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VOL. XXXI---NO. 34.

ELKTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1872.

WHOLE NO. 1601.

CARPETS.

SPRING, 1872.

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Always Ready for Use and easily applied. Sold by the Gallon. ONE GALLON COVERS 20 SQUARE YARDS, TWO COATS.

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Kennett Sanare Academ, CHESTER COUNTY, PA. Terms, \$425 to \$1.75 per week. No extras. SHORFLIDGE & NORRIS. AN OLD POEM:

Shall I, waisting in despair, Die, because a woman's fair? Or make pale my cheeks with care, 'Cause abother's rosy are? Bo she fairer than the day, Or the flowery meads in May, If she be not to me, What care I how fair she be?

Shall my foolish heart be pained,
'Cause I see a woman kind,
Or a well disposed nature,
Joined with a lovely feature?
Be she meeker, kinder, than
Turtle dove or pelican,
If she be not so to me,
What care I how kind she be?

Shall a woman's virtue move Me to perish for her love? Or her well-deserving known, Make me quite forget mine own?
Be she with that goodness blest,
Which may gain her name of best,
If she be not such to me,
What care I how good she be?

'Cause her fortune seems too high, Shall I play the fool and die? Those that bare a noble mind, Where they want of riches find, Think what with them they would do,

That without them dare to woo: And unless that mind I see, What care I how great she be? Great, or good, or kind, or fare,

I will ne'er the more despair, If she loves me, this believe, I will die ere she shall grieve! If she slight me, when I woo,
I can scorn her and let her go;
For if she be not so to me,
What care I for whom she be?

LETTER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

CALLAO, PERU, Feb. 5th, 1872. "Those who go down to the sea in ships, and do business in great waters, have an opportunity of seeing in the wonders of the eep, the greatness of God." At 8 A. M. our anchor was "catted," all sails set, and the rippling of the water beneath our prow proclaimed that we were "plowing the briny deep." In an hour we had passed out the Golden Gate and entered upon the broad Pacific, whose waters, I imagine, when first viewed by Balboa, from his elevated position in the mountains of Darien, and we began to realize that we were really his beneficence in the rich productions of their thieves; the Democrats never punish upon the "deep and dark blue ocean," far golden and jeweled image.

one of Byron's heroes: "And now I am in the world alone-Upon the wide, wide sea; Oh! why should I for others moan,

When none will sigh for me?" Time creeps on apace; the sun gradually brilliancy of coloring, giving shelter to approaches the western wave, and finally birds of rich plumage and sweet song. In disappears from sight, having apparently a few hours we reached the city of Guaysank directly into the deep, deep sea .-Then comes twilight-that misty webb Republic of Ecuador. It contains twentybetween day and night, so indescribly five thousand inhabitants, mostly Indians. soothing to every nature. As the darkness | The city extends about one mile north and closes around us, the stars begin to peep south along the west side of the river. Its out: one by one they make their appear- main street is sixty feet wide, and fronts ance, until the whole blue expanse above the river, and is the principal business us seems spangled o'er with myriads of mait and promenade. The houses are brilliant gems which are reflected in the always frame, and mostly three stories waves beneath us. As our vessel speeds on high, with a balcony extending over the fire, or fire-flies, which I think proves quite | The chief exports are cacao, cinchona, sarsea is occasioned by the presence of myriads | Ecuador also abounds in fine timber, sevof minute phosphoretic animalculæ, proba- eral species of which are largely exported. bly indigenious to salt water. I never saw Directly in rear of the town are two small the experiment tried, but am told that the mountains or hills, which, being covered cilling the animalcula.

oiling of sea water entirely destroys its from base to summit with the mangrove, phosphorescing qualities, the heat no doubt form a beautiful back-ground to the city. Ten o'clock arrives, and the sky has been an extended and magnificent view of the beautifully clear and blue all evening; but surrounding country. Tropical fruits of now an occasional cloud is to be seen slowly all kinds grow all along the river in the drifting to Iceward. By 11 o'clock the wildest luxuriance, and with many of the ant Secretary of the Treasury under Thomwind has freshened and the heavens are natives form their chief food. While we entirely o'creast. The Captain, fearing we remained at this place, the Governor of graduate, inherited \$100,000, was a mem common in this latitude, at this season,) looking man, with quite an intelligent calls all hands to reef topsails, and every- countenance. The military were drawn up thing is made secure cloft. It is now the to receive him, and fired a salute. They noon of night, and I go to indulge in a appeared to be well drilled and efficiently little of "tired nature's sweet restorer- armed. The soldiers of Ecuador are mostly balmy sleep." In a few minutes, I find either Cholors or Negroes, the latter largely myself quietly swinging in my hammock, prodominating. We remained at Guayacomfortable; indeed, I courted Morpheus but quite rejoiced at escaping from the the heavens, was grand in the extreme .- waters of the Pacific, and heading south-The sea was spread out smooth, glassy, ward, reached the town of Payta in a few and motionless, savo in inherent sympa-thies, which in scarcely perceptible undu-defer giving till my next, as I fear this letlations, responded to the pulsation of its ter has already become of a wearisome mighty heart. A mirror, too, it seemed, of length. So for the present I will leave you, the overhanging canquy, sat in a rim of as it is near the "wee sma' hours," and I clouds that bordered the horizon, still as fee; much in need of a little of the the heaven against which they leaned; "balmy." pure as the snaw; unlike in form, and yet

Calm or conyulsed—in breeze, or gale, or storm,

Icing the pole, or in the torrid clime

Icing the pole, or in the partial change of partial change of elemity."

Icing the pole, or in the partial change of elemity.

wild and grotesque antics of the porpoises, or view an occasional distant whale projecting a hugo column of water high in air, HON. HENRY WILSON, and sometimes amuse ourselves in trying to catch the sea birds that swarm around our vessel. At this time we were not far from the Gallopagas Islands, setting towards which are numerous currents, into one of which we drifted, and one morning woke to find ourselves in an uncomfortable proximity to one of the more easterly islands. A quartermaster, stationed in the chains, had kept the deep sea lead going all night, and at daylight his cry of "eight and a half" had quite an ominous sound. The order to "stand clear of the starboard chain" was at once given, but before it tion is so assailed is not that it has been anchor," the faintest breeze began to fill predecessors, but that it is doing much to our sails, which fortunately being from off expose thieving and to punish men who the land, soon wafted us out of danger, steal. The Democratic party-I mean the and by noon we had all the sea-room we desired. A few days after this, we reached the line of the equator, where we were visthe fun for a time was both fast and furiited by old Neptune and his consort, and ludicrous in the extreme. Sixty-eight days out from San Francisco we made the Gulf of Guayaquil, up which

we sailed until near Malpelo Point, when

we let go anrhor. A short distance from

our anchorage is the Bay of Tumbes, in which Francisco Pizarro cast anchor when he first feasted his eyes on this land of promise; nor is it surprising that the beauty, fertility, and wealth of bountiful nature unrolled before him, should have filled the Spanish intruder with amazement, and that he should have become inspired with visions of the magnificent conquest that this transcendently beautiful portal of Peru opened to his imagination. Emptying into this bay is the river Tumbes, near the mouth of which stands the old town of Tumbes, (now called Corales,) supposed to have had, at the time of Pizarro's first visit, ty-eight! [Laughter.] is there any man (1527) over one hundred thousand inhabitants. The town now consists of a few cane huts, scattered about and occupied by listless inhabitants. The impoverished successors of those who dwelt in the once proud city of Tumbes, whose very name has been taken from it with its riches. On [Laughter and applause.] A Ropublican we found them during the whole of our the ruins of an ancient Peruvian Temple of all the land. He joins a party that was first week out from San Francisco. I do the Sun, which is said to have been among brought into being to give freedom to the not mean to imply that the name he gave the most sumptuous of the nation, that at slave, maintain the unity of the country, Cuzo alone surpassing it in size and rich. and preserve the life of the nation. In the for usually its waters are very peaceful; but ness. It embraced, besides the chief secold Boreas sometimes causes quite a change tion dedicated to the sun, chapels for the intelligence of the country, of the praying to come o'er the scene. I had frequently worship of the moon, the stars, the thunheard of mountainous waves, but was rather derbolt and the rainbow. Near it stood who joins that political organization, be-QUEENSWARE, heard of mountainous waves, but was rather derione and the rainbow. Near it stood inclined to view such things as a slight one of the monasteries of the Virgins of trays his trust, and steals the money of the embellishment of the fancy. Of the actual the Sun. Well might the religious devo. Government, is a base creature, and the existence of such an interesting phenomena tion of the Peruvians consecrate to the I am now prepared to certify. As the wind uses of the sanctuary an eminence of pecuwas blowing strong from the N. E., by 3 liar adaptation for beholding and worshipo'clock the last faint outline of the coast ing the first glorious emanations of their of California had faded in the distance, rising god, and for witnessing the proofs of Republicans try to discover and punish

> from the sight of land, surrounded by a wild waste of waters, bounded only by the fast," we returned aboard our vessel. The distant horizon, I will not attempt to write, next morning the anchor was weighed, and been sent there. Most of their stealing as I do not believe in the possibility of a with a strong breeze ran along the island was under the late administration, for true delineation. Some, no doubt, are of Puna. It was upon this island that there has been little stealing under this. thinking of dear ones left behind, whose Pizarro landed on his second voyage to Under Andrew Johnson's admnistration faces they know they may not look upon for years; others are looking forward to golden promises awaiting them in the land before penetrating into the interior of the paid little attention to him, honest Repubof their destination-promises which, alas! country of the Inca, for the purpose of only too often fail to be realized; while plunder and subjugation. We soon entered and mean men of both parties sought the some (and you have but little difficulty in the Guayaquil River, up which we prorecognizing them) are ready to exclaim in ceeded some sixty miles, to the town of the collectors of internal revenue under his verduro-trees, shrubbery, vines and flags, being closely twined and matted, and stud-

aquil, which is the chief sea port of the onclusively that the phosphorus of the saparilla, orchilla weed, and Panama hats.

From either of these eminences, you have more, to the penitentiary.

j. jr. W.

pure as the show; unlike in form, and yet akin in faultless beauty. There lay the sea, in truth,

"A glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form

Glasses itself in tempests; in all time Calm of carnvulsed—in herezy, or calc, or layer the same and the stall layer and the same and the process of its manufacture. Samples sent was in the same and by mail when desired. Thos. Waring & Bro., Colora, Md.

SPEECH

OF MASSACILUSETTS, AT GREAT FALLS, New Hampshire,

FEBRUARY 24th, 1872.

One would suppose, to hear our Democratic friends talk, that we never had any corruption before; that they had always been pure, because they never punished a thief. [Applause and laughter.] I propose right here to lay down this proposition: that the reason why this Administramore corrupt, or as corrupt as its modern er in 1829, under General Jackson. One man, Samuel Swartwont, in General

Jackson's day, when the Government raisous, many scenes occurring during his stay, stole a million dollars in the New York has been stolen under this Administration in three years, in collecting and paying out nearly twenty-one hundred million dollars. The percentage of loss under the Administration has been less than under any Administration since General Jackson was inaugurated President of the United States. There is not a shadow of doubt of it. I assert here and now, that there has been a less percentage of loss under General Grant's administration than under that of any other Administration since the days of John Quincy Adams. John Tyler, a son of President Tyler, in a letter recently published, states that there were, in Van Buren's administration, ninety-eight receivers of the public money, ninety-six of whom became defaulters. Ninte-six out of ninehere to-night who knows that any one of hose men was ever sent to the peniten-

tiary? I believe a Republican thief is a worse man than a Democratic thief. [Laughter.] He has not had so many bad examples. thief is the wickedest and meanest thief in should dwell.

The difference between Republicans and Democrats on this question is this: the affoat upon "the wide, wide sea." Of the magnificent garden spread far and wide theirs. You cannot tell me to-night of a one's actual feelings, when he finds himself at the foot of the holy habitation of his man who stole from the national Governbenefits of his patronage. About forty same name. The banks of this river are administration became defaulters for about low, and support an impenetrable wall of a million and three quarters. Under the three years of General Grant's administra-

tion four collectors became defaulters, and ded with wild flowers of great variety and for amounts less then two hundred thousand dollars. During the war we paid through the paymaster's department of the Army more than a thousand million dollars. That money was paid sometimes when troops were on the march, sometimes when they were under fire, and we lost less than a quarter of a million dollars. Never in the history of the human family was there any higher evidence of integrity. In the war of 1812, in paying out the little money we paid during that war, we lost about two million dollars. Since General Spinner United States, \$55,000,000,000 have passed ago this day. There has been added twenthrough his office, counted by from three to four hundred men and women. We have lost between fifty and sixty thousand dollars in these cleven years, while \$55,-000,000,000 have gone through the office. We punished one man, and he is now trying to get back \$5,000, for he says we made him pay \$5,000 more than he stole. [Laughter.] We have sent to prison three trust ed clerks, men of capacity and ability, whom everybody trusted and respected .-That is the way we have served our thieves. We have sent men who stole under Andrew tion on the great issues of the last forty you who helped extirpate caste, enfranchise

cuted under this Administration in Balti- linger behind their age. All their predic- conditions of men; I implore you, one and keep the sun off them. When they are to was not a Republican; his father was not a men continue to believe that all the states- and fought. Stand by the Republican par- the day, under the shade-mats. On this is Republican but an old Whig, and Assist as Corwin. This young man was a college may be visited by a squall, (which are quite Ecuador paid an official visit. He is a fineand three beautiful children, lived within vulsion came, and it shook them from their in their full fruition the fruits of the seeds a drink, and clear to commence again. In his income, got a passion for stock gamb- high position, and they look quite as small planted in faith and nurtured by devotion ling, lost his \$100,000, and then took \$400.-000 of the money of the Government. He was arrested when he might have run away. He was sent to the penitentiary at Albany for ten years. About the same time the -a bed somewhat difficult to get into, but quil some ten days, and then put to sea discovery was made of the boldest and man as Polk, Pierco, and Buchanan. Who which, when once into, is found to be very again, sorry to leave such splendid, fruit, most gigantic robbery of the people ever is General Grant—this man so denounced? perpetrated in ancient or modern times. but a few minutes, before I had won from mosquitoes, which, for numbers and blood. Bill Tweed-"Boss Tweed"-a man who, a few years ago went through bankruptcy, daylight found me again on deck, deter- ined I had suffered from these insects and who is said to have boasted, within a nation, and they were not accepted. He of the United States. [Applause.] Men mined to witness the first appearance of while on the picket line, in the swamps of year, that he had \$18,000,000, and, with the god of day. You have doubtless had Virginia; but while in the Republic of him, the tribe of Tammany Hall, have been for some weeks, helping to enroll and or years and be convicted of their folly in an discovered and exposed. Some of these ganize the regiments they were raising in hour. Until that political organization I will not weary you with another; but to torture. With a strong current and a thieves have gone to Europe, some of them Illinois. Finally, they gave him a regiment. has been convicted of its wickedness, rewill only say that the whole scene, from the configuration of the pleasures of the healthful the configuration of the standard pents of its sins, and brings forth the fruits lifted and washed below the lower fence, with which to debt the healthful with the healthful wit breezes and snow drifts of Canada, some of with which to fight the battles of his countive of his coming, until he was high in to its mouth, once more cutered upon the them are in one part of the country and try, nor a herse to ride. You did not know United States cannot be safe in its control. Major Hodge, and sending him to the peniin all the history of the human family, the nobody know anything of this humble man. boss thief of the world. [lond laughter and He took his regiment and marched away. applause,] was sent to Albany, not to the He never asked anything of the Govern- their native land because they failed. You Senator, by twelve thousand Democratic never made any complaint. He went patriotiam and the spirit of liberty. majority. Applause.]

These two cases illustrate exactly the dif- silent, modest man. ference between the two parties; the one

the penitentiary. They stole the Erie rail- | boat would take all that would retreat.road; they stole the State of New York | He defeated the rebel army that had been from General Grant in 1868; they have nearly victorious. Then he went down the stolen their millions from the city; they Mississippi river, passed Vicksburg, made have stolen judges and stolen juries, and a movement into the country, attacked the they get elected to the Legislature; they rebel armies, captured Vicksburg; and do not get sent to the State prison. And the then you find him at Chattanooga to remen who denied this stealing, who denied store a lost battle. You have heard of the that they stole the State of New York when | magnificent victory he won on Mission they knew that they did it, who denied the | ridge and lookeut mountain.

stealing of these Tammany Hall men, until He was then brought to Washington, it was finally brought out and established and took command of the armies of the so clearly that nobody could longer deny country, led the army of the Potomac it, these very men are accusing the Admin- through the Wilderness, fighting every istration of stealing. I have heard before day in the month of May, 1864. He placeof Satan's rebuking sin, but I never saw ed his army before Richmond, and when anything so brazen as this. [Loud ap- the hour came, moved upon the doomed

There has been collected, under General Grant's administration, in three years, nearly twelve hundred million dollarsnearly four hundred millions a year; there the rebel capital, but started off alone, with has been paid out nearly a thousand mil- his carpet-bag in his hand, for Washinglion dollars; making about twenty-one hun- ton, to stop the raising of troops and the dred million dollars. We have lost, out of manufacture of munitions, to make preparthis immense sum, in all the departments ations to disband the army and save exof the Government, a million and a quarter pense, and to save what he regarded, and -less than a fifth part of one per cent.!

We have paid out, during these three years, ninety million dollars, in pensions, and we have had five defalcations, all of them soldiers, and four of them shed their to be President. He did not seek the

our bad conduct, and the stealing from the Grant, knowing the Indians and their to save these poor Indians from being consistently on the side of freedom and wronged. The Indian policy of General the equal rights of all men. Grant, were there nothing else, is enough to immortalize any Administration that ever existed in the country, from the fonndation of the country. [Applause.] It has more of justice in it, more of humanity more of the spirit of the divine Master, than can be found in any other deed of the

after, it will go into history, and men will in forgotten graves. This Administration came into power year in interest. This money has been mostly saved, on the one hand, by an hon-Grant's administration \$67,000,000 more than was collected under the same laws in

the last fifteen months of Johnson's administration; and on the other hand, by a reduction of the expenses of the Government. From these two sources we have paid this \$387,000,000. Throughout the financial world it is a matter of wonder and amazement that the fluancial policy of the United States should be so successful. We elect. ed General Grant pledged to maintain the faith of the nation, to make our debt sacred, and what is the result? Why, the \$700,000,000 of currency is worth to-day \$140,000,000 (twenty per cent.) more than it was three years ago. The laboring man who has earned two dollars to-day has received forty cents, in real gold value, more than he would have received three years ty per cent. to every dollar, the laboring men of this country have earned this day these many months; and it has been added with which that pledge has been kept to collect the revenues, reduce expenses, and could. We have a class of men who are always

Johnson's Administration, and were prose- years and been wrong every time. They the black man, and give equality to all tions have failed. They are the instru- all, to sustain now that sacred cause for be fed, a clean matis laid down on the bank manship of the country is gone. They ty; stand by, I pray you, that great politi-South, who were their masters, too, when they stood on the heads of their negroes. now as other people. But our Democratic and valor. friends do not see it: the old illusion still haunts them. To hear these men talk you inferior to such great, magnificent statessome in another. While we were trying anything about him; the nation knew nothtentiary at Albany for ten years, with the had served in the Mexican war when a approval of the cutire Republican party of young man, fresh from West Point, and cratic party has at least one millions voters the country, Bill Tweed, the greatest thief | won two brevets for gallant conduct, but penitentiary, but the State-House as a State ment; he never disobeyed an order; he must breathe into their souls the spirit of straight forward and did his duty, a quiet,

denouncing thieres and arresting and pun- was that he took about twenty-five thou- what they love so much to be called, "conishing them when it can, the other never sand men up the Tennessee river, moved servatives." [Laughter.] These men alpunishing them. I am told by leading on the enemy's works, attacked an army of ways sucared at the cause of liberty, Democrats, some of them members of the committee of seventy, men who have done all they could to expose and break these Tammany thieves down, that they do not believe one of these thieves will ever go to ball ever go to ball ever go to ball ever go to ball prepared for a retreat he said that one our armiet were defeated. To con-before night."—Nuk Journal.

what we all regarded as a very important thing, a general bankruptcy in the country.

ments. But his foreign and domestic poltration, have been and are in the interests of the country. The masses of the people Government, except the emancipation of who have no personal grievances, who only the slaves. It stands by the side of that want good government, see it, feel it, reagrand act among the great achievements of lize it. With all its faults, they believe we the nation. It will be acknowledged here- have the most reformatory, progressive, and best Administration the country has applaud it, when many of the men who are seen for forty years; and they are right in assailing the present Administration sleep their convictions. But he is followed by with the pledge to maintain the faith ened, not with the smoke of battle, but the and honor of the country, then weakly storms of insinuation and accusation, de or wickedly assailed. During these last traction and denunciation. But he will est collection of the revenues, for we col- ant fees may yet find that another Appolected the first fifteen months of General mattex lies before him. [Applause.]

In all the struggles of the last sixteen years New Hampshire has been on the side of the country and of liberty. Forgettin that "victory olings to unite," you Republicans of New Hampshire allowed your banners last year to trail in the dust. You have tasted the wholesome discipline of petty differences, and standing shoulder to glorious victory. [Loud applause.] onlder, you can redeem your State, and thrill the hearts of your friends throughout the land. To you, Republicans of my native State, I appeal, for unity and victory. I ask you, who maintained the right of petition when it was claven down under the lead of Charles G. Atherton; you who stood by John P. Hale when smitten by Democracy for fidelity to liberty; you who sternly opposed the wicked compromises of 1850; you who resisted the repeal of the Missouri compromise when sustained by Franklin Pierce; you who were true to because of the signal fidelity and ability Kansas when its skies were illumined by the midnight fires of burning cabins, and maintain the faith of the nation, honestly its virgin soil reddened with blood; you who helped make Abraham Lincoln Presiextinguish the national debt as fast as we dent; you who followed the old flag of the Republic over many battle-fields; you who sustained by voice and vote that grand serlooking behind them. They have never les of measures by which slavery was annibeen satisfied. They have taken their posi- hilated and the slave power broken forever; ments of defeats and failures. Still these which you have toiled and prayed, voted inside the fence, and, if in the middle of ouce looked up at the slave-masters of the cal organization until it accomplishes the task assigned it by the needs of the country and the providence of God. Make safe the beneficent deeds of the past, and secure their little throats get choked, so as to get

Listen not to the seductive voices which proclaim that the work of the Republican would suppose General Grant was vastly party of the United States has been achieve ed. The reforms of the past are not only to be assured, but other reforms of magnihundred dollars a year tanning leather in work yet to do. That work is to humanize, Galena. He offered his services to the convict, and convert the Democratic party ing about him; few had heard of him. He composed alike forbid that it should be again intrusted with power. The Demoin its ranks; men who fought against their country with ballot and bullet; men who are only sorry that they fought against There are a million and a half of voters

city, and received the surrender of the rebel at Appomattor. Nineteen battles behind him, and all victories! He did not march his army to make a parade through

We Republicans turned to this man when

Andrew Johnson failed us, and asked him

blood for the country. But the Govern- Presidency; he felt and said that his place ment has not lost a dollar, for agents made at the head of the Army was the post for good their accounts, or their bondsmen did him. We made him President, and it was his strength and commanding influence Everybody knows that the Indians have that carried the fourteenth amendment .been cheated and wronged for years and That same potent influence carried the that many of our Indian wars have grown | fifthteenth amendment, and gave the black out of our violations of treaty obligations, | men the right to vote in all the States .-When a wail of distress came up from the appropriations for the Indians. General South, when poor black men prayed for protection from the murderous blows of the wrongs, two years before he came into the midnight assassins of the Ku-Klux dens, Presidency tried to devise a plan by which | Congress hesitated, falted, divided. Then the Indians should receive what the Gov- it was that he came forth with the brief ernment appropriated for them. When he message that rallied our scattered ranks came into power he invited the Christian like a battle order. Clothed with authority denominations of the country to select he has striven to protect the weak against some good man whom he could send out to the cruelties of the strong. Many hundred see that the Indians were not cheated, and members of the Ku-Klux Klan have been they selected men like George H. Stuart; arrested, several have been convicted, or like Friend Lang, in Maine; like Friend have confessed their guilt, and thirty of Hoag of Iowa; like William E. Dodge of those chivalric assassins are in the peniten-New York; and like Edward S. Tobey, of tiaries. The men who stood by the cause Massachusetts, some of the noblest, best, of anti-slavery and the protection of the and purest men that tread the earth. These | black man have found in General Grant a noble men have worked these three years | man who has stood bravely, steadily, and

General Grant has now been President three years. He has committed some crrors, made some mistakes in his appointicy, the leading measures of his Adminisobloquy and reproach: Again he is passing through the "wilderness;" it is darkall summer." is yet unbroken, and exult-

we call "copperheads." I will not call About the first thing we heard of him them "copperheads;" I will call them

ADVERTISING.

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vert these men is a great work. I think it will take us a dozen years, at least. If in that time we can change the hearts of the rebels of the South and these conservatives here in the North, and get them to accept the vital and animating principles of Christian civilization, and go for the elevation and protection of the poor and the lowly, the black men of the Bouth and the poor white men of the whole country-if we can do this grand work in twelve years, the world will say we have achieved quite as much as we did when we put down the rebellion, made four and a half million men free and gave them citizenship and equal rights. The war Democrats, the men who by voice, or vote, or bullet, stood by their country in time of war, will be utterly helpless if the Democratic party comes into power. The old rebel leaders will be the head, the conservatives will be the body, and these loyal war Democrats will be only the tail of the Administration. [Applause.] In the past sixteen years we Republicans have taken from the Democratic party more than a million of its best men—taken

the cream right off of it. [Applause.] We want the war Democrats, some of these conservative Democrats, and some of the rebel Democrats, too. They are our mistaken, erring countrymen. We want their influences and all they have to give on the side of Republican ideas, principles, and policies; on the side of education and derelopment, and the inspiring influence that elevate and lift up the masses of our countrymen. Never till the masses of the Democratic party accept the vital ideas of patriotism, of equality for all and protection to all, will it be safe to intrust the mighty interests of the nation to that political organization. Its "new departure" is a delusion; its "passive policy" is a snare. Neither the one nor the other will be adopted, because it is right. If either be adopted at all, it will be in the hope to win power, to defeat the full fruition of the great work achieved by the Republican party .-The acceptance of the "new departure" and the "passive policy" may be an advance for the torpid conservatism of the Democracy, but the adoption of either by

the nation will be a lowering down, a reac-

tion, an ignominious retreat.

Republicans of New Hampshire, of New England, of the Republic, cling then with deathless tenacity to your grand organizaion, which now embodies three and a half million men in its ranks. Stand by the Republican celors. They symbolize patriotism and liberty, justice and humanity, development and progress. Trust your selves; correct your own errors; move right onward, abreast of the advancing currents of a progressive republicanism. Look to your history; do not blur nor blot that immortal record. Let it be an inspiration, a perenuial soure of faith and hope, in sunshine and in storm. In the years to come, when the passions and prejudices of these days of conflict shall have sunk to rest with us in the bright hereafter, the record of the last twelve years will be a brilliant chapter in the history of human progress. The world will note it, and mankind will read it with beaming eye and throbbing heart. The Republicans of the United States history and made that history. should ever remember that America, as they have made it, is no longer dominated by a slave power, nor guided by the councils of slave masters. It is moving on a higher plane and working out a nobler destiny for humanity than any of the foremost nations of the globe. The continued triumph of the Republican party assures the triumph of equality before the law, and protection under the law. Let, then, the defeat. Now you have the power to rise Republicans of New Hampshire, now as in again. Forgetting personal interests and the past, lead the Republican columns to a

A CHINESE DUCKERY.

.The following extract from a private letter has been placed before us for our use. We have only to say that the information t contains is as trustworthy as it is novel: "A Chinese Duckery is an establishment,

either affoat or on shore, devoted to rearing and feeding ducks, which are, in most cases, salted, smoked and hawked about the streets of the large towns. I was much interested in observing the mode of

"The ducks were hatched out by hot

taeatment.

sand, and divided into lots of 100 to 150 .-These are taken to a stream, as far down it as possible, and there a temporary fence of wicker-works is erected, inclosing about twenty feet square of the stream and its bank. The ducks are placed inside this, and soon toddle out into the stream and come on shore again to sit under matslieds on the bank, which are required to potatoes, &c., and made into the consistency of dry dough; this the ducklings nibble at, running to the stream whenever a small way I tried to improve on the Chinese plan, by giving them their food mixed softer, but it turned out a miserable failure. The ducks, when shaking their heads, splattered the food over each others' backs, where it stuck, and they did not thrive. I was much struck with the way the Chinese seemed to know exactly how much the ducklings could consume at one

feeding, and how little waste there was .-A little boy generally attended about five lots of 150 or 200 ducks, and large streams were made to branch off into small ones, so that each lot could have a fresh run of clean water coming down on them. When the feeding was over, the feeding-mats were becomes dirty, which took place in four or five days, in spite of all precautions to keep it clean, the lower fence was shifted above the upper one, and the ducks put in it; this gave them fresh clean ground, and they seemed to thrive to perfection. As the ducks grow, two lots of 150 are put together, then two lots of 300, and so on; he extent of fencing being increased, and a boy dispensed with, the time between feeding is extended, and labor saved .-When grown they are herded in flocks of some thousands by a man carrying a long bamboo rod, and he moves them from rice-field to rice-field, where they guddle among the mud, and are fed for almost nothing. They always get a tit-bit when they come home to their sheds at night (which are