT THE

Best and Purest Ingredients

will be used to produce a pure white and a rich gloss.

This beautiful town of Easton, with its refined inhabitants, charming surroundings and withal the richest country town on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, has long felt the necessity of having a

LAUNDRY,

and the undersigned relinquished the notion of removing to Baltimore and concluded to remain among his friends in Easton, and kindly asks the liberal patronage of the entire community to his Newly Established Laundry.

Every article entrusted to his care will be promptly and personally received and returned by him.

A perfect washing guaranteed.

Rates for Laundring for families by the month or by the piece will be given upon application at the office.

A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, by yours respectfully,

GEORGE GOSLAR.
MISS MARY MARKEY,
jun5-tf Superintendent.

STIEFF

HIGHEST AWARD AT THE CENTENNIAL

Diploma of Honor and Medal of Merit, for

Grand, Upright & Square

PIANOS.

The principal points of superiority in the STIEFF Pianos are brilliant singing quality of tone, with great power—*evenness of touch* throughout the entire scale, faultless action, unsurpassed durability, and unexcelled workmanship.

A large variety of Second-Hand Pianos, of all makers, constantly in store, and ranging prices from $75 to $300.

We are also sole Agents for the Southern States of the

"Matchless" Burdett Organs

THE BEST NOW MADE.

A full supply of every style constantly in store, and sold on the most liberal terms.

For Terms and Illustrated Catalogues of Pianos and Organs address

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
No. 9 N. Liberty Street,
jan5y BALTIMORE, MD.

The Singer Sewing Machine.

The Best Machine Made.

More of them sold than All others put together.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

THE price of the New Family Singer Sewing Machine, which sold for $60, has been reduced to $30. The price of all other styles reduced in the same proportion. Every machine warranted as represented, and to give satisfaction. The quality at the new prices will be the same as at the old.

They are only sold by authorized agents.

The subscriber as agent for Talbot county, will deliver machines in any part of the county. Now is the time for ladies to secure a first-class Sewing Machine for $30.

All orders addressed to me at Royal Oak will be promptly attended to.

N. B. LEONARD.
Agent for Talbot county.

Royal Oak, May 22, 1877-3m

J. H. T. Hubbard,

Provision Merchant,

Dover street,

WISHES to inform his old friends and customers that he is home from his fishery on the Chuptank and has filled his store with first-class Salt Fish and a Meats of the season. Also choice Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff and Segars. A choice lot of Dried Cherries. Corn Meal and Flour. Wheat Chops, Middlings, Oil Cake and Bran. All of which will be sold as cheap as the strictest economy will permit of. Come and see

Plastering and Bricklaying.

J. MARTIN DEAN, Easton, is prepared to do all kinds of Bricklaying and Plastering in the most workmanlike manner. Jobs taken in town or country. Work done by the day or by contract. Material found or not, to suit customers. WHITEWASHING done in the very best style, with *fancy centre-pieces and borders* when desired. Material for ornamental always on hand, and are ready to take it at the shortest notice. All work warranted to give satisfaction. The public patronage solicited.

Easton, May 22d, 1877-3m

SILVER PICTURE FRAMES! Above all colors. G. W. MINSKER, opposite the Bank.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

Building Materials of all Kinds.

Weatherboarding, Framing,
Shingles, Flooring,
Laths, Bricks,
Lime & Hair, Doors,
Sash, Shutters,
Mouldings &c.

White, Virginia and Carolina Pine.

Fencing, Fence Posts, and Cant Rails.

Lumber Dressed and Undressed.

Farmers and Builders, Look to your Interests.

Everything at Bottom Prices.

LUMBER-YARD AND OFFICE ON WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR THEAT'S PEACH HOUSE

The subscriber informs the public that he has a full line of all kinds of building material and fencing particularized above, which he is offering at city prices. He particularly invites a call from all wanting lumber, satisfied that he can please all as to PRICE and QUALITY.

John A. Array ingdale,

Easton, Sept, 26th 1876 1y.

No Credit! No Losses!!

ON HIGH PRICES!!!

The Superior Standard

of our

CLOTHING,

Fully maintained at prices lower than ever.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.,

Popular One-Price Clothiers,

184 West Baltimore Street, opposite Light Street,

BALTIMORE.

Branch of 487 Broadway, New York. may8-2m

Farmers and Merchants

Packet Line.

The Schooners

Clara M. Leonard

and

Annie M. Leonard.

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

C. R. LEONARD & BRO.

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

may8,77

NEW GOODS.

AT THE

Old Stand of Jas C West.

COME and see for yourselves, and examine my stock; it is as cheap for cash as is offered on the shore. As I buy for cash only, I can sell cheap for cash. Please give me a call before buying elsewhere, and I will guarantee you will buy, for I intend to try to satisfy my customers both in price and quality.

So lend a helping hand my friend!
And help me with my store,
I'd like right well to pay my way,
And just a trifle more.

I have TOBACCO and SNUFF of the very best brands. CIGARS that can't be beat in town. Confectioners, nice and sweet; to supply the wants of my little friends, which they often come to get. And there are as good farmers around as ever trod the soil, who like myself, are well assistant to earn their bread by industry and toil.

So lend a helping hand my friends!
And help me with my little store,
I'd like right well to pay my way,
And just a trifle more

The public's obedient servant,

may8-tf SILAS LANE.

Wall Brushes.

A FULL line of of Wall Brushes, and at very low prices to be had at

Henry & Goldsborough.

Ridgway House,

COR MARKET ST. & DEL. AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Apr 11, 1877.

Prices Reduced to Special Basis, &c.

THE undersigned begs leave to state to his many friends and patrons that he has reduced the rates of Board at the Ridgway House. Its convenient location to the ferry and street cars, make it a desirable stopping place, for all connected with the Produce, or other business. It is well known for its good rooms, excellent table, obliging and attentive servants, and no pains will be spared to make it as homelike and Comfortable.

Terms, $2 per day. Dinners 50 cents each.

M. L. BUTTERWORTH & CO.,
apr17,77-tf Proprietors.

Crude Carbolic Acid—

An excellent disinfectant, kills Vermin, &c. For Sale by

HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH.

THE CHAMPION REAPER.

It is the best; It took the Highest Honors at the Centennial Exposition in 1876.

5,000 were sold in BALTIMORE Last Year.

1600, the largest shipment of Reaping Machines ever made at one time in the World, were lately shipped on a single train, from Springfield, Ohio, to Harrisburg and Baltimore.

Buy only the CHAMPION Reaper and Mower.

Order at once, or you may not be able to get one.

Prepare to harvest your Wheat and get it to Market while it is worth over $2 a Bushel.

The Champion will not break and delay your harvesting. It is thoroughly reliable. There are already over 150 in Talbot county. They give universal satisfaction. Those who have them, prefer them to all others. They defy competition. They are light running, strong, and do clean work. They are self-rakers or droppers, combined or single, to suit all tastes. Nothing exhibited at the Centennial could compare with them. Mr. John Coleman, of England, Chairman of the Examining Committee, appointed by the Centennial Commission, gave these machines the highest personal compliments after the trials.

They are offered at reasonable prices, and on easy terms, to responsible farmers. Samples will be exhibited in Easton during Court Order at Once—*Remember*, THE CHAMPION is THE BEST.

JAMES C. FARBUITON,
may15-2m Agent for Talbot Co.

Grand Spring Opening

OF

Millinery & Fancy Goods

AT

MRS. M. S. Norris's

FASHIONABLE BAZAAR,

Opposite Court House

WONDERFUL ATTRACTIONS, BEAUTIFUL STYLES LATEST FASHIONS.

Stock heavy and complete in every particular. Everything every article pertaining to the business.

Feathers of all kinds—an immense stock. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings in great variety and at lowest possible prices.

Hosiery of all shades, quality and styles, a stock unsurpassed, if equalled on the shore.

Ladies will find it to their advantage to call in price of quality, style and price. A call is all we ask to convince the most skeptical that we are the people to sell goods. Come and see for yourselves, and leave the money with our salesmen as it is for purchasing. Call and see the most complete stock on exhibition outside the cities.

Thankful for the liberal and very flattering patronage received during the past year, I earnestly solicit a continuance of the same, feeling assured hereafter that my stock of goods and prices will not only retain my old, but gain a goodly number of new customers.

With respect,

MRS. M. S. NORRIS.

apr24 1877

YOUTHS' CALF BUTTON SHOES.

THE Celebrated Youths' Button Boots can be seen at

M. M. HIGGINS.

PASTEBOARD.

A new stock of Card Board in the following colors: Pearl, Brown, Orange, Gas Light Blue, Silver, Gilt and White just received by

E. V. Higgins

TO-MORROW.

The faithful souls, with trying hearts,
Had watched the purple hills to first,
And cried, and prayed and sighed and sighed
When all in the far-off gloom,
And in a cloud dark pine trees crept
Full many a silver line of gold,
Gold and red as the river swept,
And kissed it, as it onward rolled,
And sighed and lingered, both to go.
Ah, well! 'tis enough sorrow
To part from those we love below,
And yet the sun as bright shall glow
To-morrow.

The tide was ebbing on the strand,
And sighing low its silver sand,
The sunset covered lay at rest
Upon the amber-tinted sand,
Dashed on the rocks and on the shore,
Flung pearling wreaths of pearly spray,
Then fled away. Yet turned once more
And sent a sigh across the bay,
As though it could not bear to go.
Ah, well! it cometh sorrow
To part with those we love below,
Yet thitherward the tide shall flow
To-morrow.

Two hearts have met to say farewell,
At even when the sun went down;
Each life around from the busy town
Came and was a passing bell.
One whispered, "Parting is sweet pain,
As morn and eve returns the tide;"
"Nay, parting rends the heart in twain,"
And still they lingered side by side—
And still they lingered both to go.
Ah, well! it cometh sorrow
To part from those we love below,
For shall we ever meet or no
To-morrow?

[*Written for the Star.*]

Social Subsidence and Stratification at the South.

On the 23rd of April 1865 Richmond fell. The news of its fall was instantly spread throughout almost the entire South by means of the telegraph. The South itself had fallen and lay prostrate at the feet of its conqueror. The most novel and remarkable phenomenon attending this great event was the emancipation of four millions of Negro slaves. This surely was glory enough for one day, but for one day only. The Yankees and negroes got drunk from joy, when they could get at the liquor, and some of the Southerners got drunk to kill grief and mortification.

That day, the 23rd of April, was a carnival of liberty to the negroes. But the next day came, and with it hunger. This hunger was only to be appeased by finding masters, not masters, who would employ them and pay them meagre wages; not enough to subsist them and their families. But the Northern officers generously supplied the needs of life out of the United States military stores.

I was in Richmond at the time of its fall and cheerfully attest the kindness of the Northern officers to the destitute Southerners, both black and white.

General Grant, under whose control and direction affairs were managed after the fall of Richmond, deserves much credit for his generous and magnanimous conduct towards a fallen foe.

But return to the negroes. After a single day of drunken liberty, they felt that they could not understand that they had only exchanged slavery and kind protection under individual masters, for slavery to selfish, unfeeling, exacting capital. The wages of healthy adults would only support the adults. The Federal Government, however, was liberal in giving relations to the weak and helpless.

This, however, could not last, and the prospect of the future presented a gloomy aspect to the negro. For ample allowance to all at all times, they had substituted low wages to the few. Corporal punishment in form was abolished. The lash of hunger was substituted for that of hickories, forgetting that hunger is corporal punishment of the worst kind.

Hunger instead hickories, low wages instead of ample allowances, and hard work instead of light work, the negro found to be the distinguishing features between domestic slavery and slavery to skill ane capital.

Slavery to capital is no more metaphor, as those may find out who will may visit the South, and see the negroes producing on an average more for their employees or landlords than when they were domestic slaves, and one negro girl doing the work as a house servant that it required three negro women to perform before emancipation.

The process of social subsidence and stratification began the day after the fall of Richmond, and proceeded very rapidly, except when interrupted and retarded by Northern troops under command of Radical Officers, Northern Carpet Baggers, and Southern Scalawags.

President Grant was for a long time imposed upon and deceived by the Carpet Baggers, by their reports of social discord, insubordination, rebellion, theft, murder, and massacre. He began to discover the impositions practiced upon him, just as his time of service ended, but too late to retrieve his errors. It was left to one Nepturne Hayes to uplift his placid hand and still the winds of civil dissensions and discord. His appearance on the stage of action was magically sedative and pacificatory. It is admirably described by Virgil in the first book of his Enied. We borrow his discription, which seems to have anticipated the occasion, and because it is far more truthful and graphic than any thing we could write.

"Ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coorta est
Seditio, saevique animos inoebile vulgus;
Jamque faces et saxa volant; furor arma ministrat:
Tum, pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
Conspexere, silent; arrectisque auribus adstant.
Ille regit dictis animos, et pectora mulcet."

But they didn't "*adstant arrectis auribus*" him long.

The whole drawn with a sudden "ugh, grunt and squeel," absquatulated and skedaddled in terrible affright and inexplicable confusion. The negro portion of the drove, who had been summoned to fight it out to the last, soon recovered from the fright, and with admirable instinct and penitent patriotism, then down their swords, muskets, and revolvers, and took up the hoe and the spade. They are now quietly at work as in "anti-bellum" times in the cotton, rice, and sugar plantations of South Carolina and Louisiana, satisfied that they have seen the elephant, and with no desire to see him again. No one knows what has become of the scalawags. After a time they will sneak out of their holes, expecting only ridicule and contempt, for when not backed by the Carpet Baggers, Federal patronage, and Federal troops they are in capable of mischief.

As to the Carpet Baggers, we only know that they did not slacken their pace, nor desist from the shoulder-hitch, until they had crossed Mason & Dixon's line and the Ohio River. We presume they met with a very cold reception from their Northern compatriots and employers, who had ordered them to stand their ground and fight it out to the last against the combined forces of the Southern whites and Federal troops. Instead of this, they had fled ingloriously without firing a gun, and had not even attempted a move to give proof of their chivalry.

Actors will grumble, no doubt, the false-hearted Carpet Baggers from the South met with from their Radical friends at the North. For more than fifty years they had been fighting with tongue and pen, on the stump, in the State Legislatures, in Congress, in the lecture room, and through the press for the poor helpless negro, and inciting others to do so for him with the impression that, at the conclusion of all, in spite of the misery and the shedding of oceans of human blood and spending hundreds of millions of dollars of money, he would be placed above the reach of Carpet Baggers. Have deserted their party in the hour of the enemy of their party, and have turned on them, as the negro turned on his master, and remembered that from whom the Radicals had relieved them, for they always said that "free labor was cheaper, poetic, more mild than slave labor."

Now we do pity these Radicals whose occupation's gone, since their President and the Liberal Republicans have deserted them and renewed the reign and quietude of social subsidence at the South. The continuing to fight against the superiority of the South have actually gone to work for the whites and renewed slavery to skill and capital as a substitute for domestic slavery.

It was an enormous crime to rob the one in bondage slaves to fight against their masters, but the entirety of the Southern whites still hold the negroes in bondage, and will continue to hold them, and find that (misnomed) free labor is much more profitable than was old-fashioned domestic slave labor. A comparatively few whites owned the negroes in servitude before the war. All of the whites own all of the negroes in a sort of joint property since the war. The negroes are more polite, honest, and industrious than before the war, and produce on an average a third more than they did as our so-called slaves before the war. The tone of white society has become more generally elevated. A few whites were aristocratic in manner before the war. All of the whites have imbibed an aristocratic spirit and manner since the war, for all feel that there is an inferior race among them, whom they can at any time employ to fulfil profitably the place and duties of slaves. The negroes have quietly subsided into their natural level and condition, that of the slaves or servants to the whites, are content with the condition, and none hope to rise from it. If they did not come in to fill their places, our lands would lie fallow, and the South become bankrupt. Every increase of their numbers will be an accession to our wealth, for we could now employ profitably double the number that we have among us.

Mr. Horace Greeley in Know Nothing times said that white immigrants were each worth a thousand dollars to this country. Now negroes are the most industrious variety of the human race, where they can get white masters to control and direct them, and these they can always get at the South, for we have plenty of employment for them.

Mike Walsh used to say that "Southern slaves always made masters without asking for them, but that Northern white laborers could not always get masters, yet could not live without them." We should estimate every negro child in the South, who lives to the age of puberty to be an accession of at least one thousand dollars to the wealth of the Southern States. If we make ample provision for those who need it, it will cost us very little, and scarce one of them will die, except from old age. We have already much the most quiet and truly society in christendom.

The poor Radicals! Disappointed in stirring up a social war at New Orleans and Charleston, which they hoped would spread throughout the South and beget another sectional war between the North and South, directed by the ungrateful negroes, the Carpet Baggers and their President, and the Liberal Republicans reduced in numbers to a handful, then "bottled" up rhetorical deatribes and elaborate philippics and vituperation epithets anathema muranatha, which they had prepared and laid aside for the great fight expected to come off at New Orleans and Charleston; all turned sour and become useless, mere "brutum fulmen," which no one fears, and every one laughs at; still full of fight, but no one to fight with, they are cutting a figure equally pitiable and ridiculous. For their comfort we well assure them that they need have no fears for the negroes. The South, if it has not already discovered that the negroes are at least one third more valuable than before the war, will soon find out the fact, and will make such ample provision for them, and take such special care of them, that their numbers will increase faster than when they were domestic slaves. They are by very far the most valuable of all live stock, and as such as will be taken most care of.

If we lose the white immigrant, we shall have hereafter, at least among the negroes no mobs, no riots, no Trades Unions, no strikers for higher wages. The negroes are contented with their present social and industrious conditions. The level substratum upon which white society rests, and from which it rises in pyramidal shape, is something neither known nor felt by the negroes. They are all equal socially and morally; the good and the vicious, the chaste and the virtuous, the honest and the dishonest, the wife and the harlot, are all equal morally and socially. There is no moral distinction among them in or out of church; this is a remarkable characteristic of the negro race, *and a bar to its ever rising above its present plane.*

White society is composed of unequals, and inequality, socially, political, and pecuniary, and inequality and subordination to rank are its distinguishing features. All savages are equals; all white men are unequals. Savage society is a level plane; civilized society a series of subordinations rising one above the other in progression and shape. Each society is the work of God and Nature, and man vainly attempts to expel Nature. The negro must ever ever remain as he is with us, a contented slave, whenever he comes in social and industrial contact with the whites.

But what is to be done with the white slaves to capital in the rest of Christendom? They must manage their mobs and riots, strikes for higher wages, rebellions and revolutions, and the wars of labor against capital in the best way they can. It is no business of ours.

It is not mere pecuniary self interest that should and will induce the South to protect and take kindly care of the negroes. They are descendents of Adam; men of the same blood with themselves. Everybody admires the sentiment of the heathen Terence:

"Homo sum; humani nihil a me alie aumputa."

and better and more obligatory than this, every one is familiar with the Christian injunction, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." They are morally and intellectually our weak, feeble, and dependent neighbors, and this gives them the stronger claim to our love and protection. Through the medium of our sympathies, nature's weakness acts upon and overpowers strength. Who would not fly to the rescue of a maltreated child or woman?

Moreover, they are our servants, humble, docile, polite and obedient, and Sterne has well said, "The exclamation, 'I am my servant,' disarms me of the power of a master." All African explorers of the interior of Africa concur in describing African masters as most amiable and generous of human beings. Homer is the only one of the Ancients who seems to have known anything of the Sociology of the negroes, whose hospitality and amiable society the Gods condescended to share. The real Ethiopians deserved no such distinction, and are not the people he describes.

As a Southern people, we are naturally inclined to be kind, hospitable, and merciful. Alluding to this characteristic of Southern races, Dido says to Emanuel, his companions in Virgil's First Book of of his Enieds:

"Non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni:
Nec tam aversus equos Tyria Sol jungit ab urbe."

We do not think that, in the Southern border States there have been more than two negroes to one white in proportion to population committed to jail or sent to the penitentiaries. Contrast this with the census of crime at the North for 1850, when abolition and negrophilism were at fever heat, and we find that in the then free States, seventeen negroes to one native white in proportion to population were confined in jail or penitentiaries. This, however, is their business, not ours. We will not undertake to lecture them on the treatment of their negroes. But they should cease to read lectures to us on this subject, until they can show a clean record of the puritanic holiness, sanctity, and mercy.

We venture to predict that for the year beginning with President Hayes' inauguration, that in proportion to the relative numbers of the two races, less than two negroes to one white will be found in jail or punished for crime. But leave us to manage our own social affairs in our own way, and we will be the least criminal and most contented, prosperous and happy people in the world.

How some of our readers may cry out that is these vituperative extracts, we, following up the short comings of the North, we may give offence, and stir up another sectional strife, which God forbid. We have no intention of doing any thing of the kind. We have written the truth, and we have written it in good spirit, and we hope it will be so received. We have no ill feeling against the people of the North, but we do feel that they should let us alone, and not be continually reading us lectures on our duties to our negroes, when they have shown by their own conduct that they are not competent to teach us our duties to our negroes. We know our duties to our negroes, and we know how to perform them, and we will do so, let the Radicals say what they may