Saint Mary's Beacon.

VOL. XII — LEONARDTOWN, MD., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1875 — NO. 52

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Communications of a [illegible] will be charged, at the same rates as advertisements; obituaries over ten lines in length will be charged at the rate of 50 cents per square.

All communications for publication must be accompanied with the real name of the author or no attention will be paid to them. The real name of the author will not be published unless desired, but we cannot consent to insert communications unless we know the writer.

[illegible] Robinette	do	do	[illegible]
Jos B Stottlemyer,	do	1874	66 62
Anne Arundel County.			
Rich I Duvall,	late register of wills		284 81
Ed W Duvall	late sheriff		1,681 50
Henry Chaires	do do		1,[illegible] 50
James W Allen	do do		112 00
Jas Sandford	do collector,	1865	124 97
Edw Baldwin	do do	1869	2,075 53
Alex R Claytor	do do	1871	——
Henry A Drury	do do	1871	77 25
E J Trout	do do	1873	——
G McCeney Claytor	do do	1873	1,263 19
Elijah J Bond	do do	do	925 95
Thos C Boone	do do	do	2,170 24
Thos C Boone	do do	1874	2,572 79
A R Starlings	do	1874	548 02
Baltimore City.			
Leander Warren	late notary public		213 06
Lewis Sutton	do do do		6,030 00
L G Norwood	do clerk ct com pleas		5,350 29
Thos H Gardner	do do crim court		2,499 05
Nathl Hickman	do register of wills		7,438 13
Richd France	do lottery contract'r		12,750 00
Wm J Hamil	do ct k ct com pleas		2,163 09
M H Clark	late inspec hay & straw		14 13
C E McGuire	late weigher of live stock		3,000 00
Thos H Moore	do do	do do	6,000 00
Baltimore County			
James Thompson	ate heriff		47 12
Jno K Harvey	do do		19 18
S J Robertson	do do		40 50
Wm Button	do collector	1864	8 82
Wm Button	do do	1865	1,505 90
Wm Button	do do	1866	4,134 64
Jacob Beckley	do do	1867	——
Jacob Beckley	do do	1868	44 33
J Dixon O'Dell	do do	1868	2,012 74
Abraham Jessop	do do	1868	2,495 83
Nelson Cooper	do do	1868	1,245 38
Jas H Onion	do do	1868	2,392 72

NEW NAMES.

B
Bean, Joseph A
Biscoe, William F.
Brown, Henry
D
Drury, Georgia W.
F
Forrest, John H.
H
Hardick, Henry
Hawking, Thomas
Holly, James
K
Knott, Raymond
R
Reed, Jutson
S
Smith, Pembroke
Stoughton, Richard

DEAD AND REMOVED.

L
Langley, Stephen
Langley, George, of Stephen.
M
McKay, R. G.
R
Reed, W. B.
S
Smith, J. M., sr.,
Scott, Benjamin
V
Veney Thadeus

Oct. 14, 1875.

REGISTRATION LIST

OF THE

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT OF SAINT MARY'S COUNTY.

The officer of Registration of the 5th Election District of Saint Mary's county, having sat at his office, in Mechanicsville, on the 4th and 5th days of October, 1875, in compliance with the provisions of the Registration Act passed by the General Assembly of Maryland at its session for the year 1874, hereby announces the following list comprising the names of those registered persons which the said officer has stricken from the list of qualified voters and the books of registration, and also the names of the persons which said officer has registered at the registration just made, and the names of those persons (if any) whom the Judge of a court to which an appeal from the decision of said officer of registration has been taken, has decided to be entitled to be registered as required by the 14th section of said act.

J. GWINN BARBER,
Register.

NEW NAMES.

B
Buckler, Wm. T.
Butler, Moses
Butler, Richard H.
Barnes, Francis
Buckner, Randall
Buckner, Samuel
Brown, Edward
Butler, George A.
C
Contee, David
Copay, Richard
Curtis, Nealy H.
D
Dorsey, Marion
Dick, John
Dent, Frederick
Davis, John H.
Dory, Moses
E
Edwards, Elkanah
F
Foley, John
G
Greenfield, Wm. H.
Gant, Thomas J.
Gray, John T.
H
Hemoosly, Hansan
Hill, F. D.
Henson, Frank
Holly, Charles H.
J
Johnson, John M.
Jenifer, William
M
Medley, Alexander
P
Posey, Wm. D.
R
Reintzell, John E.
Rich, John
S
Slye, D. Webster
Smallwood, Marshall
Swann, William
T
Thompson, Henry
Thomas, George M.
W
Wiley, Frederick J.
Wade, John B.

DEAD AND REMOVED.

B
Bond, Samuel C.
C
Coats, John H.
D
Dorsey, James
H
Hughes, Richard E.
K
Key, Romulus
M
Martin, Thomas
N
Nevitt, Jerry
P
Pilkerton, John S.
Pilkerton, James R.
Pilkerton, J. William

Oct. 14, 1875.

New Advertisements.

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854 prizes, amounting to		310,000

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Sept 23, 1875—4w.

MEETING OF COUNTY GRANGE.

A meeting of Saint Mary's County Grange, No. 11, will be held at Leonardtown on TUESDAY, the 19th of October, at 11 oclock, a. m. As matters of special importance will engage attention, a full attendance is desired. All 4th degree members have the right to attend and are invited to do so. By order.

J. FRANK BOHANAN, Sec.

Sept 23, 1875—td*

GREAT SPEECH

OF

EX-GOVERNOR WHYTE

AT THE

MARYLAND INSTITUTE, OCT. 1ST.

"A statesman will emerge from his retirement this evening, and present himself to the gaze of an admiring party. He will explain that since he has been honored by the spontaneous election of the General Assembly of his State to represent it in the Senate of the United States, he has still been [illegible] interest, [illegible] politics, and would have preferred to maintain that privacy to which after unselfish public service he has felt himself entitled." This, said the speaker, was the way the Baltimore *American* introduced me this morning to a meeting of Maryland Democrats.

As one of your Senators in Congress, I hoped to have been relieved from any active participation in the State campaign, and to have husbanded my mental and physical resources to take part extensively in the important National campaign of 1876. The prospect of revolutionizing the National Administration is so cheering that my thoughts had turned away from local politics to the broader field of National political strife, and I had deluded myself into supposing that with the splendid condition of our State and city finances, and with such admirable general nominations, every Democrat and Conservative would have been glad to aid and encourage our brethren in other States in their struggles to overthrow the Radical dynasty so long in power.

But gentlemen heretofore allied to the Democratic party, and professing devotion to its principles, have endeavored to sow the seeds of discord in its ranks here at home, and have secured upon the part of some of its past adherents open revolt to its organization.

How deepseated is the discontent they have stirred up and how many constitute the army of deserters we cannot tell with positive certanty until the roll-call on the night of the election.—The fires of incendiarism were first lighted before our State Convention met to make its usual nominations by wanton newspaper attacks upon men in the Democratic party, whose only offense, so far as I know, were fidelity to Democratic principles and an active zeal in promoting the success of that party at each of the recurring elections. Denounced in the harshest terms, held up to public reprobation as no better than the Tweed and Sweeney ring of New York, yet for the sake of preserving the unity of the party as far as possible, they did not meet crimination by recrimination, but in spite of their slanderers outside of the party, and the malcontents within it, they went on simply exercising a Democrat's right of having a preference among the members of that party, and using a fair and legitimate influence to assert it.

The State Convention constituted in the usual way, met in obedience to the call of the State Committee. Opposition was made to the right of the Baltimore city delegation to seats in the Convention, which at last, however, dwindled to objections to three of the delegates, and coupled with these objections were the severest denunciations of the Baltimore Democracy, eleven thousand of whom cut of seventeen thousand voting at the primary election cast their ballots for John Lee Carroll.

These anathemas were borne by the Baltimore delegates in the interest of peace and harmony with commendable patience, so that no possible pretext could be given for the destruction of the unity of that Convention. To the calm and dispassionate determination of that body the Baltimore delegates were willing to submit their case, and it was so confided to the judgment of the Committee on Credentials, composed of one member from each county and three from Baltimore city, and that committee decided that "the entire delegation who presented credentials were *duly elected in conformity to the usages of the party*, and the Convention, by a vote of 58 in the affirmative to 49 in the negative, adopted the report, the three delegates whose seats were contested not voting on the question. And that committee only enunciated the truth when it reported the delegation from Baltimore had been elected according to the usages of the party.—Since the Constitution of 1867, which divided Baltimore city into three legislative districts, we have held but three Conventions to nominate candidates for Governor: in 1867, 1871 and 1875. In 1867 the Convention called to nominate a candidate for Mayor was authorized to elect twenty-one delegates to the State Convention, and it did so, electing as it supposed, twenty-one Bowie delegates. Whenever a delegate was named by a ward delegation who was not a Bowie man, another was elected in his stead. I name as an illustration the case of John Pickering, of the First ward, for in that City Convention the delegates stood 65 for Bowie and 35 for Hamilton.

In 1871 a general City Convention was constituted in that same manner, and elected twenty-one delegates to the State Convention. Mr. Farlow, from the Third ward, being elected over Mr. Gifford, Mr Seim over Mr. McCoy, and Mr. Griswold over Mr. Cyrus Gault.

In this year, 1875, the same thing was done in the City Convention, which, after nominating the candidate for Governor, [illegible] to the State Convention, and [illegible] of *the Legislative Districts* [illegible] the whole Convention, there was [illegible] whelming majority of Carroll [illegible]. Upon what principle, I would like to know, was the minority entitled to representation in the State Convention?—Did the minority in Baltimore county, Montgomery or Garrett counties have any voice in their respective [illegible] to the State Convention? [illegible] by all the usages of all parties they were entitled to none.

And also [illegible] Republicans, with whom some [illegible] Democrats seem to be on the best terms, helped to foment this discord by prating about the injustice of a general City Convention, when they came to elect the city delegation to the Westminster Radical Convention, they did precisely the same thing.

This is all I have to say on that subject. It was due to our candidates on the State ticket, and it was due to our party friends in the counties, to show them that the charge made against the Baltimore Democracy of violating party usages was uttered either in ignorance or wantonness, and utterly at war with facts.

The Convention by a vote of 60 to 50 nominated the Hon. John Lee Carroll for Governor, and a nobler scion of a noble house could not be found in any portion of our country.

Reared amid scenes which never fail to recall the loftiest recollections; inspired by the memories which cluster round the honored name of Carroll; inheriting the patriotic ardor for liberty, love of truth and stern integrity, which were the prominent characteristics of his illustrious ancestor, he stands before the people of his native State fit for nomination as our Gubernatorial candidate, and fitter still to wield, as he will wield, the Executive power of our cherished Maryland.

Devoted to the broad principles of the Democratic faith, generous in ascribing to others the same honest motives for their political governance, as he claims for himself, I am sure he entertains as liberal views on the subject of religious liberty as were felt and expressed in a letter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, written in the ninety-first year of his age to the Rev. John Sandford, of New York, from which I extract the following paragraphs:

"Your sentiments on religious liberty coincide entirely with mine. To obtain religious as well as civil liberty I entered zealously into the revolution and observing the Christian religion divided into many sects I founded the hope that no one would be so predominant as to become the religion of the State."

"That hope was thus early entertained because all of them joined in the same cause with few exceptions of individuals. God grant that this religious liberty may be preserved in these States to the end of time, and that all believing in the religion of Christ may practice the leading principle of charity, the basis of every virtue."

With this candidate we have allied our own Charles J. M. Gwinn for Attorney General, and Levin Woolford for Comptroller—the latter chosen by the unanimous vote of the Convention.

But we are told, too, that the public voice was stifled in the nomination of Mr. Carroll, while his competitor was the choice of a large majority of the Democratic party of the State. Let us test the truth of this random assertion. In the Congressional election of last year (1874) the Democratic majority in the whole State was 14,134.

Baltimore city and the counties, which supported Mr. Carroll in the State Convention, represented 11,500 *of that majority.* While his competitor, with his whole Congressional District, giving him 234 votes in the Convention (within a fraction of one-half of his whole vote) contributed but 77 to *that great majority of fourteen thousand.*

We want to revive no bitter feelings, we seek to stir no dying embers of past controversies, but gentlemen will not be silent when such unwarrantable assertions are repeatedly made. Mr. Carroll was the choice of a large majority of the Democratic party of this State, and in spite of the warrings without and fightings within we shall find that the name of the "Centennial Governor of Maryland" shall be John Lee Carroll.

Upon a platform of principles embodying hard money, home rule and economy, which has won the approval of honest men all over the land, the Convention placed their candidates, and bidding defiance to their enemies by a *unanimous vote* of the delegates, they passed this resolution:

Resolved, That we point with just pride to the administration of our State affairs by the Democratic-Conservative party as the firm maintenance of the law, for the pure administration of justice, for the advancement of public education and for its strong support of our admirable system of public schools, for the financial skill displayed in keeping the evidences of our State debt in such high rank among public securities, and for the general good order prevailing throughout the limits of the State.

Such was our condition at the adjournment of the State Convention; but the seeds of discord as I have stated, could not fail of a harvest, and the howls of professing Democrats, held as they were by loose ties to the Democratic organization, have not ceased to lend "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the Democracy. So the specious cry of "reform" as a political Shibboleth has been taken up by the Republicans, and the ranks of the Democracy have been secured as with a search warrant to find candidates of Democratic professions but of Radical proclivities, under cover of whose wings the Radicals might be restored to the power and patronage of State and city government. To the honor of the Democracy, no man entitled to the proud distinction of being called by that name could be found to lead the enemies of his party and of good government, under a fallacious cry against the party which has for the last ten years been struggling to maintain peace and secure prosperity at home, and to restore happiness and civil liberty to our oppressed and carpet-bagged and sister States of the South.—[illegible] Republicans have been, by which for the purpose of obtaining control of the Board of Public Works, of securing the General Assembly, and of wielding the patronage, a ticket has been presented with the names of gentlemen respected in private life, by which the people are to be "cajoled" into transferring the political power from the present dominant party into the hands of the enemies of Democracy.

The "Independent voter" is an institution in this country which has of late been felt in politics, and cannot fail to command our profound respect. He allies himself to no party organization; he participates in no nominating primaries, but "possesses his soul in patience" until the candidates of all parties are in the field, and then quietly and conscientiously exercises a freeman's privilege of "scratching" the tickets and voting a ballot expressive of of his individual preferences. But the gentleman who professing certain strong political views, yet enters into association with the fag-ends of all parties, and assents to a coalition with the enemies of his own party, with men holding political opinions widely at variance with his own and representing an organization as demoralized and corrupt as ever wielded power in the National Government, all allied for the common purpose of defeating the party to which he claims adhesion—such a gentleman can inspire no confidence among reflecting men, no matter how pretentious he may be in the assumption of a severe public virtue or in the monopoly of all the decency of political society.

He may shoot his Parthean arrows, poisoned with venom, at his associates whom he deserts, but a child may see and appreciate from the bitterness of his invective that he carries with him into the camp of the enemy the anger of a Tartar rather than the spirit of a Luther. Judged by his own standard, "no candidate, however personally honorable, can escape the pledges, the compromises, the associations, the influences, without which their nomination could not and would not have been made." But charity forbids us to subject him to the wanton criticism which he so recklessly applies to others.

The body of voters in the Democratic party are asked to abandon their old organization; to repudiate the regular nominations for office; to disrupt the ties which bind us, and follow the "speckled and motley" party who are rallying under the delusive banner of "Reform." But I have faith in that old true Democracy "which consents to no bargain, and tolerates no traffic as a means of securing office, which abominates all political trading and huckstering, whether for the promotion of measures or of men," which looks with common aversion upon the congenial corruption that purchases a coalition between a secret organization of political managers and a band of manipulating Federal officeholders or an "unholy alliance" between a few quondam Democrats and a handful of buisness men styling themselves merchants.

No they will not abandon the old party, with all its records of the past, with its brilliant prospect for the future, to join this new amalgamation party, compounded of such curious and incongruous materials.

Foiled in their efforts to obtain a candidate for Governor, whose "name and character" in the Democratic party would strike terror among the adherents of the Democratic ticket walking upon a high plane of a feigned morality, this heterogeneous mass of sincerity and humbug has finally enlisted a candidate who before the war, held office under the forms of an election, but never by the choice of the free and untrammeled voice of this people.

Under the Constitution the Governor is bound to see that the "laws are faithfully executed."

He who turned his back upon the laws of his State, and, while admitting the violence and fraud (if he be truly reported) yet avoiding it, by denying personal participation, takes the emoluments of an office by virtue of an election utterly void, by reason of that fraud and violence, is not the best man to see that the laws are faithfully executed. The first case ever presented to Congress, since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, showing the existence of riot or tumult at any election for members of Congress, going to effect its fairness or freedom was the one in which the present anti-Democratic candidate for Governor was the sitting member.

He claimed to be elected by a majority of over three thousand votes at what was the veriest mockery of an election.

The majority of the Committee of Elections of the Thirty-fifth Congress reported that the proof showed "that at the First and Eighth wards of the city of Baltimore, and at the Twelfth Election District of Baltimore county (comprising about five-sixths of the returned votes), in some to a much greater extent than others, but in all to a most culpable extent, violence, tumult, riot and general lawlessness prevailed; that, as a consequence, the reception of illegal votes and the rejection of legal votes, the acts of disturbance and assault committed on peaceable citizens and the intimidation of voters so predominated as to destroy all confidence in the election as being the expression of the free voice of the people of that Congressional District." And as a consequence the committee reported *that the election was void, and the seat from the district was vacant.*

This report was followed by a minority report, claiming that the sitting member was entitled to his seat. The case lingered along amid the contests and the bitterness growing out of the troubles in Kansas and its decision was postponed from the first to the second session of the Thirty-fifth Congress.—Meantime died the Chairman of the Committee of Elections who made that report, Thomas L. Harris, a noble Representative from Illinois, and the cherished friend of the lamented Stephen A. Douglas, and the fate of the contest was left to feebler hands, and by a parliamentary maneuver the case was laid upon the table without a hearing and without a decision upon its merits by the House of Representatives by a vote 106 affirmative to 97 in the negative.—At that time election contests were not decided by partisan majorities, and the case was lost because its merits were not heard.

Thus, after nearly two years of contest and labor, the whole subject was left undetermined, save by the expression of public opinion, and Mr. Harris held the seat to which he was, in my judgment, no more entitled than he is now to the Executive office, without the show of an election.

The sentiment of the people at that time may be gathered from the following editorial of the *Sun*, commenting on the volume of the testimony, exposing the violence and fraud of that election:

"We have looked through a consideration portion of the testimony, with a view of making some selections for publication, but we might take a page at random, anywhere, and it would afford a revolting exhibit of the nature of the whole. The volume is, in fact, a record of the most shameless and audacious violations of law, public order, the rights of suffrage and the decencies of society, that any official document presents in the United States. It betrays a systematic and persistent fraud at the several polls thus laid bare to public inspection, and if we are to infer, from the manner in which the system was carried out in practice in the lower wards, the same sort of thing in the upper wards, we must confess that the aggregate majority of the sitting members for Baltimore is really the best evidence extant of the extreme moderation of the American party at the Congressional election. For instead of 7,000 for Mr. Davis and 3,000 for Harris, it would only have been at the cost of a little more effort to have doubled the majority in each case.

"The evidence establishes beyond controversy the exclusion at will of naturalized citizens from the polls; the determination to do this; the atrocious manner in which it was done; the deliberate connivance of the regular police; the outrage and violence committed against individuals; the daring frauds by which the ballot-boxes were crowded with illegal votes; the perversion of the ballot by striped tickets, and, in short, a history of wrongs so great as to justify the unqualified assertion that the civil and political rights of the people were utterly subverted by organized ruffianism throughout the whole mockery of the election of the 4th of November.

"A considerable portion of the testimony is that of well-known citizens, men of undoubted character, some acting officially, and some of the most striking facts are elicited from members of the American party, also acting officially. The tone of the whole voluminous record is the same from beginning to end, and the reiterated assertions of the witnesses, together with the overwhelming testimony, is direct to the fact that it was not 'possible for the people of the District, at that election, freely and fairly to express their choice for a Representative to Congress. The record is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization and political liberties, for the conclusion is irresistible, that no despotism could more effectually disfranchise a people, and in a manner more humiliating than the Democratic party was disfranchised by mob law at the last Congressional election."

The gentleman who would hold a seat in Congress on such terms as these is scarcely the man "to take care that the laws are faithfully executed," nor is he likely to restore us to that "decency" so much desired. Two years later the public sentiment thus aroused found vent in the well-known Reform movement. Was he a Reformer?—When did he become one? Thus he spoke of that "Reform" movement of 1859, of which his colleague for Attorney General was so prominent an advocate:

"And in this connection let me say a single word about the reform movement now being engineered by some of our city papers. I do not deny that there are social evils in our city that need to be corrected—that there are matters which ought to be, and I trust, will be reformed, but I do think that never was a condition of things more exaggerated and injudiciously overstated than has been the case in Baltimore, and I am of those who believe that to the unwise course of a portion of the press in this connection will before long be attributed, and justly, whatever of harm to business interests may be experienced by our mercantile community.

"I am unable to see how wholesome practical results are to flow from the contemplated movement, which, if it work out any result, will minister either to the restoration of Democratic rule or the terrible experience of a Vigilance Committee."

"Democratic rule or a vigilance committee!" I commend his own language to him for mature reflection. And when he makes his "extensive canvass" of the State, and speaks from hustings in counties where straight-out Radical tickets are nominated for the Legislature and county offices, let him tell the "pastoral people" that it is no part of his purpose to break up the Democratic party of the State, but only to "strengthen it" by soliciting Radical votes and helping Radicals to get into office.

Was he a Reformer in 1866 when Governor Swann—to his honor be it said—was striking from your hands the manacles which bound you under the disfranchising Constitution of 1864?—a Constitution which, according to the opinion of the then Attorney General, *disfranchised more than half the voting population of the State!*

Was he an active factor at that time in aiding to throw off this galling power of a Radical oligarchy? Where was his voice and his power when, in the language of Governor Swann, in his admirable message of January, 1867, "In an aggregate voting population of 24,000, duly qualified under an Act of Registration, in the city of Baltimore, the successful city officers, now (then) in charge of the city and its property, represent scarcely one-fourth of this registered vote." Where was he when Governor Swann disgusted with the "despotism" wielded by the Radical Police Board and its selection of Judges and special policemen, exercised with boldness his high prerogative of removal, and when the Judge of the Criminal Court arrested and sent to Jail the newly-appointed Commissioners, where was he then? Here was a splendid field for his reformatory powers; but he remained in the calm seclusion of his Baltimore county home.

Where was he when later we were enabled to throw off the yoke and to be free from the galling bondage of that disfranchising Constitution of 1864, and his fellow-citizens of Baltimore county asked him to be a candidate for the Constitutional Convention of 1867?—Why at the last moment he refused, and Robert C. Barry, without nomination and without call, boldly took his place upon the ticket, and was triumphantly elected?

Was he at the front when, under the new Constitution of '67, we were opening the doors to the hundreds of young men who had left their homes and gone South in a cause dear to their hearts, and enabling them, without ironclad oaths, to renew their rights as American citizens?

No! never until now, when again a secret oath-bound organization like in its birth and meetings, but whether like or not in its purposes, we cannot say, to that old organization which brought us so much misery before the war; never does he venture from the self-imposed retirement to which he went in 1861.—Can it be possible that reformers in sincerity mean to follow such a leader with a Radical army against the Democracy of Maryland?

It is puerile to tell you that when votes are cast for the triangular ticket you vote for a Democrat for Governor.

I should like to know the depth of Mr. Harris' Democracy. He may have made Democratic speeches since the war, for all I know; but I never heard of them. He may have voted for Democrats in some instances, but the last of his utterances, with which I am familiar, were the most partisan and abusive of the Democratic party of any of its enemies. In 1859, on the 5th of September, at Towsontown, speaking of the compromise measures of 1850, he said:

"We charge the Democratic party with treachery of the blackest dye to the sacred obligations of that compact of peace. We charge it with the crime of reopening the temple of discord; with the renewal of that fierce and unnatural agitation that ever since has been destroying the peace, endangering the interests, dwarfing the policy, fooling with the safety and imperilling the very continuance of the Union. We charge, moreover, that the disruption of that compact by the Democratic party was not demanded by the interests, nor called for by the voice of the South, but had no higher character than the expedient of politicians, and no worthier purpose than to strengthen the hold of the party upon power and gratify its lust of office."

Again, hear him in his bitterest denunciation.

"And now, gentlemen, we are about to put our American column in motion once more against the decimated and broken forces of corrupt Democracy in this old Commonwealth. We are about to ring out again the cry of warning and rally to all her citizens who are opposed to the party claiming to be Democratic. We are about to arraign it at the bar of popular opinion, and we only need the calm and dispassionate judgment of men to secure against it a verdict of guilty—of high crimes and misdemeanors against good morals—against honest administration of high trust—against the freedom and purity of the elective franchise, and against the honor, the integrity, and the very existence of the Republic."

Gentlemen may talk—but it will be in vain—about their fidelity to democratic principles who only reiterate to-day their bitter sneers and abuse of the Democratic party, which, as its open enemies, they uttered fifteen years ago.

If they were sincerely reformers they would find as many honest men in the Democratic party ready and willing to unite with them in devising means to bring about beneficial results by wise legislation and constitutional amendments without going over to the enemy and striving to install them in power.

What politician, even of the smallest calibre, does not know that reforms are needed as constantly in the body politic as in the human frame? A party overwhelmingly in a majority, whether Democratic or Republican, always has committed and always will commit excesses, and it is the bounden duty of all good men to rectify them when they can.

There are reforms necessary for our better government, but they are the only reforms which will cure the diseases of which we complain. They go to the root of the matter, and are not mere temporary expedients, nor have