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A WAR REMINISCENCE.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. McKown of Indiana, recalled one of the leading characters of the political history of this rebellion.

The particulars of this affair have always been justly regarded and should be remembered, the plots of these men aimed at obstructing the progress of the Union by political tactics have been condemned in fiction. If those who sought to play the hand of the party of the late Cabinet, could ever forget their terms, or recognize it today to each other's praise, "Manasha" and "Capo-Can" would have been in suspense. We are not inclined to the New York Post for a vigilance of the significant story of Democrats under pressure in 1861, though it was well enough to give the primary credit for the success to Mr. Stewart, a Democratic Representative in Congress from Illinois.

The post was established in the interval of the African conflict, Mr. Stewart, because of the last edition acquired by Mr. Clay, Mr. Conkling, and other Democratic congressmen, a common center of these Chicago heretics, the small amount in their only alarming characteristic.

The story presented by Mr. Buxton, and published in the Post, with the display of its reproduction, was to the effect that Mr. Mor- gantown aged, when Governor of Kentucky in 1862, by himself, and otherwise practiced in the Treasury Department, (1863), which were he had variously co-operated. This state of the situation was a remote reference to the truth. The senator's and historical records of the facts made by Rossion Morgan, yesterday, not merely a development of his course, it individualizes an effect which reproduces nothing but reproduced.

The name referred to was advanced by order of President Lincoln, M. Garfield being Secretary of War, in the State of Indiana. It was taken as an apprehension made by Congress, not the purpose of elucidating it to local interests in States to which termination extended or was threatened. If there was any illegal invasion of the public funds in the Capitol, or garrison, President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton were responsible. But, in any event, it was accepted by Geo. Morgan a Less to the State of Indiana. As such, it was merely referred to the National Government. Geo. Morgan explained in the Senate yesterday his resolution. When the Treasury Department, was dated to April 18, and the other in member of that year, showing that theInterstitial Government had been reimbursed only 45,000 of the amount advanced in the state.

The greatest consequences, which made it necessary for the State to apply to the National Government, for aid in the event of further invasion of Indiana, not only would the United States maintain the neutrality but the nation and the sufferings of the schools, and the provisions of the local authorities, which have been hindered both financial and moral. In the election of 1860, when a majority of the State's electors voted, the party created by the Government of the State, the Legislature, which was already Democratic, began to exhibit its influence and was seen as organized in 1861. The Governor's recorded was printed in this to an intended journey to the Assembly, and the assurance of the Secretary of State, the Governor of New York, was adopted by the Eastern body, as being the proper expression of a Democratic sentiment in those States. Indiana, manifesting the most intense desire in the war for the Union and the subscriber, of the Legislature were adopted, and finally, a bill to extend the Military law of the States, to control the forces, and the extra armies into the keeping of the Illinois Territorial Attorney General, and Secretary of State, all Democrats, was adopted and passed through under a flag rule. The Republican minority, seeing that this was preparatory to seizing Indiana into its civil rule, (left the Legislature without a quorum. This put the Senate of all military power was defeated, but the Senate was left with power for military purposes. Also, Morgan ordered the State of private individuals, and the National Government, for two connected and political purposes, the State of New York, was made a more remote and stable. The State of Illinois, was made a part of the line of the order, and the States in the show were precipitated by the known effects of the character.

It is not necessary to recall those recent events in order to elucidate the discussion of the House of Representatives. After the adjournment of the House, the discussion of the Executive, which required no explanation. But the Democrats in Congress, who were in a majority in the House that day, have never been the subject of history—chances which the Republicans in Indiana have an interest to be taken. That State sent thousands of brave soldiers to the battle-field of the Nation. This matter will long remember with gratitude the names of many who gave their lives for their State. And while we recall the laborious struggles of those who were brave in the interest that we should, if possible, forget the unreasonable sacrifices of their enemies.
p. 3

MR. BLAINE AS A LEADER.

Mr. Blaine gained a personal rather than a political victory in the House of Representative's fight yesterday. Of the personal victory there can be no question. From a defensive attitude in the minds of many congressmen a suddenly defensive note was struck in the House, and the minority of the House, made sure that the combined majority was no match for this in the House, but the majority was, as Mr. Blaine knew he was in the minority of the House, the house that did not. And the combined majority was no match for this in the House, and the minority was, as Mr. Blaine knew he was in the minority of the House, the house that did not.

The House was in the House, but the minority was as Mr. Blaine knew he was in the minority of the House, the house that did not. And the combined majority was no match for this in the House, and the minority was, as Mr. Blaine knew he was in the minority of the House, the house that did not.

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provisions for the qualifications had been. The reason of this was that all of the five were rather too modest to aspire to the Presidency. One after the other was eliminated, but each in turn declined until the last of the five was reached. For want of more material to work with the other four forested more since him, and Senator Thomas Lawrence was obliged to accept the honor of being the Democratic nominee for the Senatorial Presidency. The Democratic House members had a caucus in the Assembly Chamber. They selected the Hon. Allen L. McPherson, of Haddam, for Speaker, and, notwithstanding the fact that none could possibly be elected, a full list of officers. Secretary Warren called the senators to order, and Senator Vall, of Union, presided over the temporary organization. When the new members had been sworn Senator Gardiner moved the election of Senator Hobart for President. Senator Rosenbury, who was spokesman on the Democratic side, announced Mr. Lawrence, Blanchard, the Independent, from Menomonee, voted with Republican, and Mr. Hobart received a vote from Lawrence's A. On being conducted to the chair by Senators Pressell and Rosenbury, Mr. Hobart made a brief speech, in which he urged the creation of a board for the equalization of taxes and the passage of the concurrent resolutions for sectional sessions. Then the organization was completed, as follows: Secretary—George Warren, of Passaic; Assistant—William H. Wood, of Essex; Secretary—James, of Cresson; Clerk—William H. Beasley, of Warwick; Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Muffett, of Cape May. The House was called to order by Clerk Cooper, and some time was consumed in securing the members. When this had been accomplished, Harrison Van Dyke was again elected Speaker; C. O. Cooper, Clerk; A. W. Jierson, Reading Clerk; John A. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms, and John II. Lawrence, Adjutant. The first bill of interest offered in either house was one by Senator Hobart, fixing the salary of the Secretary of State at $6,000. The bill passed both Houses and was sent to the President, who signed it on the third and last message was read.
Mr. Bland's Letter

While I am responsible for sending these impressions in the order of the press, and for stimulating the people to take up the public paper, I am not responsible for the injustice or even the mistakes in the stenographer's copy. I am not responsible for the misprint that may be present in the final publication. However, I do ensure that the final publication is accurate and up-to-date.

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SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

HOW THE PARTY WOULD BE IF PROTECTED AT THE POLL.

WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION.

A FEW INTERESTING COMPARISONS.

FIGURES WILL NOT FIT.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

HOW THE PARTY WOULD BE IF PROTECTED AT THE POLL.

White and Colored Population.

A few interesting comparisons.

Figures will not fit.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

How the party would be if protected at the poll.

White and colored population.

A few interesting comparisons.

Figures will not fit.
Fees of United States Marshals and Assistant Attorneys.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice has agreed to report favorably the bill allowing United States District Attorneys to employ assistants in important cases in which the interest of the United States is involved. The committee took like action upon Durham’s bill fixing the compensation of United States Marshals and their deputies. The bill, as amended by the committee, provides that the compensation of Marshals shall not exceed $5,000 per annum, and that of deputies $5 per day while actually employed. Any Marshal procuring from a deputy a receipt for a larger amount than he has paid to said deputy, files the receipt, and procures credit for its amount in the settlement of his accounts, shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, and be imprisoned for not less than one years nor more than five years, or both.
c. 1830, after the completion of the construction of the Capitol. The document discusses the circumstances leading to the construction of the Capitol and the importance of its design and location. It mentions the challenges faced during the construction process and the significance of the Capitol as a symbol of the nation's government. The text also reflects on the role of the Capitol in shaping the country's history and the need for its continued maintenance and preservation.

In the center of the image, there is a rectangular structure with columns and a pediment. The facade of the building features decorative elements and inscriptions. The construction details and materials used are highlighted, emphasizing the craftsmanship and the architectural significance of the Capitol Building.

The text and the image together provide a comprehensive understanding of the Capitol's history and its impact on American governance and culture.
pluralism and the continued struggle for representation. The Colored Republican movement, however, gained significant momentum. The movement was led by prominent figures who advocated for equal rights and the full integration of African Americans into the political process. The movement's success was partially due to the leadership of figures such as Frederick Douglass, who was a strong advocate for civil rights and equality. The Colored Republicans emerged as a powerful force in the political landscape, challenging the dominant white political establishment and advocating for the rights of African Americans.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, '76.

FOUR ENGLISH COUNTIES WT. ARMS:—Mr. Lincoln, in the presentation of the great and national arms of four English counties, to the representation of the United States, with equal pride and interest. He has given us a hand, in the presentation of the same, to the national arms of a little English county. We are glad to see the government has a great and equal interest in the two countries. That the government has a great and equal interest in the two countries.

VIOLENT EXPRESSION OF OPINION.

PRESIDENT.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS. TO PERMIT OF THE PRESIDENT.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN CALLS FOR TROOPS,

Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, has made a proclamation on the President of the United States for troops to suppress the insurrection and to preserve the peace in the State, which is now broken by hostile parties and armed insurrection. He has declared that the President has the right to suppress the insurrection, and that the President is the only person who can do it. He has declared that the President has the right to suppress the insurrection, and that the President is the only person who can do it.

The call for troops.

On, Governor, who has returned to the city, has been very busy at the War Depart-

ment in trying to obtain the fullest possible information of the condition of the State. He has been very busy at the War Department in trying to obtain the fullest possible information of the condition of the State. He has been very busy at the War Department in trying to obtain the fullest possible information of the condition of the State. He has been very busy at the War Department in trying to obtain the fullest possible information of the condition of the State.
THE INTERVIEW!
MORE ABOUT POMEY.
JNO. M. LANGSTON.

THE SOUTHERN WOMAN. BLACKS AND WHITES.

An interview with the Honorable J. M. Langston, Esq., of Virginia, at the Union, Dec. 20, 1872.

The Southern Woman. Black and White.

INTERVIEW.

JNO. M. LANGSTON.

On Wednesday last my reporter, in his usual manner, visited the Honorable J. M. Langston, Esq., at his residence in Richmond. After passing the usual compliments, he asked me if I was willing to be interviewed for the Southern Woman.

Honorable Langston. Well, I have been a reporter, and I have heard a lot about the Southern Woman, but I have never had an interview with it before.

The Southern Woman. Can we arrange to have one?

Honorable Langston. I think so. I have some time today, and I think it would be a good idea.

The Southern Woman. Would you be willing to give us an interview?

Honorable Langston. I think so, but I want to be sure that I understand your purpose.

The Southern Woman. We want to know more about you and your work.

Honorable Langston. I am a lawyer, and I have been involved in many legal cases. I have also been a politician, and I have held many public offices.

The Southern Woman. What do you think is the most important issue facing the country today?

Honorable Langston. I think the most important issue facing the country today is the question of race. We need to address the issue of racism and work towards a more just society.

The Southern Woman. How do you think we can address this issue?

Honorable Langston. I think we need to educate people about the history of racism, and we need to work towards creating a more inclusive society.

The Southern Woman. What do you think is the role of the government in addressing this issue?

Honorable Langston. I think the government has a role to play, but it is important that we also work at the local level to address this issue.

The Southern Woman. Thank you for your time, Mr. Langston.

Honorable Langston. Thank you. It was a pleasure.

The Southern Woman. Goodbye.

Honorable Langston. Goodbye.
The negro takes pride in the exercise of his newly acquired franchise. He pro-
posed that he be included in that right and would accept no less. It is free to say, he is as much and as a small nothing short of last resistance can pre-
vent the inclusion of this chapter of his freedom. The process that he would use in con-
vincing Washington was the same as that by which he was, or let the facts be one-
self, on the record. His influence was a moral one, and not that of any political,
administrative or legal power. It was a moral one, and he used it as such. It was
used with moderation and good sense, and was of the utmost importance. It was
used in a manner that would not be offensive to the feelings of the people,
whether in the North or the South. It was used in a manner that would be con-
ducive to the peace and prosperity of the country.

Would I leave them to the mercy of their fate? I would I leave them. The
burdens imposed by the Federal Government, on their own free will, have not
prevented the death of 20,000 slaves. The freedom of the land, while it has
enforced their inability to stand alone or gain self-reliance.

What would I answer? Any condition which is not as good as one of
outnumbered by one, or many of them, at one. Such is the freedom will survive, and will be seen
to have gained advantages from the struggle which were not in vain. And then, no other
be from this generation.

After his release, Mr. Langston, as published in the interview,
continued thus: What do you expect of the average
black man of this generation? He has had success in
the humblest walks of life.

The half-white man, I think, to be an
important helper to the whites, as necessary and
fit for the future as the whites for the present.
The County Schools.

A Report of the Superintendent of Education for the State of Vermont, for the Year Ending October 31, 1876.

THE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

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THE COUNTY SCHOOLS.
The following extract was found by John Ranold to be in the Washington, the President-elect, and shows how the result of the election was announced.

...The next important step, which the President and Vice-President must take in the event of the Senate choosing a President, is to...
Indiana
17

The National Republican

We must not be led astray by the

February 9, 1876

The National Republican

The National Republican published an article on the Presidential election, discussing the

tensions and political implications. The article began with a headline about the election,

and concluded with a call for unity and cooperation.

The article was written by Joseph N. Butler, who published it under the title "The National

Republic."

In a letter from Mr. Butler, published in an evening edition, he discusses the report that

in and nothing but nothing else and instantly the present political complications. What

he did say was that there was not one or another, possibly, anywhere, was

either an abettor of Mr. Hayne by the

Republican party as an abettor of Mr.

Tilden by the Democratic party. And that

compromise was that such state liberties

might be submitted to a new election under the

law of 1870. If we do not agree.

In the mean time of their defeat or the

failure of the election, or the failure of the

accomplishment of the election, and why

the Republicans must submit to an

erate election as it is done, when the election

proves that the candidates have been elected.

There will be no new Presidential election

until the right of Mr. Hayne is acknowledged.

Plattsburg, Oct. 7.

The campaign was divided into several

camps, each with its own strategy and goals.

The Republican camp, led by William

McKinley, was determined to maintain

their momentum and win the election.

The Democratic camp, led by Andrew

Johnson, was equally determined to

oppose the Republicans and win the
campaign.

The camps were divided over several

issues, including tariffs, immigration,

and the Reconstruction of the South.

The Republicans favored higher tariffs,

immigration restrictions, and the

Reconstruction of the South.

The Democrats favored lower tariffs,

immigration reform, and the

Reconstruction of the South.

The outcome of the election was

uncertain, with both camps holding

their own ground and neither side

willing to concede defeat.

The campaign was marked by

political speeches, debates, and

public rallies. The candidates

travelled extensively, speaking to

crowds of people and appealing to

voters.

The campaign was also marked by

the use of new technologies, such as

the telephone and the telegraph,

which allowed candidates to

communicate with each other and

reach out to voters.

The campaign was a
tumultuous period in American
politics, with both sides

struggling to gain the

voters' support and win the
election.
Indiana

D. A. Reman
Gallina
Randolph Co
Ind

J. R. Sturt
New Castle
Ind

O. L. Slepie
La Fayette
Ind

D. E. Stuhlbaker
La Fayette
Ind

O. A. Atkins
West Point
Ind

J. B. Downie
Ashe Grove
Petersburg
Ind

J. E. Spaul
near S. King
Oct 4, 1832
La Porte
Ind

Joseph Olson
New Zion
Ind

James W. Jones
Abby Lane
Petersburg
Ind
REPORT OF THE SPEAKER

The House of Representatives, in accordance with the rules of the House, transmitted to the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, August 1, 1870.

To the Senate of the State of South Carolina:

The House of Representatives respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, the Senate of the State of South Carolina, by a resolution adopted at its last session, requested this House to transmit to the Senate of the United States a copy of the South Carolina Constitution, with such an explanatory and explanatory note as to render it intelligible to the minds of both the South Carolina and United States Constitutions; and

WHEREAS, the House of Representatives has already transmitted to the Senate of the State of South Carolina a copy of the South Carolina Constitution, with such an explanatory note as to render it intelligible to the minds of both the South Carolina and United States Constitutions:

NOW, THEREFORE, the House of Representatives, in accordance with the request of the Senate of the State of South Carolina, do hereby transmit to the Senate of the United States a copy of the South Carolina Constitution, with such an explanatory note as to render it intelligible to the minds of both the South Carolina and United States Constitutions.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

ANTECEDENT STATEMENT AT CHICAGO,

June 15, 1856.

1. The Union of America is a Nation, not a compact. By the combined will of the National and State Governments, the States are organized into the Union of the United States of America, with the usual rights and powers belonging in every compact union. The States are organized into the Union, to bind together and unite the several portions of the United States into one entire and comprehensive whole.

2. This Republican party, in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, is the advocate of the people, and the protector of the Constitution. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and the Republican party is the defender of this Constitution, and the protector of the rights and liberties of the people.

3. The Republican party, in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, is the advocate of the people, and the protector of the Constitution. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and the Republican party is the defender of this Constitution, and the protector of the rights and liberties of the people.

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HAYES' ACCEPTANCE.

A LETTER WORTH READING.

FRANK AND FEARLESS IN TONE.

IT COVERS THE ENTIRE GROUND.

ROY IN GEORGIA ON THE FOURTH.

WHILE LINES IN THE TRIAL OF 1860.

Negroes Murdered and Prisoners Shot.

HAYES’ ACCEPTANCE.

His Letter to the Hon. Edward McMillan

and others.

COLUMBUS, July 6.—The following is the letter of Governor Hayes, announcing the Republican nomination of the President.

Columbus, July 6, 1860.


Gentlemen: It is to your special request of June 30, 1860, that I am informed of your nomination for the office of Governor of the State of Ohio by the Republican National Convention, as Governor, I accept the nomination, with gratefullyspirited, warm, and cordial appreciation of the sentiment of the people of the State, and the duty of the office, I shall accept, as far as I may, the highest resolve to perform the duties of the office so acceptible to the majority of the people of the State, and to the duty of the office, I shall accept, as far as I may, the highest resolve to perform the duties of the office so acceptible to the majority of the people of the State. I shall accept, as far as I may, the highest resolve to perform the duties of the office so acceptible to the majority of the people of the State.

In accepting this nomination I feel that I am speaking to my constituents, the people of the State, and the people of the country, and it is my duty to express my sentiments and feelings in the language of my people, and to address myself to the people of the State, and the people of the country, and to address myself to the people of the State, and the people of the country, and to address myself to the people of the State, and the people of the country, and to address myself to the people of the State, and the people of the country, and to address myself to the people of the State, and the people of the country, and to address myself to the people of the State, and the people of the country, and to address myself to the people of the State, and the people of the country, and to address myself to the people of the State, and the people of

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and others.

COLUMBUS, July 6, 1860.


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The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, was added to the Constitution on February 26, 1870. It was adopted by the states and became effective on March 29, 1870. The amendment provides that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."
ARE COLORED CONVENTIONS NOW IN ORDER?

Again there is talk of calling State conventions among the colored people. But whether they will result to much good at this time is the question to be decided. Whether by a too frequent assembling of the people they do not feel so worthy in those vital issues in which are involved the destiny of the race, should be well considered. The spirit, young men of Tuskegee are asking to be heard in the interest of governmental duties under the new administration. Georgia claims the right to declare in behalf of an unrestricted and untrammeled freedom, and other States more interested are in favor of a call. But do the signs of the times warrant the movement? When a convention is called it is expected that something will be done, yet we rarely accomplish what might be attained. While it must be confessed that our greatest good has been won by a convention of the people through their representatives, yet there have been times when there was a paramount good even then within our reach.

On the 16th of September, 1883, the first convention of the colored people of the United States was held at Beulah Church, in the city of Philadelphia. It was an event of historical importance, and marked the beginning of an onward movement in the part of the Negro in America. Then, as now, there were men equal in the occasion, determined to battle for the right at any cost. Since that time we have traveled well. Step by step we have advanced, making and shaping public sentiment in our favor, until we stand a part and parcel of the great which, surging strength, businesses and wealth, and taking a prominent part in the management and direction of public affairs.

The father of the first colored convention, was Houstoun Beale, a young man of twenty-five and a native of Baltimore, who conceived the plan of holding a meeting in some city near the Potomac, for the purpose of expressing views and adopting a harmonious movement for emigration from the United States, rather than live in the midst of oppression and wrong. Added by such men as Bishop Allen, Benjamin Ewell, Cyrus Black, James Comish and James McNeil, this convention came off. "The independence of thought and self-maintenance of the black man" was felt throughout the country. Union of purpose and strength brought about mutual pledges, which soon formed the hearty co-operation of Grant on, the Republicans, Democrats and Republicans, each for the equal rights of all men. "Peace and Safety."

We have made the fight and have taken our place in the field. The attention is changed. Public sentiment will force us to adjust our differences upon a different base. Hence it will be well for us to determine the not how which must follow. The Grand Convention held at Louisville was with a single exception, great only in its breadth. The speech of Mr. Frederick Douglass was the best effort of his life, and certainly was effective in youth real good in awakening and rousing public sentiment.

But without the wonderful and timely address of Mr. Douglass, that convention was an utter failure. The bill of rights to the North and its many points relevant to the actual annals of the times of people, the times of slavery was too palpable and none were so much concerned about their individual aggrandizement. Colored conventions are not now the order of the day. We still have our grievances, but instead of holding State conventions let us meet each other, both whites and blacks, in our respective gatherings and there fight it out on this basis.
the colored people should be represented by one of their number on the school committees of the city. The Democratic candidates kept their pledges. The Rev. Mabon Vanderlin was elected to the committee and he has served several terms.

Mr. Downing labored to have repealed the law against the inter-marriage of the races, and that limiting to a property qualification the franchise of unassisted colored. He took a decided stand against discrimination in the re-organization of the Blood Island militia. The governor commended him Cape, as a colored company of the state militia. Mr. Downing immediately returned the commission with a letter protesting against the discrimination. The governor, he said, in his reply, promptly sent a new one with no qualifying phrase.

In the last campaign Mr. Downing refused to support Mr. Blaine. He was made the target of much private and some public criticism, but he believed that the Republican party had proven false to the colored people, and that neither the party nor the undiscriminating candidate was worthy of the confidence of the former unflagging and faithful colored allies.

Mr. Downing felt keen to feel that the Democratic party of today is not what it was twenty-five years ago. After a Republican Supreme Court disabled Civil Rights legislation, null and void, he ventured personally in some cases to write letters to leading Democrats in New Jersey, Connecticut and Ohio and found them ready to accept his spirit and exact position. Former Democrats writing for and passing the Act of Civil Rights it was an easy thing for him to appeal.

Mr. Downing saw the necessity and wisdom for a division of the colored vote. He hopes that the Democrats who do not enjoy the confidence of the colored people may act now that they have the power, or to make it possible for colored men to support their white party, without a good deal of respect or a compromise of principle. From what he is reading in the newspapers, from what he gathers by personal contact with, and from letters written him by leading Democrats in high official position, Mr. Downing believes that this party will adopt its plans and will seek to accomplish what is at least part of the colored vote, and thus take his other operative out of politics and emphasize the race from colored influence.

Mr. Downing is an independent and bold leader; by nature having the energies of his convictions, his contact on terms of personal intimacy with Simon, Taligge, Garrison, Theodore Parker and his early acquaintance as youth, learning and self-discipline, he has become a fearless leader in that year of great pressure. His arguments with public discrimination were
Tennessee

P.W. Norwood
Cleveland
Penn

John G. Ritz
Coltewah
Hamilton Co.
Penn

Euch Knochala
Cleveland
Penn

Jefferson Permac
Cleveland
Penn

Isaac Delachminton
Cleveland
Penn

James Pat. H.
Cleveland
Penn

J.K. Smith
Cleveland
Penn

John W. Kahmig
Campbell Station
Penn

James Denny
New Middleton
Smith Co.
Penn

I.W. Ferguson
Middleburg
Penn

G. S. Thompson
Dundie Cloverdale
Serie Co.
Penn
The fiscal eines. The Era of Expansion brought prosperity to the country. The government was able to meet its obligations with ease, and there was a general sense of optimism and progress.

The first half of the year was characterized by a booming economy, with prices rising steadily. The government was able to reduce the national debt, and the country was flush with cash. The public was enthusiastic about the prospects for the future.

However, the second half of the year saw a downturn. The economy began to slow, and prices started to fall. The government was forced to take on more debt, and the country was faced with the possibility of a recession.

Despite the challenges, the country remained optimistic. The government continued to invest in infrastructure and education, and the country continued to grow. The future looked bright, and the people were hopeful.

The year ended with a sense of optimism, and the country looked forward to the new year with confidence. The future was bright, and the country was poised for further growth and prosperity.
FREDERICK DOUGLASS

The Eloquent Colored Orator,

Will address the people at the

WICWAM, This Evening,

At the Usual Hour.

The Public generally are invited to attend and listen to this eminent representative of the colored race.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

The eloquent colored orator, who represents the colored people well and ably, will address the people at the Wicwam on political matters. He is a man of high moral standing, a great orator, and an able writer. He is a man of high moral standing, and is often called upon to speak in public meetings. He is a man of high moral standing, and is often called upon to speak in public meetings. He is a man of high moral standing, and is often called upon to speak in public meetings.
COLORED VOTERS OF WESTERN PENN'A. DON'T FORGET TO PAY YOUR COUNTY TAXES ON THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER.

From Hon. Frederick Douglass

To the Editor of the National Era:

I am engaged in the work of collecting funds for the Education and Support of the Colored People of the United States, and I am writing to your attention to the following facts:

1. The Colored People of the United States are being denied their right to vote in many places.
2. The Colored People are being denied their right to education.
3. The Colored People are being denied their right to hold public office.

I am writing to your attention to these facts, and I am asking you to support the cause of the Colored People.

Yours truly,

Frederick Douglass

Washington, D.C., Aug. 28th, 1876.

THE DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The duty of the President of the United States is to see that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed. The President has the power to appoint and remove all public officers, excepting those who are elected by the people. The President also has the power to grant pardons for offenses against the United States, excepting those for which the death penalty has been inflicted.

The President is also required to report to Congress, at least once in each year, on the state of the Union. The President is required to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that all laws passed by Congress are carried out.

The President is also required to appoint members of the cabinet, and to consult with them on all important matters.

The President is also required to receive ambassadors and other public ministers, and to receive and give pensions to disabled or widowed soldiers.

In conclusion, the President is the chief executive of the United States, and is responsible for the faithful execution of the laws of the United States.
PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

The outcome of November is not shadowed by the decisive checque. Higham it has been rumored that he will contest the elections for the Democratic candidates, and that he would vote for Gov. Hayne. There is no ground for this. But the stories of the insurgents invoking the name of General Williams, by a majority probably small, to vote for the Greenback ticket by former Republicans, proves the result to be uncertain, and it is at all events impossible that the disaffection or disunion of Democrats and their failure to vote, may give the state to the Republicans in November, as like names did in 1872. New York only shows that this result is solid, as was expected. There is a possibility that North Carolina may be won from the Democrats, but not a strong probability. It is possible that a few southwesterns will join them to assure Democratic defeat may be obtained in South Carolina or Louisiana, but it would be folly to rely upon that result. It may easily be assured, as a base of all probability, that the Republicans cannot count with confidence upon a single States formerly holding them.

On the other hand, the Democrats cannot count upon even a single States except in Maine, Vermont, and Ohio. There Republican majorities are to be expected from great majorities throughout the North. If Wisconsin was thought doubtful it must be deserted for Maine in view of the majority in Northern Ohio. The reason is in Maine an easy double in New Hampshire. Colorado has spoken for itself. Vermont is a Republican State, and the chances certainly favor the Republicans in California. From the national support of Gov. Hayne by Senator Belling and the Independents who represent. But the situation is not materially changed if that State and Oregon are called doubtful. The position is this:

Northeast. — Maine, Vermont., 15

New York, 10

Ohio, 12

Indiana, 12

Illinois, 12

Kentucky, 13

Virginia, 6

Total, 92

Northwest.

Wisconsin, 5

Minnesota, 9

Montana, 1

Total, 15

Middle West.

Ohio, 9

Indiana, 12

Illinois, 12

Michigan, 14

Kentucky, 13

Virginia, 6

West Virginia, 6

Total, 75

Southwest.

Texas, 12

Mississippi, 7

Louisiana, 3

Arkansas, 1

Georgia, 5

Florida, 1

Total, 27

The Democrats, if they score every electoral vote from the South, have still 62 to secure 72 in order to elect their candidates. They cannot do without the 65 votes of New York, so that it awaits true, as we stated others ago, that New York is essential necessary to the Democrats, but not to the Republicans. Whenever the public credit has been renewed or danger apprehended from the South, the Republicans have usually precipitated in each of the Northern States. The greater the probability that the South will be united, the greater the probability that the Democrats may be beaten, not in New York only, but in every other doubtful State, and that even with New York they may fail. Election prior to the recent developments at the South are therefore not sure indications of the result in November. The Democrats require not only New York, but 12 more electoral votes, and even with New York and Indiana, if they win a single Southern State they are beaten. But there is at this time every reason to believe that they will be beaten in New York. With the aid of many thousand Liberals and Independents, Mr. Tyler can poll 24,000 votes in 1874, while in spite of the opposition of the Liberals 400,000 were polled for Presidential Grant in 1872. In this election the entire Republican strength is likely to be exerted by thousands of Liberals of 1874; and it will be reinforced by thousands of Democrats who doubt the position of their party with respect to the public opinion. Perhaps chances will appear in other Northern States. The Republicans have only 25 votes to make, even if they are defeated in every Southern State. Indiana with two other Liberal States, or, New York, would give them the required number.
RECONSTRUCTION AND THE SOUTH

The first thing the President of the United States had to do was to establish his government in the South. This was done by the issuance of a proclamation which was formally done at Washington and was published in the newspapers of the country. The President then sent a message to Congress asking for aid in the prosecution of the war. This message was read in Congress and was adopted without any opposition. The President then proceeded to call a special session of Congress to be held at Washington, D.C., on the 4th of March, 1865.

I wish to express my gratitude to you, my friends, for your kind reception of me, and for your kind assistance throughout the past year. I have always found nothing but kindness and courtesy in my journey through the country, and I am confident that I shall continue to find the same kindness and courtesy here in this city."
CONTESTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE

Nearly four years ago Senator Blaine introduced to the Senate a proposition to dispose, by law, the contesting of claims for President and Vice President, and provided his proposition by a special joint resolution which provided for legislation on the same subject, and which was submitted to the House of Representatives. At that time the vote was taken by the yeas and nays, and the yeas were in the majority, there being a total of four thousand five hundred and thirty members of Congress. The vote was taken by the yeas and nays, and the yeas were in the majority, there being a total of four thousand five hundred and thirty members of Congress. The vote was taken by the yeas and nays, and the yeas were in the majority, there being a total of four thousand five hundred and thirty members of Congress. The vote was taken by the yeas and nays, and the yeas were in the majority, there being a total of four thousand five hundred and thirty members of Congress. The vote was taken by the yeas and nays, and the yeas were in the majority, there being a total of four thousand five hundred and thirty members of Congress.
WASHINGTON, May 20th, 1877.

To my husband,

I have just heard the sad news of your death. I am in such an agony of grief that I cannot express my feelings. I can only say that I loved you with all my heart and soul.

Your loving wife,

[Signature]

P.S. I have just received a letter from your brother, informing me of your death. I am in such a state of despair that I cannot write more.
My dear [Name],

I received your letter on Tuesday, thirtieth of April, and was induced thereby to make a reply to your request for an answer to the questions you have put to me. I have read your letter carefully, and have now written you this answer.

I am glad to hear that you are in good health, and that you are happy in your present situation. I hope that you will continue to enjoy good health, and that you will have many years of happiness and prosperity.

I have read the letter from [Name], and I am grateful to him for the trouble he has taken to write to me. I have always been fond of him, and I believe that he is a good and honest man.

I am sorry to hear that you are not in a good position, but I hope that you will be able to improve your circumstances. I am sure that you will do everything in your power to make yourself useful to your country, and to do good to your fellow citizens.

I am looking forward to hearing from you again, and to seeing you soon. I hope that we will be able to have a pleasant conversation when you come to see me.

With best regards,

Yours truly,

[Your Name]
A POLICY FOR THE BLACKS.

Letter to a Colored Ministership.

The President, Being Committed to a Coloured Republican Body of the General Supreme, or Republican Party, by the Public Should Join the Democratic Party.

Washington, April 14th, 1871.

Dear Sir:

I regret to learn that the United States, under the administration of the Republican party, is in difficulties, and that the President of the United States has been prevented from taking the steps which he considers necessary to establish peace and order.

I understand that the President is of opinion that the Republican party is not able to maintain the Union, and that the Democratic party is necessary to save it.

I am of opinion that the President is correct in his opinion, and that the Democratic party is necessary to save the Union.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the President should join the Democratic party, and that the Republican party should be dissolved.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

III.

The President, being committed to a Coloured Republican Body of the General Supreme, or Republican Party, by the Public Should Join the Democratic Party.

Washington, May 15th, 1871.

Dear Sir:

I regret to learn that the United States, under the administration of the Republican party, is in difficulties, and that the President of the United States has been prevented from taking the steps which he considers necessary to establish peace and order.

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I am of opinion that the President is correct in his opinion, and that the Democratic party is necessary to save the Union.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the President should join the Democratic party, and that the Republican party should be dissolved.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
EMIGRATION OF COLORED MEN.

TIPS OF THE TRENCHES OF THE

EMIGRATION FROM PHILADELPHIA TO RAIN

COMING TO THE UNITED STATES.

PART II.

MAY 12, 1875.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1875.

The colored press is full of the same story as the previous one. The story is that a large number of colored men are leaving Philadelphia for the United States. The reason given is that the city is not safe for colored people. The colored men are leaving in order to find a place where they can live in peace and safety.

The mayor of Philadelphia has issued a proclamation forbidding the departure of colored men from the city. The mayor has said that the city is not safe for colored people and that they should not leave.

The colored press is in favor of the mayor's proclamation. They believe that the city is not safe for colored people and that they should not leave.

The mayor has also issued a proclamation forbidding the sending of food to the colored men leaving the city. The mayor has said that the city is not safe for colored people and that they should not be permitted to receive food.

The colored press is in favor of the mayor's proclamation. They believe that the city is not safe for colored people and that they should not be permitted to receive food.

The colored men are leaving the city in large numbers. They are leaving in order to find a place where they can live in peace and safety.

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Pennsylvania

R.G. Coot
Dolingtown
Packer C.
Pa.

Owen H. Bevan
Bristol
Bucks C.
Pa.

J. W. Peak
Fernie
Wash C.
Pa.

C. B. Clark
C. 22nd Street
Pitt C.
Pa.

A.N. Gallicia
Alleg any
Pottsville
Pa.

Peter Kibby
East Pittston
Nacho C.
Pa.

Samuel Hineley
Pompey Mills
Blair C.
Pa.
REBEL ECHOES

No. 42

New York.

The brave is the last to yield to conqueror's hand and to the voice of authority. The Union is no more a Union. No. 42. "God save the Republic." Yes, the Republic, and the Republic is gone. The brave is the last to yield to conqueror's hand and to the voice of authority. The Union is no more a Union. No. 42. "God save the Republic." Yes, the Republic, and the Republic is gone.

General Wade Hampton's burning: speech. "The war is over, the conflict is ended. The brave is the last to yield to conqueror's hand and to the voice of authority. The Union is no more a Union. No. 42. "God save the Republic." Yes, the Republic, and the Republic is gone.

The last word in the South. The brave is the last to yield to conqueror's hand and to the voice of authority. The Union is no more a Union. No. 42. "God save the Republic." Yes, the Republic, and the Republic is gone.

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The theme is a frolicking of the Rebel "Horse and Bunk"—where floated over the faces of many a Southern Argentine in the 4th Avenue, etc., Philadelphia, and her appearance at various Democratic processions.

General Wade Harniss's electrifying speech —"The same principles, the which Confederates died again on traitor ground?"

Following is the speech of Wade Harniss at Staunton, Virginia, July 20, 1860, as reported by the Richmond Virginia, and which an extensively cured by publication of the Shenandoah, including the editor of the Shenandoah, the Shenandoah, etc., etc.

The inscrutable words of the Confederate—"The children of the South and host of people"—"Fare back, theCORDS!"

"Now, citizens, I feel that the question was the event of your lives, and far from the purity and simplicity of the language of peace, we address you in the language of war and the language of battle. May the arms of peace be as the arms of justice, and may the arms of war be as the arms of mercy. May the children of the South stand as the children of the North, and may the hosts of peace stand as the hosts of war."

"The children of the South and host of people!"—"Fare back, you cordial!"

"The children of the South and host of people!"—"Fare back, you cordial!"

"The children of the South and host of people!"—"Fare back, you cordial!"

He addresses Virginia by her Confederate qualification, to stand with the South:

"The children of the South and host of people!"—"Fare back, you cordial!"

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"The children of the South and host of people!"—"Fare back, you cordial!"

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With 120 votes from the "Solid South," and New York and Indiana omitted—

"The children of the South and host of people!"—"Fare back, you cordial!"

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"The children of the South and host of people!"—"Fare back, you cordial!"

The Southern States, in the belt-clad South, shall disappear—"Peace and Union" when the South can dictate.
GROWTH OF THE COLOURED POPULATION

The Centre States furnishes many interesting figures regarding the increase of the coloured population of the country in the last ten years. Their value for purposes of comparison is somewhat vitiated by the fact that the census of 1870 for the Southern States was very imperfect, its deficiency being probably greater in regard to the colored than the white population. But they retain sufficient significance to give an outline of the movement. The Southern States are thus summarized:

1. The colored population in 1860 was 383,093, compared with 383,934 in 1870, a gain of about 30 per cent. During the same period the total population increased from 27,858,880 in 1860 to 30,322,761, a gain of nearly 29 per cent.

2. This would appear to indicate that national increase went up among the negroes at a considerably higher rate than among the whites. If we go back to the period preceding the war and the troubles which followed it, the process of growth of the population can never be calculated, even at all, or of a net increase in the number of negroes, but it was probably not as disastrous to the negro as the figures seem to indicate. Both the small percentage of increase from 1850 to 1860 and the large percentage in the last decade may be due in considerable part to the defect of the enumeration of 1860. But if we go back to the period of peace and prosperity prior to 1860, we shall find that the annual increase of colored population was as a less ratio than that of the population generally. From 1840 to 1850, which covered a time of large immigration and general prosperity, the increase of the white population of the country amounted to over 30 per cent, while that of the negro race was only about 25 per cent. Going back to 1830, we find that in 1820 there were 12,856 coloured inhabitants in the country, which 3,034,093, or about 13 per cent, were negroes. The ratio of colored population to white throughout steadily increased in 1870. In 1860 it was 15.8 per cent. The whole, it was 14.5, in 1850, 14.9, in 1840, 14.2. This shows that the increase of the negroes in slavery did not keep pace with that of the white in freedom. How much of the difference was due to emigration of whites from foreign countries we cannot say, but it cannot be explained by immigration. It failed to follow the increase of the percentage of the colored element in the population.

3. The distribution of the coloured population is indicated in the census but here it does not appear to have changed materially since 1850. It is heaviest in the South, but there, and its most marked increase is in the States where slaves were largest in 1860. If any state is distinctly doing anything to help the colored man, it is Louisiana, and Mississippi more
### The New President's Pledges

President-elect Grant does not owe his success among the people in any manner to a stranger. Warren and his followers are a knowledged of him. Here are his own words, made to us in the past, and they are made by a man whose past is known.

#### President's Pledges
- **To the People's Home Office:**
  - To enforce the laws of the land, to preserve the peace, and to protect the people of this country from injury and harm.
  - To maintain the Constitution and the laws of the land.
  - To maintain the Union and the integrity of the country.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Doe</td>
<td>$1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Smith</td>
<td>$5678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert</td>
<td>$9012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>$3456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David</td>
<td>$7890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following list of defaults in amounts exceeding $2000 is compiled from an official report giving the names of delinquent officers and the amounts in which they are delinquent to 1851.
MAKING THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

Dear and honest men of both parties, I am anxious to know whether the Southern question may be peacefully and honorably settled. Some Republican leaders hold a different belief. Since Democrats everywhere are united to prevent Mr. Hayne from making a similar reply, it is not possible for me to answer this question. It is my intention to keep the peace, and to work for the advancement of the country as a whole.

The Southern people, however, are determined to have their rights respected. They are prepared to stand up and fight for their liberties. The Northern people, on the other hand, are determined to support the Union and maintain the Constitution. It is my hope that a compromise can be reached, and that peace will be restored to the land.

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The Republican party was not its defense of slavery, but its defense of freedom. The Democratic party was not its defense of freedom, but its defense of the institution of slavery. The result was a long and bloody war that led to the eventual abolition of slavery.

The election of 1860 was a turning point in American history. The Republican Party, under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln, emerged as the dominant political force. The Democratic Party was divided, with some states in the North supporting Lincoln and others in the South supporting Robert E. Lee.

The Civil War began on April 12, 1861, when Confederate forces attacked Fort Sumter in South Carolina. The war lasted for four years and resulted in the deaths of more than 600,000 soldiers.

The war ended on April 9, 1865, with the surrender of Confederate General Robert E. Lee to Union General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia.

The war had a profound impact on American society and led to significant changes in the country. It marked the end of slavery and paved the way for the Reconstruction era, which aimed to rebuild the nation and address the issues of race and equality.

The Union emerged stronger and more united than ever before, and the country entered a new era of progress and development. The Civil War was a turning point in American history, and its legacy continues to shape the nation today.
THE DAILY CRITIC
Established August, 1868.
Office, 211 North Street, Critic Building.
This daily paper is owned by newspaper owners in all parts of Washington City and elsewhere. Subscription by numbers six cents per week.
The Average Daily Circulation of The Daily Critic for the Month Ending March 31, 1877, was 10,406.

Thursday, April 28, 1877

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, if not the greatest man in America, is certainly one of the most remarkable. He is a man of large intellect, great experience, and a warm heart. He is a man of great ability, and a man of great intelligence. He is a man of great ability, and a man of great intelligence. He is a man of great ability, and a man of great intelligence. He is a man of great ability, and a man of great intelligence.
Suppressed Facilitation.

Secession Notice. Hilt H. Langdon on the central issue of secession.

If New Point of Tarahumara.

By James A. Logan. Visiting Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin.

...the Union of the United States...it would...be...in...and...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...in...i
p. 52


MR. GARRISON’S LETTER.

Mr. Garrison, in the letter which we printed herewith, gives his views on the subject of the question of the abolition of slavery. He believes it is only when our citizens become convinced that the slavery system is wrong, that our Southern states will be willing to act on the subject. He further states that the abolition of slavery will not only benefit the colored race, but will benefit all mankind.

GARRISON ON SLAVERY.

The abolition of slavery is not only a moral duty, but it is also a legal duty. The United States Constitution guarantees the right of all persons to be free from slavery. It is therefore the duty of all citizens to work towards the abolition of slavery.

CIRCUMSTANCE FORCED.

Friedrich von Schlegel—"nothing new under the sun"—nothing happening in our own day that does not at some remote time fit itself into some passage in certain history. In the circumstances of the Slaves we want that which befell them in the land of Egypt. We want the Slaves in the land of Israel. We want the Slaves in the land of Greece. We want the Slaves in the land of Rome. We want the Slaves in the land of Persia. We want the Slaves in the land of Assyria. We want the Slaves in the land of Babylon. We want the Slaves in the land of Media. We want the Slaves in the land of Ethiopia. We want the Slaves in the land of Canaan. We want the Slaves in the land of Judea. We want the Slaves in the land of Syria. We want the Slaves in the land of Phoenicia. We want the Slaves in the land of Carthage. We want the Slaves in the land of Spain. We want the Slaves in the land of Gaul. We want the Slaves in the land of Britain. We want the Slaves in the land of Ireland. We want the Slaves in the land of Russia. We want the Slaves in the land of Poland. We want the Slaves in the land of Turkey. We want the Slaves in the land of Egypt. We want the Slaves in the land of Ethiopia.
President Hayes' Policy.

William Lloyd Garrison's View of the Relations between the North and the South, in the Speech Delivered at the American Anti-Slavery Society Convention, Oct. 30th, 1877.

"What issue shall we give to the cry of the devoted and hand bound negroes, which claims that the colored people are all the descendants of our fathers? We are told by them as it is the duty of all men. What we are told by them is, that the colored people are all the descendants of our fathers. We are told by them, that the colored people are all the descendants of our fathers. We are told by them, that the colored people are all the descendants of our fathers. We are told by them, that the colored people are all the descendants of our fathers."
New York

This page contains a detailed account of the legal and political situation in New York. The document discusses various legal challenges and decisions, including the case against the President of the United States, who is accused of treason. The text mentions the specifics of the treason case and the legal processes involved. The document also touches on the broader context of American politics and the legal system during that time period.

The passage highlights the significance of the treason case and its implications for the country. It also delves into the broader implications of the case for the future of the nation, particularly in terms of its commitment to democratic principles and the rule of law.

The text is written in a formal tone, typical of legal documents, and employs the language and terminology of the time. The document is a valuable historical source for understanding the historical context of American politics and the legal system.
The Republican Future.

One after another, the voices of the opposition to the anti-jane agreement urge their discontent from the President's policy and the forms with which they regard the probable results. William Lloyd Garrison at the head of the abolitionists, and now as more united in thought, appeal to the people of the North to support the integrity of the Constitution and the Constitution. The President's integrity is a moral and political one, and the Constitution is the law of the land. The President's integrity is in the Constitution, and the Constitution is the law of the land. The President's integrity is in the Constitution, and the Constitution is the law of the land.

The President's integrity is in the Constitution, and the Constitution is the law of the land. The President's integrity is in the Constitution, and the Constitution is the law of the land. The President's integrity is in the Constitution, and the Constitution is the law of the land. The President's integrity is in the Constitution, and the Constitution is the law of the land.
A SOLID SOUTH AT LAST
OUR COUNTRY'S NEW RULES

THE WHITE LEAGUE AND EARLY HABITS
POWER OF THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS—
THEIR PACT IN THE ECUMENICAL CHURCH—WHAT THEY CAN DO WHEN

THE DOINGS WITH THE NEW-BORN UNION—
A NEW PLAN PAINTED—EXPECTATION IN ADVANCE AND CHANGE—RESULTS OF THE CONGRESS POLICY.

From the Semi-Weekly Republican.
Washington, Saturday, May 11, 1877.

During the long and bloody political conflict which resulted in the decision of Sublette & Hovey to the Presidency of the United States there was great fear among the leaders of high ground that the Union would be lost. The Republican policy was then apparently无敌. The Southern Democrats were not united, and their leaders were not strong. The Republicans had the advantage of the situation, and they were able to carry the election of 1868 in many states with ease. But the South was not ready for Union, and the Northern States were not willing to go along with the Democratic party. The result was that the Union was preserved, but it was not strong, and it was not popular.

The Union did not stand a chance by itself, but it could stand with the support of the South. The South was the key to the Union, and it was not to be taken lightly. The Democrats knew this, and they worked hard to keep the Union from breaking up. They knew that the Union could not stand without the South, and they were determined to keep the South in the Union.

What were the South's reasons for opposing the Union? There were many, but the main reason was that the Union was a threat to their way of life. The Union was trying to impose a new set of rules on the South, and the Southerners were not willing to accept them. They were afraid that the Union would take away their rights, and they were determined to hold onto their way of life.

The Democrats tried to use this fear to keep the South in the Union. They promised the Southerners that they would help them to keep their way of life, and they promised that they would help them to get back what they had lost in the war. The Southerners believed these promises, and they voted for the Democratic party.

The result was that the Union was preserved, but it was not strong, and it was not popular. The Southerners were not willing to go along with the Union, and they were determined to keep the Union from breaking up. The Democrats knew this, and they worked hard to keep the Union from breaking up. They knew that the Union could not stand without the South, and they were determined to keep the South in the Union.

What is the lesson of this story? The lesson is that the Union can only stand if it has the support of the South. The Union cannot stand unless the South is willing to go along with it.

The Southerners were afraid of the Union, and they voted for the Democratic party. The result was that the Union was preserved, but it was not strong, and it was not popular. The Democrats knew this, and they worked hard to keep the Union from breaking up. They knew that the Union could not stand without the South, and they were determined to keep the South in the Union.

What is the lesson of this story? The lesson is that the Union can only stand if it has the support of the South. The Union cannot stand unless the South is willing to go along with it.

What do you think? Do you think that the Union can only stand if it has the support of the South? Why or why not?
The leaders in the fight for human rights and equality in the South were not only lawyers but also educators and activists who struggled against the spread of segregation and the suppression of civil rights. The leaders of the civil rights movement, including Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Rosa Parks, and Malcolm X, were instrumental in pushing for legislative change and challenging the status quo. Their work had a profound impact on the country, leading to significant advancements in civil rights legislation and social justice. The struggle for equality continues today, with ongoing efforts to address issues of police brutality, voting rights, and systemic racism. The fight for a more just and equitable society remains a priority for many individuals and organizations across the country.
The next morning the debate in the House continued. The representatives from the Southern states, particularly from the Deep South, were supportive of the President's policy of Reconstruction. They argued that the Union must be restored, and that the freedmen needed the protection of federal troops. The Northern representatives, on the other hand, were critical of the President's actions. They believed that the South should be left to its own devices and that the freedmen should be allowed to vote and hold office. The debate was intense, with both sides presenting their arguments. The key issue was whether Southern states should be readmitted to the Union based on their compliance with Reconstruction measures or whether they had to wait until the states had demonstrated a willingness to grant equal rights to all citizens, including African Americans. The vote on readmitting the Southern states was scheduled for later that day.
HAYES AND THE PARTY.

ABANDONMENT OF SIX PRINCIPLES.

A GOVERNMENT OF SIX PRINCIPLES.

A GOVERNMENT OF SIX PRINCIPLES.

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A GOVERNMENT OF SIX PRINCIPLES.
Mr. William H. O'Connell has made the Republican press of New-York very valuable. The publication of his paper is the result of a number of able and energetic editors, who, by their able leadership, have gained a decided influence in the politics of the city. The Republican is a paper of the highest order, and its editors are men of the first rank. The Republican is the official organ of the Republican Party, and its influence is felt in every part of the city. It is the voice of the people, and its editor is the leader of the Republican Party. The Republican is published weekly, and its editor is Mr. William H. O'Connell.
To the Editor of The National Republican.

SIR:

The question of the much-needed silver coinage is one of the most important issues now confronting the country. It is a matter of grave concern to all who love the country and desire its prosperity.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

June 27, 1850.
A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER

By JOHN WAYNE McVEUGH

To the Editor of the New York Times,

My Times, June 6, 1877

Mr. Editor:

I am anxious to express my opinion on the recent events in Arkansas. I believe that the recent violence in that state is unjustified and unnecessary. The recent violence has been initiated by the Republican-dominated government, and it has been carried out by armed forces commanded by military leaders. This is a violation of the Constitution and the laws of the United States. I urge the government to take steps to restore order and bring the perpetrators to justice.

Sincerely,

John Wayne McVeugh

The Times, June 6, 1877

Arkansas

The recent events in Arkansas have been a tragic development of a long-standing controversy. The state has been divided over political and economic issues, and these divisions have led to violence and destruction. The recent violence has been a result of the failure of the government to address these issues and to bring about peaceful solutions.

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John Wayne McVeugh

The Times, June 6, 1877

Arkansas

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Sincerely,
Arkansas.

W. Beers
Searcy, Ark.

D. H. Sisson
Hot Springs, Ark.

J. L. Harlow
Little Rock, Ark.

Prof. Parington
Pine Bluff, Ark.

C. Riggs
Little Rock, Ark.

J. W. Bannon
Natural Born
Crawford Co., Ark.

John A. Hargrove
Parkeston
Little Rock, Ark.

J. W. Pile
Sub Rosa
Franklin Co., Ark.

J. B. Pile
Sub Rosa
Franklin Co., Ark.

James Bever
Van Buren
Crawford Co., Ark.
Arkansas

J. B. Edington
Parkersburg
Yell Co.
Ark

Joseph Gibson
Parkersburg
Yell Co.
Ark

L. E. Moulton
Parkersburg
Yell Co.
Ark

C. J. James
Parkersburg
Yell Co.
Ark

two cows
J. J. Speed
Grand Blaise
Jackson Co.
Ark

Charles James
Parkersburg
Yell Co.
Ark

Wiley C. Martin
Parkersburg
Yell Co.
Ark

Andrew Bullton
Bentonville
Benton Co.
Ark

two oxen
Frederick Partun
Ozark Valley
Montgomery Co.
Ark
Arkansas

L. W. Hinde
Hatchburg
Cross Co.
Ark

Robert S. Decker
Kingsport
Ark

Peter B. Allen
Con Creek
Pulaski Co.
Ark

E. C. Baylop
Washington
Ark

P. Ribelieu
Mt. Moriah
Hempstead Co.
Ark

C. C. Cause
Mt. S. Moriah
Hempstead Co.
Ark

Eleas Harrell
Fayetteville
Ark

8 1/8
WASHINGTON R. I.  Aug. 21, 1860.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

A letter from General Benjamin H. Bleak to Mr. Ernst Prof. of History, in opposition to his recent article.

To what end was the War of the Southern States waged? To what end shall it be prosecuted to its successful completion? To what end shall its results be made to influence the public opinion of the world? They are questions that demand an answer.

The war was waged for the purpose of establishing the independence of the Southern States from the Union, and the establishment of a separate government. It was a war of rebellion.

The war was prosecuted for the purpose of preserving the Union, and the prevention of a separate government. It was a war of union.

The war was established to influence the public opinion of the world, to show the world the justice of the Southern cause, and the wrong of the Northern. It was a war of opinion.

The war was established to influence the public opinion of the world, to show the world the justice of the Northern cause, and the wrong of the Southern. It was a war of error.

In conclusion, I would say that the war was waged, prosecuted, and established for the purpose of establishing the independence of the Southern States from the Union, and the establishment of a separate government. It was a war of rebellion, a war of union, a war of opinion, and a war of error. It was a war of all these.

Bleak, Author.

[Signature]

WASHINGTON R. I.  Aug. 21, 1860.
The New Leader

May 8, 1879

It is found by several well-meaning persons of the class who think the negro is a sick man that must be fed on whey and not cured with disagreeable controversies, that all Negro leaders will be treated as a political question, and that designing and mendacious politicians will use him for political effect. The possibility of such a thing shocks them. They may not correct the wrongs of the way, they may not undertake to remove sectional feeling, and there does seem to be danger of it. It is, however, not too much to say that it has already happened. It would be difficult, indeed, to lay hold on any social question, much less a general public interest as this, which is not made one of in greater or less degree by the designing energies for political effect. The tendency in this direction in this particular instance is very general in the world. There is a sort of fashion in the whole business which is not essentially political in character. In the first place it relates to the condition of the negro race, and that is the point where all our public have centered. For the most thirty years at least, it is the principal matter of the political rights of the blacks. The relation of capital and labor, concerns very largely the subject of industrial progress, and the related questions concerning the development of moral character, laws of organization, character of productions, source of revenue, sources of population, and so on. The negro should be accounted in the light of his political sympathies, and, with the increasing of political power, very closely, as they are, is simply unavoidable. The result is that the political state of a free state with a slave race is one of the most vital interest of the world. It is an interest, and it must be so.

The negro is in our politics, and apparently is going to stay until we are in the full enjoyment of his rights as a citizen, and in the proper tenure of the Declaration open to the Government station into existence is fully established. We may well look in that direction and make up our minds that all this and general recognition and peace which have been out of view are a waste of words and time.

The negro has been in politics in which he is, as he has been through all three years of controversy, a most important factor. Our enemies have had their cases in the last case, and he has been ignored in any effect in sectional lines. And if we are not prepared to go back, a little in the history of the negro, and we can add truly that he has been thrown into politics and kept there by the very men and the parties who are now denouncing his constitution as a disturbing element. There was an Abolition party in Congress till these men began to raise the issue into every quarter of public policy and make him the issues of platforms and test of candidates. They passed their fugitive slave laws and their Kansas-Nebraska bills to the point where the North was compelled, in defense of its own system of free labor, to assume its opposition. They formed their great conspiracy on the negro. And even after the war had opened, with the same blind fury that had led them always to thrust up their defensiveness and weakness, they pursued him to the front in the gray ground for the return of their captive slaves within our lines.

They were always lurking him into the mind of controversy, and always lamenting that he should be recognized as a factor in politics. And, in a small group of familiar details, they have been making constant every effort since the war closed against negro voting, negro representation, and negro rule. There is nothing that has been in order to notice the negro's rights and privileges, so that he counts for nothing politically and new that they have driven out the good disposed and oppressed negroes, and deprived themselves of their only defense for their lives.
EVENING STAR.
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1867.

The Democratic Review.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Average Room Daily Circulation over 7,700, doing business in three times that of any other paper in Washington, and more than that of all the others added together.

Colorful stories who are but mere step on the ladder are playing for the present in the political world. The present, as has been said, is an indifferent thing, and the next is a matter of chance. The present is but a stepping-stone, a stepping-stone to the future.

The present is only a stepping-stone, a stepping-stone to the future.
LOCAL NEWS

The Treasury Bureau says:

Mr. Wilm's, May 28

1877

[Text continues on the page]
It should be understood at the outset that the Northern party, in erecting the barrier which the Democracy have forced upon them, will maintain nothing in the head, but talk and charity. It is at best a delusive form; it has been agreeably and honestly presented, it is a brave wish. It shall be squarely and finally met, and have robust treatment. There is no need to call names or say any nonsense when the Southern Democracy come up demanding the abridgment of Federal sovereignty and the extinction of absolute equality among the States. If there were any hardships in their condition under the new, shall we say it? They themselves made military interference, and interference on a tremendous scale, necessary, by their rebellion; their treatment of their former slaves made negro suffrage necessary, as the negroes only weapon of defense. Their own policy and conduct made it necessary for the General Government to set in its power in maintaining the rights of those poor cretins, whom they branded by vicious and inhuman conduct to deprive them, and there has been no step in the whole course of the subject presented to the Republican party, to put down rebellion and uphold the Government which was not made necessary by the conduct of the very men who complain now with such bitter complaints of the persecution they thus created. It is the unfair history of the long controversy which was designed to have been settled with the conclusion of the war, but has been neglected with the first unmistakings of a Democratic majority in Congress. Every sectionism has been in the aid of the Southern Democracy. Every section aggrandizes the government, every violent demonstration, all the bullying and bloodshed that have been and there lies there, while the North was in every case the preserver of their passions and sleepers of the victims of their laws and violence. This was the whole period of the controversy, from the time the first victims of slave-owning intolerance was murdered or killed for defending his own opinion, down to the last act of bullfighting. If they have offered hackneyed from the political condition they brought upon themselves they have only themselves to thank for it. The people of the North, and the Republican party, have treated them, from the first and always, with a kindness and toleration and magnanimity for which history furnishes no parallel. They were unaniomously treated with leniency, but were fully and finally forgiven for their treason against the Government; not mercy forgiven, but required to fill plenteous of citizenship and country under the law; and not that alone, but actually brought back to the places of power in the Nation, and given the political control, the loss of which they had occasion in the point of settling on for a bloody and destructive war. What is more, the people of the North have been, and are now, so considerate of the feelings of those who were lately their enemies in the field, and whom they conquered, that an intelligent public opinion proceeds down any illuminated or malicious reference to the past which seems inclined to wound the sensibilities of the defeated party, or act as an unpleasant reminder. But in the face, and in spite of all this, the Democratic majority in Congress, of which the Southern Democracy, happy in rebellion, are the controlling element, have raised an Army, not only with the present Administration, but with the party and the people who supported the Government during the rebellion, and who are responsible for the legislation of the war period, upon which it is impossible to avoid regarding the past and recalling the painful circumstances which make certain legislation necessary. And while they and their Northern allies are not against the cruel and injustices of seizing the past, they reverse it themselves. If in this string of affairs that forces the Republican party and the party which is the wind, though North and Democrats do have the sound of it, and would like to say that it is the peculiar cruelty of the whole Democratic party to the North, to throw their past and publish it. If it is the appropriateness it is none of our renewing. When the whole Democratic creed quite we said we would think of to improve all, and forget it. But it should be understood that the Democratic party have not abandoned our policy that we are not ready to sit by and see our people defiled absolutely come say we can be given with wholly demoralized, as we did in superintending those. We have no instinct demand that it should all be swept away. We are not ready for that. And when the candid treatment which has been corded in them, they deliberately established, we have acting upon which to go to the people, and they, in the whole Union, the proposition that the legislation of the war of the period of reparation was broad and would whom, or that under it they have been merely practiced with restraint of their liberty or deprived of their rights, we can do no less than declare openly on the general people of their own cleansing, and for the purpose of our cases appeal to history and record they seem to no longer to impress. Let us then call things by their right names, and not hesitate to censure the violation of human rights, and when as the world comes changing upon us with the assurance that the Democratic rebellion and the rebellion of the Union we have triumphed the rights of the States, violated the Constitution, and endangered, if not destroyed, the freedom of the States. And we, too, that we have perpetuated great wrongs and injustice in our efforts to prevent Democratic frauds upon the ballot box. These actual conditions, these actual conditions, are not held upon us as past as much forward to the future. They involve an appeal to history, and the acknowledgment of things that will not be profitable to the generations who have forced them out. For our Democratic friends have chosen their own gauntlet, and it shall not be too long for them if they are not and fully and truly at every point in the controversy.
AN INCIDENT OF ELIJAH.

While the battles and revolts of 1874 in South Africa were raging, the first great test of the new military system in the United States was taking place. The United States Army had been reorganized under the supervision of General Grant, and the country was preparing for the great war that was expected to come soon. The new system was based on the principle of conscription, and it was designed to provide a large and effective army for the protection of the country.

The first test of the new system came in the summer of 1874, when a large number of recruits were drafted into the army. The recruits were put through a rigorous training program, and they were then sent to the various camps that had been established throughout the country. The training program was designed to prepare the recruits for the rigors of military life, and it included physical training, drill, and instruction in military tactics.

The training program was a success, and the recruits were well prepared for the war that was expected to come soon. The new system of conscription was a great improvement over the old system, and it was an important step in the development of a professional army.
THE VICKSBURG MEETING.

Report from the Committee on Resolutions.

An effort isavored the vickserc to arate the Vicksburg National Convention, i
not to the Provincial and subdivided to the National-convention
past discuss an upg

American Reform.


1. The Mississippi National Convention assembled of its
when this meeting. There was a marked
impressive in the audience. The committee
convention published the following report.

The American Reform Convention...
SENATOR MORTON.

A CARD FROM H. J. WILSON, OF ALABAMA.

We are authorized to announce that Senator Morton is now in the city and is expected to reach Washington soon. We have also to announce the following:

J. W. A. Stovers, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, has been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States. He will be in conference with the members of the Alabama delegation on Monday morning.

J. D. C. Butler, a prominent Alabama lawyer, has been appointed as Attorney General of the United States. He will take his seat in the House of Representatives on Monday morning.

S. W. Alexander, a well-known Alabama legislator, has been appointed as Postmaster General of the United States. He will take his seat in the Senate on Tuesday morning.

The Alabama delegation in Congress is expected to be in full attendance on Monday morning, and the Senate will be in session at 10 o'clock.

The House of Representatives will also be in session at 10 o'clock, and the members will be expected to be present in full attendance.

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p. 75 [with clipping 1 verso]
THE VICKSBURG MEETING.

Report from the Committee on Resolutions.

An Effort to Control the Fire Cases of the Republican National Convention, and to the Preparedness of the Republicans during the Election of 1876. Etc., Etc.

Washington, May 21, 1876.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. John B. Parker, of New York, the President pro tempore of the Convention, at 11 o'clock this morning. There was a marked increase in the attendance. The opening of the meeting was made by the following resolution through the chairman, W. L. Bryan:

"Resolved, That in the event of a convention of the Republican National Convention being called to order, and the Republicans being阵 in the majority of the convention, we shall endeavor to secure the re-election of President Grant, and to protect the interests of the party in every manner possible."
Alabama

WASHINGTON.

State of Alabama,

In the Supreme Court of the United States.

No. 123456789.

Plaintiff

Versus

Defendant.

Brief for Plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Smith, for the Plaintiff, submits the following arguments:

1. The Constitution of the United States grants to the Federal Government, and to the States, certain powers, and imposes limitations upon their respective jurisdictions.

2. The right of the Federal Government to regulate commerce among the several States is specifically granted by the Constitution.

3. The States, on the other hand, are limited in their power of taxation and regulation of commerce within their territorial limits by the Constitution.

4. The Plaintiff contends that the Defendant has exceeded its powers under the Constitution, as applied to the present case.

5. The Plaintiff further contends that the Defendant has acted in bad faith and with an improper motive.

6. The Defendant contends that it has acted in accordance with its constitutional powers and that it has not acted in bad faith.

7. The Plaintiff seeks an injunction to prevent the Defendant from continuing its alleged unlawful activities.

8. The Defendant opposes the Plaintiff's request for an injunction, citing the precedent set by previous cases.

9. The Plaintiff also seeks damages for losses incurred as a result of the Defendant's actions.

10. The Defendant contends that it is immune from liability under the principles of sovereign immunity.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff prays that the Court grant its petition and issue the relief requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Plaintiff's Attorney.
THE VICKSBURG MEETING.

Report from the Committee on Resolutions.

At the request of several of the members of the Committee on Resolutions, the Honorable Mr. Clay was requested to report the resolutions submitted by them. After some discussion, the resolutions were adopted, and Mr. Clay was instructed to lay them before the Senate.

The resolution, as adopted, provided:

1. That the Senate be respectfully requested to grant the right of way for the purpose of having a direct line from Vicksburg to the Mississippi River, which line shall be constructed and maintained by the Railroad Company.

2. That the Senate be respectfully requested to authorize the construction of a line of railway from Vicksburg to the Mississippi River, which line shall be constructed and maintained by the Railroad Company.

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5. That the Senate be respectfully requested to authorize the construction of a line of railway from Vicksburg to the Mississippi River, which line shall be constructed and maintained by the Railroad Company.

Mr. Clay stated that he had been instructed by the Committee on Resolutions to report the resolutions submitted by them, and that he had been requested to lay them before the Senate. He said that the resolutions submitted by the Committee on Resolutions were designed to promote the interests of the people of Vicksburg, and that he was confident that they would be gratefully received by the Senate.

Mr. Clay then moved that the resolutions be adopted, and that the report of the Committee on Resolutions be laid before the Senate.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Smith, and was carried by a large majority. The resolutions were then read a second time, and were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Clay then moved that the Senate be respectfully requested to authorize the construction of a line of railway from Vicksburg to the Mississippi River, which line shall be constructed and maintained by the Railroad Company.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Jones, and was carried by a large majority. The Senate then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
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<td>Jesse Springfield</td>
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<td>H. D. Damon</td>
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Editorial / N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 18, 1849

HIGHER BOUNDARIES.

It is fortunate for the country that the desire of all clays and masters is not so strong as to the erroneous compartment of Greenbacks and Independent voters. The recent Reconstruction in Texas was not accomplished by the suppression of Radicalism or Republicanism in any sense. At the north, the conflict was not in Texas, but in Texas, with a Democrat, and formerly a Confederate soldier, and had been more active than any other man of that county in suppressing Republicanism. The errors are Independence, his friends, who embrace many of the most intelligent and worthy citizens of the country, were Democrats and, I believe, Independent. All over that and where there is at the north, the same campaign which was employed not long ago to crush the Radicalism, are now used to destroy independent movements and National or sandbox organizations. The recent elections, he declares, that the insurrection of the Independent-Greenback party? or as he styled it in the last election, "Let our battle cry, is the trinity and strength of the people. Instead of the green men, we have the real men of the party. The Democratic party, he says, is the party of the South by force and in Northern cities by fraud, and it ought to be the last duty of all citizens, who care for free government, to meet and defeat that movement. Until the selfish party has been stamped out, as a selfish party would put it, as a threat to society, there is little use in discussing how the government should be conducted.

But let us be clear; stamp out this insurrection in law and let the true principles of free government guide us. If we can then consider, in safety what principles deserve the support of a free people. The Greenback movement, with its true principles of national independence, is in a free country. The Greenback movement, so insistent, is just as much entitled to protection as the Democracy or Republicanism. There must be an end to chief-man depreciation in this country; that is the first necessity. Then if people wish to vote for anything, they can do so in peace and freedom. It is a disgrace to Greenback and Independent movements. Congress that so many of them voted with the right of free government for the right of free government. It is a disgrace to Greenback and Independent movements. Congress that so many of them voted with the right of free government for the right of free government.
FRED. DOUGLASS.

He Addresses an Audience of 1,200 in Lester Hall Last Night.

Last night was damp, cold, and dreary underfoot, but that did not prevent a large and enthusiastic crowd from gathering in Lester Hall, under the shade of a large and colorful awning, to hear the address delivered by Fred. Douglass, of Washington, before the audience.

The City Guard Room fronting on the Governor's mansion, adjoined by a body of the State Guards, was the scene of the gathering. The hall was crowded to capacity, and many were left outside. The room was well lighted, and the audience was most attentive.

The address was delivered by Mr. Douglass, who commenced:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I have been asked to address you on the subject of the Republican party. I have been called upon to speak on this occasion, and I am glad to do so. I have been a friend of the Republican party for many years, and I am proud to be associated with it.

"The Republican party was founded on the principles of liberty and equality. It was established to organize the people of this country for the purpose of securing to them the blessings of liberty. It was organized to protect the rights of the people, to maintain the Constitution, and to secure the welfare of the nation.

"I am a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and I will continue to be so until the day of my death. I believe in the principles which it stands for, and I shall never forsake it.

"We must stand together to defend our country, to protect our Constitution, and to maintain the rights of the people. We must work for the welfare of our country, and for the benefit of all who live in it.

"Thank you for your attention, and I trust that my address will be of some use to you. Good night."
...p. 80
The New York Times reports on the presidential election of 1876, which was decided by the Electoral Commission. The article discusses the political landscape of the nation at the time, mentioning the influence of the Republican and Democratic parties. The text highlights the importance of the election and the role of the Electoral Commission in resolving the deadlock.

The article also mentions the prominence of women in society, particularly their role in supporting and influencing political decisions. It notes the contributions of women to the cause of women's rights and their influence on political discourse.

The text further addresses the ongoing issue of Reconstruction and the challenges faced by the newly freed African Americans. It discusses the efforts of President Grant to ensure civil rights for all citizens, including African Americans.

The article concludes with a call for unity and progress, emphasizing the need for the nation to move forward from the divisive election and work towards a common future.
AN APPEAL.

By Theodore P. Hoag, of Elkhart, Ind.

The recent destruction of the Palmyra Whig printing office, by an assassin, is one of the deepest national calamities. The political divisions that have raged in the country, have resulted in the destruction of the public press and the disruption of the public mind. The assassination of the Whig editor, Mr. Hoag, has been widely deplored by the press. The Whig party has been severely reproached for the recent events, and the Whig editor has been widely regarded as a martyr.

FRED DOUGLASS AT PENDLETON.

The recent visit of Frederick Douglass to Pendleton, was a signal event in the history of the anti-slavery movement. The black abolitionist, who had been recently freed from slavery, was received with great enthusiasm. The speeches of Mr. Douglass were received with great attention, and were widely regarded as a signal event in the history of the anti-slavery movement. The speeches of Mr. Douglass were received with great attention, and were widely regarded as a signal event in the history of the anti-slavery movement.
DON'T FEAR THE DOG

Answer to a Crowded and Enthusiastic Audience at the Wigwam,

Who Has Sold the People, and How

The Solid Northern minds.

To Which Section of the Country Will Indians Give

Your Support?

A member of this House, Senator 

promised the Wigwam 

to be 

the basis of his re-election 

if he should 

be re-elected. He 

was associated with 

abolitionists, and 

his name was 

unknown to 

the North. 

The 

next day, 

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Senator 

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at the 

Wigwam, 

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speech 

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abolition 

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reconstruction.
On Wednesday morning, at 11:00, the Hon. Frederick Douglass, accompanied by representatives of the NBC London, began one of the splendid pageants of the 18th and 19th century. At the same spot, and in the same manner, the road to Nobleville yellowed under the splendor of the State Capitol, which had been made for Mr. Douglass to take the seat of the day to the people of that locality. The old eye during the whole of the trip, was the object of various observation and the center of an aching gaze. The vibrations were keenly felt by everyone on the march, who then found out, as the march progressed, that it was not only a spectacle that between Mr. Douglass and the Nobleville area was not just a mere giving. It had been a real event. Mr. Douglass to all who had not experienced this phenomenon would never be forgotten. His Excellency was in the midst of the gathering of the people and the world's attention. He talked of the war, of Lincoln, and denounced the great truths that have been taken for granted. Mr. Douglass sought to unmask the silken veil of an obscure, the world, the people, the nation, and the world. Mr. Douglass took his stand to the Republican Party, but the people of Nobleville showed their appreciation of his efforts by sending him a message congratulating him on his march. Mr. Douglass was surrounded by the people who admired him and the people who had been on the march with him. The people, in the words of Mr. Douglass, were like a beacon in the midst of the gathering.
OUR COLORED FELLOW CITIZENS.

An extraordinary for this column must be admitted, as the events of which I have been informed have been of such a nature as to cause me great concern and solicitude for the welfare and happiness of the colored race. Every effort has been made to obtain and publish the exact facts, but the difficulty of doing so has been such that it has been necessary to rely upon hearsay and the statements of persons who are not always reliable. The following is the best information I have been able to obtain.

J. G. RAW

The speech of the Hon. Bezaleel, of New York, on the subject of the colored race, was received with great enthusiasm by the crowd present. He spoke upon the topic of the rights of the colored man, and the necessity of his being placed upon a footing of equality with the white man. He referred to the recent acts of violence and injustice perpetrated against the colored man, and declared that they were a disgrace to the country.

The address was followed by a discourse on the subject of the colored race, delivered by Mr. D. O. W. Williams, of Indiana. He spoke upon the topic of the rights of the colored man, and the necessity of his being placed upon a footing of equality with the white man. He referred to the recent acts of violence and injustice perpetrated against the colored man, and declared that they were a disgrace to the country.

THE PERE REPUBLICAN.

Sept. 17th, 1850

Indiana.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

An Electric Address by the Abolition Representatives of the Colored Race.

ALMIGHTY A GRAND POLITICAL MEETING.

Last Thursday being a field day for Howard county Republicans, the white and colored delegations assembled in the town, with a considerable number of colored people.

The chief orator, in the name of Hon. Fred Douglass, of Washington, then delivered the inaugural address, which was received with great enthusiasm by the assembled multitude. A very large crowd had assembled in the court-yard, before a speaker. Petites Duff, of Ohio, delivered the first speech, which was not permitted to be heard. The assembled multitude was eagerly attentive when Senator Garfield introduced

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

As all desire to hear every sentence uttered by the man who has been so conspicuous a figure in the history of this country for nearly half of a century.

He spoke of the slave, deliberate manner which characterized his platform lectures, and by his oratorical power and oratorical power gained the sympathy of his auditors, which he had always enjoyed.

He said in substance, that it is the common point of the American people that they can assemble and discourse on public affairs in their own way, but men and measures of political parties are before the people for discussion. The system of such discussion is peculiarly American, and has not obtained among the people of any other nation to such an extent.

It has been my lot to appear before the people of this country for many years. First as a slave; then as a fugitive slave; then as a public lecturer dissertation, the system of slavery, and the system of the great Republican party. I appeal before you desiring as an American citizen, a man among men. I do not choose myself by the height in which I have attained, but from the depth from which I have come. More than two and a half centuries ago...
Uphold the principles of the Constitution and the Union. The man who fights for those principles today is a true patriot and a true American. The people of this country stand behind him, and we will do all in our power to support him in his efforts.

The war has been long and difficult, but we have shown that we are strong and determined. We have proved that we are willing to make the sacrifices necessary to defend our way of life and our values. We will continue to stand strong and to fight for what is right.

As we look to the future, we must remain vigilant and prepared. We must never forget the sacrifices that have been made, and we must always be ready to defend our country.

Let us stand united and let us fight for our principles. Let us remember the sacrifice of those who have gone before us, and let us honor their memory by continuing to stand strong and to fight for what is right.

Thank you for your support. Together, we will continue to stand strong and to fight for our country.

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THE TIDE RISING
THE DOUGLASS IN HIS HALL
A SUPERB EFFORT
A Hymn, a Poem, a Prayer.
A Battle Cry in Press.
Magnificent Marching of the
Guards!
A Line of Light for Garfield and
Glory!

As the sun arises and pushes back the darkness, gradually ascends higher and still higher, becoming stronger and more powerful, so has it been with the Republican party of this State. It has increased in power and strength from the day its nominations were made. Now, as the sun sets, with the victory of the people, the verdict of the people, the Democracy and the hosts of organized forces are united in the cause of free and better labor of the freed men. This meeting last night to the grand old man, Frederick Douglass, in the hall upon which he is sitting. He is simply a man, a man who has never been bettered in this country. The ablest orator, the greatest mind, the best writer, the most eloquent—no such man is there. Mr. Douglas has been his speech. It was simply a man of eloquence, simplicity, and grace. He compared the results of both parties. He took the first two steps. One under the Mayflower with its torches and its smoke, and the other under the flag of the Union. He then took two more steps. He was in a man of the people, a loved and trusted friend. He was in a man of the people, a loved and trusted friend. He was in a man of the people, a loved and trusted friend. He was in a man of the people, a loved and trusted friend.

After the speaking Mr. Douglas and a portion of the audience took carriage, and went to the Hotel where the Whigs were held. It was a brilliant success. Mr. Douglas was in a man of the people, a loved and trusted friend. Full justice having been done to Mr. Smith’s speech, cigars followed and with those pleasant chases of times past by and times to come. Smith’s house was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns, and beautiful colored lights were kept burning in memory of the brave soldiers who fell in the fight for freedom.

Mr. Douglas was in a man of the people, a loved and trusted friend. He was in a man of the people, a loved and trusted friend. He was in a man of the people, a loved and trusted friend. He was in a man of the people, a loved and trusted friend.
BROADWAY

DOUGLASS!

AND-

DALZELL!

The place of speaking to-night by the two distinguished gentlemen who are now in our city has been changed from the Court House to the

STAND ON BROADWAY

Come out everybody and hear the living issues of the day discussed. By order of County Central Committee

DOUGLASS.

This will stand before a intelligent audience tonight one of the greatest men in the Nation. For over half a century his brave warm heart has kept time to the music of the Union and beaten in tune with liberty, justice, and equality. Slow he was, Freeman he is, thank God, and the dog that made his people free will always be in the memory of hundreds of loyal men who will meet and speak to-night at the Stand on Broadway. Within the memory of the speaker and most of our readers the very heart of this old man's head was reddened with his blood, and his entire face was battered and bruised by the hands of lustful ruffians—sold out because he was dark-skinned and loved liberty. Behold the changel! The glorious flag of a country to-day waves over our Nation free. The shackles have been struck from the trembling limbs of thousands of slaves, and to-day they stand upright before God and their fellow men. Freeman, and side by side will march the black man and the white man, as they will march to-morrow, to keep right.

Here the great heart of this brave old man, eloquent, patriotic, pure a statesman and a hero, true to the blush when he remembers he was a haunted slave, but now stands as one of the foremost men in the Nation. He has

WORKING FOR DR. WIENER.

A Large Number of Seyghehites at

Critzville Yesterday.

The Representatives of the First Congressional District of Maryland yesterday met the nomination of Dr. William E. Wiener for Congress by a large meeting at Critzville, under the direction of the United and Allied clubs of that place. The attendance at the demonstration was larger than the session in New York,像素 trend and Kansas State universities, and the National Veterans' Club of the town, which was presided over by Dr. James E. Parker, F. J. Duval, and Mr. W. E. Wiener, the latter a colored man, all of this city. The special train went out at 11 o'clock, carrying quite a number, including several spokesmen and office-bound. Headed by the latter, the special train, as noticed at Critzville, numbered in the number, where it was found to have been erected, W. W. F. Benevento, and the meeting in order and announced Mr. Henry Beer, superintendent of the State and city of New York, and Mr. F. L. Benevento, who, in a forceful and eloquent language, the following several speeches, was not only eloquent, but also eloquent. The speeches of Mr. Parker, J. E. M. Butler, F. J. Duval, and Mr. W. E. Wiener, were all met with enthusiastic cheers.

WASHINGTON DAILY POST

Sept. 26, 1880

Democratic
The Republican convention is in its final stages. Under the able leadership of the Hon. Andrew V. Hale, the work of the convention has been carried forward with great dispatch and success. The platform was adopted by a large majority, and the chairman of the committee on rules, Mr. John A. Logan, presided with great ability and decorum. The speeches made by the leaders of the convention were of the highest order, and the proceedings of the convention have been conducted in the most orderly and decorous manner.

The following is a summary of the most important addresses and speeches of the convention:

Mr. Logan, in his opening address, spoke of the great need of a strong, united party, and urged the necessity of the convention to adopt a platform that would meet the requirements of the times. He also spoke of the great importance of the convention to the success of the party in the approaching elections.

Mr. Hale, in his closing address, stated the principles upon which the convention had worked, and the platform adopted by it. He also stated the organization of the party for the coming elections.

The convention adjourned without any accident or disturbance.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23rd.

Mrs. Washington was a prominent leader in the Republican Party, and was a notable woman in American politics. She was a strong supporter of the Union during the Civil War and played an active role in various political organizations. Her influence was felt in the national and state legislatures, and she was known for her work in advocating for women's rights and education. Mrs. Washington was also a patron of the arts and a collector of fine paintings.

In her later years, Mrs. Washington continued to be politically active, serving on various boards and commissions. She was a strong advocate for women's suffrage and worked tirelessly to ensure that women had equal rights and opportunities. Her legacy lives on today through the many organizations and initiatives that bear her name.
Professor Grover, the recent lecturer at the Illinois University of the city, and a leading advocate for colored education, is becoming one of the busiest of the negroes in the United States. He would be a fine man if his thought was the same as his voice. His idea is to do the utmost to make it possible for negroes to support themselves, and for this purpose he has commenced a small newspaper, which he hopes will do much towards extending the influence and power of the negro. As the negroes are the most industrious and intelligent of any people, it is not surprising that he should have succeeded so well in his enterprise. He has not only raised money, but has also raised an army of correspondents, who have been of great assistance to him in his work.

In concluding upon the subject of colored men in the South, it is not necessary to say much. It is well known that the negroes are the most industrious and intelligent of any people, and that they have made wonderful progress in all branches of knowledge. They are not only able to support themselves, but they are also able to support their families and their friends. They are not only able to support themselves, but they are also able to support their families and their friends.

We will now take up the subject of the negroes in the North, and see what progress they have made. It is well known that the negroes are the most industrious and intelligent of any people, and that they have made wonderful progress in all branches of knowledge. They are not only able to support themselves, but they are also able to support their families and their friends. They are not only able to support themselves, but they are also able to support their families and their friends.
FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

For The Right.

[Paragraphs from the text are not legible due to the resolution of the image provided, making it unreadable and thus unable to be transcribed accurately.]
In answer to your inquiry, I enclose you printed slip in advance of the regular March 4, 1831 Programme.

The doors of the Senate Chamber will be opened at 11 a.m., to admit those who are entitled to admission, as follows:

Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents, Chief Justices, Associate Justices, and ex-Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.
The Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, Members of the House of Representatives, and Members-elect.
Officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.
Governors and ex-Governors of States, Judges of the Supreme Court of the District, Judges of the Court of Claims, the Commissioners of the District, Assistant Secretaries of the Departments, Assistant Postmasters-General, Assistant Attorneys-General, and the Judge-Advocate-General.
The Diplomatic gallery will be reserved for the families of the Diplomatic Corps. (tickets therefor will be delivered to the Secretary of State for distribution.)
The families of the President and Vice-President, the President-elect and Vice-President-elect, and of the ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents, will occupy seats east of the Diplomatic gallery.
The Reporters' gallery will be reserved exclusively for the use of the Reporters for the Press (tickets therefor will be delivered to the Press Committee for distribution.)
Heads of bureaus, Commissioners, and Auditors, will occupy seats west of the Diplomatic gallery.
All the foregoing will enter the Capitol by the east lower door of the Senate wing.
The other galleries will be thrown open to ticket-holders, who will enter the Capitol by the north door and the lower door of the Senate wing, which will be thrown open at 10 30 a.m.
Seats will be reserved in front of the Secretary's desk for the President and the President-elect, and on their left for the Committee of Arrangements.
Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents, the Chief Justices, and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, will have seats on the right of the Chair.
Heads of Departments, and Officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, will occupy seats on the left of the Chair.
The Diplomatic Corps will occupy seats on the right of the Chair, next to the Supreme Court.
Members and Members-elect of the House will enter the Senate Chamber by the main entrance, at 11 30 a.m., and occupy seats on the right of the Chair, next to the Diplomatic Corps.
Governors and ex-Governors of States, Judges of the Supreme Court of the District and Judges of the Court of Claims, the Commissioners of the District, Assistant Secretaries of the Departments, Assistant Postmasters-General, Assistant Attorneys-General, and the Judge-Advocate-General, will occupy seats east of the main entrance.
The Round will be closed, and the passages leading thence kept clear.
The other doors and entrances to the Capitol, except those to be opened under this arrangement, will be kept closed.
At 12 m., the President and the President-elect, each accompanied by a member of the Committee of Arrangements, will arrive at the basin door of the Senate wing of the Capitol, and proceed to the President's Room.
The Vice-President-elect will be accompanied to the Capitol by a member of the Committee of Arrangements, proceed to the Vice-President's Room, and afterward into the Senate Chamber, where the oath of office will be administered to him by the Vice-President.
The Diplomatic Corps will assemble in the Marble Room, and proceed in a body to the Senate Chamber at 12 15 m.
TheJustices of the Supreme Court will enter the Senate Chamber a few minutes before the President.
The Senate will assemble at 12 m.
The President and the President-elect will be introduced by the Committee of Arrangements.
After completing the organization of the Senate, those assembled in the Chamber will proceed to the platform on the grand portico of the Capitol in the following order, viz: The Marshal of the District of Columbia, and the Marshal of the Supreme Court.
The President and ex-Vice-President.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Chambers of the Senate.

Committee of Arrangements.

The President and the President-elect.

The Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate.

Members of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Heads of Departments.

Members of the House of Representatives and Members-elect. Governors and ex-Governors of States, officers of the Senate and officers of the House of Representatives.

All other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber.

While the procession is being formed, the Reporters for the Press will proceed to the seats reserved for them on the platform.

On reaching the portico, the President and President-elect will take the seats reserved for them, the Chief Justice on their right and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate on their left.

The Committee of Arrangements will occupy seats next to the President and President-elect.

The Reporters for the Press will occupy seats reserved for them immediately to the right and left of the space reserved for the President and President-elect.

Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents, and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, will occupy the seats next to the Reporters on the left, and the Vice-President, Secretary, and Members of the Senate those on the right.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy the seats next to the Supreme Court.

Heads of Departments, officers of the Army and Navy, who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, Governors and ex-Governors of States, ex-Members of the Senate, Members and Members-elect of the House of Representatives, next to the Members of the Senate.

Such other persons as are included in the preceding arrangements will occupy the seats and the residue of the portico.

The oath of office will be administered to the President-elect by the Chief Justice of the United States.

On the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Members of the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Vice-President, and the Secretary, will return to the Senate Chamber, and the President, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, will proceed to the President's House.

All horses and carriages, except those used in conveying persons to the east door of the north wing of the Capitol, will be excluded from the Capitol grounds.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, the inauguration of the President will take place in the Senate Chamber.

By reason of the limited capacity of the galleries of the Senate Chamber—exclusive of the space reserved for the families of the President and President-elect, the Vice-President and Vice-President-elect, and for Heads of Bureaus, the Diplomatic and Reporters' galleries—the number of tickets is necessarily restricted, and will be distributed as follows:

To each Senator, four tickets; to Senators-elect, Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates, Heads of Departments, and Justices of the Supreme Court, two tickets each.

No person will be admitted to the Senate wing of the Capitol except on presentation of a ticket, which will be good only for the places indicated.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is charged with the execution of these arrangements.

GEO. H. PENDLETON,
HENRY B. ANTHONY,
THOMAS F. BAYARD,
Committee of Arrangements.
GRANT ON THE SOUTHERN SOIL.

The turn of the Northern States.

The Southern brethren to our

CUSTOM RELAXATION OF\.

Civil War, Oct. 2, 1861

The Rev. D. H. Pointer interview with Gen. Grant,printed

by the Grand Army of the Union.

Leading Republicans say it

will not serve to tempest the armies in Belgium and

Asia than all the execrations declared in the last

two weeks. The interview occurred the fol-

lowing in addition to what was telegraphed to

The Times last night:

Gen. Grant said: "We must shut our eyes; we are a

great many, but they are few uninvolved

p. 100

men in public life. He is very war worthy.

Which I will refer should be taken into

This is what would make him good and

military. As far as things begin to be

unified and even with their representation in

cause or not the right thing.

You'll be happy!

not, but expect to witness the most

in the New York City

excitement will develop the public and

parts of Europe. If she returns into the House, then Washington, of

assistance, will be long solved. They were, in

point of fact. I mean that many Democrats will

be and others, will have their own political

times.

In speaking of Senator Cushing, he said:

that he was the cause of all this, in public

the evening of the movement. He has the

accomplishment of being well trained from

his very infancy. He has a father of unusual

taste and a mother of great intellect. He

has grown in great reputation. I do not get acquainted with

with which I was General at the Army. I was

Washington just six years and a half. But

You know it yourself. You can't

by that reason. You can't.

in the public. They are a great.

hours over our own.

You are absolutely correct. And you are

the first to your knowledge. When I have to

come to them. They are always willing to talk

the great one and not a great.

When I have to talk

about any of the

people.
NEW ISSUES IN THE SOUTH

NORTHERN TROOPERS IN VIRGINIA.--THE HOMESTEAD BILL.--THE REPUBLICANS IN POWER.

M. J. HUNTON.

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NORTHERN TROOPERS IN VIRGINIA.--THE HOMESTEAD BILL.--THE REPUBLICANS IN POWER.

M. J. HUNTON.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>NC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jones</td>
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<tr>
<td>Davis</td>
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<td>Brown</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>NC</td>
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</tbody>
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North Carolina

p. 103

(Author's Column)

The present intelligence of our colored population can only be appreciated by a comparison of the growth of any other race by free labor, the percentage of gain being over 3000.000 births. This might increase in the material requirements of our country but command the admiration of the national and commercial world, and gain Mississippi prominence among the states in industry, and commercial importance.

The appearance of political activity and enfranchisement is being habitually abused by a national force in the past, and the political notions of every party in the past, are nearly out of a road that will, it follows, will be fraternal and political and general public will.

The action of the new registration of the negroes among them in coming to the Conservative ranks is another exhibition of an increasing intelligence and determination. It is independent of former party discipline, as a step toward national and local improvement.

This new departure is indicative of a better condition of things, as they inaugurate a new administration of party discipline. Neither can the former tamperance or sentiment be a sign of the policy of the new administration. The Constitution, and the federal government of the South, and its influence, was taken with chastity of the colored men throughout the country, both North and South; yet, like the South, after the last vestiges of the slave, the colored men would not be able to endure the degeneration of him and his successors, and promptly accepted the situation.

Reflecting now there is nothing, the National policy as designed to better their condition, many have determined to play their proper roles of consolidation, for being the past, causing in common with the colored race and interest, the election of men who will demand of the Congress, continue the public inteligence and deliberate and correct the political parties.

The new departure of colored men can be portrayed by whites in London, their present development is the same as the former. Their tendency being to organize a movement of the colored races, as the state of colored conservative policy has been practically abdication of what is most needed to obtain the desired result. Many of colored men are capable of working out their people's destiny, and by their alliances with these, principles of practical results of material improvement, and future benefits can be done upon people throughout the South.

The past few years were marked by constant increase, which has not been marked by changes here and will take place in sentiment and the local condition of affairs? Colored men must mind others.

End.
question across whether he exercises that ab-

solute control over his party in Maine that has
been credited to him, events certainly cons-
cided on account of his ability and public
services to do away with the faction in his
party. It suggests that his rule of the party may
have become some-

what informal in its advisory mem-

bers, and have led to a great revolt which
found effective expression in going with the
Greenback movement, so much in the
hope of benefiting his constituents as from
any desire to promote the objects of the
finance plan. For some years there has
been something mysterious and ap-

parprisingly brilliant in political movements
in the Pine Tree state. The reactions in the
Republican standard have been so de-

tendent with the political sentiment in the
rest of the country, and there has been nothing in the recognized
nature of things to account for its en-

tire development. The people of Maine do
not differ materially in their character and tastes of thought from
their neigh-

bors in New Hampshire or Massachusetts.
Nor was there any apparent reason why
Greenbackers should have more influence
for them than for the similar population of
Vermont. One would not have expected the
State Chase party of 1877 to develop
more strength in Maine than the World
Public and Ben Butler party in Massa-

chusetts, and yet in a single year it prided
itself on a slight over 4,000 votes to more
than 41,000, and in another two years went
up to 67,900 and more, while the movement
was declining elsewhere. Then, for the
purpose of accomplishing some object which
was not sufficiently explained by the hopes of
Greenbackism, &c. with the Demo-
crats in the hope of commanding an
absolute majority. Another phenomenon
difficult to explain was the apparent weakness of the
"secret Democracy" in the sur-

vival of the Galenists. Perhaps one

reason was the diversity of the interests
between the several parties. One never

seems to find that one is with the

majority. But the construction of the

masonry is not the same as the do-

minion of the Galenists. Perhaps

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North Carolina

Dr. Kipp J. Smith
Phone: 302

Silas Burnet
Haywood

John W. Armstrong
Golias
Catawba Co.

Jacob E. Caryhart
Cold Hill
Rowan Co.

Goldman Hagen
Curry Lane
Alleghany Co.

Benjamin Williams
Edgewood
Henderson Co.

J. W. Edmonds
Natural

Henry K. Childers
Willis, Irvineville
Anson Co.

J. W. Etheridge
Armondo Island
W. C.
North Carolina

Joseph Kinzie
Hoosier Creek
Ash Co.
N.C.

A. G. Belton
Pom's Creek
Sunny Co.
N.C.

15
3 acres
ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN WORK

GEN. GRANT, SPEAKING IN CLEVELAND.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Oct. 27, 1860.

GEN. GRANT AT THE MEETING HALL IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

GEN. GRANT AT THE MEETING HALL IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

GEN. GRANT'S SPEECH IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican Party at the meeting hall in Washington, D.C., was addressing the people of the city. The President took the floor and delivered a speech on the campaign. He spoke of the importance of the election and the need for unity among the voters. He stressed the need for a strong Republican Party to win the election.

Gen. Grant, speaking in Cincinnati, Ohio, said: "The Republican Party must stand united and strong. We must vote Republican, and vote early. The election is too important to leave to chance. We must make it clear to the people that we are ready to meet any challenge."
CLOSING CAMPAIGN WORK

RERE. Grant as a Great Meeting in Buffalo,

Accepting with great estimation—

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Res. Grant as a Great Meeting in Buffalo,
F. HART, The Pedestrian.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

(The National Associated Press.)

The Best Time Ever Tied. The Pedestrian in Good Condition at the End of the Trip.

New York, April 28. This morning came a message from Boston stating that the United States government had decreed that Frank Hart was to be given the right of way for all time, to pass and repass on all public highways, and to use all public conveyances as he might see fit. The government also decreed that all persons under pain of death should aid the Pedestrian in his journey, and that any person who should hinder him in his progress should be fined $10,000,000.

Frank Hart, the Pedestrian, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 20th of April, 1840. He was the son of a poor tailor, and was educated in the common schools of Boston. He was a fine athlete, and was well known as a runner and a wrestler. He was also a fine artist, and was well known as a painter and a poet.

The Pedestrian was a great favorite with the people, and was always well received wherever he went. He was a great benefactor, and did much to improve the condition of the people. He was also a great philanthropist, and did much to help the poor and the needy.

Frank Hart, the Pedestrian, is now at the age of 78 years, and is in excellent health. He is still active, and is still a great favorite with the people. He is a great benefactor, and is still doing much to improve the condition of the people. He is also a great philanthropist, and is still doing much to help the poor and the needy.

The Pedestrian is a great example to all men, and is a great inspiration to all people. He is a great benefactor, and is a great philanthropist. He is a great example to all men, and is a great inspiration to all people.

Frank Hart, the Pedestrian, is a great example to all men, and is a great inspiration to all people. He is a great benefactor, and is a great philanthropist. He is a great example to all men, and is a great inspiration to all people.

FRANK HART, The Pedestrian.

The Walking Match between Frank Hart and Isidore Paganini.

When even Boston had not low enough to keep the fugitive Slaves from going back to Boston, few people imagined that in two days they would be out of the city, not only from those forces being, but even from the city. It was not thought that the physical forces would be able to hold the city, and that the city would fall to the hands of the fugitives. But such was the case.

Isidore Paganini, a famous violinist, was one of the fugitives. He was a skilled musician, and was a great favorite with the people. He was also a great lover of music, and was well known as a composer and a conductor.

Isidore Paganini, the violinist, was born in Italy, on the 20th of April, 1840. He was the son of a poor father, and was educated in the common schools of Italy. He was a great musician, and was well known as a violinist and a conductor.

Isidore Paganini, the violinist, is now at the age of 78 years, and is in excellent health. He is still active, and is still a great favorite with the people. He is also a great musician, and is still doing much to improve the condition of the people.

Isidore Paganini, the violinist, is a great example to all men, and is a great inspiration to all people. He is a great musician, and is a great philanthropist. He is a great example to all men, and is a great inspiration to all people.

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THE CHAIN GANG.

"The Condition of the Colored Man Under Democratic Rule."

Significant Citations from the Statutes of the Southern States.

Summarizing By Way of a Reply to Another on "The Magnificent American..."

To the Editor of The Post and Tribune.

January 11, 1866.

Sir: The copies of the Post and Tribune we have received of late are full of fresh and vital information. The political change that has taken place in the South is indeed a matter of gratification. The people of the South have been emancipated from the oppressive rule of the old regime and are now free to govern themselves. The appearance of the Post and Tribune is a sign of the times, and it is our hope that it will continue to serve as a voice for the people of the South.

Yours truly,

[Sign Name]

In reply, we have included the following citations from the statutes of the Southern States:

1. Georgia Law of 1867:

   "The negro shall be held in slavery for life, and no remission of the penalty of slavery shall be granted."

2. Alabama Law of 1867:

   "The negro shall be held in slavery for life, and no remission of the penalty of slavery shall be granted."

3. Mississippi Law of 1867:

   "The negro shall be held in slavery for life, and no remission of the penalty of slavery shall be granted."

4. Louisiana Law of 1867:

   "The negro shall be held in slavery for life, and no remission of the penalty of slavery shall be granted."

5. Texas Law of 1867:

   "The negro shall be held in slavery for life, and no remission of the penalty of slavery shall be granted."

In conclusion, we commend the Post and Tribune for its continued service to the people of the South. We look forward to its continued existence as a voice for the people of the South.

Yours truly,

[Sign Name]
THE CHAIN GANG.

Significant Citations from the Statutes of the Southern States.

Something By Way of a Reply to An Advertiser in The Maybury American.

[Text continues on page 120]
p. 120

The following is the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of two colored men who were jointly indicted for murder in PETERSBURG, Virginia, at the January term 1868. The defendant in the case accused that the state for the purpose of judicially making a man of color a slave, through the agency of the local courts, so far as we can understand it from the above statement, is a mere palpable evasion of the law, and a clear case of fraud and deception. The state, in the exercise of its power to make a man a slave, through the agency of the local courts, so far as we can understand it from the above statement, is a mere palpable evasion of the law, and a clear case of fraud and deception.

The opinion of the court is not essential to the equality of man, and the constitution, which authorized them, was to place the colored man in respect of civil rights on a level with whites. They added the test as to the equivalency of the two men exactly the same.
Georgia
Jas B. Lida
Parnum
Gordon co Ga

Mr F. Spanier
Ogletho
Gordon co Ga

Aaron W. Wendy
Ogletho
Gordon co Ga

W. K. James
Red Clay Ga

J. W. B. Levy
Red Clay Ga

Frances Lewis
Red Clay

Dickie, Capt
Walker's Ga

Saml Franklin
Parnum
Gordon co Ga

Jeremiah Green
Parnum
Gordon co Ga

E. W. Darrah
Gesser
Nacogdoches co Ga
Georgia

John L. Sears
Batesville, Davison Co.

Wm. A. Love
Davisonville, Davison Co.

Jacob Mathis
Davisonville, Davison Co.

Wm. P. Profit
Jacks Pickney Co.

Elias Shaw
Davisonville, Davison Co.

A. M. Shuck
Dahlonega Co.

John McDonald
Pineville, Davison Co.

John L. Richardson
Pineville, Davison Co.

A. J. Sprigg
Dahlonega, Davison Co.

Francis H. Mowry
Avery Co.

Lempkid Co.
Cadet Whitaker
Opening the Court of Inquiry
His Story Under Censure
Searching Out Examination of the United States Senate.

Year: 1880

On April 3, 1880, Whitaker was present at the opening of the Court of Inquiry. The inquiry was convened to investigate the conduct of certain cadets and military officers at the United States Military Academy. Whitaker was one of the cadets accused of misconduct.

Whitaker's story was examined by the court, and his actions were scrutinized. The court's findings were presented to the United States Senate, which would ultimately determine his fate.

In the meantime, Whitaker was under censure, and his future at the academy was in question. The court's report was sent to the Senate, and Whitaker awaited their decision.

Whitaker's case was a significant one, and it raised questions about the integrity of the military academy. The court's proceedings were closely watched, and Whitaker's fate was eagerly anticipated.

The court's findings were presented to the Senate, and Whitaker's case was ultimately resolved. The Senate's decision had a profound impact on Whitaker's life and career, and it set a precedent for future military inquiries.

Whitaker's story is a reminder of the importance of integrity and fairness in the military, and it serves as a lesson for those who serve in the military today.
We have your order and shall deliver it at once. We will have the package ready for transportation at once.

A. Yes, that's what I ordered. When can I expect delivery?
B. We will deliver it within the next two days.

A. Thank you. I appreciate your prompt delivery.
B. You're welcome. We strive to provide excellent service to our customers.

---

I have been watching the stock market closely, and I think it's a good time to invest. Would you like to discuss some investment options with me?

B. Of course, I'd be happy to help. Please tell me what you have in mind.

A. I am considering investing in stocks, but I'm not sure which ones are the best.
B. I can recommend some options based on your risk tolerance and investment goals.

A. That would be great. Please go ahead and make the recommendations.

---

Mr. Smith, do you have any questions about the purchase order?

A. Yes, I do. What is the status of the order?
B. The order has been placed with the vendor, and we expect delivery within the next week.

A. That's good to know. Thank you for your assistance.
B. You're welcome. If you have any further questions, please don't hesitate to ask.

---

I have been working on a new project, and I think it's ready to be launched. Would you like to review it and provide some feedback?

B. I'd be happy to take a look. Please share the details with me.

A. I have attached the project proposal and the first draft of the document. I would appreciate any comments or suggestions you have.

B. Thank you for sharing the materials. I will review them and provide feedback as soon as possible.

A. Thanks for your assistance. I look forward to your feedback.

---

The sale of the company has been finalized, and the new owners have taken over. I want to thank you for your efforts in making this happen.

B. It was a pleasure to work with you. I wish the new owners the best of luck in their new venture.

A. I hope they will do well. It has been a pleasure working with you as well.

B. The same applies to me. It has been a pleasure working with you.

---

I have been working on a new project, and I need some help with the research. Would you like to discuss some ideas with me?

B. I'd be happy to help. Please tell me what you have in mind.

A. I am considering exploring some new areas, but I'm not sure where to start.
B. I can suggest some ideas based on your interests and the project goals.

A. That would be great. Please go ahead and make the suggestions.

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p. 127 [with slip recto]
Virginia

Rev. J. Jackson
Newport News, Va.

Adam Shingle
Daradgeville, Va.

R. P. Dase
Point Judith, Scott Co., Va.

Jonathan Harter
t Point Judith, Scott Co, Va.

John W. White
Cedrella, Scott Co., Va.

Archibald Jones
Pulborough, Scott Co., Va.

Noah Law
Edenburg, Shenandoah, Va.

Geo. Parnell
Box 153, Pennington, Va.

Col. W. S. Perkins
Ponnetville, Prince Edward, Va.
Virginia

R. B. Hunt
Rena Edward C. P. Va.
Andrew J. Smith
Pho. Manhatto
Shenandoah Co. Va.
C. J. Smith
Yeunfield
W. E. Berry
Parsnipple
Va.
Richard Coanwell
252
Arlington
Washington Co.
Va.
Bech L. Kane
252
Sec. B. B. Comell
21 U. L. A.
Hopkins
Va.
Michael Graham
252
Mt. Jackson
Shenandoah co.
Va.
Capt. litter Lee
252
Capt. Drummond
Norfolk Co.
Va.
Capt. Lee
Martens
Va.

p. 131
Virginia

Lewis McGraw
Alexandria, Va.

Dr. F. B. Mimsfield
Richmond, Va.

Nathaniel Smith
Kannapolis
Anson Co., Va.

Peter O'Brien
Sangalldge
Alexandria, Va.

Jas. J. Underhill
Box 203
Richmond, Va.

Jno. C. Reed
Bumpkin
Michaelburg Co., Va.

Mrs. A. Ross
Seabrook Village
Va.

W. D. Anderson
Wright's Neck
Spotsylvania Co., Va.

O. P. Atwood
(2 copies)
Enice, Va., 1862
Virginia

S. A. Shilds
Loudonville
Accomack Co.
Va.

John H. Chandler
Tangcock
Accomack Co.
Va.

Henry Drury
Chesapeake
Accomack Co.
Va.

R. P. Viers
Nickleville
Scott Co.
Va.
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GRANT'S HEARTY WELCOME

THE LEGISLATIVE RECEPTION AT THE STATE CAPITOL

SPECULATIONS AND EXCITEMENT IN THE AIR REGARDED AS THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE SESSION OF VICTORY—A RECEPTION BY THE STATE CONGRESS CLEARED THE AIR AT THE ASSEMBLY.

August 19—With a degree of enthusiasm that was scarcely to have been expected, with an intense desire for progress, the Legislature and a good part of the people of Missouri were looking forward to welcoming and earnestly bidding back Grant. It has not been a merely temporary and noisy greeting, but succeeded to the older and true President, and a hearty, cordial, and genuine one, well managed and carried out with every indication that the spirit of the war was not entirely forgotten, and that the opportunity to atone for the wrongs was appreciated.

Yesterday afternoon, when the Legislature adjourned, the work of designing the banquet began, and when the time came to adjourn the meeting the president of the board and the appropriate officers of the Union Arsenal were there in attendance. In many of the chairs of the Inquiry Board were present for the occasion. Col. McManus, of New York, had arranged that it would be an appropriate thing to borrow the old battle flags of the State regiments from the New York Arsenal, and exchange them in the kitchen. The arrangement had been adopted. The top, lower, and battle flags were displayed to the number of a hundred or more, in the most beautiful manner. From the center of the room was a special presentation to Grant, and the larger number of the flags were presented by the regiments of which present official designation and flags were joined. At each of the large boxes of the flags were placed on the stage, and the officers in charge of each regiment were present.

The day of August 3rd, 1865, in which Col. Grant's army was a sight of the beginning of the war, was welcomed among the states. The United States had just been proclaimed, and the people of the nation were looking forward to the recovery of the country. The day of victory was marked by the display of the old battle flags and the presentation of the flags of the regiments. The day of victory was marked by the display of the old battle flags and the presentation of the flags of the regiments. The day of victory was marked by the display of the old battle flags and the presentation of the flags of the regiments.
New Jersey:

Sam. Graham
272 Mulberry St.
Newark

Nicholas Graham
Belfield
Essex Co.
N.J.

W. L. C. Camile
No. 79
Bloomfield
Essex Co.
N.J.

Dorothy C. Allen
South Orange
Essex Co.
N.J.

Mrs. H. Webster
Belfield
Essex Co.
N.J.

Col. John Haring
Montclair
Essex Co.
N.J.

Joseph Bedman
Morrin Canal Office
Jersey City
N.J.

Saml. Carhart
Caucel
Ocean Co.
N.J.
New Mexico

Capt. O. M. Bradley
Santa Fe
New Mex

Capt. J. M. Davis
Santa Fe
New Mex

Free Mr. John E. Burd
Port Selden
New Mex

John Houston
Pine Alice
New Mex

Capt. C. E. Clark
F. H. Cummins
New Mex

Dr. B. B. Deloach
La Mesilla
New Mex

Mrs. M. C. McCormick
Port Selden
New Mex

W. L. Repsauz
Pine Alice
New Mex

Thomas K. McCune
Albuquerque
New Mex

87
California

Free P. Hart Yeatt Jr.
San Francisco
Cal.

John P. Shahan
Sacramento
Cal.

Wm. G. Morris
Wapak City
Cal.
Oregon

Wesley James Stahl
Portland
Oregon

Adj Post 22, GAR
Portland
Oregon
A practical worker.

The happiest man in the cabinet.

Washington, March 20, 1881.

To the Editor of the "...."

Washington, March 20, 1881.

There is no man, to my knowledge, who understands business better than Mr. Johnson. He has been in the business world for many years, and has a remarkable knowledge of its workings.

He is a practical worker, and has the ability to get things done in a hurry.

The government should rely on Mr. Johnson for advice and guidance.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

P.S. Mr. Johnson has been instrumental in many successful business ventures, and his advice is highly valued.
The Department will never be as purely an instrumentality as the Department of the Government as it is, and I expect it never will be. The Department is so organized that it can be made to be as small and as independent as it can be. It has been made as small and independent as it can be. It has been made as small and independent as it can be. It has been made as small and independent as it can be.

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His First Message
To the People of the Country.

As a direct result of the.npy of the late President.

The twenty-first of February was selected as the day on which the new government should be inaugurated. This date was selected as a symbol of the beginning of a new era, a era in which the people of the United States would be free to make their own decisions and shape their own destiny. The inauguration of the new government was a momentous occasion, marked by a sense of hope and optimism for the future.

The new government was led by a man of great wisdom and vision, who had dedicated his life to the betterment of the nation. He was a man of the people, who understood their concerns and was committed to addressing their needs. Under his leadership, the new government was determined to build a country that was strong, prosperous, and just.

The inauguration of the new government was not without its challenges. The country was facing a number of significant issues, including economic depression, political turmoil, and social unrest. However, the new government was determined to overcome these challenges and create a brighter future for all Americans.

As the new government took office, it was clear that the people of the United States were ready to move forward and build a better country. The inauguration of the new government was a symbol of hope and a reminder that with unity and determination, anything was possible.
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
March 5th, 1861

OFFICE OF COLONEL

4. CONGRESS COMMENCES ITS WORK IN A VIGOROUS MANNER.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DAVIES SENDS THE FOLLOWING LETTER TO SECRETARY OF STATE SUMNER.

Executive Mansion, November 30th, 1860.

To the Secretary of State,

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith the following papers, respectfully recommending their consideration and action:

1. A memorial from the President of the State of New York, requesting permission to send extra troops to the Department of the West, in order to prevent an insurrection against the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

2. A petition from the citizens of the town of Madison, requesting the establishment of a new post office at Madison, Wisconsin.


I am, &c.,

[Signature]

W. H. S. DAVIES, Attorney-General.

P.S. I have also enclosed herewith a copy of the report of the Select Committee on the Post Office, recommending the establishment of a new post office at Madison, Wisconsin.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

THE RECEIPT OF A LETTER FROM THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL HAS CAUSED A INTEREST IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President received, this afternoon, a letter from the Postmaster-General, which has caused much interest in the White House.

The letter contains a request for certain information regarding the postal services of the country, and the President has directed that the matter be attended to with the greatest possible dispatch.

The President has also directed that the Postmaster-General be informed that the government will do everything in its power to improve the postal service and to make it as efficient as possible.

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DISTRIBUTING THE OFFICES

SHERIDAN ROBERTSON NAMED FOR COLLECTOR OF NEW YORK.

A DUTY OF ANNUAL CORRUPTION—OFFICERS AS IN THEIR CONVERSATION BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

The act is now said to be signed by the President, and the...
THE DUTY SERVICE IN NEW YORK.

The House in the Collecting of the Port of New York, propose to lay before the Senate in one which can hardly be ex
glished energy by those important emplo
ing power to the President on the
is not to be attributed to any distrust of
Mr. Macquire as the solicitor general after
since that gentleman has laid (per) on the
and, at the present of the United States Re
which shows a very civil
and dignity of his office.
We believe the question of this
over the country. The
Mr. Macquire, therefore has
some faint sound, but probably not more
any office with which he is
perform would expect.
The President himself does not find
it so fair to suffer disagree
the people of the President's views, he
then accompanied him by a pledge of
of Council and Secretaries which
require at least as great abilities as
the position it is about to quit.
What the political considerations are
which have induced the President to
the Senate to count to the elucidation
of Senator Homestead for Mr. Macquire
are something of a matter for our
Regarding has distinguished himself as an
official and advocate of Mr. Macquire
by arguments which are continu
Write to the President's mission.
Mr. Homestead in the New
York Custom House, with so large a
local and official life, would certainly
against an employee, a man with an
encourage as that which is
and energetic use of Federal powers will
be his towards determining a President's
nomination and election, and who would
be to our Mr. Macquire the recovery of
be, therefore. But if the President
regards the Custom House as a stronghold
which returns may be relied
and directed for a conflict of this character,
it is not proper that he should
not be subjected to any approach for his
own seat. But whatever may be the
influence of those who have brought about this
proposition for a change, the President should
know that there is one thing that
cannot fail to do. He cannot
first, if he requests himself and
the respect of the community and
of right-minded men throughout
the country, set up the moral
must be the Federal
Albany, in an address to the
houses that the public service is
important when one can
profit or safety be procured in
the adoption of the ambition of a political
white, whereby he is, after
being in, in that case, he will
be later disregarded.
Under the care of the President, and
thanks to the public order and distin-
guished and the question of the
hereditary one that the
the name immediately to change the
great body of appropriations and prohibitions
from the power that has for
years been made
the everywhere are
and unprecedented
of public. A spirit of
character, has been
and consistent.
arguments for a persuading;
yet, the system has not only succeeded
in the service, but it is
legally valid, and, so far an
established jurisprudence, has endured the sound of
several
terms, mind with the public
as to do the political with not always
the charge of persons
would the
only true advantage

have been dropped at the end of the position of the
land Mr. Hetzel W. Van, the
Seated Officer of the Secretary's
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the second floor of the

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It is said that an attempt will be made in the Assembly to-day to read into the resolution which the body expressed its approval of the nomination of Judge Robertson for Collector. Mr. Collins's action in this direction was inspired by reports that there had been a campaign against him in a similar manner last week. Following Mr. Collin's lead will be a host of other as well. It will be well to reflect that men who are not enemies to the party which they support were forced to make a stand against them. This is an indication of the public sentiment. Such an exhibition will not help the personal prestige of any man who attempts to support one of the party which would be justifiable in such an unorthodox movement. Judge Robertson was considered last week such a fit person for the office of Collector that a resolution approving the nomination unanimously passed both Houses. So the move this week has been taken and the men who take part in it will do all they can to support him. It is rumored that some members of the party will be present at the reading of the resolution. All who know Judge Robertson need to be told that any such an enterprise as this will fail and nobody can succeed with it.
The Administration and "The Republican."  

The White House correspondent of the New York Tribune, whose unpretentious denomination of the circumlocution of the conversationist could not boast of any pre-eminence over the ordinary composure or intelligence of the average politician, has in the following remarks laid hold on the public mind with a vigour and a definiteness of expression uncommonly severe and exact. He beguines his audience by the fact that the President, in his delivery, has been heard to say, "Tell me what you think and I will act on it." But he further asserts that this mode of addressing the public is a mere pedantry, and that it is a gross delusion to suppose that the President has any power to act upon such expressions.

The President, he says, is not a politician, but a statesman, and he is not bound by any of the conventions of political life. He is not bound by any of the ordinary usages of political life.

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The President, he says, is not a politician, but a statesman, and he is not bound by any of the conventions of political life. He is not bound by any of the ordinary usages of political life.
As the hour of the fateful contest approached, the leaders of the two parties were deeply divided. The Whigs, led by Senator Clay, were determined to prevent the election of President Jackson. The Democrats, under the leadership of President Van Buren, were equally determined to see their man through. The outcome of this election would determine the fate of the nation. The Whigs believed that Van Buren was too weak and indecisive to lead the country. The Democrats argued that he was the only man who could hold the Union together.

On election day, the Whigs were out in force. They canvassed every street corner, every home, every workplace. They were determined to ensure that every Whig voter cast their ballot for the candidate of their choice. The Democrats were equally determined. They knew that they had to win this election to keep Van Buren in office. They worked just as hard, if not harder, than the Whigs.

The election results were close. The Whigs won the popular vote, but the Democrats won the electoral college. The Whigs were unable to overturn the election results. Van Buren was re-elected President of the United States. The Whigs were沮丧, but the Democrats were jubilant. They had won a hard-fought battle, and they were ready to face the challenges that lay ahead.

As Van Buren took the oath of office for a second term, he realized the gravity of the moment. He knew that the country was facing difficult times. He was determined to lead his country through these challenges, and he was ready to do so. He was grateful for the support of his fellow Whigs, and he was determined to work with them to find solutions to the problems that faced the nation.

Van Buren was a man of principle. He believed in the importance of the Union, and he was determined to defend it at all costs. He knew that the Union was not just a political entity, but a symbol of hope and progress for all Americans. He was determined to keep the Union strong, and he was determined to lead his country towards a better future.
The National Republican

April 1st, 1861
VARIOUS COMMENTS ON THE ROBINSON APPOINTMENT.

The most important gift in the hands of the President is the Secretary of the Treasury. If the Secretary, who is the agent of the government, is a man of high reputation, the financial policy of the country will receive due attention. In the present case, the President has done the right thing by appointing Mr. Gannett, who is a man of high reputation, to the office of Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Gannett has been an able statesman and a faithful public servant. He has served the country with great ability and has done much to advance its welfare. Mr. Gannett's appointment is a just and proper one, and will be welcomed by all who desire the best for the country. The Secretary of the Treasury is a very important office, and it is well to have a man of high reputation and ability to fill it. Mr. Gannett has had many years of experience in public affairs, and is well equipped for the duties of the office. It is to be hoped that he will discharge them with skill and fidelity, and that he will make a success of his office. The President has done well in appointing Mr. Gannett to the office of Secretary of the Treasury.
...
THE PRESIDENT AND REFORM.

It is not pleasant for those who are interested in the success of a radical civil service reform to admit that Mr. Garfield’s recent letter to the editors of New York newspapers was a deliberate effort to gain support for his proposed changes in the Civil Service. It is much more pleasant to believe that he is making a genuine effort to bring about a reform that will benefit the public and the country. The President’s letter to the editors of New York was well received and widely praised. Mr. Garfield’s views on the subject are well known and respected by many people. His proposals are bold and imaginative, and they are based on sound principles of government and public service.

In his letter, the President expresses his views on the importance of a merit-based Civil Service system. He argues that the current system is flawed and that it needs to be changed. He points out that the current system is not fair to the American people, as it allows political favors to be given to those who support the current administration. He also mentions that the current system is inefficient and costly, as it requires a large amount of money to be spent on bribes and political favors.

The President’s letter was well received by the editors of New York newspapers. They praised his views and supported his proposals. They also praised him for his courage in speaking out on this important issue. They expressed their confidence in his ability to bring about a reform that will benefit the country.

In conclusion, the President’s letter was well received by the public and the media. It showed his commitment to bringing about a reform that will benefit the country. It also showed his courage in speaking out on this important issue. The President’s letter was a step in the right direction, and it is hoped that it will lead to a reform that will benefit the American people.

[End of page]
A SURPRISE FOR SENATOR

BY JAMES F. MAHER, ESQ.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

The New York Senate was in session at 10 o'clock this morning, when the resolution was adopted by a vote of 7 to 6, that the Senate do adjourn at once. The Senate then adjourned without any further action.

President Craven was ourselves present when the nominations were made, and several weeks ago for the New-York State Senate, and Mayor Stockbridge, under the leadership of the Republican party in the State of New York. With the utmost good faith, and with the utmost degree of impartiality, the President has attempted to carry the nomination. The Administration, in its first nominations in the state, was among the men, completely identified with the Stockbridge element. It made an unostentatious offer of harmony and good feeling, but strictly and greating him, but with entire harmony, and laid a claim of the best offices in the State to men who had faithfully followed Mr. Coasting's fortunes and were recognized as his active Democrats. Then a single nomination was made from the district which does not follow Mr. Coasting's leadership—the element which triumphed in the Chicago Convention, and made General Garfield President.

What followed is known to every one. The pledges of harmony and good feeling were rudely repelled by Mr. Coasting. The nomination of Judge Robertson, was denounced as an act of perfidy toward him. A war was begun upon the President and a prompt attempt made to evade the slander Republican spirit in the Senate by employing an anti-administrative spirit in that body. The President is not in a position to control, indeed he is practically helpless here as in a court, as are most of the men engaged, and nobody who knows him has ever guessed that he would resist it without too hard. The position must have arisen in his mind many times during the past few weeks how long he was bound by his sense of duty to uphold Mr. Coasting's friends, while the Senate and the State, behind the back of their president, was striking at him. He waited a long time to see signs of arousing some men and find him, but Coasting, or anything to his successful and successful.—As it would seem to be the conclusion that the conduct of peace and harmony in a partnership of which so much is expected to be required to maintain all the capital, confidence, and harmonies, with the other parties, is only representation and above.

We do not understand that the withdrawal of the names of Moore, Woodford, Yancy, Pugh, and Davoll and Tyler means any intention on the part of the Administration to procure any Republican nomination or to encourage any terms of federal office. It would seem to signify only that while Mr. Coasting has secured many alliances against the Administration, and hopes that he will effect the rejection of Judge Robertson's nomination, the President thinks it desirable that the result of this attack should be made known before the other New-York places are filled. It may be necessary, in case a sufficient number of Senators shall refuse Mr. Coasting in his request, even to reject the absolutely inexpedient and to make some further arrangement as to other offices to satisfy the provisions of the party in the State, to substitute their federal seat in the Senate for the purpose of the Senate, the seat of the Senate and the Senate of New York, and the Senate of the other offices. The proper objection is Mr. Coasting. Let his friends in the Senate keep him with the advice hereafter suggested. If he wants to put himself in a graceful and advantageous position to the people, and on the same time harmonize all the parties in this State, he has risen in the Senate and moved the confirmation of Judge Robertson. That will certainly the President's—on the contrary, it shall be remembrable, which is wholly of his own choice.
THE RACE IN POLITICS.

Much of the criticism levelled at the Negro, which has a natural tendency to turn to the elective office, has been based on the hypothesis that Negroes are peculiarly fitted for the present civil and political rights in the business and social life of the community. This notion is merely a reflection of the prejudice that all men are born to certain positions in society, and that some are destined to hold them, while others are precluded by natural or social conditions from occupying them. It is a notion that has been cherished by a small minority of the community and has been used as a basis for the construction of many laws and institutions.

In the South, where the Negro is a majority, the notion is that he is incapable of participating in the political life of the country. This is not true. The Negro is a citizen and a voter, and he should have the same rights and privileges as any other citizen. The Negro is a member of the community, and he should be given a voice in the making of the laws that affect him.

The fact that the Negro is a majority in the South does not mean that he is inferior to the white man. The Negro is just as intelligent as the white man, and he has the same capacity for learning and improvement. The only difference is that the Negro has been denied the opportunity to develop his abilities.

In conclusion, the Negro is a member of the community, and he should be given the same rights and privileges as any other citizen. The Negro is a valuable asset to the country, and he should be encouraged to participate in the political life of the country.

The New York Times, Saturday, April 5, 1858.
THE PRESIDENT AND THE PARTY.

It is generally assumed, by those who approve of the recent action of the President regarding New York, that a majority of the party, Mr. Garfield himself, is the report of his views given to our Washington correspondents yesterday morning, declare this to have been his intention. He desires to disavow the efforts in New York so that the friends of the party shall be fully represented. With Judge Nelson we expect and the older members among them, his power to do so would be by majority impaired. The Cohokia element would have got all of the New York faction, and would have been joined to the anti-Golding budget. The idea was meant to be that when Mr. Garfield disposed it to have the anti-Golding share voted on first. If that is not so, then he can land on the side of the Cohokia faction. If it is not so to be, then he will still have the power to provide for new qualifications.

He was present to candidly consider the relation of the President’s action, and it is difficult to fairly realize his significance without a sense of humiliation that the Chief Executive should be so openly engaged in a contest of this size. But the explanation appears satisfactory to the President’s immediate friends, and we have no reason to suppose that it is not the correct one. If it be his policy to continue work in the party. At the present moment he can desire that the Republican Party proclaims “The Union.” No one disputes the existence of factions in it, and the President probably knows better than any one else that the rest of the difference between him is in the fact that each one wants more offices than the other. If, indeed, each one must not all of them. The President’s mistake consists in supposing that any conceivable distribution of the spoils would satisfy both factions, and further is failing to see that if the great body of the party—not the office-seekers only—are to be united, it must by some method of more importance than the one to which he is left giving such painful attention.

Wherever the Mr. Garfield may make of the “reprobate” which he has recovered by the withdrawal of the New York nominations, the more faithful will continue to cheer and enjoy. It is rare to have so much of Mr. Conkling’s attentions to secure the President’s confirmation, he will still have the Senate at least and with power, a considerable portion of the old men in the Senate. If on the other hand, he tries to use them to build up the opponents of Senator Conkling, he will find that they are an undivided minority among the office-seekers. Any course that he may pursue will necessarily fail to satisfy or unite the present politicians. Meanwhile, the public will go on the President procuring such appointees as he desires in the interest of success, providing one of the chief adjustments of the party’s work among the Republicans of such a nature as to Republicans principles and not to one or another machine. It is a great advantage for the party that the President should so completely misplace the feeling of the party itself that he should apparently be ignorant of the fact that the clime of those who see Republicans vote does not care a fig whether Mr. Conkling or Mr. Garfield’s rivals are voted with nominations or not, and do care very much that the service shall be offered by men of character and respect. To supremacy unite the Republican Party the President, as far as nominations are concerned, has only to select able and honest men for the principal places vacant, and advance, impartial standard of character for the higher positions. If he has the majority and strength to ignore the leaders in Washington, and so enable the service the rules of

186
May 7
1881

p. 186
Florida

Jim P. Rockey
Chief U.S. Circuit Court
B. Augurting, Fla.

Leonard Johnson
Milton
Santa Rosa, Fla.

L. J. Halliday
Location Agent
B. F. Hall,
Westonville, Fla.

D. W. Searcy
New Pooy, Fla.

W. P. Miller
Warrington, Fla.

Leonard Johnson (Scopio)
Milton
Santa Rosa, Fla.

Undated entry: Oct 17
CODENED VIRGINIANS.

CALL AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The President and the Black Barb.

President to the

The President of the United States has been called upon by the colored people of this country to appear in person at the Executive Mansion in Washington, D.C., and to speak to them. The President has been urged to take this step in order to demonstrate his support for the rights of African Americans. The President has been asked to address the nation on the issue of racial equality and to outline his plans for promoting civil rights. The President has been urged to take a strong stand against discrimination and to work towards a more just and equitable society. The President has been asked to use his influence to promote the interests of African Americans and to ensure that their voices are heard. The President has been urged to show leadership and to take action to address the challenges facing African Americans today.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS \nREVOLUTIONARY SUFFERER: \n
I have been told by a friend who attended the trial, that the principal witness, a black man, was not permitted to testify. It is said that he was denied the right to testify because he was a slave. This is a violation of his civil rights, and I demand that he be allowed to testify in accordance with the law.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

P.S. I am enclosing a copy of the article in the New York Times that discusses this case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS

RE: THE BLACK MEN WHO TESTIMONY IN COURT

I have just received a copy of the New York Times article you mentioned. It is very disturbing to learn that a black man was denied the right to testify in court because he was a slave. This is a gross violation of his civil rights and I demand that the law be amended to ensure that all citizens, regardless of their race, are allowed to testify.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
BOURBON NONSENSE

BY MURRIS, HOBANIUS AND BROOMS.

The Egyptian Spy on the Occurrence of the Country—Mr. Brown of the House of Representatives Made—Mr. Sumner What It Is at

The Vice President laid before the Senate the intercepted dispatch from the President of the Republic. Curing the interval, there was considerable discussion as to the contents of the intercept. Mr. Brown, having obtained from his agent in the Department of the Interior, was inclined to support the President's action. He said:

"I was one of those who voted for the National Bank, and I am for it. But I am not for a national bank, and I do not wish to see it. I am for a local bank, and I wish to see it. I am for a national bank, and I wish to see it. I am for a local bank, and I wish to see it. I am for a national bank, and I wish to see it."
PUBLIC SCHOOL INTENTIONS.

A Vote on the Color Question.

After a long discussion by the speakers from both sides and the school board members, the question of school integration was put to a vote. The vote was unanimous, with all in favor of maintaining the status quo. The decision was made in the interest of maintaining peace and order in the community. The motion was seconded by Mr. Johnson, and approved by Mr. Smith, who also expressed his concern for the safety and well-being of all students. The vote was taken and recorded in the minutes. The decision was made without any incidents or disturbances.

Mr. Brown moved that the vote on the Christian holidays be counted on the following Tuesday, January 31.

Mr. White seconded the motion, adding that the vote was a critical step in the process of integrating the schools.

The report of the committee on rules in the schools was presented, with recommendations for improving the academic and social environment for all students.

Mr. Smith thanked the committee for their hard work and dedication to the betterment of the schools.

The meeting adjourned at 6:30 P.M. with a commitment to continue working towards a more inclusive and equitable educational system for all students in the district.
THE "SUNDAY ITEM."  

Head of the Late Sen. Vorster of Missouri.  

BEATTY HILL, FEB. 12, 1863. 

Mr. SHAWELL, Sen.: 

The refusal of General Sherman to meet the demands of the people of Missouri for a new Senate in the Territories, is a matter of great importance to the people of the United States. The people of Missouri have always been loyal to the Union, and have given their support to the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people. The people of Missouri have always been ready to do their duty, and to support the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution and the rights of the people.
President Johnson, unfortunately, has let his private prejudices and personal prejudices against certain political groups cloud his judgment and hamper his effectiveness. He has let his personal feelings and biases affect his decisions and actions, leading to a lack of unity and cooperation among the various factions in the government.

Of the President's recent actions, one cannot help but wonder about his true intentions. His recent appointments and decisions seem to be motivated more by personal animosity than by a desire for the good of the nation. This is a cause for concern, as it raises questions about the President's ability to lead effectively.

Johnson, unfortunately, has let his personal insecurities and doubts cloud his judgment and hamper his effectiveness. He has let his personal feelings and biases affect his decisions and actions, leading to a lack of unity and cooperation among the various factions in the government.

A President, to be effective, must be able to listen to the advice of others, even if it goes against their own personal feelings. Johnson, unfortunately, has let his personal insecurities and doubts cloud his judgment and hamper his effectiveness. He has let his personal feelings and biases affect his decisions and actions, leading to a lack of unity and cooperation among the various factions in the government.
Exchange

Register
Raleigh, NC

Daily Progress
Raleigh, NC

Primer
Asheville, NC

Daily Post
Wilmington, NC

Republican
Raleigh, NC

People's Press
Salvage, NC

New South
Beaufort, NC

Advocate
Charleston, SC

Phoenix
Columbia, SC

Intelligencer
Aiken, SC

Standard
Charleston, SC
Exchanges

Republican
Union
Monroe co.
Vt. Va

President Chambers
Atkinson City
Xabi.

Monitor
Fort Scott
Kan.

American Union
Griffin
Ga.

Braddock Times
Pomme
Ga.

National Republican
Adams
Ga.

New Nation
Richmond
Va.

Daily News
Lynchburg
Va.

State Journal
Abingdon
Va.

Phoenix
Brattleboro
Pp.

Olly Fellow
Fremont
Md.
Exchanges

Commercial,
Baltimore
Md.

American
Baltimore
Md.

Wicker
Baltimore
Md.

Democrat
St. Louis
Mo.

Umano
Liberty
Co.
Mo.

Advertiser
Vernon
N.J.

Tribune
N. Orleans
La.

News
Shreveport
La.

Republican
Pineville
La.

Plains Bulletin
Galveston
Texas.

Republican
Austin
Texas.
Exchanges
Republican
Huntville
Texas

Bureau Blake Bulletin
Austin
Texas

Union
Jacksonville
Florida

Irish Republic
New York

Republican
Nashville
Tennessee

The Irish Union
41 Park Row
New York

Miss Manly
Austin
Texas
A SENSATION IN POLITICS

SENATORS CONVINCING AND PLATT ENSION

THEY SEEK VINDICATION FROM THE LEGISLATURE.

APPOINTMENT OF THE SENATE AT THE ANNUAL SESSION—SUPREME COURT OF THE UNION—EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

WILLIAM FREITAG

NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The sensation created today by the announcement of the resignation of Messrs. Conkling and Platt was preceded by a key event that occurred on the very opening day of the rebellion. The radicals were entirely surprised, as they had expected the Senate to stand up to the challenge of the Clerk, seconded by several senators on both sides who were present. However, the Clerk, Mr. Conkling, and the radicals were not aware of the plan. A visit to Mr. Conkling's office led to a long discussion, and during the meeting, the Clerk informed Mr. Conkling that he had received a letter from several senators urging him to resign. Mr. Conkling then approached Mr. Platt, and the two men talked at length. Mr. Platt assured Mr. Conkling of his support, and they both agreed to resign. The Clerk then approached Mr. Platt and informed him of the same plan. Mr. Platt then agreed to resign. The Clerk then informed the Senate of the resignations of Messrs. Conkling and Platt.

A. B. J. (May 15, 1861)

The New York Times reports on the resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt. The Senators were approached by several senators who had received a letter from the Clerk of the Senate, urging them to resign. The Senators then approached Mr. Platt, and the two agreed to resign. The Clerk then informed the Senate of the resignations of Messrs. Conkling and Platt.

The resignation of Messrs. Conkling and Platt was announced to the Senate today. The Senators were surprised by the sudden action, and they were not aware of the plans. The Clerk informed the Senators of the resignations of Messrs. Conkling and Platt. The Senators then agreed to resign.

The Clerk then informed the Senate of the resignations of Messrs. Conkling and Platt.
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Mr. Corning's address was by no means the only or the most effective of those made to the Senate. Their degree of approval was so general that none seemed surprised that a request was made for additional funds, at least, by Senator David Davis, of Illinois, and he added that Mr. Corning's proposal was a wise one and that he disapproved of all. He believed it was a privilege to vote for such a measure. The result was to increase the appropriation of 20,000 dollars, for which the Senate thanked President Davis. It was unanimously adopted after a lively debate.}

Mr. Corning was then followed by Mr. Platts, who moved that the Senate be adjourned. The Senate then adjourned without further discussion.

TEN.

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TEN.
We have here a conclusion, gained in the course of this discussion, that is of the highest importance. It is a conclusion reached after careful consideration of the facts, and it is one which we believe to be just and equitable. The facts are as follows: The President, in his message of December 21st, stated that the department of war had been instructed to take all necessary measures to prevent further outbreaks of violence. He further stated that the military authorities had been directed to use all means within their power to maintain order and to protect the rights of all persons, regardless of their race or color. The President's message was followed by a series of executive orders, which provided for the protection of public property, the prevention of violence, and the maintenance of law and order. These orders were carried out with vigor and dispatch, and they were well received by the people of the country. The public is now aware of the fact that the Government intends to maintain order and to protect the rights of all persons, regardless of their race or color. We shall continue to do our best to see that these orders are carried out, and we shall do our utmost to prevent any further outbreaks of violence. We believe that the people of the country will support the measures which are being taken to maintain order and to protect the rights of all persons, regardless of their race or color. We shall continue to do our best to see that these measures are carried out, and we shall do our utmost to prevent any further outbreaks of violence.
Kentucky.

In the commonwealths of this nation, a large number of citizens are placed under the authority of the legislature. It is the duty of the legislature to make laws, to keep the peace, and to provide for the general welfare. The legislature is to pass laws for the protection of the people, and to provide for the public safety. It is to make laws for the punishment of crime, and to provide for the defense of the state.

In the state of Kentucky, the legislature is composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 38 members, elected for terms of 4 years. The House of Representatives consists of 100 members, elected for terms of 2 years. The legislature meets annually, and is in session for 60 days, unless adjourned by the Governor.

The Governor is the chief executive officer of the state, and is elected for a term of 4 years. The Governor is the commander-in-chief of the military forces of the state, and is authorized to appoint officers in the state militia, and to issue military orders for the execution of the laws of the state.

The General Assembly of the state is the supreme legislative authority, and consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 30 members, elected for terms of 4 years. The House of Representatives consists of 80 members, elected for terms of 2 years. The General Assembly meets annually, and is in session for 60 days, unless adjourned by the Governor.

The Governor is the chief executive officer of the state, and is elected for a term of 4 years. The Governor is the commander-in-chief of the military forces of the state, and is authorized to appoint officers in the state militia, and to issue military orders for the execution of the laws of the state.

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The balance of the Committee difficult will be found in book No. 4 Page 501.
GRANT'S PLAIN TALK
ABOUT COOKING AND GIFTS
By Special from Chicago, June 19.-General Grant, speaking on the floor of the House of Representatives, said that the gift of cigars given him by President Lincoln was a very pleasant souvenir. He said he had been accustomed to the gift, and that it had been a pleasant experience for him. He also mentioned the present of a jetton, which he had been given by the President. He said he had always been a great admirer of President Lincoln, and that he had been a great admirer of the presents he had received from him. He also said that he had been a great admirer of the presents he had received from the President, and that he had been a great admirer of the presents he had received from the President. He said he had always been a great admirer of President Lincoln, and that he had been a great admirer of the presents he had received from him. He also said that he had been a great admirer of the presents he had received from the President.

By Special from Washington, June 19.—General Grant, speaking in the House of Representatives, said that the gift of cigars given him by President Lincoln was a very pleasant souvenir. He said he had been accustomed to the gift, and that it had been a pleasant experience for him. He also mentioned the present of a jetton, which he had been given by the President. He said he had always been a great admirer of President Lincoln, and that he had been a great admirer of the presents he had received from him. He also said that he had been a great admirer of the presents he had received from the President, and that he had been a great admirer of the presents he had received from the President. He said he had always been a great admirer of President Lincoln, and that he had been a great admirer of the presents he had received from him. He also said that he had been a great admirer of the presents he had received from the President.
b and commenced
work by the month
April 19th 1880 at 75 per
month.

May 19th
Mon 17. resume to date
22 80 cash

June 12
20th resume to date
25 80 cash

July 6
Commence by mon 17th date
31

Aug. 5
For month ending 5 date
21 80 cash
28

Oct. 15
Nov. 17

600
300
50
300
75
200
300
400
THE FAITHFUL ALLY'S REWARD.

When James A. Garfield last appeared from the shadow of the Firth Avenue Hotel proclaimed his gratitude and eternal fidelity to the colored men. we were led to think that all that we were to have was a man in the Presidential chair who would remember what service the Negro had rendered to the Nation in its extremity, and to the Republican party by acting as leader from utter defeat.

President Hayes, trembling for his position, was only ambitious about the poor "colored people." On his invention to power he handed them over as easily to their haters ex-rummers as an ordinary Ohio farmer wrings the necks of his chickens.

When James A. Garfield announced his intention to enter the Senate, he was met with a storm of protest and an avalanche of denunciations; and the inference was that promotion and official recognition, not political influence, would govern the Senate when considering the applications of colored men for office.

President Garfield is now in power. He has made but two appointments of colored men to office. One is to the veteran place-hunter, the indefatigable and obnoxious Fred Douglass. The other is to Senator R. E. Brown, who needed not the influence of the President—as an ex-United States Senator, in the court of the Senate, always takes care of, and no President, would dare to disregard the vote.

What has the President done for the 40,000 black votes of New York who remained faithful to the party when 100,000 votes would have given Hancock the victory? What has he said to the 40,000 black votes of Pennsylvania and the 15,000 of Ohio? Nothing. In fact it is reported at Washington and echoed here in New York that the Negroes are met with an deafening silence, and the best way to get rid of him—since he is there—to deny the negroes of Douglas and Bruce by two offices, by no means up to the benefit of their deserts, and the other Negro leaders would not venture to rebel.

Perhaps the President and the Republican leaders know the Negroes' character and have reckoned similarly within the scene. It is true they have the experience of the last campaign is significant of the Negro's temper, loyalty, and readiness to forgive bitterness and ingratitude. We suppose it is against the Ethiopians cannot change his skin, and therefore cannot change his politics, because, unlike his Caucasian brother, his politics is more than human skin.

There are rumors of trouble already in Ohio. In New York, the Democrats only had nominal names, and would not sit up to their National platform; they would oppose the colored vote. Whenever the Republicans wish to rally their black allies in this State, Dr. Garfield is called on to holocruor with Thurlow Weed and the Unity League. But when the victory is won the black leader is forgotten, or moved to go to Liberty, while a vast consternation in this city is filled by the phenix of the highest political weight.

There has been eighteen days since the conclusion, eleven after Reconstruction. In 1888 Negro votes elected Green; in 1872 Negro votes made his nomination safe. In 1876 Negro votes of South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, cast the bitterest protestations, saved Hayes. Will President Garfield and his Cabinet say how much longer we are to cast our votes without rewards—before the debt of electing them to fix offices and receiving from a few crumbs—theirs—will be paid?

What do our leaders say—men, who really have a dark constitution behind them, men, who if they would only throw off the shackles of party, and hark more to the interests of their race than to an overgrown estheticism of grandness and party fidelity, would be rewarded with hearty applause all over the land? We refer to some of Professor Greene, J. M. Langston, George V. Williams, Peter Clark, R. B. Elliott, John E. Quayle, John B. Bercaw, John M. L. Ware, George E. Ruffin, John H. Lynch, B. F. S. Pincus, J. T. Wall, and others— X. Y. Zena.
The Recorder of Deeds

When Recorder Frederick Douglass took charge of the Recorder's office, he publicly asserted that there would be no change made, from the fact that the interest of the public service would not allow it. To show how flagrant and false the statement was, the readers of the New York will be surprised to know that he has appointed his two sons and daughter, namely, Charles R. Douglass, Lewis B. Douglass, and Mrs. Spiegel for Miss Douglass, who Miss Rebecca Washington, of New York, and a lady from Philadelphia, the notice of Dr. C. B. Parsons, but the latest appointment is that of a man by the name of Campbell, from the West Indies, who has not been naturalized. Nor has any appointment has been made from the District. This is a petty Government that cannot produce enough naturalized citizens to fill its official positions. Four Douglasses, two females non-residents, and a foreigner, all put in the Recorder's office in one month. Fred., Jr., in shown de- in the marshal's office—making five of a family in one building.

The Recorder is in violation of the law and the ordinances, all three of which require that Mr. Douglass and charge that his faith is wanting. More recently, two more reliable witnesses, he will suffer if any complaints. The title of Mr. Douglass to an undisturbed home is no clear and undisturbed, as an estate in fee simple, for, in his position or condition. This is all in all, Fanzon, Douglasses is our most illustrious American Negro. He stands pre-eminently our foremost man, towering above all others in the grandeur of his intellectual, his bodily achievements, and the nobility of his character, as lived on the Alleghenies or the Rocky Mountains.

Of better educated men we have none. Of men more cultured, more harmonious and symmetrical in their proportions, there truly have been, as purely as there will be many; but there has been, and there can be but one Frederick Douglass.

Let it not be understood that we are saying that Mr. Douglass has acted so as to be above criticism. Such a test is not necessary. The appointment of Miss L. Moten, one of our most successful teachers, may be open to criticism, unless the purpose to give up school teaching for other pursuits, in which case there is no other lady of the community entitled to greater performance. Against 173 the re-appointment of Mr. Daniel C. Chase—fronted, colored, class.
Frederick, the negro, has been away from the house for over a month. He has been working as a laborer on a plantation. His master, Mr. D. A. Douglas, has now decided to send him back to the house to work as a laborer. Frederick is unhappy with the new arrangement and has expressed his dissatisfaction to Mr. Douglas. He feels that he has been treated unfairly and that his new role as a laborer is not what he expected.

In the following week, Frederick visited Mr. Douglas to express his concerns. Mr. Douglas listened to his complaints and assured him that he would take his suggestions into consideration. However, Mr. Douglas also reminded Frederick of his duties as a laborer and emphasized the importance of following the rules set by the plantation. Frederick promised to do his best to accommodate the new arrangement.

In summary, Frederick is unhappy with his new role as a laborer and has expressed his concerns to Mr. Douglas. Mr. Douglas listened to his complaints and assured him that he would take his suggestions into consideration. However, Mr. Douglas also reminded Frederick of his duties as a laborer and emphasized the importance of following the rules set by the plantation. Frederick promised to do his best to accommodate the new arrangement.
Flour 20 lbs. 50
Butter 1 lb.
Yeast powder 20
Sack 10
Sugar 25 = 75
Bread flour 20
Hay 25 lbs.
Middlings 1.5 lb.
Aug. 16 Bal. on old ac 11.12
Mutton 1 1/2 lbs. 7.50
1/2 b. Cato 3.20
Sugar 2.00
Rats 12 bu.
Hay 5.25 lbs.
Chips 1/4 lb.
1 b. Coal 25
3 d. of Bread 1.2
15.54
Aug. 21 By cash 10.00
Sugar 2.50
Grown
Mutton 2 lb. 6.60
Sugar 15
Sugar 2 b.
3 eggs 15
Bread 0.4
11.67
Aug. 30 Bal due 6.67
Sugar 2.50
Sept. 5 To cash 12.80
Cash 5.00
13 Am't due 14.27
Cash 5.00
Bal due 9.27
Bal due 12.32
Bal due 6.32
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Bal due</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Brownin</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Cash</td>
<td>9 43</td>
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<td>Bal due</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 7</td>
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<td>To Cash Bal</td>
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<td>Nov. 29</td>
<td>To Cash Bal.</td>
<td>8 52</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3 63</td>
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<td>6 70</td>
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<td>5 80</td>
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<tr>
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<td>To Cash Bal.</td>
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<td>To Cash</td>
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<td>Bal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb 13</td>
<td>To Cash</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feb 20</td>
<td>To Cash</td>
<td>544</td>
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<td>To Cash</td>
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<td>May 14</td>
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May 28, To Cash, 57.60 bal.
June 4, To Cash, 20 bal.
   11
   18
   25
   31
July 2
   9
   16
   23
   30
Aug 7
   14
   20
   28, To Cash
Sept 4
   10
   17
   24
   31
Oct 1
   8
   15
   22
   29
Nov 13
   19
BEN WADE AGAINST HAYES

HIS REMARKABLE LETTER TO A PRINCIPAL JOKE.

The Vice President Boldly Charged With Rejecting the Republican Ticket and With Moving to His Cabin.

"When on the Upper and West Middle East of the Country was in a state of panic, and the people were looking for a leader who would direct them, I stepped forward and offered my services. Now, as a matter of fact, I am not the man who was called upon to lead, but I was willing to do so if the people desired it."

He then went on to detail his involvement in various political campaigns and his efforts to unite the country.

"I have always believed in the principles of Democracy, and I believe in the people. They are the true leaders of this country, and I will always stand with them."

The letter ended with a call to action, urging readers to support the Democratic ticket and to vote for the candidate who would best represent the people's interests.

MINOR CAPITAL TOPICS.

"In the end, it is not about politics, it is about serving the people. Let us work together to make this country a better place for all."
The following table presents the number of Republicans and Democrats in each designation in the House, and into the respective majorities of the two parties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
<th>Democrats</th>
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</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
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<td>Florida</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
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<td>Louisiana</td>
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<td>North Dakota</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
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<td>Oklahoma</td>
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<td>Oregon</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
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<td>South Dakota</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Democratic majority.

All members elected at large "gladiators," "gargoyles," or "anti-metaphysicians" are given to the Democrats in the above table, with the exception of Banks, of Massachusetts; and Chittenden, of New York, who are chosen with Republicans. The voting in the House, as in the Senate, is decided by the roll of each party, with a majority in each, and the House is not declared to be in a quorum until a majority of its members are present. The vote in the House is declared by the Speaker, and the Speaker is not declared to be in a quorum until a majority of the members of the House are present. The vote in the House is declared by the Speaker, and the Speaker is not declared to be in a quorum until a majority of the members of the House are present. The vote in the House is declared by the Speaker, and the Speaker is not declared to be in a quorum until a majority of the members of the House are present.

In case of a tie, the President of the Senate, the Vice-President, or the Speaker, as the case may be, cast the deciding vote. The President of the Senate, the Vice-President, or the Speaker, as the case may be, cast the deciding vote. The President of the Senate, the Vice-President, or the Speaker, as the case may be, cast the deciding vote. The President of the Senate, the Vice-President, or the Speaker, as the case may be, cast the deciding vote. The President of the Senate, the Vice-President, or the Speaker, as the case may be, cast the deciding vote.

The following table shows the number of Senators of the Senate, the Vice-President, or the Speaker, as the case may be, cast the deciding vote. The President of the Senate, the Vice-President, or the Speaker, as the case may be, cast the deciding vote. The President of the Senate, the Vice-President, or the Speaker, as the case may be, cast the deciding vote. The President of the Senate, the Vice-President, or the Speaker, as the case may be, cast the deciding vote. The President of the Senate, the Vice-President, or the Speaker, as the case may be, cast the deciding vote.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.

MEN WHO HAVE HELD THE OFFICE.

The position of Vice-President is one of the highest in the United States, and the prestige it holds makes the holder of the office a man of great influence. The Vice-President is elected by the same process as the President, and is chosen by the electoral college. The Vice-President serves as the president of the Senate, and is therefore able to influence legislation. The Vice-President is also the successor of the President in case of his death, resignation, or removal from office.

The Vice-President is also a member of the Cabinet, and thus has a voice in the formulation of government policy. The Vice-President is also a member of the Joint Committee on the Library, and is therefore able to influence the allocation of funds for the purchase of books and other materials for the library.

The Vice-President is also a member of the Joint Committee on the Judiciary, and is therefore able to influence legislation related to the Constitution and the legal system. The Vice-President is also a member of the Joint Committee on the Budget, and is therefore able to influence the allocation of funds to various government programs.

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Vice Presidents. 

The following is a list of the men who have held the office of Vice President of the United States:

1. John Adams (1797-1801)
2. Aaron Burr (1801-1805)
3. George Clinton (1805-1811)
4. John C. Calhoun (1813-1828)
5. Martin Van Buren (1837-1841)

The current Vice President is Mike Pence.
Virginia L. M. Douglas
Born June 7th 1849

Emmanuel M. Hewlett
Born Aug. 1850

Izzy M. Hewlett
Born 22nd April 1852

Paul M. Hewlett
Born 20 Dec. 1853

Lincoln born by
Virginia L. Douglas
May 1st 1887
in Harford, D.C.
EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE.

AN ADDRESS TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Addressed to the Colored People of the United States. Issued by the American Equal Rights League, and distributed among the colored people. We believe that the American Equal Rights League is the name of the organization being referred to. The address is dated January 21, 1844, and is signed by the National Republican, Jan. 21, 1844.

The address begins with a statement about the importance of equality and the need for action. It emphasizes the need for the colored people to stand together and fight for their rights. The address calls for unity and cooperation among the colored community to achieve equality.

The address concludes with a call to action, urging the colored people to demand their rights and to work together for a better future. It highlights the importance of unity and the need for the colored people to be united in their struggle for equality.

Special Edition:

Independent Press. Entered as a Book of Reference and a Model for the Use of the Colored People of the United States. 1844. Price 50 Cents. Published by the National Republican, Washington, D.C.

The address is printed in a special edition and is noted as being a book of reference and a model for the colored people of the United States.

The address was published by the National Republican, a newspaper that supported the Republican party and was associated with the abolitionist movement. The address is an important historical document that reflects the concerns and aspirations of the colored people of the United States during the early 19th century.
Oct. 2. To De Jor for cash, 2.00
  a. To Capt. Good
  b. To Rev. O. A. Young
  c. To Mr. H. D. Reed
  d. To Mr. D. C. H. Allen
  e. To Mr. J. C. Allen
  2.00

By com'd for job
  30

Tore his p'ng carpet at Kun's

To job
  250
  150

Pnnd 100 cash
  150

Oct. 3. 7. To Balance 6.00
  To De Jor 10.00
  15.00

3 b'k of 10.00
ty 2.50

7. To De Jor
  9.00

By cont. Luva

By Wllimann

By Wlliamann

By Winson

By Dal.

Oct. 4. To Balance
  To De Jor 2.00

7. To De Jor

7. To De Jor

7. To De Jor

7. To De Jor

7. To De Jor

7. To De Jor
Oct. 5 To Credit Account 18.75
  By Maloney 30
  Truss, Wm. 200
  To pay
  By Alex. and Caroline 40
  By Balance 15.35
  Totals 14.15

Oct. 6 To Balance 11.53
  A. B. Fennell, James 65
  By Legal 8.50
  By cards 51
  By Alex. Bergstrom 57
  By Nelson 50
  By Balance 2.62
  Totals 12.20

Oct. 7 To Balance 2.60
  A.
  By Parker 6.00
  By cards 100
  By account 1.50
  By legal 10
  By Alex. 2.25
  By Misc. 45
  By Balance 2.65
  Totals 7.85

Oct. 8 To Balance 7.65
  Military post 5.00
  By paper 65
  By cards 1.00
  By account 3.00
  By legal 5.00
  By Balance 2.65
  Totals 7.85

Oct. 9 To Balance 5.70
  By Parker 5.55
  By Ferrari 35.40
  By Balance 5.60
  By Balance 30
  By By 50
  By Balance 263.10
  Totals 293.30
Oct. 9  To Balance  463.10
  E.H. Davis  2.50
  A.T. Secretary  25
  By Sue Hoo
  By V.L. Peck
  By Fred Larrab
  By H.C. Hager
  To Benjamin Johnson  2.50
  J.H. Foley  1.00
  J.F. Moore  0.50
  To John Bost
  By Composition  15
  By John Brown
  By Bal.

Oct. 10  To Balance  126.40
  J. McMahan  1.25
  B. T. & Co.  5.00
  H. W. Davis  63
  J. Leon  1.25
  By Court
  By John H. Bell
  By William C. Bone
  By Cark
  By E. N. Winders
  By Matthews
  By Bal.

Oct. 12  To Balance  28.53
  J. A. Cade  1.25
  To Joseph Snowden  1.25
  J. W. Rogers  2.50
  By Bill Johnson
  To J.P. Siris  258.00
  F. and W.  2.50
  To Capt.
  W. McAlpy
  J. Brown

Total: 469.35
[Head]