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Speech is silver, but silence is golden."-

GRANT VS. GREELEY.

"Grant is silent!" as a sneer From the Liberal crew we hear, While their vaunted Greeley still Right and left prates with a will; But the tales from all sides prove Deeds, not words, the people move.
If speech be silver, as they say,
Is not silence golden, pray?

Once our Grant at Donelson Silenced many a rebel gun,
Silence was his forte e'en then.
Greeley, glib with tongue and pen,
Cackled then among the geese,
"Let the wayward go in peace!"
If speech be silver, as they say,
Is not silence golden, pray?

Greeley's tones full oft swelled high-"On to Richmond!" was his cry; But his speech, to frenzy wrought, With discomfiture was fraught. Mute of tongue, but firm of hand, Grant with silence saved the land. If speech be silver, as they say, Is not silence golden, pray?

Now, while party strife runs high, Which shall gain the victory? Grant is silent—to explain, Greeley halts each railway train. Thus each State declares itself—
"Put the babbler on the shelf!"

If speech is silver, as they say,
Is not silence golden, pray?

GEORGE B. VASHON. For The Cecil Whig

AT THE INSTITUTE. Learning, quite by accident, that there was to be held a Teachers' Institute, at the little town of Onargo, situated about midway of the Central Illinois Railroad,

we of course attended. The advantages and disadvantages of being a stranger in a strange land were then and there forcibly presented to my vivid imagination, as never exactly presented before. I knew no one in Onargo; no one knew me. By sly hints and inuendos I might pass for a princess in disguise; but on the other hand, I might be suspected of being a burglar's confederate. of course, I could put up at either of the Temperance houses in the village without the houses aforementioned were found to the houses aforementioned were found to
be congenial to my taste; but finally I
crash that is startling.

The pupils of the flourishing Seminary found a place to stay at, where the folks to be conscious from the first that they were "entertaining angels unawares;" in fine we soon found ourselves forming one of a refined and intellectual circle. In this place everybody came from somewhere else; the majority from the New England States-our hostess from Boston. Highly

warm heart, united to fine conversational a few miles to the North. powers, we were instantly attracted toward her; yet, often when listening to her sweet ant little village, in company with our new cultivated voice, we felt that, 'She had known sorrow.

He had walked with her. Oft supped, and broke with her the ashen And in the bustling street she heard e'en

now the stir
Of his black mantle trailing in the dust." Not so with her companion, whose bouyant spirits and ready play of wit enlivened much for our reception and entertainment as the professors say when they get wound up in a subject and attempt to back out without being detected in the manœuvre by their audience. Bah! how I hate the very name of pro-

later years, and when I call to mind all that I have suffered at their hands, or rather at the end of their endless tongues, as I have vainly endeavored to see the point which they said they were developing! I knew one of these babbling old rascals wherever I see him: bald-headed, weak-eyed, much whiskered-the same physiogomy runs through the whole race. How wickedly glad I am when they get on shaky ground, and finally reach the point where they are obliged to own they don't know what they are talking about; for to that point they must invariably come in metaphysics; for as Cicero, or some of those torn-down smart old fellows, who lived so long ago remarked, "mind itself knows not what mind is." Well, of course, there were professors a plenty at the Institute, and as they will never see this article, (although one of note,) I will give their names. First was McHewen, who carried with him a box of it. dry bones, and harangued us upon them in a rather dry manner. I could not attend tell us what he knew about Zoology, followed by Professor Cook, to discourse upon cent public buildings. the use and abuse of text books in the school room. The lectures were divided subject. At the end of each hour recess

on the organ; an hour and a half of noon-On the afternoon of the third day, just after the afternoon session had been called to order, the door of the hall opened and a quick clastic step brought up the aisle a medium sized gentlemanly and exceedingly in the National Young Men's Christian graceful appearing man, intellect in the brilliant eye, intellect in the broad forehead, preponderance of brain in every movement of the blue, veined head, and because united to scholarship and rheterhis fine face even before he was introduced and began immediately to talk upon Botany. This gentleman was no less a personage than Dr. Sewall, principal of the State author of that beautiful scientific lecture

the press and universally admired. The Doctor read his lecture one night when many of the citizens were gathered in the hall, among the rest an old lady who sound- house was full, and the waving of handfy berated the Doctor all the way home for kerchiefs, clapping of hands and stomping having the audacity to say that the leaf of feet that followed the unintelligible worked harder than she did. On being in- songs and speeches of the Red Men were troduced to him the next day, we took enough "to astonish the natives." How

Teaching." He compared the teachers to a builder, and cited the disastrous consequences which would result in the builder using inferior material, &c. The next of the war are found in the cab inet, such a some tructures in the city, is furnished Quince jelly may be made in the same manner. If it is desired to have the apple jelly when he is away from home on other bixiness of a full pink tinge, let a little cochineal be put into it, and that will give it color.

Quince jelly may be made in the same manner. If it is desired to have the apple jelly when he is away from home on other bixiness over any form of government become destructive to these ends, it is the right of the pour on bolling water. Season with nuture of the governed; and that when the size of an egg; two spoonful of flour; stir together and pour on bolling water. Season with nuture of the governed; and that when the size of an egg; two spoonful of flour; stir together and pour on bolling water. Season with nuture of the governed; and that when the size of an egg; two spoonful of flour; stir together and pour on bolling water. Season with nuture of the governed; and that when the size of an egg; two spoonful of flour; stir together and pour on bolling water. Season with nuture of the governed; and that when the size of an egg; two spoonful of flour; stir together and pour on bolling water. Season with nuture of the governed; and that when the size of an egg; two spoonful of flour; stir together and pour on bolling water. Season with nuture of the governed; and that when the size of an egg; two spoonful of flour; stir together and pour on bolling water. Season with nuture of the governed; and that when the size of an egg; two spoonful of flour; stir together and pour on bolling water. Season with nuture of the governed; and that when the size of an egg; two spoonful of flour; stir together and pour on bolling water. Season with nuture of the size of an egg; two spoonful of the size of an egg; two spoonful of flour; stir together and pour of the size

night, before Prof. Sewall, had arrived to as a minature cannon made of bullets from commence his lecture on the Leaf, I was different battle fields, the tattered and disamused at the conversation of two gentle- colored flag which Ellsworth placed upon men behind me. One was a resident of the the Marshall House, and last, but not least, neighborhood, owner of a fine farm accord- old John Brown's pike, a curious thing ing toh is estimation. He grew enthusiastic indeed. over the virgin richness of the soil, and Now I should like to speak of the magmarvelous stories of its adaptibility to the uificent Masonic Temple, in course of con-

whiskers were quite grey, and that he quent letters. Yours truly, CHESAPEAKE CITY.

road was finished. Why, I sold a lot the other day for \$70,000." "Ah indeed," responded his listener. Just then the lecturer came in. "What was the lecture on last night?" he asked the railroad man. river, and contains about 8,000 inhabitants, "About mechanics," responded the seller and owes its importance principally to its as that is nowadays; you can scarcely go of the \$70,000 lot, well, I would like to sell | manufactures; having several large cotton \$70,000 lots; but I would like better to be able to tell a lecture on " Honesty in Teaching" from one on machines.

On closing his course of lectures to the capital invested. members of the Institute, Prof. Sewall made some very earnest remarks. "I will not tell you," said he, " your calling is the exclusively wholesale. noblest and the greatest on earth; your calling is just what you make it. True a pleasing appearance, whilst some of the dignity of character ennobles the humblest private dwellings are palatial, and seem to calling an individual can engage in; there- be owned and occupied solely by the "upfore, cultivate true dignity; be worthy the per tendom" which gives evidence of conbeautiful love of the little children; so siderable wealth. The principal streets shall you be happy here and the gates of are very wide, some of which have a double

was elegantly attired and sported a heavy

fob. Launched on railroads, he could talk like an engine. "Utica has doubled her

population in one year, sir, since that

hereafter." glorious October sunlight feeling kinder, and speaking more gently to each other which alarms of fire are given. It is a than when we had entered the doors of frame structure, octagon at the base sur-Grand Prairie Seminary, a few hours mounted by a cupola and considerably before, that no temptation could induce higher than the surrounding houses, after him or her over more to commit a little or ascending a number of dilapidated steps degrading act. But alas for the strength we arrived at the cupalo where we found an of human resolutions when we see so often old man plying his vocation that, of a cobinstances where those whom we have been bler. This man has been employed in the the future. On examination, neither of wont to look upon as towers of moral and capacity of "watch" for a long time, and intellectual strength totter and fall with a took great pleasure in pointing to interest-

of Grand Prairie were also present at the lovely, it runs its zigzag cuarse for miles preciate your correspondent and appeared greater part of the lectures before the Institute. The school appears to be in a very ling into hazy nothing on one side; and on flourishing condition. I inquired of some of the inhabitants of Onargo if it was hoped and believed that it would soon grow into a city, as it seemed to be a thriving business place, and was informed that Onargo could not become a city because intelligent, with cultivated manners and a sho had a formidable rival named Gilman The last night of our stay in this pleas-

Order ever greet each other. From a su- This afternoon we walked over to the our party at even and noon-tide hours. So of the workings of the new Temperance great pride in having the walks kept neat who are ignorant of the law, we would say trimmed. that the bond signer is made responsible fessor! They have been the terror of my quiring, we were told that said building was a Friend's Meeting House; but whether Orth. or Hicks. our friend could not tell, nor could I when the next day for the honor of the family faith we visit it.

> For The Cecil Whig. LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Last week I was in the city of Philadelphia, and a very great city I found it to be. I had often read of it in the papers and read until my eyes became dim and listen until my ears became dull and not learn one-hundredth part as much as I did durthem came mighty near seeing the above ing my three or four days' visit there. Perhaps you would like me to tell you about

Well, to begin with, the train that leaves Elkton at 9.41 A. M., took me to Philadelto the technicalities of the lecture, for my phia and landed me at South Broad street, imagination was rife with speculations con- about noon. Broad street, as its name cerning the time and place when these suggests, is wide—the widest street in the ghastly relicts had a local habitation and a city, and one of the handsomest too. For name. Then arose Professor Raymond to on each side of it are beautiful residences,

Shortly after leaving the depot, going north, you come to two large churches, a or limited to an hour each day upon each Methodist on the west side, and a Roman Catholic on the East: a few squares farthof a few minutes, with singing and music or up you reach Rev. Dr. Wylier's churck, of which Geo. II. Stuart, whom President Grant offered a place in his cabinet, is an officer. Mr. Stuart did much for our sol diers during the war, as chairman of the Christian Commission, and still continues Association.

Nearly opposite his church is the Penn sylvania Deaf and Dumb Asylum where many unfortunate ones who can neither quick flash of the dark orbs. Here said I speak nor hear find a comfortable home. to myself, is the man who shall tell us all The Institution occupies nearly two acres that we shall remember, while we are here, on which are the dermitories, school-rooms and work shops. These apartments are ical power is originality, for 1 read it in open to visitors, and no hour or two could be more profitably spent than in examining the system of mental and manual instruction taught there.

You are now but a short distance from Normal University, situated at Peoria, and the Academy of Music-one of the largest buildings of its kind in the world, exceedentitled the "Green Leaf," which you may ed in capacity, if I mistake not, only by have read, as it has been widely copied by similar structures in Dresden and Berlin. The other evening I wandered into this which was having a reception there. The were in danger of being crushed.

The Colebrated 1 quences which would result in the builder statuary, and portraits. Many mementoos of a tan plant of the war are found in the cabinet, such put into it, and that will give it color. using inferior material, &c. The next of the war are found in the cabinet, such put into it, and that will give it color.

culture of the strawberry, melon, peach, struction, and the great political wigwam, grape, &c., as well as to the culture of the in which I heard Ben Butler in vindication cereals. His friend seemed to be most of Grant and the Administration, and old interested in railroads. He was from Independence Hall which is now being Western New York. Glancing furtively placed in its original condition, but all this, around, I discovered that his hair and and more too, I must reserve for subse-

For The Cecil Whig. LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 8th, 1872. DEAR WHIG:-This place is prettily situated on the left bank of the Savannah mills, paper mill, and mills for producing oil from cotton seed. The cotton interest is by far the largest and has considerable

Business generally is brisk. The stores large and handsome, some of which are

The public buildings are neat, and present the Kingdom of Light will not only be ajar, row of trees in the centre making a fine but will stand wide open for you in the shady walk and which serve the purpose of a park for children. Being desirous of And so I think we all came out into the having an elevated view of this place we went to the "Look out," or place from ing objects.

The view of the river from this point is and miles as far as the eye can see, dwind the other, the city with a number of small hills for a back ground makes a beautiful panorama. We remained gazing from this point for a long time and were about retracing our steps when the printed regulations attracted our attention; after stating the number of taps to be given upon the bell to indicate the locality of a fire, the last rule was that every night at nine o'clock the bell was to sound that many times for the negroes, and should any ne-Templars. They have a very fine Hall groes be upon the street after fifteen out, and unfit for the purpose that the peohandsomely carpeted and furnished, walls minutes after the bell sounds, without a ple put them in for"-at the same time ornamented with well-executed chromos. written pass from their master, they were We were welcomed by the members, with to be arrested and receive as many stripes a very modest bow of the head, as much as that hearty welcome and unfeigned cordi- as were adjudged beneficial, of course this ality with which the members of this noble relic of slavery times is now a dead letter.

perior toned organ we had some delightful cemetery and found it very pretty, and one music; some selections were read, and some in which the citizens of Augusta take

I have been frequently amused at the for all the damage done when the human great number of military titles which seem machine is charged with bad whisky. It to be "lying around loose" and to be pub. is found to work admirably. Would such lie property; nearly ever one is, Captain, a law was passed in Maryland! Going Major, Colonel, or General, and I should home from the Lodge, we pass a plain look- think, judging from this great number of ing building which at once struck me as titles that the South could supply officers having a strangely familiar air and on in- already commissioned to command the combined armies of the world.

Since my sojourn I have been daubbed Captain, although being a peaceful citizen of Uncle Samuel and having no military aspirations, but fully expect to return with the title of Major General, although I know of no act by which I have disgraced myself, that I should be called such hard

Last evening an alarm of fire was sounded and as "der machine" came thundering along I joined the "bo-hoys" and went in heard of it from acquantances, but I might "tooth and toe nail," arriving at the scene of conflagration, which was an old barn about a mile from town, in time to get enough fire to light my segar, although our apparatus was "fust;" and I came to the conclusion that drawing a steam fire engine over a rough country road on a hot night was too much like work for GRAY BEARD.

DRUNKEN FOWLS.

Some curious experiments have, according to the Matin, been made by a doctor of Montpelier to ascertain the effects of wine, brandy, and absinthe on fowls. Any doubts which have been entertained as to the disinclination of the birds to adopt intemperhis bottle a day. It was found necessary at last to limit the allowance of wine and his usefulness as one of the leading spirits flesh rapidly, more especially those who drank absinthe. Two months of absinthe drinking was found sufficient to kill the strongest cock or hen. The fowls who indulged in brandy alone lasted, however, bibbers survived for ten months. It was went an extraordinary change. An implace. The crests, it is stated, increased to four times their original size, and assumed a line of unnatural brightness-proof confirmed drunkards beceme preternatuer man is justified in trying experiments in drunkenness with the dumb creation mercly with the view of ascertaining how far he building to see the Indian Delegation may himself venture to get drunk with

APPLE JELLY, (from the French.) - applause. Choese fine-flavored, juicy, ripe apples, peel them, and cut them into quarters, put- Mrs Jones, who arose without invitation ting them into water as they are cut, to and commenced speaking, said she: "I occasion to repeat to him the old lady's many chairs and music-stands were broken prevent their turning black. When they am sixty-six years of age, and her seen occasion to repeat to min the control and in the rush to get a hand shake with the are all cut, place them in the preserving- more lightning and herd more thunder begged me to inform the insulted dame Indians your correspondent can't say, but pan and put to them just water enough to than the most of you." She placed her 9, 1860. that though he had taken occasion to say he is quite certain that several persons cover them. Let them cook until they are hands a kimbo and if she did'nt come quite soft; take them out of the preserv- down on them Commissioners, she stamp-The Institute lasted five days, and was held

Next came the Union League Hall, an ing-pau, place them in a sieve, and let the ed her feet down and with up lifted hands The Institute asted involtance, and was need of flour; butter, size of an egg; one teacup in the fine Lecture Hall of "Grand-prairie establishment erected in war times by sym-juice drain from them. Boil the juice with she said that the time had "come for wimin us frankly whether they do or do not assugar; one teacup sweet milk; two eggs, in the line Lecture Hall of Grand-plants establishment of the Sorth and now sup- an equal weight of sugar until it will jelly, to look to their interest and act only as sent to Mr. Jesserson's statement in the well beaten; one teaspoonful of soda; two Seminary, On the opening might 1761. Partition of Raymond, of Springfield, before referred to, delivered a good lecture on "Honesty in wealthy politicians. It is one of the hand-plate,) and pour it into the jelly jars,—matter." Said she as "for a Bailiff we don't ments "derive their just power from the steam it, and eat with a sauce made in the Agents. | delivered a good lecture on the governed; and that when-

A meeting was held a few days ago in a town having about eighteen hundred inhabitants: said town is situated on the Susquehanna river, four and a half miles from Perryville, on the right hand side coming up. It was a "Women's Rights" meeting, but it was really a meeting of indignation, for the purpose of devising means for the protection of "Women's Rights," as guaranteed by the Constitution of this good and glorious country. Mrs. Dan Tucker, (old Dan's wife.) was elected President; and we

was Secretary.
"Let them live in this ere town or any other town, in this country or any other country;" so said Mrs. Deborah Pillikins, as she was through.

The next in order was Sallie Scrimmin ger; said she: "I have lived in this ero town for twenty years," and I guess she has; "I have never seed so much disorder out of a night without being shoved off the payment into the gutter; and as for redress, that is one of the things that was-you can't get any," and she sat down. Up jumps, Mrs. Freylinghussing, a neat

neat little figure, with a voice like a little girl of six Summers, and says she: "I have a small speech about these Commissioners, and I am going to say it,-that's so," and at it she went; said she: "I have a husband who works every day, except Sunday, and pays his taxes regularly as the time comes around. On last Saturday I baked eight pies; while they were cooling an old sow came in my back kitchen and cat up two. I was mad enough to eat my old sun bonnet, strings and all. My temper was up; I ran to the door and called for the ed my voice a note or two higher and called on the Commissioners, as one stood on the opposite side, but no response came. Then I sang out, 'where are ye, oh! fearless men, oh, where are ye to-day?' Echo only answered-('played out.' ") She became exhausted and sat down. As I was Secretary, it gave me a good

the rest of the members, and more too .-We called on the President, for a speech She is a tall, noble-looking woman; rather grave, but firm as a rock, and when she spoke she always meant what she said, and speaker, but would give her views on the matter of reform and we could have the privilege of speaking also after she was through. She commenced by naming Commissioners of said town, and laying before us what had been done, and what was not done, said she: "I would like to nominate from this respectable meetin of wimin to take the place of the present Board of Commissioners of this town, as my friend Mrs. Freylinghussing believes they are-played looking at Mrs. Freylinghussing, who made then appointed Sallie Scrimminger, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Snooks and Mrs. Varden (Dolly's mother.) She then stated that an would like to hear from every one of the candidates. She wanted their views on this matter; she did not want to be sold by electing Commissioners and have them doing as bad as the old ones had done. With a smile on her noble face she sat down amidst applause lasting ten minutes.

Mrs. Doolittle next spoke Ly saying that she had not the experience of many years, as she was only in her teens compared to the rest. This almost broke up the meeting, as it was a question altogether out of order, as Mrs. Snitz took it up at once, and said she (Mrs. Doolittle) was just as old as she was and more too; had more grey hairs at any rate. Mrs. Tucker said that this would not do, and rapped Mrs. Doolittle

Next was a tall woman, with a large nose and a chin sharp enough to give an eel a drink. She commenced by saying she did not know much about matters as her husband did, but could give her opinion just as he stated things to her. Said she: 'The hogs are allowed to promenade our streets, just as if thar was no law to stop them, and the dogs in hot weather are all turned loose without muzzles, which think is very dangerous to persons walkhusband said, 'dogs and hogs are held as only country where a man ruins his fee by ing the streets at night or day; but, as my sacred things by our present Board, as the turkey buzzards.' When we are elected street in front of the large brick hall and have that culvert opened next door to that brick house down town and because if not ate habits were speedily dispelled, for they opened soon it will cost our people some took to dram-drinking with evident delight Rity dollars to repair and get the sand out

and many an old cock in the chicken-house of it." Mrs. Snits finished by making a proved himself quite capable of consuming very polite courtesy and sat down. [Ap-Mrs. Varden (Dolly's mother) next took spirits for each bird to six cubic centime- the floor, and said she "was glad that tres of alcohol, or from twelve to fifteen of things had come to the pint at last, and wine daily. The result was that they lost hed begin to look like bisiness. As for my part I think I have herd enough to-day to put me on my guard when I have become one of the next Board of Commissioners. I have listened with attention all day and have not herd one word sed about lamp four months and a half; while the wine- posts or lamps or water or water works .-We as wimen ought to devise some plan not only their health which was affected by for water, as the old Board have not the alcohol; their personal appearance under- ability or the money. They have only three thousand dollars and a law passed mense development of cocks' crests took the last Legislature allowing them to borrow fifteen thousand. We think we can build water works and supply every family in this town and hev it in working order bably on the same principle that the noses by this time next year. Suppose we woke up at night by the alarm of fire, the wind rally large and red. It is doubtful wheth- northwest,-what good is two old played out engines. Yesterday, I saw persons carrying water from the river and know of many persons who are glad to drink it when no other can be had-which is often the case." Mrs. Varden bent her graceful neck towards us and sat down amidst loud

Next in order, as Mrs. Tucker said, was

THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS MEETING.

Bailiff of this town gets a salary of one hundred dollars a year; only look at that; and the Commissioners, as for them, they are all watch dogs of the treasury-that is, they all sit down and watch each other for fear some one will do something that will tute a new Government," &c., &c. We do prove beneficial to the town and spend a heartly accept this doctrine, believing it dollar of the money. Now as intelligent intrinsically sound, beneficent, and one wimin who has herd thunder, what do you that, universally accepted, is calculated to think of them? and just so sure as the prevent the sheding of seas of human blood. Lord made little apples, them fellers has got to resign."

cheers for Horace Greeley, the widow Winslow, and other members of the women's rights reform.

SALLIE VARDEN, (Dolly's Sister,) Greeley papers please copy.

"Reconciled " Georgia.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

Mr. Greeley's organ says of the Georgia negroes: " Many of them concluded to wait for November before voting at all." They certainly have good reasons for waiting, and our Georgia dispatches, especially those from Atlanta and Savannah set forth those reasons very clearly.

There could not be a more convincing proof of the rooted hostility of the Demo crats and their allies, to the equal rights of the colored race, than the course the party has taken in Georgia. The Legislature being strongly Democratic, changed the time of election from November to October, and required the production of a receipt for the poll-tax of 1871 as a condition precedent to voting. This provision of law was intended to cut off the negro vote in two ways. First, it was known that the negroes would be very likely to have lost Balliff; but no answer came. I then raiscould only obtain a duplicate of it from Democratic officials; and, second, the election was taken out of the operation of the law for the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment, and the Ku-Klux were left free from all fear of punishment for terrorism, except under State laws-i. e., entirely free. The way having been thus paved, chance to hear everything that was said by carried out.

The polling-places were made few in number-in Savannah only four were provided for a vote of eight thousand, and these all in the same building. The polls no nonsense. Without much coaxing she were surrounded by armed Democrats, and rose up and said she was not much of a the roads were patrolled by Democratic "Sabre Clubs" to overawe the negroes .-The voters were required by the election officers not only to produce the receipts required by law, but to swear that they had paid a poll-tax every year since omancipation. In some cases, the day before election, the bondsmen of the tax collector surrendered his bond, leaving no one qualified to givo necessary receipts. Not content with this, in canvassing the votes, whole precincts, where the Republican vote was heavy, were thrown out for trivial polls by pistol shots and brickbats, two of their number being murdered outright, and

others severely wounded. Our observations of the Southern Demo election would be held in next February or cratic method of conducting elections, since March. The exact time would be fixed at the war, wherever they have had the pow- his own children-who is always ready, the next meeting, which would be in two cr to do as they pleased, (see the New York upon the slightest provocation, to assassinus for these outrages on the negro voters. But it is to be noted that the first fruit of the Baltimore coalition is servile apologiz ing for Democratic lawlessness by the socalled "Liberal Republican" Press. The The organ of Mr. Greeley says there was "slight rioting," (referring to the murder of the two men at Macon, and the wounding of six others,) that the negroes were the "original aggressors," and that these astute politicians got themselves killed and maimed in pursuance of "a preconcerted plan for setting up a claim of intimidation at the polls." Any time these five years,

the Tribune has held, and justly, that where negroes were killed and beaten, or shot in a fight in which white Democrats came off unburt, the whites were certain to be the "original aggressors." It has also held, with equal justice, that the stories about the negroes, or the negroes' friends, having misrepresented affairs for political effect, were sure to be Democratic inventions. But now, as its part of the Baltimore bargain, it makes haste to malign the negroes, and represents the rufflans who assaulted them as innocent victims of base designs by the negroes on the good name of Democracy. A year ago the Tribune would have pointed out that China is the disemboweling himself on the latter's thres-Roman's held goese and the Egyptians held hold. But now it would have us believe that the colored voters of Macon, with simwe must have the store moved from the vers of the Democrats, and offered their lives to increase the political capital of the Northern Republicans. We believe we never before heard of such unselfish devotion on the part of voters, or of such egregrious stupidity on the part of a newspa-

We call the attention of all who believe that equal rights for all form the only safe basis of government in this country, to the evidence afforded by Georgia as to the intent of the modern Democracy on this point. If unchecked Democratic rule in Georgia gives rise to arbitrary and violent disfranchisement of the negroes, as of old, and this crime is screened by Mr. Greeley's organ, what may be expected if Mr. Greeley and the Democrats should come into ossession of the National Government?f we have insisted for seven years on a reconstruction of the Southern States that should give security to all men, in all their rights, is it worth while to surrender the country to a party that shows in advance that it despises and hates one half the Southern voters, and will deprive them of all their rights when it regains power?

CONCERNING SECESSION.

they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace .-The right to secede may be a revolutionary

The Cetil Whig

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And if it justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of Colon-The meeting then adjourned with three ists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861. * We cannot see how

twenty milions of people can rightfully hold ten, or even five, in a detested union with them, by military force. If seven or eight contiguous States shall present themselves authentically at Washington, saying "We hate the Federal Union! we have withdrawn from it! we give you the choice between acquiescing in our secession and arraigning amicably all incidental questions on the one hand, and attempting to subdue us on the other "-we could not stand up for coercion, for subjugation, for we do not think it would be just .- Horace Greeley, Dec. 24, 1860.

If every "seven or eight States" send agents to Washington to say, " We want to go out of the Union," we shall feel constrained, by our devotion to human liberty to say, Let them go! And we do not see how we could take the other side without coming in direct conflict with those rights of man which we hold paramount to all political arrangements, however convenient and advantageous .- Horace Greeley.

Let the Cotton States, or any six or more States, say, unequivocally, "We want to get out of the Union," and propose to effect their end peaceably and inoffensively, and we will do our best to help them outnot that we want them to go, but that we loathe the idea of compelling them to stay. -Horace Greeley, Dec. 24, 1860.

* * * Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it. we will do our best to forward their views. -Horace Greeley, Feb. 23, 1861, fire dags after the inauguration of Jeff. Davis.

Virginia was principally settled by convicts-by the cut-purses and strumpets of London-by men and women of whom the Moll Flanders and Col. Jack of Do Foo are excellent types. That State, as all the world knows, was for years a penal colony of Great Britain, which Massachusetts never was, because Massachusetts never would submit to the indignity. So, at a late period John Wesley found Georgia so full of blackguards that, although he carnestly desired to remain, he was forced to return causes, or for no cause at all. In Macon, to England. As a general rule, the emias our readers are already informed, the grant scamps, who left their country for colored men were driven away from the their country's good, went to the Southern colonies.

If a man who systematically defrauds his laborers of their hire-who is coarse of speech and sensual in all his habits-who is at the best but half educated-who sells maid servants who happen to be good-looking-who, being thoroughly idle, finds his amusement in drinking and dueling, in lynching and lasciviousness, in bar-room brawls and pot-house politics-who, in the isolation of his plantation, lives in a sort of semi-ignorance of all that is going on in the world-who pays his debts when ho pleases, and very often does not please to pay his debts-the petty, bullying, blustering autocrat of his neighborhood-if this man be also a gentleman, then the Russian Lords in the time of Peter the Great were gentlemen, when they consumed their days in flogging serfs and their nights in swilling brandy .- New York Tribune, Sept.

All do know that there are several thousand mulattoes in this country; and wo presume that no one has any serious doubt that the fathers of at least ninetenths of them are white Democrats, and we are told that those Democrats, if they will have yellow children, might better than otherwise treat the mothers respectiably as wives, after the laudable pattern of that eminent Democrat, Vice-President Richard M. Johnson. - Horace Greeley, Dec. 10, 1872.

The Toledo Blade on the Situation. "CLOSE UP," shout the Greeley papers. The Greeley party is closed up and closed The Chicago Tribune says the Liberal

party is the party of the future. However this may be, it is very evident that it is not the party of the present. "NEVER say die!" say the Gsceleyites. It is perhaps as well not to say it, but you will die all the same. In the eloquent

Honder kicked Charles A. Dana out of the Tribune. Dana has had his revenge. He induced H. G. to take a nomination, and then made his defeat certain by sup-

language of Pike, "That mule's eyes is

porting him. THE wild-eyed Tilton desired the nomination of Greeley that there might be a trifle of fun in the canvass. It has been somewhat humorous, but where does Theo-

dore's laugh come in? WE affectionately suggest to Mr. Whitelaw Reid that his old paper, the Xenia News, can be purchased. Xonia is a smaller and consequently, for him, a better

field than New York. THE Venerable Humbug whose other name is Greeley went through Pennsylvania. Majority against him, 30,000. He went through Ohio. Majority against him, 15,000. He went through Indiana. Indiana Republican. The Upas tree is popularly supposed to kill all who get under its shadow. Horace Greeley is a political

Unas. one, but it exists, nevertheless; and we do | . Horace is, we suppose, pensively slashnot see how one party can have a right to ing down trees at Chappaqua. It is said not see how one party can have a right to do what another party has a right to provent.

**

Whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercivo measures designed to keep it in.—Horace Greeley, Nov. 9, 1800.

We have repeatedly asked those who FLOUR PUDDING .- Two and a half cups lissent from our view of this matter to tell of flour; butter, size of an egg; one teacup