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March 4th, 1871—3m

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SILK ALFOODRAS.

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SILK GRISEL

In point of freshness, attractiveness, great variety an-owness of prices, our stock was never so interesting a ow. We invite you to keek at it. COOPER & CONARD, S. E. cor. Ninth and Market Streets,

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Finest and most Complete Stock

of Ready-Made Clothing ever offered to Man or Boy.

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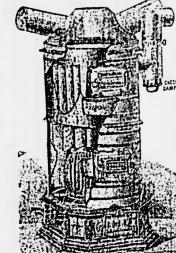
Taking Your Own Measure.

GREAT BROWN HALL,

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and Portable Heaters.



ELKTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1871.

"But it is difficult to see how we can condemn with proper, whole hearted reproduction our own domestic Ku Kiu with its fourful outrages while the President puts hinself at the head of a powerful and cestly Ku Kiux ejerating atroad in defance of international law and the Constitution of the United States."

tor just there?

Mr. Summer. May I interrupt the Senators in the Constitution of the United States."

Other passages equally pointed might be read. This, then, is the charge. How is it understood by those who listened to this debate with as keen cars as any members of this body? I have some passages from the newspaper press which I might recite, indicating the impression made on the public mind by the Senator's speech. I will read but one passage.

Mr. Summer. May I interrupt the Senator just there?

Mr. Harlan. Certainly.

Mr. Summer. How does the Senator interpret the act of the rear admiral when he pushed his way to the executive mansion and flung his menace in the very face of the President of the black Republic? Was not that an act of war?

Mr. Harlan. That happens to be the very face in the Senator's speech which, I believe, is not authenticated in public documents, which he takes at second head.

I agree with the honorable Senator in his convictions that a sense of duty is imperious and must be obeyed, else I would not now speak, that the demands of duty, however unpleasant, must be obeyed, else I would now be silent. I agree with him also in the conclusion that must follow, that it is motive that gives moral coloring to every human act, and, therefore, whether he may have succeeded or not in establishing the grave charge brought against the President of the United States, he must be regarded as morally innocent; but men

President of the United States, he must be regarded as morally innocent; but men who are morally innocent are sometimes misled by over-zeal to the perpetration of grievous evils. I doubt not that the Jews who clamored for the crucilision of the Saviour were honest in their Judgment, that Barabbas should be preferred rather than He. I do not doubt that the Roman centurion who plunged his spear in his Saviour's side believed himself to be in the performance of duty. He was but obeying an

no occasion for the use of force, and none is used. Now, sir, would an action lie against the honorable Senator from Michigan, in such a case, for assault and bat-tery, or trespass, or arson? Surely not.— Now let us return to the case at bar, and tor's allegation.

has been engaged in measures of violence"words merely-

"and of belligerent intervention,"-What kind of intervention? The use of

"being war."-

The President is accused of grave crimes

for the sake of the Navy, for the sake of republican institutions, for the sake of the liean institutions, for the sake of the Republican party. Now let us endeavor to Republican party. Now let us endeavor to the facts which the two Senators suppose sufficient with great guns, have gone into the harbor of a friendly Power and there menaced it.

Mr. SUMBER. I beg the Senator's pardon; no such ground has been taken.
Everybody, I take it, recognizes the right of national defense.
Mr. Harlan. I expected to drive both Senators from their position before I closed. I had not expected them to yield so early in the discussion.

Mr. HARLAN. Vorywell. Mr. President the honorable Senator leaps to a conclusion that I have not stated. I said the honorable Senator leaps to a conclusion that I have not stated. I said the honorable Senator leaps to a conclusion that I have not stated. I said the honorable Senator leaps to a conclusion that I have not stated. I said the honorable Senator leaps to a conclusion that I have not stated. I said the honorable Senator leaps to a conclusion that I have not stated. I said the honorable senator leaps to a conclusion that I have not stated. I said the honorable senator leaps to a conclusion that I have not stated. I said the honorable senator leaps to a conclusion that I have not stated. I said the honorable senator leaps to a conclusion that I have not stated. I said the honorable senator leaps to a conclusion that I have not stated. I said the honorable senator leaps to a conclusion that I have not stated the said to be thinks that a man in the respect to human in the respec

so early in the discussion.

Mr. Sherman. I rise to a question of

consider the several elements of the Sena- Ohio rises to a question of order, which he

Mr. Sherman. I insist that the Senator from Iowa shall have at least the same courtesy that has been extended to these two Senators; for I think, with a single remark or two, he has probably exploded most of their speeches, and I should like to be the least him go on.

An extended the Senator from Iowa pretend that the meaning of this charge was not such as I have stated? If he wants to crawl out of it, I will give him the opportunity. thear him go on.

The Vice President. The Senator from Will give him the opportunity.

Mr. Harlan. That is all very well. I I no vice Pressites T. The Senator from I owa has yielded in each case. If the Senator says that he does not wish to be inter-

rupted the Chair will endeavor to protect

been the subject of a long and able discussion between the honorable Senator from Indiana. I shall have no controversy with them over the fact, but I will name an additional fact: the very first great battle of the Mexican war was fought before Congress took notice of our controversy with Mexico.

Mr. Thurman. How was that?

Mr. Harlan. The very first battle of the Mexican war was fought before Congress took notice of it.

Mr. Thurman. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him for a moment?

Mr. Harlan. What does he mean by saying "before Congress took notice of it."

Mr. Harlan. I do not hear the Senator. Mr. Harlan. I do not hear the Senator from lowa to say that the first battle of the Mexican war was fought before Congress took notice of it."

Mr. Thurman. Do I understand the Senator from Missouri were appointed with-out his support or approval—

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the newsplor pess which I might verify the label table the impression makes on the public limits in the impression makes of the control of the treat and the second of the control of the

Mr. Sherman. I rise to a question of order.

The Vice President. The Senator from began to state that the President had

shall use—
The Vice President. The Senator from him against interruption.

Mr. Edmunds. I hope that point will not be insisted upon. I think my friend from Iowa understands himself very well, and the more we have from our friend here

Intering President. The Senator from Iowa will suspend. The Chair must state to the Senator from Missouri that to intimate to a Senator a desire to crawl out of a statement is not parliamentary.

Mr. Schulz. I submit to the judgment

of a statement is not parliamentary.

Mr. Schurz. I submit to the judgment of the Chair, and withdraw the language.

was with the Commission on board the Tennessee. That is the only thing taken a new power of the Commission of the property of the commission of the property of the commission of the commission

WHOLE NO, Lip563. **

HON. JANES HAREAS RANGED AND STATES HAREAS RANGED

That is the only act performed, so far as That is the only act performed, so far as this testimony goes, by an officer of the American Navy after the supposed rejection of the treaty. He took on board of an American ship sixty-odd Dominican troops, and landed them in their own country. That is the only act, and there is no evidence here that that was done in pursuance of any order from this Government. But again:

But again: "How, under date of October 8, 1870, the usurper, after declaring the necessity of a manof-war at the port of San Domingo, says that 'none will be more convenient than the Yantic for the facility of entering the river Ozana, owing to her size.'"

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the colored people of San Domingo and Hayti the colored people of San Domingo and Hayti
That is to say, the President will net
quietly permit the inhabitants of Hayti to
cut the throats of the citizens of San
Domingo during the pendency of a treaty
of cession of that territory to the United
States. This is the whole offense, and for
this the President has been charged as
being more guilty than the worst of criminals.

Now, sir, what chieft is to be attained.

Now, sir, what object is to be attained at the State Department or by the President is a matter of but little value in the discussion of a question as grave as this.—
Has any crime been committed, have anybody's rights been trampled under foot, has anybody's life, liberty or property been sacrificed by the President of the United States?

Mr. Sherman. Has any nation complained?

Mr. Harlan. The honorable Senator from Ohio asks has any one complained of any act of violence or wrong on the part of the President of the United States?—
There is not the shadow of evidence before the Senate of any such complaint except that of the rebel Cabral.

Now, as I was about to observe, there is no question before the Senate, no measure of legislation, no treaty involving the necessity of this discussion. We will soon have a report, it is expected, from the beard of commissioners sent down to the island of San Domingo by the authority of Congress. Would it not have been in better taste, and more in accordance with the line of the precedents, if this discussion had been postponed until that report could have been received? Had there not been a political purpose to achieve, does anybady believe the service of the place of the part of a political purpose to achieve, does any-bedy believe that any honorable Senator as experienced and able as either of these, would have leaped in ahead of that report, anticipating it by but a few hours, for the purpose of making these speeches? But I thank the honorable Senator from Missouri thank the henorable Senator from Missouri for so plainly indicating their purpose. He would divest a great military chieftan of a civil trust confided to him by the American people. He has found a pertinent precedent. Wellington was a great general, a great marshal. On many battlefields he richly earned all his laurels. He was, however, a bad statesman. Therefore it was a good thing to remove him from his portfolio in the management of the affairs of British Government. The parallel: the President of the United States is a great general, has won richly all the praise he has ever received, and all the honors with which a nation can clothe him; but, in the opinion of these honorable Senators, he is not a great statesman, and, therefore, in the opinion of these honorable Senators,
he is not a great statesman, and, therefore,
as I infer, without attributing any unworthy
motives to either of them, in their opinion
it would be wise to lay the foundation for
his removal. This is a question about
which we shall probably hear from the
American people ere long.
Mr. President, I move to lay the resolutions on the table

tions on the table.

Mr. Sumner. I call for the yeas and nays.
Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes; let us have the yeas and nays by all means.
The yeas and nays were ordered.

OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE PEACH AND GRAIN FARM,

IN CECIL COUNTY, MARYLAND, ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS. , By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, in chancery, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose at Public Sale, at the Court House, in Elkton, Maryland, at I o'clock P. M., on

ALL THAT TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, known as "The Grove," situate, lying and being in Sassafras Neck, in Ceril county, aforesald, partly on the Sassafras River and partly on the Chesapeake Bay, and containing

ERIES.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the decree, are: \$5,000 to be paid in Cash on the day of sale; \$10,000 to be paid in Cash on the day of sale; \$10,000 to be paid on the first day of September, 1815, and the credit payments to draw interest from the day of sale, payable on September 181, 1871, and semi-annually thereafter on the first days of March and September, in each year, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee; but the whole of said credit payments, and all interest thereon to become due and payable whenever default is made in anypayment of principal or interactions are passed of six months after the time herein above fixed for the payment thereof.

*Deposession given on confirmation of sale. Cost

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. IN THE SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, on TUESDAY, MAY the 2nd, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., all that

IN CHARLESTOWN, CECIL COUNTY, MD.

Under and by virtue of the power given to the undersigned, as Attorney for the North East Building and Ioan Association, of Cell county, Maryland, by James M. Hogg and Sarah M. Hogg, his wife, in and by their mortgage to said Building and Ioan Association, learning date Sept, 7th, 1963, and recorded in Liber B. S., No. 3, folio 50, &c., Mortages, &c., Record Book of Ceil county aforesaid; the undersigned as Attorney for said North East Building and Ioan Association, will expose for sale, at the Court House door, in Elkton, Cecil county, aforesaid, on

VOL. XXX---NO. 38.

mance of duty. He was but obeying an order from his superior.

And the object the honorable Senator

does not interfere, and therefore no necessity arises for the use of force on our part and none is used. Now has an assault and battery been committed? To put it in the strongest possible words, there has been a threat on my part that on the occurrence of a certain contingency that never does occur, I will make war on that Senator, if he attempts to violate my rights I will repel him. I threaten him—put it in that form—but he does not interfere; there is no occasion for the use of force, and none

"The Navy of the United States, acting under order from Washington."-

That means, as I understand it, from the President of the United States, for in contemplation of the law the order of the Secretary of the Navy is his order— What measures of violence? Violent

hostile words-

Ohio rises to a question of order, which he will state.

Mr. Sherman. I insist that the Senator from Iowa shall have at least the same courtesy that has been extended to these two Senators; for I think, with a single

Mr. Schulz. Mr. President, does the

from the Government. But again: "How, on the 3d of September, 1870, Commodore Green reported that Barz 'feared an outbreak, and appealed to the commodore 'to bring some of his men who were at Azua,' which the obliging commodore did."

And yet the honorable Senator does not that she ever entered the harbor of the river, or, if she did, that any order to that effect ever enmanted from this Government. This closes the evidence on this count on

WHOLE NO. 1,553.

vill read them. Mr. SUMNER. Nothing about "infamous."
Mr. Harlan. Probably not. Here is

"Now, sir, as I desire the suppression of the Ku Klux wherever it shows itself, and as I seek the elevation of the African race, I insist that the presidential scheme, which installs a new form of Ku Klux on the coasts of St. Domingo, and which at the same time insults the African race, represented in the black republic, shall be arrested. I speak now against that Ku Klux on the coast of St. Demingo of which the president is the head, and I speak also for the African race which has been trampled down."

we can condomn with proper, whole-herated reproduction, our own domestic Ku Klux with its feaful outrages white the President puts himself at the head of a powerful and costly Ku Klux operating abroad in deflance of international law and the Constitution of the United States.

I appeal to my brother Senators if I did the honorable Senator injustice; I have now given his exact words; and thus the President is arraigned as worse than our domestic Ku Klux who trample on life, destroy property, disregard law and liberty, for whose suppression Congress is now in extraordinary session. Their crimes are so nefairous as to be without a defender among civilized men. And yet the honoral constitution of the Lind States. Senator favored the Senate with any evidence that the ship was moved, or, if it
was, that it was in pursuance of any order

and the senate with any evidence that the ship was moved, or, if it
was in pursuance of any order

and the senate with the sen

worse than them all, and he does this, as he says himself, "for the sake" of this Administration!

But he has a further object: "for the sake of republican institutions which suffer when the great Republic makes itself a pattern of violence; and to demonstrate his regard for our republican institutions, and to attract the favorable consideration of mankind, proceeded to prove to his own satisfaction as it seems to me, that an absatisfaction, as it seems to me, that an ab-solute despotism, under the virtuous Isa-bella, of old Castle, was to be preferred to being of our Cashe, was to be interfect the great Republic under President Grant!

But he does it, in the next place, "for the sake of the Republican party." And this scens to be the greator object of his regard, for he makes this element of motive the subject of this commentary:

"And when I speak for the Republican party it is because from the beginning I have been the faithful servant of that party, and aspire to see it strong and triumphant." I have no doubt of it, with somebody else in the executive chair. When the executioners took down the body of the Saviour tioners took down the body of the Saviour from the cross after his cruitxion it is said, "they parted His raiment among them, and for His vesture they did east lots;" for it was without a seam and not capable of a division. Which of President Grant's executioners is to be clothed with the executive restment may be decided by the American People in the autumn of 1872.

I regret, Mr. President, that it became necessary for me, in the discharge of my duty as an American Senator, to call attention to the character of these speeches.—No one, I may say, if he will pardon the romark, has loved him with a deeper affection. Early in my senatorial career that honorable Senator placed me under obligations. I would not utter one word in disparagement of his great abilities or the partial of his motives. I would not take one grain of sand from under his feet or diminish his stature by a hair's breadth. If I could do anything in the discharge of my duty as a member of this body to clevate him, if that were possible, in the estimation of the American people I would gladly do it.

But, sir, the preservation of friendly

TUESDAY, MAY the 2nd, 1871,
at 2 ocleck F.M., all that

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, now in the possession of George R. Carpenter, situate, principally and the second Election District of Cecil county, aforeaid, containing originally county, aforeaid, containing originally and the second Election District of Cecil county, Aforeaid, containing originally and the second Election District of Cecil county, aforeaid, containing originally and the second Election District of Cecil county, aforeaid, containing originally and the second Election District of Cecil county, aforeaid, containing originally and the second Election District of Cecil county, aforeaid, containing originally and the second Election District of Cecil County, Mo.

Traget, Mr. President tament among in the Second Election District of Cecil County, Mo.

The possession of George R. Carpenter, situate, power the curtive from the second Election District of from the cross after his crutizion it is said.

But, sir, the preservation of friendly relations with Presidents; and that duty is a task-master that must be obeyed. As I

EXECUTED IN THIS BEST STALE.

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Now, sir, what object is to be attained by the further discussion of this subject? Is there any measure pending before either branch of Congress involving the necessity of the discussion of these constitutional questions? In point of fact we all must agree that no crime has been committed.— Whether an erroneous interpretation of international law may have been entertained

States?
Mr. Sherman. Has any nation com-

TRUSTEE'S SALE

MONDAY, the 1st DAY of MAY, 1871,

1350 Acres of Land, MORE OR LESS; cing the same tract or parcel of land which was conveyed to the late John F. Cunningham, and others.

. Ar There are also on the farm two valuable FISII-ERIES.

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