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To be given under the auspices of the Ladies Auxiliary to Charles Sumner Post, No. 9, G. A. R., for the benefit of the Relief Fund, at Brown's Park, Seventh street above Boundary, on August 25, 1887. Good music and dancing. Refreshments at moderate prices. Committee of Arrangements: Mrs. A. E. Cole, chairman; Mrs. S. E. Johnson, Mrs. F. M. Frelinghuysen, Mesdames: H. B. Quander, B. Grady, A. E. King, A. D. Smallwood, and E. A. Foskey, Miss Flora Cole, Secretary. Doors open at 12 m.

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WORDS OF THE FATHERS.

PATRIOTIC THOUGHTS WELL EXPRESSED BY THE STATESMEN OF OLD.

It should be the highest ambition of every American to extend his views beyond himself, and to bear in mind that his conduct will not only effect himself, his country and his immediate posterity, but that its influence may be co-extensive with the world, and stamp political happiness or misery on ages yet unborn.—Washington.

While men perform their social duties faithfully, they do all that the society or the State can with propriety demand or expect.—Washington.

It would be peculiarly improper to omit, in this first official act, my fervent supplication to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations, and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, that his benediction may consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States, a Government instituted by themselves, * * and may enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge.—Washington's Inaugural Address, April 30th, 1789.

There exists in the economy and course of nature an indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity.—Washington's Inaugural Address.

A free people ought not only to be armed but disciplined.—Washington.

Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness.—Washington.

I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality.—Washington.

Religion and morality are the essential pillars of civil society.—Washington.

I have ever laid it down as an established maxim that every person is (most certainly ought to be) the best judge of what relates to his own interests and concerns.—Washington.

Little more than common sense with common honesty in the transactions of the community at large would be necessary to make us a great and happy nation.—Washington.

The general prevalence of piety, philanthropy, honesty, industry and economy, seems, in the ordinary course of human affairs, particularly necessary for advancing and confirming the happiness of our country.—Washington.

This is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times prepared for war.—Washington.

Human happiness and moral duty are inseparably connected.—Washington.

I believe this the strongest Government on earth. I believe it the only one where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern.—Thomas Jefferson.

Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none * * * freedom of religion; freedom of the press.—Thomas Jefferson.

Agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are the most thriving when left free to individual enterprise.—Thomas Jefferson.

All will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable, that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws

must protect, and to violate which would be oppression.—Thomas Jefferson.

Give me the steady, uniform, unbiased influence of the courts of justice. Give me the steady, uniform, unshaken security of constitutional freedom.—Alexander Hamilton.

Civil liberty is only national liberty, modified and secured by the sanctions of civil society.—Alexander Hamilton.

Too much power leads to despotism, too little leads to anarchy, and both lead to the ruin of the people.—Alexander Hamilton.

To assist a people in a reasonable and virtuous struggle for liberty already begun, is both justifiable and laudable; but to incite to revolution * * * is to invade and endanger the foundation of social tranquility. There is no term of reproach or execration too strong for so flagitious an attempt.—Alexander Hamilton.

It is too much a part of our temper to indulge an overweening security.—Alexander Hamilton.

The politician who loves liberty sees moral and political and religious anarchy with disgust, knowing that it may swallow up the liberty to which he is devoted. He knows that, morality everthrown (and morality must fall with religion), the terrors of despotism can alone curb the impetuous passions of man and confine him within the bounds of social duty.—Alexander Hamilton.

—Germantown Independent.

NEW YORK LETTER.

THE UNITED LABOR PARTY. THE NEGROES DUTY FAVORING THE NEGRO NATIONAL LEAGUE. YOUNG COLORED MEN TO THE FRONT. CAMPAIGN OF 1888. NEGRO POLICY.

New York, Aug. 22, '87.—The recent convention of the United Labor Party in this state, and its prompt repudiation of the Socialists, means more than is apparent upon the surface. Members of both of the two great parties have much to fear in the rapidly augmenting third party—Labor. Disregard of its past Anarchist aspect, the new organization stands out in bold relief as the inveterate enemy of red-headed Anarchists and howling, mobeocratic Socialists.

In obedience to the demands of the times, the exigencies of the hour, the third party, born of necessity because of the evils existing in both parties, the pioneers in the "New departure," have created a thing—a being—that breathes, that will grow from an infant to a healthy boy that will graduate into a power as its manhood approaches.

As a nationality, whose interest it is to look after its own welfare and obey no longer, as in the past, the behests of aristocrats who have given them stones when they asked for bread, promises instead of realities and theories instead of practices, it is the duty now of the American Negro to view the new parties in their proper light and discover the advisability of a coalition in 1888.

The proposed Negro National League is another step in the right direction. We need a national organization through and by which by force of numbers and concentration of purpose we can make ourselves a power. I am one of the young men who are willing to give the so-called old leaders of our race credit for what little they have done; but my fealty to them has been made elastic when I remember that they have, by virtue of their prominence as race leaders and "whippers-in" of the Negroes, been long and well rewarded for their hard (?) task (?) by government sinecures.

The liberation of our future from racial ostracism and deprivations, devolves upon the young colored men of sterling ability, honesty and sincerity; those who will spurn offices when tendered as bribes, and praise when it is gilded with deceit. We have such men; they will come to the front.

The contest next year for the Presidency will be between Cleveland and Blaine. The question is apropos as to which of the two will win. In 1884, my close professional connection with the Republican National Committee taught me several things, and among these was

political perfidy. I told Senator Chaffee, now dead, of Colorado, that he and the Committee with very few individual exceptions were intentionally slaughtering Blaine; the black vote was being ignored; colored stump orators were not desired upon the field of action unless they gave their services for mere traveling expenses and then they were recalled upon the slightest pretext. Will these things occur in 1888? If they do, will Blaine receive the black vote; and if they do not, will the black man forget how he was mistreated in 1884? These are points worth looking at.

The black man is tired of sophistry; daily he is being more convinced of the truth of Wendell Phillips's advice: "If you can't get your rights from one party, go to another."

The Negro has a hard road to travel. His lack of confidence in himself, treachery one to the other, absence of co-operation and petty jealousies, but makes the road so much the harder to traverse. The Negro has been too much dependent on his few white friends; he has forgotten that the reaper Death wields his scythe along the pathway of life with impartial accuracy. The day of Sumner, Andrew, Phillips, Lincoln, Garrison and that class has passed, political mountebanks are filling their places. The sun is rapidly crossing the line; socially and politically the Democracy is becoming more conservative to the Negro, and the Negro is susceptible to the influences of any party that will recognize him as a man and a citizen. The Negro has no time to consider that what is done for him by any party is an act of policy; it is politic for the Negro to get all he can and as speedily as he can without compromising his love of race and dignity of manhood.

[These are my views hastily penned, for which the BEE is irresponsible.]

HOWARD L. SMITH,
NEW YORK.

BOB. INGERSOLL ON NAPOLEON.

A little while ago I stood by the grave of the old Napoleon—a magnificent tomb of gilt and gold, fit almost for a dead deity—and gazed upon the sarcophagus of black Egyptian marble where rests at last the ashes of that restless man. I leaned over the balustrade and thought of the career of the greatest soldier of the modern world. I saw him walking upon the banks of the Seine, contemplating suicide; I saw him putting down the mob in the streets of Paris. I saw him at the head of the Army of Italy; I saw him crossing the bridge of Lodi, with the tri-color in his hand; I saw him in Egypt in the shadow of the pyramids; I saw him conquer the Alps and mingle the eagles of France with the eagles of the crags. I saw him at Marengo, at Ulm and at Austerlitz; I saw him in Russia, where the infantry of the snow and the cavalry of the wild blast scattered his legions like Winter's withered leaves. I saw him at Leipzig in defeat and disaster—driven by a million bayonets back upon Paris, clutched like a wild beast, banished to Elba. I saw him escape and retake an empire by the force of his genius. I saw him upon the frightful field of Waterloo, where chance and fate combined to wreck the fortunes of their former king, I saw him at St. Helena, with his hands crossed behind him, gazing out upon the sad and solemn sea. I thought of the orphans and widows he had made, of the tears that had been shed for his glory, and of the only woman who ever loved him pushed from his heart by the cold hand of Ambition. And I said I would rather have been a French peasant and worn wooden shoes. I would rather have lived in a hut with a vine growing over the door and the grapes growing purple in the kisses of the Autumn sun. I would rather have been that poor peasant, with my loving wife by my side, knitting as the sun died out of the sky, with my children upon my knees and their arms about me. I would rather have been that man and gone down into the tongueless silence of the dreamless dust, than to have been that imperial persecutor of force and murder known as Napoleon the Great. And so I would, ten thousand times.—[Bob Ingersoll.]