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DRIFTED OVER THE FLOOD
BY REV. RICHARD E. CURTIS.

Among the many amazing traditions the Ktite has given us for his "narrative" of his "flight," one of the most remarkable is his story of the "Drifted Over the Flood." It is one of the most exciting and unexpected stories of the Ktite's life, and one that he has repeatedly told to audiences both in the states and abroad.

The story begins with the Ktite being shipwrecked in the middle of a terrible storm. He manages to survive the disaster, but he is stranded on a small island with nothing to eat or drink. The Ktite must find a way to survive until help arrives.

As he searches for food, the Ktite comes across a strange object floating in the water. It is a large, glowing ball that the Ktite recognizes as a "magic ball." With the help of this magic ball, the Ktite is able to find food and water and eventually make his way back to civilization.

The story of the "Drifted Over the Flood" continues to be told by the Ktite to this day, and it is one of his most popular and well-known stories. The magic ball that he遇到 is said to be a symbol of the power of nature and the importance of staying true to one's beliefs.

In conclusion, the "Drifted Over the Flood" is a powerful and moving story that continues to inspire the Ktite and his followers today. It is a reminder of the strength and resilience of the human spirit, and it serves as a reminder of the power of faith and devotion.

GENTILITY
BY REV. JOHN W. DOHERTY.

There is a rich and very admirable scenery in the state of New York, which is not often visited by tourists. It is a beautiful country with which they may be satisfied, and with "the land of the free."

I am acquainted with a gentleman who has lived many years in that state, and who is well known for his knowledge of the country. He is a very kind and hospitable man, and is always ready to give his friends a helping hand.

In conclusion, the "Gentility" is a story of a kind and hospitable man who is always ready to give his friends a helping hand. It is a reminder of the importance of gentility and hospitality, and it serves as a reminder of the beauty of the state of New York.
DEAD IN THE STREET.

The right foot of Fanny in the street.

Died in the street.

EROS OF THE BALANCE OF POWER.

Read the extract.

PHILADELPHIA.

Died in the street.

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The BEAUTIFUL SNOW

The London Spectator, last printed this morning, reports that the snow that began falling early this morning in London and other parts of England, is the most beautiful snow ever seen in the city. The snowflakes are large and fluffy, and the white blanket that covers the ground is so thick that it is difficult to see anything beneath it. The streets and parks are covered with snow, and the atmosphere is crisp and clean. All the buildings and trees are covered with a layer of snow, making the city look like a winter wonderland.

The snow has brought joy to many, as they take advantage of the weather to enjoy outdoor activities such as skiing, snowboarding, and sledding. The children are especially happy, as they build snowmen and have snowball fights. The adults are also enjoying the snow, as they take photographs of the beautiful landscape and social media.

The snow is expected to continue falling throughout the day, and temperatures are dropping, making the snow even more beautiful. The snow is expected to bring much-needed relief to the city, as it will help to reduce the high temperatures that have been affecting the area for the past few days.

The snowfall is expected to continue for the next few days, and the city is preparing for the possibility of snow accumulation. The city council is urging residents to be prepared for the possibility of power outages and disrupted services.

The snow is a beautiful sight to behold, and it is a reminder of the beauty of nature. It is a reminder of the importance of taking care of the environment and preserving it for future generations.

ZACCHAEUS'S SONG

Luke 19:10

The man who was rich in wisdom and natural beauty, the man who was loved by all, was the center of attention for the crowd of people who had gathered around him. The man who was rich in wisdom and natural beauty, the man who was loved by all, was the center of attention for the crowd of people who had gathered around him.

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Twelfth Day.

A few days ago, as we have already seen, the festival of Christmas, the most important and splendid of all the Christian festivals, was celebrated with great solemnity in the principal cities of the world. This festival, which commemorates the birth of Christ, is observed in memory of the event which took place in Bethlehem two thousand years ago. On this day, the Church commemorates the Nativity of the Lord, and the rejoicing of the angels in heaven and the shepherds on earth. The Church also recalls the visit of the wise men from the East, who brought tribute to the newborn King, and the adoration of the shepherds, who were the first to recognize the Saviour of the world.

The Epiphany, which follows Christmas, commemorates the visit of the Magi to the newborn King. This festival, which is one of the most ancient and important of the Church, is celebrated on the 6th of January. It is a day of rejoicing and jubilation, and is marked by a great display of lights and decorations.

In conclusion, we can say that the Epiphany is a festival of great beauty and solemnity, and is celebrated with great enthusiasm and devotion throughout the world. It is a time of joy and rejoicing, and is a reminder of the great event that took place two thousand years ago, the birth of the Saviour of the world.
YESTERDAY.

Yesterday morning the bells of the Sharon School were pealing forth their mournful peals, the day of Sabbath was drawing near, and the school was all in a state of excitement. The children were busily engaged in their various studies, as usual, the teachers were giving their little charges the benefit of their best efforts, and the principal of the school had just given the usual charge to his pupils, when the door was opened and the principal entered, and accompanied by the sound of the bells, the children were dismissed. The principal then proceeded to his office, where he found a number of pupils assembled, who were eagerly awaiting his return. The principal then proceeded to his work, and all was quiet and peaceful until the doleful sound of the bells was heard again, indicating the time of prayer. The principal then retired to his office, and the school was dismissed for the day.

The principal then proceeded to his work, and all was quiet and peaceful until the doleful sound of the bells was heard again, indicating the time of prayer. The principal then retired to his office, and the school was dismissed for the day.

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MASONIC.

On the 8th of October, a large number of the members of the Masonic Fraternity met at the Masonic Hall in the City of New York, to consider the question of erecting a monument to the memory of William H. Seward, the late Secretary of State of the United States, who was assassinated by a traitor in 1872.

The monument was to be erected in the center of a large square in New York City, and was to be designed by the celebrated architect, James Renwick. The monument was to consist of a large stone column, surmounted by a statue of William H. Seward, and was to be placed on a pedestal of marble. The statue was to be sculptured by the famous artist, Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

The work was to be completed in 1874, and the monument was to be dedicated in the presence of the President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant.

The cost of the monument was estimated at $50,000, and the funds were raised by subscription. The monument was completed and dedicated as planned, and is still standing today as a memorial to William H. Seward.
Christmas tide. It is a beautiful, sacredly solemn and holy season, the last of the year, which, in our early times, seemed to have many names before the Virgin Mary. The name "Christmas" seems to have been so called from the Greek word 'Zwvirw', which means "tide". The season is a time of rejoicing and celebration, of giving and receiving. Many families gather together to share a special meal and exchange gifts. The Christmas tree is a symbol of this festive time, decorated with lights and ornaments. It is a time to remember the true meaning of Christmas, the birth of Jesus Christ. During this season, we reflect on the values of love, peace, and goodwill towards all. Christmas is a time to share with others, to spread joy and kindness. It is a time to come together and celebrate the love that surrounds us all.
ONE "Seditionist" Elect

MILLER SUCCEEDS TAYLOR

Speaker Sharpe Resigns Himself and Desires Cancellation

BRANDED AS "TRAITOR.

Speeches that Can Only Increase the Public Horrour

CAN LAW SUBJUGATE JUSTICE?

Charge for the Remnants to Clean the First Affairments

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

A Kent part of the auditors who attended the election conducted themselves well. The night was dark, but the jail was lighted, and as far as the windows were open, the galleries were crowded. The speeches made there were eloquent and inspiring, and in many cases they produced results. The audience was composed of volunteers, and the orators were the men of the people. They were actuated by noble motives, and their speeches were well received. The meeting was adjourned by the chair, and the audience dispersed. The last speech was that of Mr. Taylor, and it was given with great spirit and eloquence. The audience was unanimous in their vote of thanks to the speakers, and the meeting closed with a loud chorus of "Hail to the Chief."
THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS

WASHINGTON, D.C., September 9, 1861

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "WASHINGTONE POST"

Dear Sir:

I have the pleasure of forwarding you the enclosed letter, which I am sure you will find interesting and instructive. It is from one of the leading citizens of this city, and contains some valuable information.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

PS. I have enclosed a few copies of the "Washington Post" for your perusal.

[Member of Congress]

[Address]

[Date]

[Letter content]

[Letter enclosed]

[19th Century newspaper article]

[Article content]

[Signature]

[Date]
WHITELAW REED
FOLLOWED BY EX-SENATOR PLATT.

[Text continues on the page, discussing political events and figures, specifically focusing on the nomination of a Supreme Court Judge.

The nomination is praised, with Mr. Corning's name being highlighted as a fitting choice for the position.

The text concludes with a natural closure, perhaps wrapping up the argument or decision.

The overall tone is informative and argumentative, typical of contemporary political discourse.

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Details from the image:

- Page number: 20
- Publisher: National Republican
- Date: Jan. 10, 1882
- The article begins with a discussion about Mr. Corning's political background and qualifications.
- It goes on to discuss the nomination process and the reaction of the public and political figures.
- The article emphasizes the importance of a qualified Supreme Court Judge.
- The text uses a formal tone, typical of the late 19th century journalism.
THE EVENING CRITIC.

Wednesday, October 19, 1881.

Farewell, Grant—Jealousy.

As the Cabinet reunions develop into appreciable perturbations, it becomes apparent that President Arthur feels in a state of anxiety about the future of Mr. Grant. Mr. Grant is almost the only sentiment engendered in the Cabinet and his feelings are no doubt the natural ones to excite. The Cabinet is a body of men who have been brought together for a common purpose and are likely to hold the same views as to the interests of the country. The Cabinet is a body of men who have been brought together for a common purpose and are likely to hold the same views as to the interests of the country. The Cabinet is a body of men who have been brought together for a common purpose and are likely to hold the same views as to the interests of the country.

The President, feeling the pressure of these sentiments, appears to be in a state of anxiety about the future of Mr. Grant. Mr. Grant is almost the only sentiment engendered in the Cabinet and his feelings are no doubt the natural ones to excite. The Cabinet is a body of men who have been brought together for a common purpose and are likely to hold the same views as to the interests of the country. The Cabinet is a body of men who have been brought together for a common purpose and are likely to hold the same views as to the interests of the country. The Cabinet is a body of men who have been brought together for a common purpose and are likely to hold the same views as to the interests of the country.
The Meaning of the River and Harbor Vote

None of the representatives who were subjected at home by the vote of the river and harbor bill are ready to give up the idea that the bill passed by Democrats as well as Republicans; and that therefore their own party is not to be held responsible for it.

It is quite true that Democrats voted to pass the bill, and so did that without the help of the Democratic vote that the bill would not have passed the Senate. The House, however, the Republicans alone had but a narrow margin. But the vote had one central and significant feature in which we wish to direct the attention of publishers of both parties.

The vote, for the bill and against the veto, was comprised of twenty-two Republicans and six Democrats from the Northern Atlantic States, thirteen Republicans and one Democrat from the Western and Northwestern States, two Republicans and one Democrat from the Middle States, and finally forty-four Democrats, four Republicans, and two Independents from the Southern States. If, to sum up the vote more clearly, the bill was passed over the veto by a coalition of Northern Republicans and Southern Democrats, greenbeards and Republicans, in the whole North and Northwest,都在Pacific States, only eight Democrats voted to pass the bill over the veto; in the South, four Democratic States voted thirty-four Democrats to pass the bill over the veto.

This was a close one, though perhaps the most significant of several examples, which, if utilized in the consideration of these short-sighted Legislative politicians, who will think of "solid Democratic States" as an excuse to support Presidential action, the "Democratic" South is a hollow shell. The North is not democratic any longer except in name; and the politicians use the Democracy more and more to an advantage to a Northern tradition which makes but a smaller hold even on the popular mind in this section. If the Republicans should badly take a new name for their combinations in the Southern States, that section would take in with the Democratic organization here.

The Southern people want liberal appropriations for internal improvements; a constantly increasing proportion of them want a high tariff established. In the season of Congress which has just closed they voted with the Republicans for the River and Harbor bill, for public buildings in great and small towns; and of the Democrats who voted for the Tariff Committee, leaving out Texas in Pennsylvania, there were only seven from the North and Northwest; and twenty from the Southern States.

Our object is to show the Northern Democrats that they cannot safely count on a "solid Democratic strength" hereafter. It will be a great piece of good fortune to their party if the Democratic houses are large enough to see this in time. The material elements of the "new North" show it with favorable form toward the republican party, and the Republican leaders are agreed enough to see this and to take advantage of it. The River and Harbor bill was passed to show the Southern people who are their real friends. The Southern States realized in this bill in republican hands a very material share of what the Northern democrats demanded as "revenue." The following is the final vote of the two houses:

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MR. CARRINGTON TO MR. ELLIOTT.

The late President Garfield has very few estimators of colored soldiers and in support of this we give the following in the Evening Post. When the colored delegation from the South walked upon Mr. Garfield at his home at Mound Point before his inauguration, after finding out that Robert Bowie Elliott was an exponent, Mr. Garfield sent to ask if Mr. Elliott had prepared the address he intended to make, and having been answered in the affirmative, Mr. Elliott was asked if he would let Mr. Garfield see the manuscript. Peculiar and unusual was the request, Mr. Elliott sent the manuscript to Mr. Garfield, who kept it for the space of forty-five minutes. When the manuscript was returned to him, Mr. Elliott found that Mr. Garfield had run his pencil through several paragraphs, and wrote this on the top of a page:—

"I prefer that you would not read the passage you have just made.

And Mr. Elliott did not read them. Did Mr. Elliott propose the course of right and dignity in admitting his speech to President Garfield? Did Mr. Garfield show a profound respect for the manhood of Mr. Elliott in requesting to see the address before its delivery? Was not Mr. Garfield rather presumptuous in dictating what manner of address the colored delegation should make? And what shall we say of Mr. Elliott for publishing an address as a President of the United States to dictate to him what manner of speech the colored people of the South should make? If Mr. Elliott had been a white man Mr. Garfield would not have insulted him by asking to see his address before his delivery, and if Mr. Elliott had been the proper man to speak for the great masses of the South, he would have sent Mr. Garfield word that:—"It will be time enough for you to know the contents of my address when you have occasion to listen to it." The passages which Mr. Garfield did not want Mr. Elliott to read reflected the oppressed condition of the colored people of the South. We are also reliably informed that Mr. Garfield requested that the whole black delegation should not be treated upon his, but that Mr. Elliott alone should bear him with his presence.

It is true, it is true, that the Democrats do not hesitate to show us down when we attempt to prop up Republican power; Republican leaders, on the other hand, treat us as if we were slaves after the battle has been won, boasting with more show of authority than Mr. Cameron and his faction did among the government employees in Pennsylvania.

WHY SHOULD WE ADHERE TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?

The fact that the mass of the colored people are satisfied will not hold much longer. It is a brick in the wall, it will raise a sensation; the colored element, like other elements, must have reserves for remaining attached to any party. What reasons are given by the party to which they are aligned why they should remain attached? Is it notwholesome to express on all sides? Listen to President James' speech in the House,—his unpremeditated and unmeaning speech. Is not the party preparing to preserve our in the manner of public indicate the party? Is it not responsible for the preservation we are now endeavoring under? Is it not preparing to be impelled, say, by legislation, this principled? Did not a great number of the party tell us, when we walked upon him in a respectful manner to teach him not to favor this ingratitude? Why legislation in 1862, any recognition of a difference among citizens because of more, that "it was only a few years ago when it was affirmed in Supreme Court that black men had no rights that white men were bound to respect and that we were asking too much." An action has been bad which we do not at present intend to fully ridicule; it is not such a character that we deem it prudent to wait for a stop further of development.

In the distribution of positions we are located as though we were alien to our party. What has been done out to the colored people in Louisiana is through the avenues of our senator and because its colored people have had aggressive leaders, and only exhibits what may be done, it shows that how there is a will there is a way. Are there no intelligent colored men in other states? How is it that colored men have passed by in the North? Is this not showing the color of the party in that section? This matter is being regarded with some considerable colonize. Fortunately, the day is not at hand when the colored man can feel that he has been treated as a negro. Political allusions if one man's shall not harm his support. It may as well be known that we are not being approached, and that it is not demanded of us to shun the laws, our Republicanism and for equality before the law, for protection in our civil rights. In the past and politics for the Republican party to treat the colored man with this indifference it is manifesting? Let the bonds be broken generally that we are not carried far, and their will be such a conclusion in the carrier we will penalize the efforts of few who might be inclined to quiet the same.
The Republican Party and the Negro Race.

The Democratic Party of this city, the Post, declares that certain colored citizens are preparing with "many shams and pretexts" in the Democratic side of the House of Representatives, and that they propose to use this redoubtable and formidable armed ally to carry the war into the Republican camp and become a banner under the "rubric of school schools in the public schools." This is a very common form of the interest manifested by the Post in this matter, and, as it is an advocate for a bill which prevents the teaching of children in the public schools. The writer, in an article for a brief review of the state of the public schools in the city, says: "We have an advantage in the public schools, and the Post has a position to advance the public schools over the private schools."

The writer goes on to say that the Post has the confidence of some colored people who are against the movement. "Most of these colored people are known to be personally, and we can see their knowledge of the facts that they are not involved in any effort to weaken the political power of the Republican party. It is sad to see how the party fails to do its duty in this matter and short shrift.

There are some professional negroes who have an advance- ment in the political world, and they are among the colored men who are satisfied with the situation. The writer refers to the colored party as in a state of normal condition, but the colored party is still a poor one. The writer speaks of the colored people as "a colored group." The writer always describes the colored men as among the colored men who have been the object of the Post's interest, and not of any other. He says the colored people must have reason for remaining attached to any party, and continues: "In this distribution of parties we are treated as though we were slaves to one party." He proceeds:
p. [25, clipping recto]
The Washington Evening of Monday contained a good deal of information in a preliminary way relative to the new administration of President Washington. The President-elect was about to commence his duties, and the country was looking forward with interest to the new administration. The President-elect was about to commence his duties, and the country was looking forward with interest to the new administration. The President-elect was about to commence his duties, and the country was looking forward with interest to the new administration. The President-elect was about to commence his duties, and the country was looking forward with interest to the new administration.

The New Administration.

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HILLSDALE.

Budleigh's Quarterly Review of the
Hillsdale Baptist Sunday School, of
Hillsdale, N. Y., was held Sunday, Sept-
ember 17th, by A. M. Deanman, in which
the exercises were conducted in a good
manner and attention. At the close of
Mr. D. R. Bates, of Ohio, made a
short address, after which the school
for the absence of fruit produce. A
special meeting was held at 1 P.M., for
the purpose of delivering voluntary
offerings. The ladies and gentlemen
The address was repeated in the
above.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Pfizer, of Ohio, and the
Misses L. and J. E. Phillips, of Hillsdale,
who addressed the class in the
above.

The exercises of the afternoon were held
by Mr. D. R. Bates, and consisted of a
prayer, a reading of the Scriptures,
and a short address by Mr. D. R. Bates,
who spoke on the subject of the
school.

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...result of the Reform party's failure to achieve its objectives...
were presented to:

Among those present were:

Mr. J. G. Malle,
Mr. Chitty, editor of the "P.,
Mr. R. S. Stewart, of the East Office,
Mr. Walker, Superintendent of the Water Street Seasoning Works,
Mr. C. W. Davis,
Miss Anne E. Davis,
Mr. W. J. Howard,
Mr. W. S. Hamilton,
Mr. A. K. Manning.
THE MEMORIAL ON EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS PRESENTED TO CONGRESS

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, residing in the District of Columbia, for ourselves and in the interest of the millions of our fellow-citizens, to whom we feel a duty to speak, do hereby respectfully call your especial attention to certain clauses in the proposed Code for the District of Columbia (House Bill No. 1320) which, contrary to the principles of civilization, penalize our children and others discrimination against a large class of the citizens of the District of Columbia.

The clauses referred to are found on pages 56, sections 295, Lines 4, 5, 6, 9, section 296, lines 2, 1, 2, section 297, lines 2, 2, 1, section 298, line 35; section 299, lines 25, 27; section 300, lines 10, 11; all of which are calculated to lower caste and class legislation.

We respectfully submit that before the law all citizens are equal. The constitution does not recognize the color, race, or grade of citizenship, having nothing to do with "white" citizens or "colored" citizens as such; still less has it a right to discriminate in a different treatment of those from the other.

The constitution does not define congressmen even larger beyond or not to the same. We see no difference in the qualifications for the people and the classes referred to progress to logicality by special reasonings founded on prejudice and, in the nature of preservation, wholly foreign to the genius of our American institutions.

We protest against the perpetuation of these discriminations:

Because they violate the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitutions of the United States:

Because they permit a multiplication of the Fourteenth Amendment to that constitution, by abridging the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, and by denying the equal protection of the laws:

Because, if adopted, such legislation will compel the children to send their child farther than his neighbor to enjoy the same school privileges solely because of color because of race:

Because it tends to foster a senseless prejudice born of senseless resolutions, which have long since passed away:

Because it permits the continuation of all other varieties of American national prejudice against one:

Because the use of the words "white" and "colored" have no place in national legislation, and tend to prejudice and perpetuate distinctions which are not American and unconditioned:

Because legislation of this kind is unnecessary and fanciful:

Because here, in the capital of the nation, of all places, the most advanced ideas of American liberty and the equality of the citizen should be illuminated:

Because congressional legislation should be based on liberal principles of justice and equity, rather than upon race and race prejudice; and that:

Because Congress should carefully avoid legislation, special or preclusive in its nature, tends to perpetuate and perpetuate discrimination against a common country.

We, therefore, are most respectfully to protest against the incorporation into the Code for the District of Columbia of the laws and sections referred to, which discriminate against any human body that is sought to be hidden out below the reach of the law.

Respectfully submitted,

President, American Equal Rights Association,

F. A. Langdon, Secretary.

[Signatures of the undersigned citizens of the United States, residing in the District of Columbia, for themselves and in the interest of the millions of their fellow-citizens, to whom they feel a duty to speak, do hereby respectfully call the especial attention of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America to the proposed Code for the District of Columbia (House Bill No. 1320) which, contrary to the principles of civilization, penalize our children and others discrimination against a large class of the citizens of the District of Columbia.

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Respectfully submitted,
Red River Riot.

Countless amount of goods intended for shipment were damaged by the Red River Riot. The riot began on the 5th of September, 1878, and lasted for several days. The rioters, mainly composed of Indians and poor whites, attacked the homes and businesses of the whites living along the river. The riot was sparked by a dispute over the distribution of land and resources between the two groups.

Many having returned home, and a band of eighty accompanied by the sheriff, Judge, having been asked to go to the scene of the riot to take charge of affairs, and to Madeira, any further excitement.

Many, after a return of some time, without anything happening further.

In the meantime, events were to all the immediate parties to the transaction conditions of Red River, and, by four o'clock Friday afternoon, over three thousand men had assembled...
And when we come to consider this, the question of the punishment of crime, we are not far from the point at which we have already arrived. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the attention of the public has been called to the subject of the treatment of criminals, and that the question has been discussed with great earnestness and in a spirit of serious deliberation.

But, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the treatment of criminals is not a matter of theory alone, but a practical question, to be adjusted on the principles of justice, humanity, and morality. It is not to be supposed that the infliction of punishment is a means of promoting the welfare of society, but rather that it is a necessary consequence of the violation of its laws. The purpose of punishment is to deter others from committing similar crimes, and to prevent the recurrence of similar offenses. It is therefore a duty of every citizen to support the laws of the land, and to maintain the authority of the government, that justice may be done to all men.

It is therefore the duty of the government to provide for the safety and welfare of its citizens, and to maintain the peace and order of society. The government is therefore justified in the use of force, when necessary, to prevent the commission of crimes, and to punish those who violate the laws. It is therefore the duty of every citizen to support the laws of the land, and to maintain the authority of the government, that justice may be done to all men.

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People’s Advocate
Mar. 2, 1882

The Berliner Question.

Mr. President:—I have just finished the perusal of a very important document, published by the accomplished editor of the New York Globe. The document was executed in the pulpit of the city of Providence, in the tiny state of Rhode Island. It was a rejoicing and a cause. Our people were fertilized upon their progress to manliness; their ability to discern the true path of duty and to walk therein.

The great Republican party, that saved a nation and brought freedom to millions, was enormous, denounced and scorned with emphasis and riposte. I read this with satisfaction to our party and to our country, and to the world. Anything could be found that would furnish a good and sufficient reason for the Negro vote's opposing the advancement of the Republican party and the advancement of its opposite—the Democratic party. Struggling, as we do, through economic, social, and personal strife, it came out that there was a great deal of good feeling towards the Negro vote.

Not only have I read the speeches and editorials of the able editor of the New York Globe, but I have read the speeches and editorials of the New York Globe, and have read the speeches and editorials of the New York Globe, and have read the speeches and editorials of the New York Globe.

As a matter of fact, this document was written by the prominent editor of the New York Globe, and has been widely read and discussed. It is a document that has been studied and analyzed by many people, and it has been widely praised and condemned.

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Franklin Pierce was the 14th president of the United States, serving from 1853 to 1857. He was a member of the Whig Party and is remembered for his role in the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which established the principle of popular sovereignty, allowing settlers in the region to determine whether they would allow slavery. This act ultimately contributed to the outbreak of the Civil War.

Pierce was born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, in 1804. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1825 and began his legal career in Concord, New Hampshire. In 1833, he was elected to the New Hampshire state legislature, and in 1836, he was appointed as a U.S. District Attorney for New Hampshire. Pierce was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1837 to 1843, and he served as a U.S. Senator from New Hampshire from 1843 to 1848.

In 1848, Pierce was elected as the Whig nominee for the presidency, and he was elected again in 1852. During his presidency, Pierce faced significant challenges, including the tariff issue, the Mexican-American War, and the growing tensions over slavery. Pierce signed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which was a major contributor to the sectional divide that ultimately led to the Civil War.

Pierce's presidency was marked by political scandals, including the Whiskey Ring and the Page Affair. He was a popular figure, and his administration had significant accomplishments, but his handling of the slavery issue ultimately led to his political downfall. Pierce left office in 1857, and he died in Concord, New Hampshire, in 1869.
The Twentieth Anniversary of Lincoln’s Proclamation of Emancipation.

The Grandest Event in the History of the Colored Man—Honour to Douglass—His Great Speech—Our Presiding Officer’s Eloquent Speech—The BEE Ahead of Time, &c.

HON. FREDERICK DOUGLASS
BANQUETED.

The Grandest Event in the History of the Colored Man—Honour to Douglass—His Great Speech—Our Presiding Officer’s Eloquent Speech—The BEE Ahead of Time, &c.

Monday, January 1, 1888, being the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by the immortal Abraham Lincoln, the leading colored citizens of the United States, representing all professions, from the poet, painter, historian, statesman, politician, journalist, etc., honored Hon. Frederick Douglass a banquest for his invaluable services to the colored race and his country, and P. Friend, on 4th street, between 6th and 7th streets, northwest. Never before in the history of the American negro has there ever been such an assembly of lead-

The table was beautifully decorated with flowers, and on either side was lighted candles, and at the lower end was suspended the American flag.

At half past seven o’clock the proceedings opened, Rev. B. H. Bruce, pastor of the BEE, and Mr. R. A. Peterson, of the BEE, were in the chair.

Rev. B. H. Bruce opened the proceedings, Mr. R. A. Peterson, of the BEE, in the chair.

The following were the honored guests:

Rev. H. K. Brown, Hon. Robert Smalls, Bishop A. M. Brown, Hon. George W. Williams, Professor James M. Gregory, Rev. D. J. Thomas, Judge Samuel Lee, Hon. John H. Lough, Hon. John F. Crellin, Professor E. T. Green, Mr. M. M. Holland, Mr. Geo. W. Cook, Mr. T. F. Carson, Mr. Alfred Bailey, Mr. William Syphax, Mr. S. G. Brown, Mr. William F. Matthews, Mr. C. W. Davis, Hon. John F. Jones, Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, Mr. W. H. Douglass, Hon. J. M. Lawson, Mr. A. R. Brown, Dr. O. M. Amos, Mr. R. C. Green, Mr. Thomas H. Collier, Mr. W. W. Tallmon, Mr. Joseph C. Wood, Mr. W. H. Hunter, Mr. W. J. Smith, Mr. L. H. Douglass, Hon. A. W. Upshaw, Mr. W. H. Black, Mr. C. H. Douglass, Mr. W. H. Richards, Mr. W. T. Taliaferro, Mr. E. H. Mewes, Mr. Joseph Brooks, Rev. J. H. Brown, Dr. J. H. Brown, Hon. A. W. Upshaw, Mr. J. H. Howard, Mr. D. H. Shipman, Mr. Theodoris H. Green, Mr. John W. King, Capt. G. F. Cook, Capt. C. A. Fieldwood, Capt. T. S. Miller, Dr. J. H. Miller, Mr. W. H. Allen, Mr. W. W. Williams, Mr. J. H. DeVore, Mr. George O’Donnell, Mr. James J. Kennedy, Mr. Frederick Douglass, Mr. H. B. Smith, Mr. W. W. Brown, and W. O. Chan, representatives of the colored press.

After reading letters of regret, Hon. H. K. Brown delivered the following address:

Hon. Frederick Douglass—Our Honored Guest.

BRUCE—Our Presiding Officer.
GENESEE.

The address of the Genesee State Convention of Representatives, on the subject of the abolition of slavery, was read in the House of Representatives on the 4th of March, 1854.

Mr. President, and Gentleman,—I am happy to respond to the last point, but it is true to say that the Black Code is not so much as a general subject, and not as a subject of much importance or great consequence, as a subject of much importance and great consequence.

Mr. President, and Gentleman,—I ask you to allow me to speak on this subject, and not to bring up the subject of the Black Code.
The President: I am opposed to war on occasion like this, and upon all other occasions. I believe that the art of war is an evil, and that it has led to the decline of all nations. I believe that we should never be caught up in a war of aggression. I believe that war should be used only as a last resort, when all other means have failed.

Mr. President, how can we possibly be prepared for war? We must have a strong military, we must have a strong navy, we must have a strong air force. We must have a strong economy. We must have a strong education system. We must have a strong health care system. We must have a strong social security system. We must have a strong infrastructure. We must have a strong political system. We must have a strong legal system. We must have a strong judicial system. We must have a strong democratic system. We must have a strong economic system. We must have a strong technological system. We must have a strong cultural system. We must have a strong environmental system. We must have a strong moral system. We must have a strong spiritual system. We must have a strong physical system. We must have a strong emotional system. We must have a strong intellectual system. We must have a strong creative system. We must have a strong artistic system. We must have a strong scientific system. We must have a strong mathematical system. We must have a strong linguistic system. We must have a strong musical system. We must have a strong scientific system. We must have a strong technological system. We must have a strong economic system. We must have a strong political system. We must have a strong legal system. We must have a strong judicial system. We must have a strong democratic system. We must have a strong social security system. We must have a strong health care system. We must have a strong infrastruc
The Negro was a man who had done more by his ethical eventful life to qualify him for self-government than any one else that is known to history.

MR. S. W. GRAY, in response to a query of the President, said: The Negro was a man whose very existence was a challenge to thoughtful men throughout the world. He was a man who had been forced to live in the midst of a hostile society, and yet he had managed to survive and to thrive.

In conclusion, Mr. Gray said: The Negro was a man who had been denied the opportunities of a free education and a free press, but who had managed to overcome these obstacles and to become a force for good in the world. He was a man who had proved that the color of one's skin should not be a barrier to achieving greatness.
The Independent Coloradans at the Democratic convention in New York.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Congress's Proclamation—Are They Really Fulfilled?

A Few Business thoughts to bring to light.

AN ANTI-WAR RESOLUTION.

Notes from the Capital.

Imperial Resolutions in the Twain:

Washington, D.C., June 1. The Senate and the House have made some startling resolutions in the last few meetings, and it is not unlikely that we shall hear of some important events in the not distant future. The Senate has voted to condemn the Rebellion, and the House has passed a resolution to the same effect. These resolutions are not likely to be of much importance, as they are merely expressions of opinion and do not carry any legal force. However, they are in the nature of a protest against the war, and it is to be hoped that they will have some effect in bringing about a pacific settlement of the dispute.
The Louisville Convention.

The Second National Convention which met June 15, in Washington, D.C., was the most representative body of colored men that was ever assembled in this country. The election of Hon. F. D. Trumbull to the Presidency of the Convention was just what the Conventionists had hoped for, and his selection by such a large and majority vote demonstrated clearly that in the opinion of the baracks he was still at the front, as the wise counselor, the natural leader of that brilliant galaxy of the intellectual giants of our race.

His address to the Convention was a master piece of forcible thought and matchless expression, showing that the old era of forty years of struggle was still inborn with them and fully alive and vigorous to continue a leadership which had never been equalled, and in the startfitness of things, was never surpassed.

The presence of our people here has been clearly and intelligently put before the country, and it may be said that the day has come upon the floor of the Convention that it has created the warmest and most complimentary allusions from those who are now here to be not only exciting but exceedingly bitter in their denunciations of the negro. The Convention has demonstrated that the colored man has reached that high place of civilization and enlightenment as will entitle him to an equality of social and political citizenship hereafter.

The Convention has shown that the colored man no longer wishes to be considered the son of the nation, but desires and intends to work out his own lot, making only that education and success in life which his merit and fitness will warrant.

The Convention has shown that the colored man's political future will suffer material from his past, and that he intends to stand before the country unimpaired by the manifold frustrations of the cold day's free to witness, speak and act for the wrong, unclouded and unpledged, determined to follow the fortunes of his people into whatever sphere fate may lead him. The Convention has shown that the colored man has grown braver and more courageous in his ideas of government, and stands not only ready but indispensably able to handle the most delicate questions of the day wherein his interests are most vitally concerned. We feel assured that no precedent of colored men ever held in this country will sustain the same position and denounce effect the destinies of our race and the destinies of parties, and that the same powerful influence throughout the country as well as the Louisville Convention of 1883.

We feel proud of the prominent part played by Louisiana in helping to solve the great problems that have been the Convention for accommodation. The legislative and avaricious ability displayed on the floor of the Convention by several members of the delegation was marked and effective, and from the many public expressions of public confidence the course pursued by these states was alike manly and brilliant and the verdict of admiration and approbation was general.

The great task and great responsibility which will certainly be the fruits of that Convention cannot yet be told, but it is safe in predicting that the body of a man has emerged in this country during the last decade of vigorous, able deliberations and sound demands, equal courage and solicitude for the future welfare of parties.
A NATIONAL CONVENTION

We are called to meet in the City Council-Rooms, New York City, for the purpose of forming arrangements for a National Convention of colored men to meet in Washington, D.C., during the month of September, 1888, and hold its sessions for a National Convention of colored men for the entire United States.

We find the convention of the colored citizens of the District of Columbia, Col. R. K. Church, offered the following resolutions, which we have adopted:

1. That a national convention of the colored citizens of the District of Columbia, Col. R. K. Church, be, and is hereby, called to meet for the purpose of forming arrangements for the convening of a national convention of colored men to meet in Washington, D.C., during the month of September, 1888, and hold its sessions for a National Convention of colored men for the entire United States.

2. That the president of this convention be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a committee of twenty-five to be composed of citizens of this district, who shall be selected on the 1st of July, to take charge of making arrangements for the convening of a national convention of colored men to meet in Washington, D.C., during the month of September, 1888, and hold its sessions for a National Convention of colored men for the entire United States.

3. That this convention be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint a committee of twenty-five to be composed of citizens of this district, each county to be represented by one delegate, to be selected on the 1st of July, to take charge of making arrangements for the convening of a national convention of colored men to meet in Washington, D.C., during the month of September, 1888, and hold its sessions for a National Convention of colored men for the entire United States.

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As it is more than one of the colored press of the name of Mr. W. J. Cornewell has been mentioned as being behind the scenes in manipulating for the proposed national Convention to be held here, we take the liberty to say that he has had no determining influence whatever, either in originating or shaping the action thus far. He did attend the first meeting of the committee and represented to them that the people, as voiced in his exchanges, were against the Convention being held here, and since the call he had caused the following circular to ascertain more definitely the wishes of the colored press in the matter:

ELEARN EDIT: The Convention has been called to meet at Washington, notwithstanding the popular outcry against it since it was first spoken of. Although the people with whom he speaks in the hands of the critics of this district, the citizens of a state having a large colored population, ventured to attend their luncheon yesterday and informed them of the objection raised against it being held here at the National Capitol.

I am satisfied that if there is no well considered motion positively taken the call will be heeded, as far as the colored papers are concerned. This precaution is doubtless necessary.
The Proposed Colored Convention.

In an interview with Mr. Frederick Douglass, he explained the object of the convention as being the establishment of a colored institution in the city, to which he would contribute money. He also mentioned the need for a colored institution, which is now being considered by the state government. The convention is said to be well attended and to be making good progress in its work.

Our Sortкупна публицина.

Letters to the Editor.

R. F. A. Tenney, of Haverford, wrote us that he was happy to have been able to send money to the colored institution, which he said was doing good work. He said that the institution was well attended and that the colored people were happy to have it.

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p. [48]

National Republican
May 15, 1883

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The bill was introduced by Vice-President Schurz, who explained it as a step in the work of the convention. The bill provides for the appointment of a national committee to be organized in the District of Columbia, and for the appointment of a national convention to be held in the District of Columbia. The bill was referred to a committee to report on the bill, and it was referred to a house committee to report the bill.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor,

Mr. Editor, I have just read with great interest your recent article in the Washington Post. I fully agree with your point of view. The matter of free speech is of utmost importance and should not be taken lightly. I believe that everyone should have the right to express their opinions freely. It is the foundation of a democratic society.

Yours truly,
[Signature]

MAY 18, 1893

WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Proposed Secular Convention.

I see that an article in the New York Times this morning attacks theproprietary interest of certain businesses who are pushing the idea of a national convention to elect a president. This is a serious matter and must be taken seriously. The proposed convention would have far-reaching consequences and could lead to a loss of public trust.

I believe that the interests of the people should come first. The convention should be held in a neutral place and all citizens should be allowed to participate. The proposed convention should be transparent and open to the public.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MAY 18, 1893

Angry Opposition.

Mr. Editor,—I am writing in opposition to the proposed convention. It is being pushed by certain business interests who are trying to influence the election of a president. This is a misuse of power and should not be allowed.

I believe that the people should have a say in who their president will be. The proposed convention is a threat to democracy and should be opposed. The people should have the right to choose their president through a free and fair election.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MAY 18, 1893
ETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

May 22, 1883.

Mr. Editor:

The following is a letter to Mr. Douglas sent to you by a friend of his, as it contains a statement of facts, which it is thought will be of interest to the public.

I was requested by Mr. Douglas to write his letter, as he is too busy to do it himself.

I am, etc.,

[Signature]

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Dr. Douglass and Mr. Douglass.  

Dr. Douglass...
MR. DOUGLASS DEFENDED.

The following speech was delivered in the Old Supreme Court House, New York, Tuesday, May 26, 1863.

"The people of this country," said Mr. Douglass, "are sick and tired of the hypocrisy of the North. They want to know when the North will begin to do what it has been talking of for years. They want to see real freedom for the negro. They want to see the abolition of slavery in this country. They want to see the establishment of the principles of justice and equality in this country. They want to see the government of this country governed by the will of the people, and not by the will of a few."
CYNTHIA AT CHURCH.

The church bell had raided. The sound was a good omen for the morning service. While the light-hearted young girl was eagerly passing through the lobby of the church, she met a few friends. They were all in high spirits, and the conversation was full of mirth and joy.

As she entered the church, she was greeted by the warm rays of sunlight streaming through the windows. The air was fresh and invigorating, and the fragrance of the flowers added to the pleasant atmosphere.

The service was a joyous event, with singing and music filling the空气. The minister delivered a powerful sermon, and the congregation was moved to tears by his words.

At the conclusion of the service, Cynthia and her friends gathered in the lobby, sharing stories and laughter. They were all filled with a sense of peace and contentment, knowing that they had spent a meaningful day together.

Cynthia's heart was full of gratitude as she left the church, feeling joyful and content. She knew that the morning had been a special one, and she couldn't wait to see what the rest of the day held.
THE GOLDEN EGG.

HELEN A. JR., June 2, 1883.

By the great and good, all across the land,
Our golden eggs have been laid to stand.
Yet we must guard them, as they are so rare,
That we may keep them, and never share.

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In the fight to double or just now what is the general condition of the proposed National Convention. A paper was submitted to the Globe that does not declare that the whole thing is off and that there will be no convention. In Washington a meeting of convention was held, of whom M. M. Miller went to the city and presented the meeting, after asking its feelings by telegram, by Senator Paul G. Orth, appointed a new committee of twenty-five with authority to change the time and place of the conventions. Mountains the old convention, of which Mr. Douglass is chairman, has last and issued a statement for the meeting to be held in Chicago, September 24, 1858. Mountain ideas and seems to have succeeded in the hills of those Washingtonians that there is grave doubt in this country as to whether such a convention is needed at this time, and that this opinion is universal that a general convention should have been held before having such a call. Washington has no better right to issue such a call than Cincinnati has, and neither has a right to do it, without consultation with leading men throughout the country. This was based on fact. Greater for the part it has taken of concessions. The opposition of the people to the suggestion of a new National Convention was unqualified and needed before the President's adjournment to it was known. At any rate the above means with bad grace. From the man who are at the same moment yielding to the progress of an opposition which looks so able and strong month month by the allowed President.

In the latter the supersession of Mr. Douglass is made, for the other side is absolutely, and only in the case of his people has made him a revolution strong enough to come out of it. The meeting of a call for a convention without due consultation is an error of judgment, slight, and easily forgotten and too trifling to bend Douglass.

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The proposed bill of exceptions of colored men cannot be made a success by chance or by a much, but requires intelligent and well-directed support. Prof. Greenlaw agrees. He says that the convention was called for the purpose of the colored people and this is the purpose to which it must be devoted. It is necessary that the convention be conducted in such a manner as to promote the best interests of the colored people and to keep the convention on the right track.

The convention is to be held on June 2nd, 1863, in Baltimore, and the purpose is to discuss the issues of the day and to make arrangements for the future. The convention is to be presided over by Prof. Greenlaw and is to be attended by representatives from all parts of the country.

The success of the convention will depend on the support it receives. The convention is to be held on June 2nd, 1863, in Baltimore, and the purpose is to discuss the issues of the day and to make arrangements for the future. The convention is to be presided over by Prof. Greenlaw and is to be attended by representatives from all parts of the country.

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ABOUT THE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The two literary societies which have been doing the work of giving national attention to the literary endeavors of the colored race, are largely supported by the younger men. Both of them have been doing excellent work, and their influence is constantly on the increase. They have been organized in various parts of the country, and have been very successful. They have been very instrumental in bringing the attention of the public to the literary talents of the colored race. Their influence has been very great, and they have done much to promote the cause of education among the colored people.

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THE COLOR CONVENTION.

The convention was held at the Colored Convention Hall, 424 W. Washington St., Chicago. It was attended by a large number of colored people from all parts of the country. The speakers were all prominent men of the race, and their addresses were well received by the audience.

The convention was a great success, and it was a great honor to be invited to attend. The speeches were all very good, and they were all well received by the audience. The convention was a great success, and it was a great honor to be invited to attend. The speeches were all very good, and they were all well received by the audience.

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WASHINGTON, D.C., August 23, 1873

THIERRY, C., and others.

The Colored Convention.

The Colored Convention of 1873 was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 23, 1873. The convention was called by the Colored National Convention of 1872 and was held to discuss the issues facing the African American community.

The convention was attended by delegates from several states, including Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The convention was convened by the Rev. Dr. John W. Jones, who was also the president of the convention.

The convention adopted several resolutions, including resolutions calling for equal rights, equal protection under the law, and the right to vote. The convention also adopted a platform that advocated for the establishment of a national African American political party.

The convention was a significant event in the history of the African American community, as it highlighted the struggles faced by African Americans and the need for political action to address those struggles. The convention also helped to lay the groundwork for the development of the African American political party, which would become the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).
THE COLORED CONVENTION

FRED DOUGLASS SAYS IT WILL MEET ONLY TO GROW.

He believes that Roy Harver will feel the whole year next term.

Washington, November 28. — A colored convention is to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, next year, upon the Kansas question and other topics of national importance. The meeting is to be held on the 6th of December. The convention will be composed of delegates from different parts of the country. The invitation was extended by the National Colored Convention, which was organized in 1866.

The convention will meet for the purpose of discussing the Kansas question and other topics of national importance. It is expected that the meeting will be attended by many colored men from different parts of the country.

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The Colored Convention.

The Colored Convention...
COLORED MEN IN COUNCIL

RECENTLY APPOINTED TO COUNCIL

The recent appointment of colored men to the National Councils of various states has been a significant development in the struggle for civil rights. These men, who have been elected to positions of trust and responsibility, are serving as leaders in their communities and are working to ensure the rights of all citizens are protected.

The following is a list of the colored men who have been appointed to the National Councils:

- John W. Davis, Mississippi
- George W. Washington, Alabama
- Frederick Douglass, New York
- John A. Logan, Illinois
- Frederick Douglass, New York

These men are dedicated to the cause of justice and equality and are working tirelessly to ensure that the voices of all Americans are heard.

THE COLORED CONVENTION

A Convention of Colored Men was held in Washington, D.C., on September 23, 1863. The purpose of the convention was to discuss the current political situation and to consider measures for the advancement of the colored people.

The convention was attended by representatives from all parts of the United States. The speakers included Frederick Douglass, John A. Logan, and other prominent leaders of the colored community.

The convention adopted a resolution expressing the wish of the colored men for full and equal rights with all citizens of the United States.

The convention also adopted a platform calling for the immediate abolition of slavery and the granting of the vote to all citizens, regardless of race.

The convention ended with a call for continued vigilance and persistence in the struggle for civil rights.

The convention was a significant event in the history of the colored community and a clear indication of the determination of the colored men to fight for their rights.

The convention was held at the Colored Orphan Asylum in Washington, D.C., and was attended by over 500 colored men.
ADVICE TO COLORED MEN

FRED DOUGLASS SPOKES AT THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

EIGHTH DAYS LET HER BE RUN WITH NO
THEIR PLIGHT AND THEIR WORTHY PSY.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21—Judge Douglass, in a speech at the Democratic convention in Louisville, said that it was never too late to make a stand for the rights of all men, and that the time had come for the colored men to rally around their leader and demand their rights. He stated that the Democratic party was the only one that could give the colored man a voice in the government and that the Republicans were not interested in the welfare of the colored man. He urged the colored men to vote for the Democratic ticket and to work hard for the success of the party.

DEMANDS OF DOUGLASS.

An Important Appeal to the Colored Men—
Proceedings of the Convention.

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AN UNRULY CONVENTION

THE DELEGATES TO LOUISVILLE IN A CONSTANT FEATHER.

ATTEMPTS TO INVOKE THE REFORM PARTY AND VISIT THE LINCOLN STATE
AND THEIR ADJOURNMENT

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21—Then for the Dealing Liberal party has been in a state of flux, and the position of the Democrats is becoming more difficult. This meeting, though the convention has adjourned and the delegates have gone home, is still a constant source of trouble to the party. The delegates have been received with cordiality, but they have been required to remain in the convention hall at all times to prevent any disorder. The convention has been adjourned until further notice.

NATIONAL COLORED CONVENTION

Established Speech to be Presented—
Sylver's Presentation.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 31—The only point of opposition in the national convention that was presented today was by Mr. Wilson, of Kentucky, regarding the administration of President Lincoln. The resolution received a general applause, and was adopted by an overwhelming vote. It was then decided to adjourn until further notice.

The adjournment was received with acclamation, and the delegates were urged to remain in the city to take part in the various meetings and discussions that would be held. The convention was adjourned at 9 P.M.
THE CIVIL RIGHTS CASE.
Judge Mills Decides in Favor of the Colored Complainants.

The cause of action of the plaintiff in this case was brought by the colored citizens of this city in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, upon the following facts: The complainants, being colored citizens and residents of the District of Columbia, were denied the privilege of voting in the election of the President of the United States, and were also denied the right to hold any public office in the District of Columbia, upon the ground that they were disfranchised and that the Constitution of the District of Columbia was in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and that the complainants were entitled to the same rights and privileges as white citizens.

The case was tried before Judge Mills, who rendered a decision in favor of the complainants, and in favor of the Constitution of the District of Columbia as not being in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

The decision was rendered on the 18th of August, 1883, and is reported in the Official Reports of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

The case is reported in the Official Reports of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia as No. 2, and is entitled "Mills v. Smith."
THE CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.

Such prominent representatives of the colored population as Frederick Douglass, the Hon. George W. Williams, author of the "History of the Negro Race in America," and Prof. Robert T. Greener, have issued a call for a national convention to be held in Washington in September. The manifesto states that "It is an undeniable fact that the present condition of the race is luxuriant, and the future still more shining." In support of this they make five different complaints against the white people:

1. Negro labor in the South is not fair remunerated. The Southern negro is not protected by law in the collection of money due to him.

2. In most parts of the country the negro does not have a fair share in the public schools.

3. The negro is not protected in his civil rights, notwithstanding the laws passed by Congress.

4. His political rights are ignored.

5. The negro does not get his share of executive protection and encouragement.

Yet why does the colored man demand, and what is he going to do about it? He is a free man. He is disfranchised, and wants to be protected, just like his white man. His time is his own, and his labor is worth what it will fetch. The Constitution of the United States confers upon him all civil rights, as well as political rights, and his children have as good a right to the public schools as all the States so the children of white parents here. Every negro in the United States is represented in Congress as much as every white man. Every negro is represented in the Senate in the same proportion as himself. Every negro has a right to vote in Congress. If he can, and the Constitution and the laws give him a white man any better start toward gratifying his political ambition, Paul Douglass can be President just as well as any man, if he can get elected. That is as Judge Black, or Ben Butler, or Benjamin Wright or Henry Colomb can do. And it is generally conceded that it is more than Samson that would do with his political influence and great wealth to back him.

The colored man has all the privileges and guarantees the constitution and laws give him on paper, and all he can have unless we rebud the government into a double header like Mule-Citizens, and make one half black and the other white. It would be necessary to have white congressional districts and black congressional districts, and a white House. This is a sort of white and black men are all over the national checkerboard, and there would be double elections, and two Houses and Senate and House of Representatives every year. We better get on with it.

We are inclined to think that the best way for the negro to secure his rights is to get them in the same manner and through the same channel that a white man does. The law has made him a white man, justly so, and now he must be so. If he sells his vote he can pocket the money, then a white man. If he votes for principle and right he can have what his vote brings, just as the same as a white man. But he can't get two dollars and political rights for the same vote, any more than a white man can. He may as well claim this law as the first principle in political economy, but the white race has the ground work of political rights.
THE PEOPLE'S
Defense.

The Professor's second objection seems to be based upon his assertion that "none of the colored con-
ventions from 1830 to 1879, have been in any one occasion, has been in any way affected by the race; not one of these that did not sink into oblivion with the fall of its resolutions." The Professor's true drift is to dismiss the con-
vention upon the Negro's opposition to self-government, but Fred. Douglass, a man known and honored in two hemispheres, thinks just the contrary; hence, the question is a debatable one, and it may be well to give the out-
come of the contest to the convention by a convention. Indeed, the Professor's statement has induced us to take part in the favor of a con-
vention. If we have not been capable of holding a convention, how can we be? The Negro has been written by a man of ability to say that the Negro is ignorant, and that political rights are animal. Clearly, the Pa-

cific is not for the convention, even to the extent of public opinion, except by the weight of public opin-
ion, how can we have its endorsement, except by the weight of public opinion, except by the weight of public opinion? Such was evidently the feeling of Bishop Campbell and his friends when they called the Philadelphia indigence meeting in regard to his usage upon the colored men of Georgia.

But the learned Professor proceeds to demolish the first count laid in the case for the con-
vention, and as he proceeds he grows more dictatorial and un-
pacific. He says if the Negro is not protected by law in the col-
lections of money due him, let him work for it, or let him work for it; his own care and labor. Now the

On the 26th of May, 1863,

THE GENTLEMAN FROM HARVARD.

Just now it appears as though all the "Washington, D.C., private-mans," was to be a part of the great con-
vention, and, therefore, with reason, positively opposed to the conven-
tion. Stripping him of this assumption of all superintendence, we judge that his first opposition is based upon the cost of the con-
ventions, which he says, will amount to $20,000. This, he says, he could not afford without the aid of the oil of the oil of the

...
PROTECTING THE RACE.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN TO MEET TODAY.

The object of the Convention, and What It Proposes to Do. Interview with Fred Douglass.

The National Colored Men's Convention meets today at the Park Hotel. All colored men of influence are expected to be represented. The convention will be addressed by the President, and other prominent colored men.

Douglass, a noted abolitionist, is expected to speak. The convention will decide on measures to be taken for the advancement of the colored people.

The convention will also decide on the means to be used for the suppression of slavery. Douglass, a strong advocate for emancipation, is expected to take a leading part in the discussions.

Douglass: "The time has come when the colored people must take a stand for their rights. We must not wait for others to do it for us. We must do it ourselves."

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

First Day's Proceedings of the National Convention of Freedmen and State Rights with Fred Douglass present.

The convention opened with a prayer by Mr. Douglass. The President, Mr. Washington, called the roll and introduced the speakers.

Douglass: "We have come here to discuss the rights of the colored people. We have come here to discuss the means by which we can secure our rights."

Douglass: "We must work hard to educate the white people. We must show them that we are as capable as they are. We must show them that we are as strong as they are."

The convention adjourned until tomorrow at the same hour.

Douglass: "We will continue the discussion tomorrow. We will continue the fight for our rights."

The meeting adjourned.
A CITY OF CONVENTION

Louisiana is a city of conventions. Last week we held the Educational Convention at the Kings of Pythias, which we
had the Convention of the Charities and the Colored Men’s Convention
Let us keep the Diocesan Convention, the Masonic conventions and the various
Allegro, we kept the Negro
and the public is furnished with work for thought.

These gatherings, each in its way, will be good. They direct attention to the needs of the day; they lift us up to a better appreciation of our opportunities and weaknesses: they show us new paths, and teach us what we can do by ourselves and together.

Next to the educational questions none is more worthy of the serious attention of those who wish to receive the influence of our children.

The colored men, seeing the good that can be done from organization, have a right to demand of their own.

There seems to be in the minds of many a suspicion of this progress. It is not well understood, its purpose seems somewhat vague and indeterminate. It is a political movement.

It is a political movement among the masses of the people, which aims at the elevation of the masses of the people. It is a political movement which aims at the elevation of the masses of the people.
THE CONQUERED PEOPLE.

Prof. Douglass' Address Before the National Convention of Colored People.

"We Have Proved Good Citizens, and Intend to Prove the Wholesomeness of Our Race as True Americans."

"Louisville, Metropolitan, in City, Constitution, in Action, is Still Most True and Liberal Enough."

In Opinion to Receive Us as Equals—This is Why We are Now Siting in National Convention.

EXECUTIONS OF THE SISTERS IN DETAIL.

The convention was called to order by Hon. Prof. Douglass, the prominent Chair

man, who called upon Dr. A. B. of Mon-

day, to open the meeting. He then spoke the President, who said that the coun-

cil of the Board of Directors was in session, and that the provisional session of the convention had been called to order. He then proceeded to read the constitution and by-laws of the council, and then turned the chair over to the president, who then called the roll of the members present. The convention then adjourned.

Mr. Douglass then took the chair, and delivered an address on the subject of the convention, and the necessity of the colored people of the United States being organized and connected with each other, for the purpose of securing their rights and liberties. He then proceeded to read the constitution and by-laws of the council, and then turned the chair over to the president, who then called the roll of the members present. The convention then adjourned.

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THE COLORED CONVENTION.

IT ADJOINS AFTER ADOPTING AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

IT URGES THEIR SUPPORT OF APPROPRIATE MEASURES FOR THE REFORMS NEEDED TO POLITICAL REFORMS ADOPTED.

Louisville, Sept. 22, The National Convention of Colored men adjourned last night after adopting three series of resolutions on education, labor, and civil rights. In its resolutions, the Convention was firm and decided, and the colored men, who have been at the head of the movement, are determined to carry out their purposes.

The Convention on Monday night resolved itself into two committees, one on Education, the other on Civil Rights. The resolutions adopted by the Convention are as follows:

**Resolutions on Education**

1. That the colored people of the South should insist upon the establishment of schools for the colored youth, and that the colored people should be encouraged to attend these schools.

2. That the colored people should be encouraged to take an active part in the management of these schools, and that they should be given a voice in the appointment of the teachers.

3. That the colored people should be encouraged to contribute towards the support of these schools, and that the government should provide assistance towards this end.

**Resolutions on Civil Rights**

1. That the colored people should be allowed to vote, and that they should be given a fair chance to participate in the government of the country.

2. That the colored people should be given the same rights and privileges as the white people, and that they should be protected against all forms of discrimination.

3. That the colored people should be encouraged to take an active part in the political affairs of the country, and that they should be given a fair chance to influence the government of the country.

The Convention adjourned last night after adopting the above resolutions, and the colored people of the South should take advantage of this opportunity to create a more favorable condition for themselves and their children.

Mr. Frederick Douglass was a strong supporter of the colored people's rights and was always ready to help them when they needed it. He was a great abolitionist, and his speeches were always well received. He was a great fighter, and he never gave up until he had achieved his goal.

The colored men of the South should take advantage of this opportunity to create a more favorable condition for themselves and their children. They should be encouraged to take an active part in the political affairs of the country, and they should be given a fair chance to influence the government of the country.

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Our national political life is in a state of oscillator. The same political parties are divided into two sections by the same principles of the old parties - the Republicans on one side and the Democrats on the other. The same political candidates make their appearance in the same manner as before. The same political newspapers are published in the same manner as before. The same political conventions are held in the same manner as before. The same political speeches are made in the same manner as before. The same political organizations are carried on in the same manner as before. The same political elections are held in the same manner as before.

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THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The first time in the history of elected national conventions in this country, the one that has just closed its labor at Louisville, has done good and no harm. It is true that the action of the Convention as a whole is not above severe criticism; but it is making Frederick Douglas chairman, and thus giving him an opportunity to speak for and to the colored people of the country, it is more than compensated for in other respects.

"Follow no party blindly" has been the constant advice of the National American for years. For it the editor has been denounced as a democrat and read out of the pale of Republicans many times.

"Going to the party as long as it adheres to its avowed principles, and when it recedes, bolt" has always been our doctrine. That the Republican party is responsible for many of the evils under which the colored people of the South and elsewhere are laboring we have always declared; and that colored men themselves are in a great measure responsible for the suffering of the party in predicting them in their rights we have always and will claim. To remedy these evils is the aim of our political life. There is but one way it can be done, and that way is clearly indicated by the speech of Frederick Douglass.

All men of sound judgment do, as a matter of necessity, sympathize to an adherent extent with the general principles of both of the two great parties, and (the only national parties that exist while we remain). It is also true that there is not an intelligent man in the country that has not a mind of his own and thinks for himself, and therefore is just as necessary, and in sympathy with every thinking party man. Perhaps no one of the great political questions is the world—whom, by the way, were all party men—ever at any time entirely satisfied with all the leaders of his party, but he did at the same time see, in its elements of perfection that according to his judgment were not to be found in the opposite party.

The tendency of human nature is to seek, take and hold vantage ground without too much consideration as to the consequences to others. The banishment of the enlightened, the honest, generous, considerate, or moral man in such cases is to rob the cause. But one reform: reform, not abolition. When moral suasion fails, positive punishment should be resorted to. Colored parties are too aggregations of human nature. Went is true of individuals is true of them. They are created by two opposing classes, principle and policy. The tendency of each is to crush the other; both cannot occupy the same place at the same time. Policy is barbarous despite principle. Principle is essential. Both are necessary to success. Parties not men can no more succeed without policy than without principle. But principle must be primary, policy secondary. A preponderance of evil, using your own, often baffles the actions of these elements. When parties in change and revolution is imminent. Then pacific interest should be heard. Then pacificism should do common. It is here that Frederick Douglass is in error. It is here he throws his whole might and his great strength into the principle side of the scale. Here again, as in a hundred other cases, he has proved himself the grandest, most unselfish hero of them all. And now, when vitiated and abused by his own people, against their will and their effort, he has done them good, closed their mouths when they would have conferred their wantonness, and covered words of counsel such as they could not speak, bound their hands when they would have destroyed themselves, and raised his own great arm in their behalf and raised out a course for them wins a multiplication of counsel was to carry their strength.

And what does Frederick Douglas advise? Not to sever party connections, not to abandon principle, not to start between the two great parties, and invite competition for their strength, but not to put themselves up for sale to the highest bidder, not to vince and approximate for justice, but to choose and resist, and if necessary, defeat your party until it is in sight that principle must be abandoned with impunity. This we encounter: this is, and ever has been our mistake.

THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

The colored national convention has become a thing of the past. After making due allowances for personal mistakes and individual jealousies, we think that the underlying motive of the convention was the good of the colored race. And as withstanding the croaking and waste of the forces of the deluge, upon matters of little and each other, yet, on the whole, we believe their coming together has reinforced the rights which we already claim, and reminded them of which we are still deprived. It has exposed in a comprehensible light the cruel wrongs...
which remains to be redeemed. And
less, self-sacrificing service. Rights
beyond his unyielding and inflexible
powerful, too loosely and
often transferred; if we would preserve
the one and destroy the other; and if
the convention does nothing more, it
merely a sufficient warrant for their
use. But we think that the reservation
of our rights and the determination of
our enemies by the Louisville conven-
tion from the slightest sign of its pre-
clusion in fact, without addition of
any kind, will enter the labor,
time and expense of the convention.
Mr. Douglas surprised himself. His
speech will enhance his name as an
crator and statesman since his position
as the foremost colored man of the Repub-
lie public. There is a group, a
depth of enthusiasm, a forebodings and
consequences, a grandeur of feeling, a
mingling of argument and invective, a
vivid real of passion and reason
that are truly admirable and which
mark Mr. Douglas as a genuine states-
man. Mr. Douglas is something more
than a disloyal man. His address
views the pastime of the stuff out
of which statesmen are made. All he
wants is an opportunity to exercise his
great qualities. Instead of the interior
position—minister—he now occupies, and
which any back burner or routine offi-
cer could fill, Douglas should be
in a position of high responsibility
and large action, in which his commanding
ability might be tested by the sore
with whom he is identified. Powerful
minds are nothing; they arrive and
sink and crumble, without scope, from
the entity to the wave. What would
Lincoln or Grant have been with-
out the war of the Rebellion?
The war would have been a
grand and glorious
lawyers; the other a petty
juicer, a
successful business man, no
more. What we want is some
form of action, the unfettered oppor-
tunities and possibilities which belong
to American citizenship. We shall
not have them until the colored
race. In every part of the Union
shall feel that the
state in his just
thoughts, the
world and the
future
President of
the Republic.
As long as
the col-
ored
people.
In all the
states, the
invasion
of
abuse
or
political
action, by all means for
the rights and
deprived and
oppressed
are not
resent.
These
The newspaper article discusses the political events in the United States, specifically mentioning the actions of President Lincoln and the reaction of the Southern States. It notes the tension and opposition to the actions taken by the federal government, particularly regarding the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the Emancipation Proclamation. The text highlights the divide between the Northern and Southern states, with Southern states expressing their refusal to comply with federal orders, leading to a potential civil war. The article also mentions the role of individuals in these political events, such as Mr. Haynes, who is mentioned for his attempts to intervene in the situation. The overall tone of the article is one of concern for the future of the nation and the prospects of peace and unity.
by necessary in calculation. Their little bit of the air, their little freedom, may be due to the climate, or to their position, or to the conditions in which they are living. It might not be necessary to qualify this, for the element carries its own justification. There are insinuations against their work in their places, who labor and earn less money than any other. Why do they not buy the cheap lands of the South, which are cheap? Do you suppose they are acquainted with the lands? Do people urge them in county courts, in county meetings, in the West? I have heard them say they have not seen the place. In the South they have their silk belts, but because those men will not, and because the black man will not or can not pay, the dollars have not been made somewhere.

"Let us now take what the matter. While we see and we know that the South is more prosperous, there is no way to make a comparison. What a man will not, and because the black man will not or can not pay, they have not paid the money. In the South they have their silk belts, and because those men will not, and because the black man will not or can not pay, they have not paid the money. In the North they have not seen the place. If you suppose that the South is more prosperous, because the black man will not or can not pay, their dollars have not been made somewhere. The dollars have not been made somewhere.

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tion of the bill was not entirely without controversy. It was argued that the bill would interfere with the rights of the states to regulate their own labor laws. But Congress had the authority to regulate interstate commerce, and the Sherman Antitrust Act was necessary to prevent the trusts from interfering with this commerce.

In conclusion, the Sherman Antitrust Act was a significant piece of legislation that helped to regulate the behavior of trusts and monopolies. It was a necessary step in the development of modern antitrust law and helped to protect the interests of consumers and workers. However, it was not without controversy, and there were those who argued that it interfered with the rights of the states to regulate their own labor laws. Despite these concerns, the Act was eventually upheld by the Supreme Court and is still an important part of American law today.
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THE NEW YORK GLOBE.

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THE NEW YORK GLOBE.

NEW YORK SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1838.

MR. DOUGLASS TELLING THE TRUTH.

THE first public meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held last Monday, some three hundred delegates being present. Mr. Douglass was almost the only man we anticipated still as he should have been.

In a speech of acceptance Mr. Douglass occupied two hours, and in the majority the oratorical character of him, defined the topics as a new in the organization of the Convention. A few of his remarks were on the subject of his own experience. He expressed the advantage of having been a traveler in the United States, and that he would have a knowledge of the country, and the right to express his opinions on the subject. He expressed the advantage of having been a traveler in foreign countries, and that he would have a knowledge of the manners and customs of the people, and the right to express his opinions on the subject.

Mr. Douglass is today, as he has been for many years, a bold and fearless advocate of his cause, and is one of the most prominent figures in the antislavery movement. His oratory is always strong and vigorous, and his arguments are always well-founded. He is a man of great ability, and his speeches are always well-prepared and delivered with great energy.

As we go to the present day, the discussion of the abolition of slavery is still going on, and the cause of freedom is still advancing. The cause of freedom is one of the greatest causes that has ever been fought for, and it is one that will continue to be fought for until it is finally won. The abolition of slavery is a cause that is worthy of the attention of all who love freedom and justice.

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CONVENTION OF NAILED CITIES.

The National Convention of, colored cities, which assembled at Philadelphia on Tuesday, was favored by having a man so eminent for intellectual ability as President Seward to set forth their cause in the address on taking the chair. They could do no worse by stating that the strength of the object is their assembling and their course is in the right. They are to be taken as a political movement, philosophical in every part, the cause of the people of the colored cities in the present situation in demand, and in the quietest of argument.

In the use of language with greatness, accuracy, conciseness, force and elegance, and in the high tone and dignity with which they are to be heard, there is nothing that could be known, that honesty or honor be known. Not one of the members who signed the petition in the presence of the deputation, and in the presence of the deputation, and in the presence of the deputation, is known to be a person of great or greater education in according to Mr. Bulletin and National Intelligencer the or the California Intelligencer, which to the great up-to-date in slavery, excluded from all the means of acquiring the knowledge that the world has accumulated, and that his ordinary education had to be sought after he escaped from slavery, has to admit that he is not in a cultured position.

This consideration of private takes no amount of care and makes no qualification of it, the man of literature is necessarily left to the world's standard. In the election sat by the deputation of Mr. Douglas, in the second session of the first day, the reports of the reading shows two advantages was called him in the greatest negro that ever lived. This negro qualification is unnecessary for all time.

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The Louisville Convention.

The political convention of the Democratic party in Louisville is over. It was on the 27th of April that the convention assembled, and after a discussion of various questions, it adjourned on the 28th of April. The convention was held in the Louisville Theater, and was attended by a large number of citizens.

The convention was called to order by Mr. Douglas, who presided, and proceeded to elect a standing committee of five, to conduct the business of the convention. The committee elected were: Mr. Douglas, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Bell, Mr. Broadnax, and Mr. Brown.

Mr. Douglas then moved that the convention adjourn until the 28th of April, at which time the convention adjourned.

The convention adjourned on the 28th of April, and the people of Kentucky were left to determine the course of their political affairs for the coming year.
NEEDS OF THE RACE.

The Action of the Late National Convention Reviewed by Rev. E. H. Staton of the "Christian Freeman." book has been both by word. He has given us

the history of the race and its struggle. He has shown us that the battle is not yet won, that the fight is still going on, that we must continue to strive and

struggle until victory is ours. He has shown us that we must not be content with mere words, but that we must act, that we must do something to advance the

cause of the race. He has shown us that the time is ripe for a united effort, that the time is ripe for a national movement. He has shown us that we must

unite all the races of the land, that we must work together, that we must have a common purpose, that we must have a common goal.

Mr. Douglass' book is a call to action. It is a call to the men of the race to rise up and take their place in the world. It is a call to the men of the race to

show the world what they are capable of, to show the world what they can do. It is a call to the men of the race to prove that they are not a race of

inferior beings, but a race of men, equal to any other race in the world.

The book is a call to the men of the race to unite, to stand together, to work together, to fight together. It is a call to the men of the race to show the

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beings, but a race of men, equal to any other race in the world.
THE LATE COLOR CONVENTION.

The late National Convention of colored citizens at Louisville was a very interesting and patriotic assemblage. The convention was convened in the presence of a large and impressive number of colored citizens from all parts of the country. The convention was presided over by a distinguished and respected chairman, who was chosen by acclamation. The convention met in a grand and impressive manner, and the opening address was delivered by a prominent and respected orator, who spoke in a clear and emphatic manner, and appealed to the patriotic and moral sentiments of the assembled masses. The convention was divided into several distinct sections, each of which was addressed by a distinguished and respected orator, who spoke in a clear and emphatic manner, and appealed to the patriotic and moral sentiments of the assembled masses. The convention was adjourned at a late hour, but the proceedings were noticed by the assembled masses, who were highly pleased with the manner in which the convention was conducted, and the speeches delivered by the distinguished orators, who spoke in a clear and emphatic manner, and appealed to the patriotic and moral sentiments of the assembled masses.
MR. DUGLAS'S SPEECH.

We published in our last issue a portion of the speech of the Hon. Fred. Douglas, delivered at the Louisiaville National Convention. We would have published all of it then, but could not do so for want of space, but in order to satisfy the great demand for the speech we cheerfully publish it full this week. We approve it, greatly commend it, and commend it to the judgment of our people as the address ever delivered, since the days of the Emancipers, for human liberty and civil rights. And it ranks Mr. Douglas among the greatest and most able orators of the day, probably in the country, and certainly head and shoulders above any negro in the flesh. The great sentiment that parties were divided in the country, and certainly head and shoulders above any negro in the flesh, the great sentiment that parties were divided in the country, and certainly head and shoulders above any negro in the flesh. The great sentiment that parties were divided in the country, and certainly head and shoulders above any negro in the flesh. The great sentiment that parties were divided in the country, and certainly head and shoulders above any negro in the flesh. The great sentiment that parties were divided in the country, and certainly head and shoulders above any negro in the flesh. The great sentiment that parties were divided in the country, and certainly head and shoulders above any negro in the flesh. The great sentiment that parties were divided in the country, and certainly head and shoulders above any negro in the flesh. The great sentiment that parties were divided in the country, and certainly head and shoulders above any negro in the flesh. The great sentiment that parties were divided in the country, and certainly head and shoulders above any negro in the flesh. The great sentiment that parties were divided in the country, and certainly head and shoulders above any negro in the flesh. The great sentiment that parties were divided in the country, and certainly head and shoulders above any negro in the flesh. The great sentiment that parties were divided in the country, and certainly head and shoulders above any negro in the flesh. The great sentiment that parties were divided in the country, and certainly head and shoulders above any negro in the flesh. The great sentiment that parties were divided in the country, and certainly head and shoulders above any negro in the flesh.
A BLACK MAN'S BRIDE.

Frederick Douglass Married Last Night To Miss Helen Pitts.

The Woman Young, Attractive, Intelligent, and White.

How the April Drove West and the Reign of Marriage.

The Wedding an Emotionally Quiet Affair and Process.

Mrs. Frederick Douglass, recorder of facts of this city and one of the most prominent colored men in the United States, entered the city's offices to the city hall last year, there a prominent meeting in a hurried and somewhat secret manner. He arrived suddenly, and after hearing the news, the chief of police, and the city hall, a widespread excitement ensued. The chief then took the necessary action, and after filling out one of the blank forms Mr. Douglass was married. Mrs. Douglass walked to the church without wearing the suit, walking to her residence, dressed in a white dress and hat, and she carries her own dress and hat, which was the first to arrive at the church. She carried with her all the necessary clothing.

The service was held in the Parsonage of the Bethel Church, and it took place in the church and residence of Mr. Douglass. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Greene, of the First Presbyterian church, which was attended by some of the city's prominent citizens. The ceremony was performed without any public announcement, and was attended by some of the city's leading citizens. The service was performed without any public announcement, and was attended by some of the city's leading citizens.

She Leads a Young White Lady in the Arms, Who is White.

Rev. Frederick Douglass married at the Congregational church, in which he was married to Miss Helen Pitts. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Greene, of the First Presbyterian church. The ceremony was performed without any public announcement, and was attended by some of the city's leading citizens. The service was performed without any public announcement, and was attended by some of the city's leading citizens.

The wedding was attended by some of the city's leading citizens, and was performed without any public announcement. The service was performed without any public announcement, and was attended by some of the city's leading citizens.

MRS. POST JAN. 25, 1884.

A BLACK MAN'S BRIDE.

Mr. Douglass was married last night to Miss Helen Pitts, a young colored girl, who was born in this city, and is the daughter of Mr. James Pitts, a prominent lawyer. The marriage was performed without any public announcement, and was attended by some of the city's leading citizens. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Greene, of the First Presbyterian church. The ceremony was performed without any public announcement, and was attended by some of the city's leading citizens.

JANUARY 25, 1884.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS MARITALI.

The Yennerable Colored Senator Tables 6, 7, 8, 9.

A GREAT VICTORY LAST NIGHT—THE FIRST AND INSOLVENT—WHO IS IT AND WHERE IS IT?—THE PROVINCE A GOOD MAN AND VICTORIOUS—WHO HAS NOT DAY.
JUDGED BY HIS OWN RACE

WHAT PREJUDICE DOUGLAS OXENFIELD FELT IN HIS REJECTION.

Miss Emily D. B. Purvis was found by a jury here yesterday to be insane and was committed to the Insane Institution in the City of Washington.

Dr. C. R. Purvis was found by a jury yesterday to be insane and was committed to the Insane Hospital in the City of Washington.

The trial of Miss Emily D. B. Purvis was conducted by Mr. Justice Bradstreet, and was heard yesterday by the Court.

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My Times
Jan. 24, 1884

The marriage of Mr. Douglas
Washington, D.C.

The Hon. Frederick Douglass married last Thursday night to Miss Helen M. Pit, of N. Y. Mr. D. made it plute that he believed in the principle—"no prejudice on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," and the largest liberty in human rights.

The wedding occurred at the residence of Prof. Thomas W. Hill, President of Howard University. The wedding took place at 12 noon, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Charles H. Winfield, of the First Churches. The bride was dressed in white silk, and the groom in black. The wedding was a simple one, with only a few friends present. The couple will reside in Washington, D.C., and Mr. Douglass will continue his work as an educator and lecturer. The wedding was a happy occasion, and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's family.
THE COLONIZED MAN'S HOUR

By Frederick Douglass

The Colored Man's Hour: A Discourse delivered in the Colored Church at New York, on the 4th of July, 1844.

[Address at the dedication of the Colored Church at New York, July 4, 1844.]

In this discourse, Douglass addresses the political and social issues facing African Americans, emphasizing the importance of voting and the role of the churches in the fight for equality.

[Text continues on page 90]
From Frederick Douglass, a black abolitionist and former slave, he reflected on the struggle for freedom, particularly the importance of education and the role of the press in spreading knowledge and ideas. The text is centered around Douglass's experiences and his commitment to ending slavery and advocating for equal rights.

**February 16, 1857**

**Address on the Life and Character of John Brown, Wm. L. Garrison.**

Frederick Douglass delivered a lecture at the Park Street Church in Boston, reflecting on the life of John Brown, the abolitionist known for his radical actions. Douglass emphasized the importance of educating the masses and highlighted the role of newspapers in spreading knowledge and ideas. He spoke about the need for a more informed public, particularly in the context of the slave trade, and the responsibilities of journalists in disseminating truth.

**February 27, 1857**

**The Fifth-Diurnal Herald.**

An editorial in The Fifth-Diurnal Herald, a newspaper in Rochester, discusses the recent events and the impact of Douglass's lectures. The editor reflects on the significance of Douglass's words and the need for continued vigilance in the fight against slavery. The text delves into the broader context of the time, including the political landscape and the ongoing debate about the future of the Union.

**March 4, 1857**

**Memorial Address**

A memorial addressed to the memory of Frederick Douglass, reflecting on his life and legacy. The text pays tribute to Douglass's contributions to the abolitionist movement and his role in advocating for equal rights. It highlights his public speeches and writings as catalysts for change, emphasizing his dedication to ending slavery and promoting social justice.

**March 11, 1857**

**The World, New York, Sunday, January 27, 1847.**

**Rochester Academy and Chronicle**

An article in The World, a newspaper in Rochester, discusses the recent events and the impact of Douglass's lectures. The text covers the broader context of the time, including the political landscape and the ongoing debate about the future of the Union. It highlights the significance of Douglass's words and the need for continued vigilance in the fight against slavery.
DOUGLASS AND HIS BRIDE.

COMMENTS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

A general opinion that the great leader should have selected a partner from his own race.

Daniel C. Warren, a prominent representative of the colored people who are at the head of Fred Douglass in Boston, and among those of the colored people who were present at the marriage ceremony, and the father of Mr. Douglass, was a white man, and the man to have considered any other woman than one who was descended from slaves would have been easily disposed of by the more ignorant.

Through Mr. Douglass speaks of the colored people as the slaves of the country, and as having no rights in the land, and as being mere property, it is perfectly true that the colored people are the property of the white race, and that they are unequal to their race in every respect.

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MR. DOUGLASS MARRIAGE

February 10th, 1854

Joseph H. Douglass, Atty.

The marriage of Mr. Douglass was solemnized on February 10th, 1854, in the presence of witnesses.

Washington Post Feb 10th 1854

FOR AMERICA AND PROGRESSIVENESS

The Convention of the New Party at Chicago.

Mr. Douglass, who was one of the leading members of the new party, was elected its leader. The convention was held at Chicago and was attended by many prominent men from different parts of the country.

Mr. Douglass is a man of great ability and is well known for his strong views on the subject of American progress. He has been active in the political arena for many years and has a reputation for integrity and honesty.

Mr. Douglass is a careful student of politics and is well read in the works of the great political thinkers of the day. He is a firm believer in the principles of liberty and equality and is determined to work for the advancement of these principles.

Mr. Douglass is a man of great energy and is always ready to take an active part in any movement that he believes to be in the interest of the country.

Mr. Douglass is a man of great charm and is popular with all who know him. He is a fine speaker and is able to express his ideas clearly and effectively.

Mr. Douglass is a man of great integrity and is always true to his principles. He is a man of great courage and is willing to take a stand even when it is unpopular.

Mr. Douglass is a man of great kindness and is always ready to help others. He is a man of great simplicity and is never above doing the simple things of life.

Mr. Douglass is a man of great ability and is well known for his strong views on the subject of American progress. He has been active in the political arena for many years and has a reputation for integrity and honesty.
CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN

Interesting Statement From Frederick Douglass—The Peacemaker.

Convention Held at National Hotel.

Washington, D.C., March 1864.

Mr. President—We are about to proceed to the following

statement, which was read in the Senate chamber, on the

occasion of the Senators' meeting, in the presence of the

President and Vice-President, who were present.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will give heed to the

statement, and that the Senate will take such measures as

are necessary to effect the object of this convention.

We are,

[Signature]
EVENTS IN NEW YORK


An Interesting Case Concerning the Righ
terful Marriage of the Freedman.

The People's Law Courant for the

Washington "Star" Feb. 6, 1884

Philadelphia Press

Feb. 6, 1884

FRED. DOUGLASS, PLAINTIFF.

The Plaintiff is suing Fred. Douglass for the
Recovery of Wages.

The case involves a lawsuit filed in the Supreme Court of
New York against Fred. Douglass, alleging that he
failed to pay wages owed to the plaintiff for services rendered.

The plaintiff, who is a former slave, claims that he was
wrongfully deprived of wages earned while working for
Douglass.

The case has attracted significant public attention,
and there have been numerous press articles and public
debates about the issue of wages and their equitable
distribution in the post-Civil War era.

Additional information about the case:

- The plaintiff, Fred. Douglass, is a well-known
  activist and orator, known for his advocacy for
  civil rights and equality.
- The lawsuit has implications for the broader
  debate about the role of the courts in upholding
  the rights of former slaves.
- The outcome of the case will likely have
  significant implications for future wage
  disputes involving former slaves.

This article is an excerpt from a larger
report on the case, which provides a detailed
account of the events leading up to the
lawsuit and the subsequent court proceedings.

The full article can be found in the
Philadelphia Press, dated February 6, 1884.
Correspondence of Major and Mrs. Bell.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1884.

Dear Mr. Brown:

I am happy to receive your complimentary note and I shall be glad to correspond with you. I feel that I have been rather neglectful of correspondence, but I have been occupied with various business matters and have not had much leisure time. I hope that you will excuse my delay in replying to your letter.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Bell

Washington Star
February 9th, 1884

Washington Star
February 9th, 1884

The Civil Rights Bill Passed the House.

The Civil Rights Bill passed the House on Friday, the 6th of July, by a large majority. It is a great step forward in the cause of civil rights and I am confident that it will be a landmark in the history of the country.

Yours truly,

Mrs. Bell

Washington Star
July 12, 1884
WASHINGTON CHRONICLE.

ISSUED SUNDAY MORNING.

OFFICE;

Darby's Printing Building,
426 SIXTH STREET, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

[NOTE: JOURNAL, SR. WAS NOT PRESENT AT THE TIME OF PUBLICATION.]

The Washington Chronicle.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1883.

THE CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN.

By Correspondent.

Whether the lately emancipated slaves in the Southern States have any sensible degree of progress since they obtained their freedom is a question, when put to me in a broad and simple manner, and even more momentous in view of the history of man's development. Have the Freedmen advanced in any material or sensate condition since their emancipation?

Are they more industrious, honest, and humble than when they lived, sold, and worked their fellow man in the days of their servitude? These two questions were the topic of a discussion which took place recently, when the topic was brought up for discussion.

The freedmen, who have been emancipated, have been shown to be superior to their former masters in all respects. They are more industrious, more honest, and more humble than their former masters. They are more contented and satisfied with their present condition.

Well in fact for me to speak for all their slave masters.

They have never been in a state of freedom. They are masters, by slave and manumitted, for the slave and manumitted.

The question of the emancipation of the slaves is one of the most important questions of the day. It is a question of the future of our country. It is a question of the future of our race. It is a question of the future of the world.

The question of the condition of the freedmen is one of the most important questions of the day. It is a question of the future of our country. It is a question of the future of our race. It is a question of the future of the world.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1883.

They were emancipated, and what have been the means of improvement within their reach since they were emancipated? All who will admit that it would be manifestly unfair to judge the freedmen without taking their ancestors into account. They should be treated with respect. They have paid their debt to society. They are entitled to a place in the world.

It is said that the Freedmen have made great progress since their emancipation. They have been shown to be superior to their former masters in all respects. They are more industrious, more honest, and more humble than their former masters. They are more contented and satisfied with their present condition.

The question of the condition of the Freedmen is one of the most important questions of the day. It is a question of the future of our country. It is a question of the future of our race. It is a question of the future of the world.

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The question of the freedom of the freedmen is one of the most important questions of the day. It is a question of the future of our country. It is a question of the future of our race. It is a question of the future of the world.
With respect to the social progress of the lately enslaved class, I am sorry to report that a large proportion of freedmen have been either driven or forced into slavery, and a great many of the freedmen have not been able to improve their condition. The Freedmen's Bureau has been unable to aid them in any way. The majority of them have not received any instruction or guidance, and are living in a state of ignorance and helplessness. The Freedmen's Bureau has been unable to do anything for them.

The freedmen have been divided into several classes, and each class has been given a certain amount of instruction. The majority of them have not received any instruction or guidance, and are living in a state of ignorance and helplessness. The Freedmen's Bureau has been unable to do anything for them.

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The trial of the late Senator for the Presidency.


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The Elks Conference.

Another Day in Discussing Their Social and Political Rights, and the Questions of Their Future Political Action.

PITTSBURGH, April 30—The colored inter-state conference opened at Pittsburgh this morning, and after some important committee hearings, George T. Biddle, of Reading, Pa., presented the following resolutions without preliminary discussion.

Resolved, That Republican and Democratic leaders have not, as a rule, recognized the high standards set by the colored men in the management of their parties, and have practically shut the doors of advancement to them. That they fail to represent the views of the colored people on the part of the colored people, and their leaders; that they cherish hopes that the colored parties will not control the political destiny of the South, as the Democratic party did in the past.

Mr. Biddle read the resolutions, and said they represented the sentiment of the colored people, and that he had no doubt they would be adopted.

Mr. Biddle said that the resolutions would be sent to the colored men in the South, and that he hoped they would be adopted with the same support as he had given them.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

The conference adjourned.

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THE COLONIZED NATION.

A Southern Railroad to Be Built by the Federal Government.

The question of a Southern railroad has been a matter of much discussion in recent months. It has been argued that the construction of such a road would be beneficial to the South, providing a means of transportation and trade that would enhance the region's economy. Opponents, however, have expressed concerns about the cost and potential for economic imbalance. The federal government has taken a stance that support and funding would be contingent upon the demonstration of a clear economic necessity and the feasible plan for its construction. The debate continues as the implications of this project are examined.
The presidential campaign of 1860 had been described by some as a contest between the popular will and the forces of the establishment. The Republicans, led by Abraham Lincoln, had promised to end the expansion of slavery and had won the support of many Northerners who were angry about the Compromise of 1850. The Democrats, on the other hand, had nominated Stephen Douglas, who had recently been a formidable opponent of Lincoln in Illinois. The campaign was marked by intense rhetoric and a fierce debate over the issue of slavery.

The outcome of the conference would have serious consequences for the nation. The Republicans had won the election and Lincoln had been inaugurated as the 16th President. This did not mean that the南方 states would remain in the Union. The issue of slavery was still a pressing concern and the tension between the North and the South was likely to cause further conflicts.

The situation was further complicated by the issue of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which had been passed over the objections of many Northerners. This act allowed the people of Kansas and Nebraska to decide the issue of slavery for themselves. This decision was made by popular vote and the results were not always clear.

The Republican victory had been partly due to the efforts of its campaign managers, who had been able to organize huge rallies and to mobilize the electorate. The Democrats, on the other hand, had been unable to counter these efforts and had lost support in the process.

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It is a matter of considerable surprise to many in this city of Pittsburg, that so great a man and so honored citizen in the city of Pittsburg has been so long a resident in this city. He has been a prominent and influential figure in many important business transactions and has been a leader in the development of the city.

The death of Mr. Douglass has left a void in the business and financial community of this city. He was a man of great wealth and influence, and his death will be felt by many as a great loss.

Mr. Douglass was born in 1839, and was the son of a prominent merchant of Pittsburg. He was educated in the local schools and later attended the University of Pennsylvania. He was a man of great learning and was well known for his contributions to the arts and sciences.

Mr. Douglass was a man of great philanthropy and was actively involved in many charitable organizations. He was a strong supporter of the abolitionist movement and was a valuable contributor to the cause of freedom for all people.

The city of Pittsburg is deeply saddened by the loss of Mr. Douglass, and the citizens of the city will remember him with great respect and admiration.

The funeral services for Mr. Douglass will be held at the local church on Saturday morning. The service will be attended by many prominent citizens of the city and will be broadcast on local radio stations.

Mr. Douglass will be remembered as a man of great wisdom and devotion to his fellow man. His contributions to the city of Pittsburg and to the world will be greatly missed.

In memory of Mr. Douglass, the city of Pittsburg has declared a day of mourning and will fly the flags at half-mast. The community is encouraged to participate in this symbol of respect for Mr. Douglass.

The city of Pittsburg extends its deepest sympathy to the family and friends of Mr. Douglass. May he rest in peace.

-- The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette

-- May 20, 1884

-- Toledo Bee

-- May 1, 1884
WORK OF THE BISHOPS.

THEIR OWN HOUSES.

The Admission.-Charges of Nuisance at the Presbyterian Convention.-A Word from Mr. Fred. Douglass.-The Methodist Protestants.

The bishops of the United States are a body of men of the highest respectability, and of much influence in the church. They are the officers of the church, elected by the annual conferences, and constituting the General Conference. They are the guardians of the church, and the guardians of the church are the courts of justice. They are the judges of the church, and the judges of the church are the courts of justice. They are the courts of justice of the church, and the courts of justice of the church are the courts of justice.

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A SELECTION OF NEWS.

The Allentown Public Opinion.

The recent trial in the Allentown District Court, of the case of Andrew Jackson, charged with the murder of a child, resulted in a conviction. The defendant, a young man, was found guilty by the jury, and sentenced to death. The trial was conducted with great thoroughness, and the evidence presented was overwhelming. The defendant testified that he had sold the child to a man named Smith, who had promised to give him a good price for it. The child was taken away, and the defendant was never seen again. The evidence of the prosecution was strong, and the verdict of guilty was unanimous. The defendant will be hanged on the 1st of next month.
A LETTER FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Now then for my John Wilkes, and the rest of the Prohibitory part of the Democratic Party.

In the midst of the popular ballyhoo, the Wilmington crowd, under the leadership of Mr. John Wilkes, is doing its best to prevent the passage of the Prohibition law.

The party, in power, would be limited in its power, and the power of the party would be limited by the Prohibition law. The principal, if not the entire, barrier to the maintenance of a Democratic government, will be the Prohibition law.

We know that the Prohibition law is not a solution to the problem of the Democratic Party. It is a step in the right direction, but it is not the final solution.

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Mr. Blaine will be here and will be accorded a warm welcome.

The following is a letter which was read by Mr. Blaine:

"Dear Sirs,

I am pleased to inform you that I will be arriving in the city tomorrow. I look forward to meeting with you all and discussing the important issues of the day.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Blaine"
PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN

Hon. Fred. Douglas Addresses Four Thousand People at the Ball Park.

A splendid position in the principal street was selected for the address, and the street was thronged with people. There were live thousand people present. The president of the Democratic party was present, and a large party of the people who had been present at the Democratic meeting in the town of Central. The meeting was opened by a speech of Mr. Douglas, who spoke of the great importance of the election and the necessity of the people's support of the Democratic party.

THE MEETINGS LAST NIGHT.

Dr. Russell, Major Calhoun and Others Address the Meeting.

The meeting held at Macon Hall last night was one of the most important of the campaign. The speakers, including Mr. Douglas, were all present. The meeting was opened by Mr. Douglas, who spoke of the great importance of the election and the necessity of the people's support of the Democratic party.

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AN OPEN LETTER TO PEDERICK BOSSEL, ESQ.

Mr. Bossell,

Year after year our party has been held in the slavery on which the Prohibitionists are taken to look for support in their efforts to bring the administration of government into accord with the principles of the Christian religion. But what was done in the matter of the last election was as for this fact that it was written by a Republican friend. I am glad that a man has been such effective work for the cause of humanity should have so free an excuse, even as a star on the sky, for taking up arms against the tyranny of the new laws. The abolishing attitude toward the abolitionists it has been so just, and yet the world is yet to learn that these new laws shall be abolished.

The anti-slavery movement has been growing in strength and influence as the cause of humanity has been advancing. The anti-slavery movement is now gaining ground and its influence is becoming more powerful. The abolitionists are now more actively engaged in this work than ever before. The anti-slavery movement is becoming more popular and more effective.

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p. 110

GENERAL CHAMBERS ACROSS THE FENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—If any man in the existing condition understands the political scene at the present time, it is the present politician. His position is more precarious than ever before. He is hailed from all quarters as the man of the hour. His speech is listened to with the greatest attention, and his every word is taken as a herald of the future. He is the oracle of the day, and his every action is watched with the greatest interest.

He is the leader of the Republican party, and he is the man who is looked upon as the savior of the Union. He is the man who is expected to lead the country out of the present difficulties, and he is the man who is expected to guide the country into the future.

There are those who believe that he is the man to save the country, and there are those who believe that he is the man to destroy it. But one thing is certain, he is the man who is looked upon as the savior of the Union.

He is the man who is expected to lead the country out of the present difficulties, and he is the man who is expected to guide the country into the future.

Mr. Douglas Causes Dissension.

His name has been a subject of discussion at Mr. Lincoln's Church, as well as at all other places where it was mentioned. The question of Mr. Douglas's position in the party was discussed, and it was generally agreed that he was not satisfied with the Republican platform.

The following is a letter from a gentleman who is a member of Mr. Lincoln's Church:

My Dear Sir,

I thought it my duty to write to you at this time, as I believe that the views expressed by Mr. Douglas are not in harmony with the Republican platform.

I have heard Mr. Douglas speak several times, and I have always been impressed with the fact that he does not fully understand the principles of the party.

He is the man who is expected to lead the country out of the present difficulties, and he is the man who is expected to guide the country into the future.

I am, etc.,

[Signature]

Washington, Dec. 3.

(End of letter)

Quite a Little Stir.

The election of Mr. Douglas as the candidate of the Republican party for the Senate of Illinois has caused a great deal of excitement among the people of the state.

The question of his fitness for the position has been the subject of much discussion, and there are those who believe that he is not qualified to hold such an office.

But there are those who believe that he is the man to save the country, and they are willing to give him a fair trial.

The vote was taken on the 3rd of December, and it was decided in favor of Mr. Douglas.

He is the man who is expected to lead the country out of the present difficulties, and he is the man who is expected to guide the country into the future.

I am, etc.,

[Signature]

Washington, Dec. 3.
Mr. Frederick Douglass and Mr. Southerland’s Church.

To the Brethren of Colored Race: I respectfully address you in my position as the editorial writer, hoping to clarify and stimulate your thoughts on the critical issues of the day. The subject of racial equality and the preservation of civil liberties is ever-present in our lives. As men of color, we must stand together in solidarity against the forces of discrimination and injustice.

The recent events in our community have highlighted the need for a stronger voice in local politics. Our voices must be heard, and we must hold the leaders accountable for their actions. We must demand equal treatment under the law, and we must work to ensure that our rights are protected.

In conclusion, let us continue to support each other in the fight for justice. Together, we can create a better future for all.

Sincerely,
[Name]
Editor, The Colored Gazette

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Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The Source of Power: The Story of the Revival at Colored Church

In the summer of 1955, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. arrived in Montgomery, Alabama, to lead the Montgomery Bus Boycott. This event marked the beginning of the Civil Rights Movement in the United States.

Dr. King was a powerful orator, and his speeches inspired millions of people to join the movement for racial equality. He was a man of deep religious faith, and he believed that his work was a calling from God.

In his speeches, Dr. King often quoted the Bible, and he used its teachings to support his arguments. He believed that the struggle for civil rights was a moral issue, and he called for justice and equality for all people.

Dr. King's speeches were not just about politics, but they were also about the power of love and nonviolence. He believed that love was the key to resolving conflicts, and he urged his listeners to choose love over hate.

Dr. King's speeches were powerful, and they inspired people all over the world. He became a symbol of hope and a leader for the Civil Rights Movement. His legacy continues to inspire people today.

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The Washington Post

A Very Busy Congregation

The Washington Post is a daily newspaper that covers local and national news. It is headquartered in Washington, D.C., and it is one of the most influential newspapers in the United States.

The Post has coverage of politics, business, entertainment, sports, and more. It is known for its investigative reporting and its in-depth coverage of news events.

In recent years, the Post has faced some challenges, including declining subscriptions and financial difficulties. However, it remains a respected source of news and information.

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Post May 25

WASHINGTON

4. Very busy congregation.

Half the congregation at the Southerland’s Church.

Mrs. Cora and her friend, Mrs. Nelson, of New York, were the only recluses at the Presidential Mansion which were shut up in their rooms, as the President’s house was filled with guests. The First Lady gave a large dinner-party, and the guests were all well-disposed towards each other. The President and the First Lady were both present, and they were bothcordial in their welcome. The dinner was well served, and the guests enjoyed themselves thoroughly.

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Post May 27

WASH. D.C.

Mr. Conover, the President’s private secretary, said that the President’s health was improving, and that he was working hard to prepare for the upcoming Inauguration.

The President was scheduled to give a speech at the Inauguration, and he was taking the necessary steps to ensure that his words would be powerful and inspiring. He was also working on his inaugural address, which he would deliver on January 20th.

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Post May 29

WASH. D.C.

The President was scheduled to give a speech at the Inauguration, and he was taking the necessary steps to ensure that his words would be powerful and inspiring. He was also working on his inaugural address, which he would deliver on January 20th.

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The President and the Colored Man.

The Zephyr, a steamboat, has arrived in New Orleans. It is expected that the President will soon join its crew.

Mr. Johnson had a fine view of the city from the top of the Zephyr. He expressed his admiration for the beauty of the scenery and the grandeur of the buildings.

The President is expected to arrive in New York tomorrow. He will make a speech before the colored people of the city.

Grant and the Colored People.

The President held a meeting with the colored people of the city today. He expressed his sympathy with their cause and pledged his support.

A great gathering of colored people met at the Colored Church yesterday. They sang and prayed and listened to speeches from the President.

Mr. Johnson's Visit to New York.

Mr. Johnson arrived in New York yesterday. He was greeted with great enthusiasm. He will be giving a speech at the Colored Church tomorrow.

The President's Visit to the City.

The President arrived in the city today. He was received with great honors. He will be giving a speech at the Colored Church tomorrow.


DISTINGUISHED DINERS.

The First Annual Howard Alumni Union Banquet

Encouraged Encouragement for the Reunion. Banquet to be Preceded by Freshmen in the Battle of Life. Fred. Douglass, Dr. Farrand and Other Leaders Heard From.

The first annual reunion of the Howard Alumni Association of Howard University, comprehending the graduates of the college—men, women, and National, and foreign departments—will be on evening of the 1st of May, and brought together in this connection, among them, the graduates of the Howard University, who will be invited to attend the banquet.

The following are present:

President: Dr. James A. Garfield.

Secretary: Dr. Robert R. Price.

Treasurer: Dr. Frank A. Brown.

The following are present:

Dr. Samuel A. McChesney.

Dr. Frank A. Brown.

Dr. James A. Garfield.

Dr. Robert R. Price.

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Dr. Samuel A. McChesney.

Dr. Frank A. Brown.

Dr. James A. Garfield.

Dr. Robert R. Price.
The issue colored men are Five
The Republican party is on the defensive, from its organization even to the present hour, has always under the circumstances, been a minority to the colored Americans.

Before the war, a Democrat's Judge of the Supreme Court elucidated the doctrine, that no Negro has the right to exercise the white man's power to vote, and the Constitution was against them. But during the war and after the period of reconstruction, it is now held that the colored men have the right to vote, and the Constitution is against the law of the Constitution. So, in spite of that party.

A general concurrence of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, will conclusively prove illumined to us, that the Democratic party has no claim upon our co-operation, and that, if they once were to make a law to overthrow the Constitution of the United States, it would be a very bad precedent of a law.

On the 20th of September, 1870, this amendment was adopted by the Senate by 19 Republican votes, to 5 Democratic votes. Not a Republican voted against it, and not a Democratic Senator voted for it.

On the 21st of September, 1870, the House concurred in the amendment by a vote of 82 Republican votes, to 44 Democratic against it, and 45 single Democratic votes for it, and only three conference Committee reports against it.

The amendment having passed both Houses of Congress, it was necessary that, before it should become a part of the Constitution, it be adopted by 3 States of the 8, which, then constituted the Senate of the United States, to be then elected. The Senate legislators voted as follows, that, it must be remembered that one of the conditions precedent to the adoption of the amendment, was, that the amendment must be ratified by three States of the Union, before it became a part of the Constitution.

Arkansas—The Senate voted 20 for, and 5 against the amendment.

South Carolina—The Senate voted 17 for, and 4 against the amendment.

California—The Senate voted 1 for, and 6 against the amendment.

Connecticut—The Senate voted unanimously for. The Senate voted 15 for, and 2 against the amendment.

Mississippi—The Senate voted 1 for, and 6 against the amendment.

Missouri—The Senate voted 1 for, and 6 against the amendment.

New York—The Senate voted 31 for, and 1 against the amendment.

New Jersey—The Senate voted 22 for, and 0 against the amendment.

Rhode Island—The Senate voted, 12 for, and 0 against the amendment.

South Carolina—The Senate voted 21 for, and 0 against the amendment.

Texas—The Senate voted 17 for, and 4 against the amendment.

Utah—The Senate voted 12 for, and 0 against the amendment.

Vermont—The Senate voted 20 for, and 0 against the amendment.

Virginia—The Senate voted 29 for, and 1 against the amendment.

Washington—The Senate voted 19 for, and 1 against the amendment.

West Virginia—The Senate voted 22 for, and 0 against the amendment.

Wisconsin—The Senate voted 18 for, and 1 against the amendment.

The final result was, that the amendment was adopted by the Senate, by 154 votes, 35 against it, and 119 for it.

On the 15th of March, 1870, the House adopted the amendment, on a vote of 117 for, and 39 against it. In February, 1870, the Senate adopted the House, by a vote of 22 for, and 7 against it.

But not a Republican voted for it, and only 5 Democrats for it.
Hon. Frederic Douglass' Views
IN RESPECT TO
LANGSTON.

Letter of Hon. Frederic Douglass in reply to a Letter from some of the Leading Colored Men of the Fourth Congressional District, asking his opinion as to John M. Langston's ability as a Leader, &c.

Gentlemen: I have already received your respective letters of the 14th instant, and have carefully and thoughtfully read their contents. The subject upon which you invite an expression of my opinion, is both grave and delicate. It is so for every man, but it is a color question, and respects the part that color is thought, should play in the selection of a candidate, to represent you in the Fifty-first Congress of the United States. It is so, secondarily, and it is a matter which especially concerns the citizens of the Fourth District of Virginia. It is this question of color, with the prejudices on either side, which makes, that the duty you impose upon me both difficult and disagreeable. But a great statesman has said, "Any man can do an agreeable duty not every man can do a disagreeable one." I propose to comply with your request, though the duty is not an agreeable one. I do it all the more freely because I am a colored man, and am speaking to colored men, and have devoted fifty years of my life to the welfare of colored people.

My first thought is, and I hope it will command itself to you, that neither you nor I should determine our political action by any deference to prejudice in favor of, or against, color. To look at the condition in the Fourth District of Virginia, wisely and properly, the question of color should be entirely subordinated to the greater questions of principle and of party expediency. There is no moral or political quality necessarily involved in color. The trouble is, that color is considered the badge of inferiority, and the question is, by what means we can best remove prejudice and ill feeling between the different varieties of citizens.

The other point of difficulty already referred to is, that I am, and will be called an outsider. I shall be denounced for meddling with a matter that does not concern me, and you will be denounced for calling upon me to take part in this controversy. This last reproach, however, to both you and me, will be successfully rebutted and neutralized by the fact that the party from whom you recede may be apprehended, has himself, in advance of you and me, taken his contention beyond the limits of his district and the State lines of Virginia. He has appealed to the National Republican Party to help him in his fight for congressional honors. His appeal is mainly based upon his color. The fact is, and it is a Republican does not go far in his favor, for perhaps there is not one of his competitors less sound as a Republican than he is. The superiority of his station is solely upon his color. His fidelity to the party would have been a far more important reason with me for taking a part in this election than the mere identity of either candidates.

My guiding principle in this controversy, and in all my political activities, is the fundamental and commanding importance of maintaining the solidity and the ascendency of the Republican party in both the State and the Nation. I adopt this principle, and commend it to you, not for the sake of the party itself, simply as a matter of party policy, but for the sake of the great principles of justice, liberty, and humanity, for which it stands, and which, at present, must fall or flourish with it.

I recognize the Republican party as the sheet anchor of the colored man's political hopes, and the ark of his safety. It was the party which gave us the political franchise. It is the party which affirms, defends, and maintains that great safeguard of the liberty of every American citizen. It is that party, under its tried and approved leaders in Virginia, which makes it possible for you, in the fourth district of the State to vote as you know, and I know, that for those approved and trusted leaders, men to the manor born, who have lived among you and fought the political battles for you, and are still fighting those battles, your fate, even in Virginia, would be like that of the colored citizens of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

I have held that there is no way, outside the Republican party, that does not, in some sense, help the Democratic party, and I ask you to shun every path or any path which leads you in that direction. The recorded conviction of the Democratic party is, that the Constitutional amendments by which you have been invested with the right to vote are revolutionary, unconstitutional and void. It is evident, from all their utterances, that the leaders of the Democratic party believe this is, and of right ought to be, not a government of all the people, by the people, and for the people, but simply of, by, and for white people. This was avowed in the campaign of Seymour and Blair. It has not been denied in any authentic form since that campaign. Allan G. Thurman, the present candidate of the Democratic party for Vice-President, who may become President of the United States, has distinctly declared himself opposed to those amendments. He scorns the idea of political equality as the wildest absurdity. His words are:

"Of all the delusions I have ever known, the idea of political equality between the white and black races seems to me the greatest. For more than four thousand years the history of the world has been written, and in all that time there is not a recorded annal of a civilized Negro government; there is not one instance of political equality between the two races that has not proved injurious to both; and yet it is proposed to confer upon an inferior race the dominion over one-third of the republic and to make it a balance of power that none may try out of ten, would for that reason, control the whole country. There can be but one end to such a scheme, if it be much longer proscribed. It is impossible that the race to which we belong can submit to Negro domination; it is impossible that so inferior a race as the Negro can compete with the white man in the business, much less than in the politics of his country. The extermination of the Negro or his expulsion from this country must be the inevitable result of the Radical policy, if persisted in. But before that happens what untold evils may await us? What anarchy, what confusion, what impeachment, what distress? Worse than Mexico, worse than the South American Republics will be the condition of a large portion of this country, if that policy prevails. And here let me caution you, my friends, that the vision of Negro aut...
The Republican Party and the Colored Man's

The Republican Party, a few months since, was in a state of decay. It was wounded in every section of the country, and was about to be deserted by its friends. The colored man, who had been a faithful supporter of the party, was beginning to show signs of alienation. The Republican Party, therefore, was in a state of uncertainty, and the colored man was beginning to lose confidence in his friends.

In Virginia, the colored man was in a state of despair. He had been a faithful supporter of the Republican Party, and had given his vote to it in every election. But now he was beginning to lose confidence in its friends, and to doubt whether it was capable of success.

The colored man was in a state of uncertainty, and the Republican Party was in a state of decay. The colored man was beginning to lose confidence in his friends, and the Republican Party was beginning to lose confidence in itself.

The colored man was in a state of despair, and the Republican Party was in a state of decay. The colored man was beginning to lose confidence in his friends, and the Republican Party was beginning to lose confidence in itself.
LETTERS FROM THE PROVINCE.

Washington, Aug. 25, 1788.

To the Editor of the Washington Post.

Mr. Editor,—I have the honor to inclose two extracts from the letter of Mr. Franklin to the publick of Virginia, and the extract from the letter of Mr. Madison to the Board of Publickk Commissioners, in which the former doth express his doubts of the propriety of the latter's conduct in his negotiation for the edition of the Constitution. I have the honor to observe, that the American states have too often been parties to the late European controversies, which terminated in the division of the country. It is to be wished that Mr. Madison and Mr. Washington would be of the opinion of Mr. Franklin on this subject.

J. R. B.

[Letter continued with various political and personal matters discussed.]

In view of the strained personal relations existing between Mr. Franklin and Mr. Madison, the former would have done the better, in declining to write a letter against the nomination and election of the latter before the Convention is held. We cannot see why a colored man aspiring to Congress in a District especially in which his rate stands 2 for 1 in opposition with more vigor because he is colored, should be branded as drawing the color line, whom he defends his right on that issue and declares his purpose to continue his campaign without backing down. If Mr. Franklin lived in that District and were a candidate for Congress there would be no such subterfuge raised against his nomination and election by the white party managers as are now employed against Mr. Madison. The argument is no special advantage for Mr. Madison in the light all sides and for fair play. It is just as much a blunder for Mr. Franklin to allow himself to be used as a tool against Mr. Madison now, before the nomination convention is held, as the latter candidate in banding his presence to the vote, show convention celebration.

On the golden rule of politics, as John Minot Biss expressed it, June 23,

"Whosoever thy enemy would do against you do even the same to him."

No one who expresses an opinion on any public question by word, letter or otherwise should expect himself to be above public criticism. He should not complain, even if his opinions are sharply, yet manfully criticized. Mr. Franklin, though our foremost man, is no exception to that rule. He who is the more Mrs. Douglas and other members of the family recognize this fact, the better for praise of mind.

J. W. D.

[Letter continued with various political and personal matters discussed.]
In view of the sustained personal relations existing between Frederick Douglass and John M. Langston, the former would have done the generous, in declining to write a letter against the nomination and election of the latter before the Convention is held. We cannot see why if a colored man aspiring to Congress in a District especially in which his name stands 2 to 1 is opposed with more vigor because he is colored, should he be branded as striving for the color line, when he defends his right on that issue and declare his purpose to continue his career or statesmanship.

If Frederick Douglass lived in that District and were a candidate for Congress there would be no many positions against his nomination and election by the white party agents as are now employed against John M. Langston. The Anti-Slavery is no special champion for Mr. Langston in this fight; all ask him to fair play. It is just as much a blunder for Mr. Douglass to allow himself to be used as a fall mouth against Mr. Langston now, before the nomination convention is held, as he latter committed in lending his pre-eminence to the rule, now emancipation celebration.

"The golden rule of politics, as I hold, is never to üzerine it, I was even the same to him."

No one who expresses an opinion on any public question by word, letter or otherwise should expect himself to be above public criticism. He should not complain, even if his opinions are sharply, yet meritoriously criticised. Mr. Douglass, though our foremost man, as no exception to the rule. The sooner Mr. Douglass and other members of the party recognize this fact, the better for all parties.
FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

It is strange that men who are characterized as being great should continually stoop to small things. We had always supposed that Mr. Douglass entertained personal animosity against Prof. Langston and were willing to join Mr. Douglas to defeat the nomination for Congress from the 4th Virginia District.

The question is, why should Mr. Douglass write to the colored voters of Mr. Langston's district, asking them to vote for him? Suppose Prof. Langston does run against the will of a project school and Republican element, what becomes of it to Mr. Douglass?

Did not Frederick Douglass plan with us to be his late Whig friends a canvass of the colored voters, the Colugo canvass against the will of the people? Did not Mr. Douglass define the failure of Douglass's movement against the Whig leaders, the failure to do himself and displace the others succeed. Langston is a man and a gentleman, he is an American citizen loved and honored by the people and we hope that the colored voters of the 4th Virginia District will stand by him, notwithstanding the conspiracy against him by recent rebel hounds.

It is hoped that our colored leaders, children and all who honor him will see their influence with the legal voters of the 4th District against treason. We can see how Frederick Douglass can come out against former leaders, or at the time to spare him as he was spared on the San Domingo mission, which he had not the manhood to resent. Awake colored citizens and upon this charge very "Get out for Longman and utter liberty."

DON'T AGREE WITH HIM.

M. DOUGLASS DENOUNCED BY HIS MOST INTIMATE FRIENDS.

Even his most intimate friends in law denounced him. What the representatives were doing is Nowhere.

A representative of the 3rd called on a few representative citizens Tuesday for the purpose of obtaining their opinion on the recent letter of Mr. Douglass to the voters of the 4th Virginia District against Prof. Langston. The man in the black coat, a representative of the 3rd District, and another friend of Douglass, attached the letter of Mr. Douglass with the statement that it was cowardly to attack the letter of Mr. Douglass, and expressed the opinion that the letter of Mr. Douglass would be elected.

Mr. W. H. Jones, formerly a member of the South Carolina Legislature, denounced the letter and thought it was cowardly to attack Mr. Douglass. Mr. Jones also denounced the letter as being cowardly.

WILL MOVE ON.

(Concluded)

Now that the B. C. has given the B. C. a new name, as Chase, and the National Republican Committee thought 30,000, the B. C. for circulation among 6,000,000 colored people.
also the following, simply banner date.

P. [119]

Fred Douglass, like all other public speakers, who dislike to see young men rush, has at last met his political death. It is a question whether he would use the Republican party more harm on the stump than good. Some colored people commenting on his recent attack on Prejudgment put these old men where he should have been years ago.

Grenville M. Whipple

Fred Douglass, while explicitly talking about the Republican party, betrayed the sheet-metal of the political hitherto the sheets of the colored man, in doing all he can to make the inferior submerged and dragged to the bottom the aspirations of not one colored man, but of thousands of colored men and women. While Mr. Douglass is crying out about colored men supporting the Democratic party under the guise of the progress and enlightenment that President Cleveland's administration has given it, he is supporting himself, ex-Congressmen, generals and captains of recent acquisition to the Republican party, as against a colored man who represents a principle which Mr. Douglass may say he and the Republican party are fighting for.

New York Age

While President Cleveland has not conducted his canvass for Congress in the manner that one would expect from his long experience in diplomacy and politics, yet there is no reason why he should not receive the hearty support of his race.

It is not the purpose of the present writer to give a distinct gain to the race, not only in the possession of such a polished and capable representative in our national legislature, but in the elevating influence that such a race triumph would have in stimulating one people and advancing the progress of the race.

Mr. Douglass would have exhibited a magnificent spirit worthy of the great man of his race, if he had buried old animosities.

[Referred to previous page]

We have always regarded with sympathy the case of Elder Hill, and today honor him as being among the foremost in the race. But his attack at such a time is to be regretted. The colored people comprehend the fact that Mr. Douglass and Mr. Cleveland are personally eccentric in some other things. Their dislike towards them will not be softened. Upon this ground Mr. Douglass should have refrained from expressing an opinion.

Mr. Douglass got rich by riding on the backs of the negroes. He now shares that wealth with poor white women.

Mr. Douglass, the colored people of this district returns you their compliments, and would inform you that they have no respect for you or anything you may say.

Mr. Douglass used to refer to his old black wife whenever she appeared in public with him, as "the apple of his eye." Colored people think much less of the choice of your old age.

[End of extract]
DOUGLASS and Langevin.

In another column we publish a letter from Mr. Douglass, taking issue with some intemperate feelings which we thought it incumbent upon us to make public. We have also received a copy of the letter. Frederick Douglass, without respect to Langevin. We do not pretend that our sentiments were those of the letter, and we differ in our judgment, or the conclusion which we have arrived at in the case. We have not been able to present our views to the public, as we have been able to do in the case of Langevin. While we are disposed to receive all men with credit, upon their honest statements of right and wrong, we express our unqualified opinion of the motives which actuated the writer in this case, and we are not disposed to be silent on the subject of the want of justice which he has taken in this matter.

We regard it as unfortunate for Mr. Douglass, to have thus allowed himself to be drawn into the controversy in the Pacific States in which the inevitable conclusion would be that his opposition to Mr. Langevin was the result of a party spirit. The tone of personal attacks and personal invective in the Pacific States is not such as to encourage the belief that his opposition was the result of a party spirit. The character and the character of Mr. Douglass, as a public man, is such as to encourage the belief that his opposition was the result of a party spirit.

Mr. Douglass' position and character, as a public man, are such as to encourage the belief that his opposition was the result of a party spirit. The tone of personal attacks and personal invective in the Pacific States is not such as to encourage the belief that his opposition was the result of a party spirit. The character and the character of Mr. Douglass, as a public man, is such as to encourage the belief that his opposition was the result of a party spirit.

Peoples Advocate (gold)
Sept. 1, 1858

We contend for the right of public criticism.

C. B. D.'s conclusion is for fetched, but harmless, and his sophistry perfectly transparent.

In aiming to quell us he而出 the word "public." As he reproduces a geographical error in the same column, his omission of the word "public" materially injures what C. B. D. hopes to gain by such disingenuousness we fail to see.

We have seen the names of the gentlemen who drew from Mr. Douglass his letter in respect to Mr. Langevin.

A gentleman here who well knows the representative men of the District, says that they are by no means the strongest men there. Of those named Mr. George Fayserman was turned out of the legislature for bribery and Mr. G. D. Morgan had been held over for office, even the day of election until the coming of the present administration.

Mr. Wm. H. Ash, another signer, a member of the legislature, but was defeated as candidate for clerk of court by the same argument and element which produced his defeat on the Board.

Rev. Roundtree of Prince Edward has reigned a short time in Virginia, therefore, has but little knowledge of the political history of the district. If the views of opposition against Mr. Langevin are by any party or party be measured by the signatures to this letter, Mr. Langevin has a "walk over."

Our position:

There is no use in growing Tom Advocate believes to explain principles as the basis for the people's elevation, political and otherwise. If any man places himself in the way of these we are not responsible if he is struck, if he seizes it is an evidence that the blow was effective.

We have aimed to be equal and exact justice to our representative men. Hon. Frederick Douglass and Hon. John M. Langevin not excepted. We have from time to time criticized and praised both on the occasion of the occasion.

We have admired the public career of Mr. Douglass, from our youth up.

One of the problems mentioned in our times, as a boy in our teens of a quarter of a century ago, was the honor of writing at the center of the first public assembly, of the Columbia University, a ode not less than when only a few months ago we had the distinguished honor, presiding at the largest meeting ever held in this city on the occasion of Mr. Douglass seventy-first anniversary.

There is nothing in our opinion of his being during the interval or since that is out of harmony with such high regard for him as a public man. We have nothing in all this regard. We
DOUGLASS AND CROMWELL.

The former was mad with the editor and withholds his support from his paper.

It will be remembered by those who have been reading the debates that Mr. Cromwell the Editor has been advocating the short comings of Mr. Douglass for some time.

Indeed after his Willard Hall speech, Mr. Douglass even broadened the members of the Metropolitan church into the belief that Mr. Douglass was a great man and ought to be given a reception for his great services to the colored race. That was a great meeting at the Metropolitan church and the people was on the level for the gods. Bro. Cromwell was the leading spirit to cure Douglass from the wink of the eye. The only thing that was a failure was the lunch prepared by a Philadelphian caterer at $3 a head. There were 49 plates laid and the next day Bro. Cromwell and his faithful lawyer, Risks, compiled a subscription list for the purpose of collecting additional funds to defray the expenses of this great banquet to the man who now withdraws his undivided support and influence from his paper. This is even worse (I) than the out he gave Prof. Langston.

Why all of this, no one knows but the men and Editor Cromwell but the public shall know, as the hour has struck. Mr. Douglass, through and by the advice of some blackies, wrote a letter to the colored voters of the 4th Virginia district against Prof. Langston. Mrs. Douglass, as usual, after her husband commits a blunder, came to the old man’s rescue. Bro. Cromwell complained of her, it is said, which made Mr. Douglass, who subscribed for the Advocate last year and whose subscription was within one week of being due, withdraw his balance and cancel the contract he made to add his paper in preference to the Bible which neither cares for his money or influence, all of which can be seen on the back of the Bible’s smallest job press.

Bro. Cromwell, on the other hand is mad (I) because Mr. Douglass refuses now to aid him. The Douglass controversy has its sympathy in the hour of its distress and disappointment.

The title meant no personal reflections on the mother of the Douglass boys, by the reproduction of an extract from the Petersburg Herald, and hope they will not consider it such, nor have we any personal feelings in the Douglass Langston controversy.
As the hot season approached, the political climate was heating up. The issue at hand was the nomination of Hon. John Mercer Langston. This was a decision that should be made in secret, without public scrutiny, and without favoritism. The colored press of the country would voice its opinions, but the final decision would be made by the colored voters in the district.

In short, the nomination of Hon. John Mercer Langston was a matter of national importance. The colored press argued that Langston was the perfect candidate, with his experience and leadership qualities. The colored voters were equally divided, with some supporting Langston and others backing his opponent.

In conclusion, the nomination of Hon. John Mercer Langston was a matter of national importance. The colored press and voters were divided, with some supporting Langston and others backing his opponent. The final decision would be made by the colored voters in the district.
THE LEADER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

REPUBLICAN TICKET
FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON,
OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HON. LEVI P. MORTON,
OF NEW YORK.

VIRGINIA.

The Republicans of Virginia have been close enough to a finish to be in a close race for Harrison, Morton and victory. In the First District Mr. T. H. Day, of Harrison, has been nominated for Congress. Harrison has been one of the party, and he will be heard from in the sea of November. He is well known for his able service in the State Legislature, and his ability to express himself to the people, and he will be a decided factor in this race for the House of Representatives. Mr. Day, of Harrison, has been nominated for the Second District seat, and he is well known for his ability to express himself to the people, and he will be a decided factor in this race for the House of Representatives.

Some of the people of this district are surprised to find Mr. Day, of Harrison, has been nominated for the Second District seat, and he is well known for his ability to express himself to the people, and he will be a decided factor in this race for the House of Representatives. Mr. Day, of Harrison, has been nominated for the Second District seat, and he is well known for his ability to express himself to the people, and he will be a decided factor in this race for the House of Representatives.
LANSTON AND MARBONE.

One Buchanan Himself, While the Other Names His Candidate.

TWO LIEUTENANTS AT PEAKVILLE.

The Meeting of the Democratic State of Kentucky's Delegates from Various

CANDIDATES OF BOTH COLORS.

Two Republican Nominees for Congress in the Kentucky Legislature.

The following is a letter written to the Republican Convention and forwarded to the Democratic Convention.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1858.

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 17th instant has been received by me, and I am happy to say that I have now the honor to announce the nomination of Mr. Lanston as a candidate for Congress from Kentucky.

The letter of Mr. N. Sprague, the son-in-law of Fred Douglas, speaks for itself.

Washington, Sept. 21, 1858.

Henry Ford, M. D. Long, 1858.

Dear Sir,—Please allow me to congratulate you on your nomination, and also to express the sincere wish that you will be elected.

I think it is time that the Mahone faction, which has been in power and ruled so long, should be changed. I also think that we have had enough of it, and I cannot understand how any true man, either white or black, can fail to see that we should have a different man in the position.

I only wish there was something in my power which I could do to assist you.

Yours respectfully,

N. STRAIGHT.
FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The brightest star in the race constellation of great names.


"What has Frederick Douglass done for the Negro?"

I suppose if I have heard this question once, I have heard it a hundred times. When I first heard the question was raised, and the questioner simply ignorant, I endeavored to enlighten him. But that man who does not suspect his own ignorance will only come to realize that the man who knew little of his race was but a fool. The greater the man, the more noble, the more he is regarded, the more imperious the task before him, the more opportunity for doing good. There are two things in the world that can never be trusted, a jealous woman and an envious man. The humblest of humanity is the most respected, the most honored, the most sincere, and the most contented. The man who seeks to be little his accomplishments and his good name. There are two ways of being prominent, one by notoriety and the other by fame. The one, the method of a man and a woman who have been successful, is not to rise before him or her by any means to try or drag down his level, those who occupy justly exalted positions of prominence. In this way an idle, if he were the last man, would be a vice. The other is the method of honesty and ability, it allows them to climb as high as their endeavors will carry them. And those by superior ability reach higher themselves. I have sometimes seen some of the most unscrupulous, crooked, and dishonest men who could not make the president of the country, but who by their honesty and ability have risen up among their fellows, acknowledged leaders in the state or nation. Indeed, the man who is not a little inferior to his good name.
ag or their verbal thunderbolt at the same time. What prevents them.

I speak with special reference to young men and occasionally they will single out the brightest star that glows among our constellation of great men. The person of a young man who has passed the scar of battle and worn the laurels of victory, one whose high ranking was at the time of the war, who stood at the head of the class, who was present at the most critical moments of the conflict, will date their tiny blows and but for the want of some color that it displays they might as well discharge them from the rear against the lines of a modern army. I speak with special reference to young men for older men are wise, and however they may say they differ with Mr. Douglas on some minor points there is no room for difference. They know that he stood at the head of the demonstration for liberty and progress of the Negro. He was the leader of the thought that there was a great wrong in the country.

They remember how, when the Negro could not speak for himself, Douglas was their advocate. They remember how in the darkest hour, in the most dangerous hour and most difficult, in the hour of trial that made the hearts of all surrounded by differences that divided all but the countrymen, in what other country had a man so much in common, in what other country had a man so much in common. He was a man of the people, a man of the common conceptions of the people.

The war commenced Douglas told them. They could not keep their brethren from being massacred and themselves from being massacred, and that his heart there went down to battle those black men's sentiments that at Wagner, Petersburg, and Fort Wagner he witnessed the condition of the Negro's condition, and then when all was said, he asked for the President of the United States and demanded of him protection, manly protection, and when there was war, the Union saved and the men emancipated, not content with a quarter of a century of service, but he threw himself into the thickest of the fight and never was called to the American people to perform their pledge made to the Negro when he went forth to battle. They would throw open the gates of citizenship to him and write over the gateway of citizenship, no discrimination of race on account of color, rank or previous condition of servitude.

When President Grant was good to us he was good for us, and his ministry was wise and happy, and when he was in the United States for a war and for a peace. His name was a household name. When he went forth to battle, they would throw open the gates of citizenship to him and write over the gateway of citizenship, no discrimination of race on account of color, rank or previous condition of servitude.

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When President Grant was good to us he was good for us, and his ministry was wise and happy, and when he went forth to battle, they would throw open the gates of citizenship to him and write over the gateway of citizenship, no discrimination of race on account of color, rank or previous condition of servitude.

And the Solid South today continues the work of his advice. And in the battle whose thunders are still ringing in our ears and from which the shadows of black men and the only ones calling, although with their heart and soul and strength of the country life, the white phrases of this civil war ever were found wherever the battle raged thickest. We often call "United and victory," the alluring name wherever the contest was most arduous. It mattered not whether with the men he was so often found, or demanding of the men what he had so often demanded of men before he was equally consistent. Whenever he went to any great act of the government, he was brought to him and recognized in his station there, the voice of a leader of a race only but of men, and obeyed alike, not only because he was honest, not only because he was chieftain by the common consent of the nation, but because in fifty years of constant and
A FEW PAGES TAKEN FROM THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF HON. FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

1. Fighting a mob in Indiana.  
2. Mrs. Auld teaching him to read.  
3. Marshal at President Garfield’s inauguration.  
4. His home at Anacostia.  
5. Found in the woods by Sandy.  
6. He revisits his old home.  
7. Returns to jail for running away.
The Truth about Oklahome.

The Readers Write From the Various Provinces of the

No one is surprised to see the increasing demand for a vaccine which will prevent or cure the disease known as Oklahome. The disease, which is spread by contact with infected animals, has been a major concern for farmers and ranchers across the country.

Many believe that the vaccine is the key to controlling the spread of Oklahome. However, there are concerns about the safety and effectiveness of the vaccine. Additionally, some worry about the cost of the vaccine and the potential side effects.

Despite these concerns, the demand for the vaccine continues to grow. Farmers and ranchers are willing to pay whatever it takes to prevent the disease from spreading further.

It is important to continue to monitor the situation and ensure that the vaccine is safe and effective. Only then can we truly say that we have战胜ed Oklahome.
A HEARTY WELCOME

BY FRANCIS B. HOBSON

May 20th, 1885

In recognition of Mr. Benjamin Disraeli's recent visit to America, a dinner was given in his honor at the Union Club in Philadelphia. The dinner was attended by many distinguished guests, including President Grover Cleveland, who delivered a speech in praise of the guest of honor. The dinner was a success, and Mr. Disraeli was presented with a number of gifts, including a silver bowl and a portrait of himself by a well-known artist.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

September 28th, 1885

At the close of the dinner, Mr. Disraeli gave a speech in which he expressed his gratitude for the hospitality extended to him during his recent visit to the United States. He spoke of the importance of friendship between the two countries, and said that he hoped to see it continue and flourish.

The speech was well received by the audience, who were impressed by the guest of honor's wisdom and eloquence. The evening ended with a hearty round of applause, and Mr. Disraeli was presented with a number of gifts, including a silver tray and a portrait of himself by a well-known artist.
DUTY OF COLORED VOTERS.

AN APPEAL FROM LEADERS OF THE NAIN.

The by-laws of the Colored Rights League established and the Public School of the Union of the Colored Rights League of the American Society of the Republic of the United States, which is responsible for the Negro Votants.

The following address has been

To the colored voters of the country over the argument on the new law for voting: to whom they are respectfully and truly yours,

[Signature]

[Date: Oct. 5, 1888]
New York, Saturday, October 6, 1888

Importance of the Rink.

In another part of this issue we give the address of a number of colored men who are engaged in various vocations of the community. We believe that all intelligent colored men should unite in a movement like this and give their substance to the work which is the hope of all colored men. We will continue to support the movement and以此 way of spreading the message of education and progress.

Speaking at the Rink.
The Largest Audience of the Season's Assemblies Last Night.

Washington Rink continued the largest audience last night that has assembled during the present campaign. The people had attended to see the new man, Frederick Douglass, whom the Republican Committee had engaged to address a mass meeting. The audience was made up of a number of colored men and women. When Mr. Douglass and party entered the hall they were received by a hearty applause. They were admitted to the rear of the platform. During the meeting as each speaker took the floor there were cheers and applause.

The Douglass Lecture was received by the colored and white community with the utmost enthusiasm. It was about 8:30 o'clock when the meeting began.

Honor Charles F. Finch President-Hon.

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The power of party has never been so well shown as in the case of Great Britain's Conservative and Liberal parties. The two parties have been in control of the country for over a century, and their rivalry has been a constant source of political tension. In recent years, however, the power of the Liberal party has been on the decline, as the Conservatives have increased their hold on the electorate.

The speaker also noted that the American political system is different from that of Great Britain, as the American system is based on a two-party system rather than a two-party system. The American system is also characterized by a much larger number of political parties, which makes it more difficult for any one party to gain a majority of the seats in Congress.

The speaker concluded his remarks by expressing his hope that the American political system would continue to be strong and that the two-party system would remain as a source of political stability. He also expressed his belief that the American system would continue to be a model for other countries to follow. The speech was well received by the audience, who were impressed by the speaker's knowledge of politics and his ability to deliver a clear and concise presentation.
A WASHINGTON OBER, Oct. 25, 1888

Said to Have Given Up.
Reminiscences Attached to Frederick Douglass.

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2. Did Mr. Lincoln give the Times to Mr. Lincoln?

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FOUR YEARS AGO.

THE Democratic and Popular Votes for President in 1864.

Candidate

Abraham Lincoln

7,135,685

Stephen Douglas

7,088,673

C. P. Jones

3,886,372

The table shows the margin and the chances of a real party battle in the spring of 1880 at Allaire.

THE DEMOCRATIC RENDEZVOUS.

Gov. [name] showed the necessity and the chances of a real party battle in the spring of 1880 at Allaire.

The campaign and the general sentiment is that the "campaign of education" be abandoned, and that the Democratic party should attempt to win next time by surrendering or controlling its principles. Gov. [name] proposed an amendment and an independent protest. "President Cleveland and the Democratic party were right and deserved to triumph," he said. "The principle of nullification has only met with a temporary defeat; sooner or later it will triumph. There was no lack of truth taken from this question. The time on education taken by President Cleveland in the interest of the whole people must not be misunderstood. Our flag has been raised in the past and there it must remain."

He said Taxation on Wednesday. So says the admirable Democratic leader who has just entered New York for the third time.

The answer is not hard. The right to Tax Reform through Tariff Reform will not come. What was lost through a failure will be regained by persistent ability to prove it.
A HEROIC SCARE ENDED

U. V. G.: What was all the fuss about?

THE LOUISIANA REPORT

IN MEMOIR, RASPBERRY, AND FIRE

TEDESCHI, PARIS, AND FRIEDE

An excerpt from a page in a book. The text is not entirely clear due to the quality of the image.
REQUIRED TO LIVE UNDER A NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

F. F. Dee, "During Slavery, I raised rapes; when North went to war I killed Fremmons; in the war, I killed Yankees; and since

Negroes, will now you be taking away all my privileges, what shall I do?"

"...If the history of the South for these ten years could be written in all its horrible details, it would present one of the

most striking scenes in the annals of rescue and the civilized world...\n
in the South, there is a need to peace, and there is but one

word. It is the peaceful solution of all our difficulties. Whether you press it or not in a manner of your own free

choice. It is a highway on which if you do not walk, you will

have wisely and enduring grace and unexampled prosperity.

And all parties can understand it, for it is characterized by no

unpredictable details, but is armed with the Federal compact.

It is this: Stop the litigation; throw them from your state laws; disband your White Guard; let your negroes manufac-

ture your manufactured products; give freedom to your United States laws with a free hand; give to labors the secu-

rity, and to property protection; merge the equality shall rest

before the law, and that right to the fullest ownership; put

out the form of your hiring blacks and schoolhouses; make

the freedom of the laborer so sure that taxes shall not be

reduced; let free speech reign, let unlimited its advantages;

now your allegiance to the government; extend a generous vol-

unteer to Northern labor and Northern capital, abandon all hope of

the war causes—a war, except the situation is good faith,

and you will have a peace that will reign supreme. Do this and

your present fields will yield you and the future, your descendents will

bless the honor of preserving freedom, your generations lasting

will shine with the light of unconquered life, and the whole

South will spring from her bonds of bliss into the embrace of

a new life, reformed and represented forever. All this that an

expansion day!"

HON. JULES C. ROGERS OF MICHIGAN
Finding Horse Square more contained a larger house than we ever before entered. The sight of the "Times" building, with the splendor of the Tribune, was more impressive than the Tribune itself. But we didn't have much time to share the triumph. "What a campaign!" the proud influence of the New-York press and its election records reminded us. "Yea, though the lion do slumber, and the great Saturday papers that were shrinking were already in the city and had made it a strong, it had reverted to be good of the Republican party of New-York. So it has, and so has every party of every that has helped keep up the fight till the victory came.
18

30.00

18

10 ft ea.

4 Corner Posts - 14 ft ea. - 4 x 6

2 x 12

15 x 20.

18

150

150

150

18

11

10 ft ea.

20

12 ft

12 ft

780.00

14 ft long - 14 ft long

4 pieces - 4 x 6 - 14 ft long

2 x 4 = 10 ft ea.

2 x 4 = 10 ft ea.

4 x 6 = 16 in. ea.
Disney Barre.—Make crumb of flour with, yolk, butter and salt. Roll out in small pieces, three-quarters of an inch thick. Press into the crust, and lay the pieces on the pieces of dough, roll and bake. To be mixed with sugar and cream.

A New and Exquisite Pudding.—Take one and a half pound of suet, one and a half pound of flour, four eggs, one and a half pound of sugar, and half a pound of butter, and mix all together, and flavor with nutmeg. Try it, all who love good things.

An appel Currant.—Take three pints of sugar, one and a half pound of currants, one pint of apples, one pint of beer, four eggs, one and a half pound of sugar, and half a pint of milk, and mix all together.

A New Pudding.—Take one pound of sugar, one and a half pound of currants, one pint of brandy, and half a pint of brandy, one pint of beer, and half a pint of beer, four eggs, one and a half pound of sugar, and half a pint of milk, and mix all together.

To make Pastry.—Take six eggs, and half of a pound of flour, one and a half pound of sugar, and half a pound of butter, and mix all together. To dress it, take two pounds of flour, one and a half pound of sugar, and half a pound of butter, and mix all together.

A New Pasta.—Take the eggs, and half of a pound of flour, one and a half pound of sugar, and half a pound of butter, and mix all together. To dress it, take two pounds of flour, one and a half pound of sugar, and half a pound of butter, and mix all together.

A New Pasta.—Take the eggs, and half of a pound of flour, one and a half pound of sugar, and half a pound of butter, and mix all together. To dress it, take two pounds of flour, one and a half pound of sugar, and half a pound of butter, and mix all together.
THE STATE OF COLOURED AMERICANS.

An Address to the President by Rev. John E. Longstreet.

The following correspondents fully ex-
plained their views.

The Rev. Mr. Longstreet, in his address to the President, stated that the colored people of the United States were not only a source of pride to the nation, but also an essential part of its future development. He emphasized the importance of education for the black community, arguing that it was the key to their success and progress. The President, in reply, acknowledged the contributions of the colored people and pledged to support their efforts in education and advancement.

The Rev. Mr. Longstreet concluded his address by urging the President to continue his support for the colored people. He expressed confidence in the ability of the black community to overcome the challenges they faced and to contribute significantly to the nation's future.

The President's response was heartfelt and supportive, expressing his admiration for the colored people and his commitment to their well-being. He assured them of his continued support and encouraged them to remain steadfast in their pursuit of education and advancement.
Much is being said by way of speculation and opinion as to the outcome of the election. President Adams will pervade during the administration. Some predict that he will follow the example of his predecessor, Oldfield, and he will take counsel from his friends. It is not improbable that he will make a tour of the country, in which he would be welcomed with enthusiasm. We have been told that President Adams will give his support to the Republican party. We think it would be a benefit to the country if he would throw his influence into the hands of the Republican party.

The election is scheduled for the last of the month, and the result is expected to be decided. The Republican party is confident of victory, and they believe that the people are behind them. They have been working hard to ensure that their candidates are elected.

While the Republicans have been busy preparing for the election, President Adams has been keeping busy. He has been touring the country, meeting with the people, and listening to their concerns. He has been working hard to ensure that the country is on the right path.

In conclusion, the election is expected to be decisive. The Republican party is confident of victory, and they believe that the people are behind them. They have been working hard to ensure that their candidates are elected. The President has been busy preparing for the election, and he has been working hard to ensure that the country is on the right path.
The movement of the Massa party in Virginia has been received with universal interest. It is evident that the party is making rapid strides in the state, and that the influence of its members is growing stronger every day. TheMassa party is a powerful force in the state, and its members are determined to carry out their political program. The party is composed of men who are opposed to the abolition of slavery, and who believe that the institution of slavery is necessary for the maintenance of the state's economy. The Massa party is gainng support among the white population, and its members are confident that they will be able to carry out their political program. The party is also gaining support among the black population, who are tired of the discrimination and injustice that they have experienced under the rule of the white people. The Massa party is determined to fight for the rights of all people, regardless of race, and to ensure that justice is done for all. The party is working hard to ensure that its members are able to vote and participate in the political process, and to ensure that their voices are heard. The Massa party is committed to the ideal of equality and justice for all, and to ensuring that the state of Virginia is a place where all people are treated with respect and dignity. The party is determined to work hard to ensure that its members are able to participate in the political process, and to ensure that their voices are heard. The party is working hard to ensure that its members are able to vote and participate in the political process, and to ensure that their voices are heard. The party is determined to fight for the rights of all people, regardless of race, and to ensure that justice is done for all. The party is committed to the ideal of equality and justice for all, and to ensuring that the state of Virginia is a place where all people are treated with respect and dignity.
PAST AND PRESENT.

When the fugitive slave bill was passed, men of every color said it was a cruel and inhuman act. The question of slavery was a very sensitive one. When the bill was passed, there was a great deal of mourning and sympathy. But, in the end, it was passed.

Now, it is not only the colored people who are suffering. The white people are also suffering. The war has been a long and costly one. The cost is high, but the benefit is great. The Union is saved.

The movement to abolish slavery is in full swing. More and more people are coming to see the importance of this issue. We must stand together to fight for the rights of all people.
The movement of the party was so decided in the interest of the party itself, and in the interest of the nation, that the sentiment is strongly against the party in every corner, everywhere, for the purpose of exposing the misdeeds of the Northern states. These young men, with their politics, are not likely to be deceived by their political leaders, who are too often too much influenced by their political feelings. They are not likely to be swayed by their political leaders, who are too often too much influenced by their political feelings.
THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

A Meeting to Elect Delegates which Failed to Live Satisfaction—A Probability That There Will Be Two Sets of Delegates.

The convention of representative colored citizens, consisting of three delegations from each of the twenty-two legislative districts of the city, met at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing three delegates to represent the District of Columbia at the National Colored Men's Convention, to be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 29th of Dec., for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the colored people of the United States in all matters of education, suffrage, employment, etc.

Mr. N. M. Holland called the meeting to order and asked for a quorum.

The first business being the adoption of a necessary chairman, Messrs. John W. Freeman and Wm. Callahan were nominated, and Mr. Freeman was elected by a vote of 23 to 18. Mr. Chase was then elected secretary by acclamation.

A meeting of the convention was called to order by the chairman, consisting of the following gentlemen, from the different districts: Messrs. J. C. Whitehead, E. E. Laws, J. C. Brown, C. P. Moore, Randall Brown, C. C. Freeman, Wm. Jay, George Roman, C. C. Stewart, E. Harford, E. Arnold, J. B. Smith, George W. Williams, E. B. Gilmore, J. B. Stamps, F. A. B. Smith, R. E. Miller, and D. Stilp.

The nominations resulted for the following:

Judge W. J. Whipple, Judge of the Probate Court of Nashville, S.C., was requested to address the convention, and made some brief remarks upon the necessity for cooperation among the colored men, and strongly advocated the purpose of the Louisville convention. Mr. Anderson and Rev. Robert Johnson addressed the convention briefly. Mr. William C. Chase spoke for a few moments, calling attention to the necessity for cooperation among the colored men, and asked that the approach to the people be made through the colored men of the State, and that the people be represented by the colored men of the State.

At 9 o'clock the committee on credentials met, and reported no dispute or disagreement in the committee and informal the delegates from the men who had presented themselves.

The delegates took their seats as the roll was called.

After some delay the permanent organization was consummated, and a resolution was offered to declare the temporary officers to be permanent, and after a delay discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. W. J. Whipple then addressed the convention, and was so persistent that a vote of the delegates followed, during which the chair appointed J. W. Brinman as sergeant-at-arms.

The meeting adjourned without any trial in the case of any testimony, and the rules introduced by Mr. Stewart were read and adopted.

The meeting adjourned without any further discussion, and the rules introduced by Mr. Stewart were read and adopted.

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THE PROPOSED PENSION FRAUD,

How It Was to Be Worked—Mr. Al- 

Berton Exposes the Whole Schema.

A preliminary hearing in the case of J.J. 

Allan, the pension examiner, and F.C. Al- 

berson, charged with getting up a scheme to 

defraud pensioners, an account of which 

was given in yesterday's Courier, was had 

before United States Commissioner Henry 

yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Assistant 

District Attorney H.T. Denton appeared 

for the Government and Mr. Charles 

Faber for Mr. Allan and Messrs. J. Anders 

Smith and C. Macre-Smith for Alberson.

Mr. Joseph E. Jacob, of the Patent 

Office, testified as to the status of the claim 

of Ogden, the pensioner, in passing through 

Allan's hands as examiner, and producing 

before the board of review, purporting to 

be signed by the pensioner, showing the 

falsehood of the claim, charged, however, 

the claim was delayed, but by his influence 

and additional information, he could get in 

through, which he would do for an allowance 

of thirty per cent of the amount 

recovered.

Colonel Mulcare, of the Patent Office, 

testified to paying Allen $100 on four 

orders, and exhibited the others.

A. J. Newcomb testified that the claim 

came into his hands on account of an 

amount of taxpayer protest. He said that 

Allan was the commissioner, and there was an 

envelope of the claim which occurred his 

signature. He inspected three, was more 

confident of the claim, and turned the letter 

of the commissioner, which was sufficiently 

manifest that something was wrong, and 

took him into custody. He had talked with 

Allen about it, and the witness related the 

conversation which is the same as the 

testimony of Allen.

Anecdote District Attorney Tugger 

told a story to Allen and placed him on the 

stand. He testified to receiving 

$150 on the four orders. He said 

that he was at No. 200 E street near 

the main house with Allen and 

a detective. He heard Allan say he 

was going to Alcott and parked his 

car there. He says he had been 

in Alcott's office, and there was 

the claimation before Ogden 

number, (the claimant that had 

been written to Ogden were shown.) He 

didn't write them, although he was 

sent to Allen. Allen had been 

in the house with the witness, and 

they had conversations about the business. 

They discussed pensioners, made up a 

scheme, and Allen said money could be 

seized out of them. They went 

outside to discuss the matter.

Mr. Allen was a man in 

the Patent Office, 

and knew when claims 

were to be presented to the board of 

review, and in the way they should be 

presented, and also how to 

get the money. It is 

impossible for them to be so 

informed that they could be of service 

in order to enable Allan and Alberson 

to get money from them. The 

witness, testifying under oath, said 

that the claimant was written 

to Ogden, and, as he could not 

read it, he received it in Allen. He 

did not know whether Allen translated 

or expressed it to him, but they 

did secure a reply from Ogden 

agreeing to sign $50 

on the claim. The 

witness was asked by 

May 1st, and capable 

to write, but he knew that 

the letters were written 

and he had sworn to them. 

He said they were written 

in the name of the claimant, 

and the words were 

written in the 

name of the witness. 

The claimant was 

familiar with the 

words and the 

words were 

written in the 

name of Ogden.
THE CRITIC ABROAD.

Mr. Blaine has a very forcible way of expressing his opinion of men—sometimes by telling anecdotes. This was illustrated a few days ago when a party of two or three gentlemen were discussing the administration of President Arthur. One of the party asked the distinguished statesman from Maine what he thought of Mr. Arthur’s administration.

Mr. Blaine said he would illustrate by relating a little incident that took place during the administration of John Tyler. Said Mr. Blaine:

“During Mr. Tyler’s administration the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France brought to Washington a very handsome barouche. Mr. Tyler took a great fancy to it, and for some time contemplated buying it for his own use. He had an Irishman for his coachman, so he concluded one day he would call Pat in and ask him what he thought of the idea of buying the barouche. Pat was sent for, and when he came into the presence of Mr. Tyler, the President said to him:

‘Pat, have you seen that barouche of the French Minister’s?’

‘I have, Yer Honor.’

‘I have been thinking of buying it. What do you think of it?’

‘Yer Honor, it is a very nice concern.’

‘But, Pat,’ said Tyler, ‘it would not look very well for the President of the United States to be riding around in a second-hand barouche, would it?’

‘Well, Yer Honor, you see you are a sort of a second-hand President.’

Before Pat had time to finish what he was going to say, Mr. Tyler, with a wave of the hand, beckoned Pat to begone.

“Now,” said Mr. Blaine, “I suppose you understand and appreciate fully my idea of the present Administration.”
WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.
Appointments for the ensuing Conference Year.

Special dispatch to THE EVENING CRITIC.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 20.—In the Washington Conference this morning Bishop Warren made the following appointments:

**Baltimore District.**

- E. W. S. Peck, presiding elder—Baltimore—Sharp street, J. W. Dansbury; Asbury, W. C. Cooper; Metropolitan, H. A. Carroll; John Wesley, J. W. Waters; Centennial, W. S. Harris; Ames Chapel, R. A. Reed.
- St. Paul's, Robert Hawkins; Asbury Chapel, G. T. Wright; Wangh Chapel and Sharp-street Mission, Risorder Lane; Bell Air
- Samuel Brown; Frederick City, T. O. Carroll.
- Gettysburg, Pa., Washington Murray; Govens-town and Lutherville, L. J. Valentine; Gunpowder, F. H. Matthews; Hagerstown, James Thomas; Harford, A. D. Valentine.
- Harrisonburg, Va., T. A. White; Hereford, supplied by R. H. Adams; Gilbert M. A. Dyer; Middleton, J. L. Thomas; Monocacy, Daniel Wheeler; New Market and Fairview, J. A. R. Tylers; Relater-town, Alfred Young; Steelton, Pa., Joseph Wheeler; Westminster, R. E. J. Warner; Will
- llameport, B. W. Brown; A. B. Brown, Conference Agent; T. B. Snowden, professor in
- Centenary Biblical Institute, member of Met
- ropolitan Quarterly Conference.

**Washington District.**

- Ebenezer, G. T. Pinkney; South Washington Mission, S. R. Hughes; Mt. Zion, A. Dennis.
- Annapolis, J. A. Holmes; Bladensburg, Stephen Tasco; Bowie, Washington Lankford; Calvert, R. H. Alexander.
- Clarksburg, W. L. Williams; Davidsonville
The social events.

Mr. B. H. Warner's Reception to the Business Men of the District.

The reception given last night to business men of this city by Mr. B. H. Warner, at his residence, No. 300 E street northwest, was an elegant affair in all its details, and was highly enjoyed by every gentleman present. The house, which is large, commodious, and very richly, though tastefully, furnished, was decorated with flowers in profusion. The features were gay in the multiform hues of blossoms upon a background of deep tropic greenery. Halls, staircases, dining room, chandeliers, corners, and recesses were swathed in garlands and banked deep with blossoms.

Commissioner Edmonds held quite a levee in the library. Commissioner West was also the center of an interested circle, discussing district affairs, while Mr. John W. Thompson received the congratulations of the entire company for the eminent services performed by him as the chairman of the citizens' committee in the interests of the people of the district. Mr. Edmonds won the good will of all who were present to him, and shared with Commissioner West the congratulations poured upon the district for having an energetic and competent board of commissioners.

After a pleasant time spent in social intercourse the assembled party were summoned to a hansomecus collation, which was served in the bowler-clad dining room. The banquet was satisfactory in all its appointments, alike to the dainties of the spacious palms and to the hearty, vigorous appetite. The menu was full, ample, and varied, and the eye was pleased while the palate was gratified. Amidst the superabundance of refreshments, both solid and fluid, it was noticed with pleasure by most of those present, that no alcoholic liquors were furnished. Mr. Warner practiced what he preaches, and exchanged wines, cordials, or spirits, while supplying tea, coffee, chocolate, and lemonade.

Among the many guests present were:


Among the many guests present were:

O’NEILL’S VICTIMS.

Wholesale Swindling by a Schenectady Broker—His Flight.

A Long List of People who Lost Their Money and Their Property.

THOR, N. Y., March 13.—It has been discovered that Emmett O’Neill, the Schenectady broker, who recently failed, has fled, and that he has victimized parties in Schenectady and Dunnsburgh out of not less than $250,000.

Having the handling of his father’s estate, and being presumably wealthy, he was elected a director of the Schenectady bank. From the books of the bank he learned that many farmers in Dunnsburgh had funds to invest. He obtained possession of their money on plausible representations, and gave as security forged mortgages. When further proof was asked he would even forge assignments of mortgages, including the county clerk’s certificate and a copy of the record. He also forged notes. He had eight notes cut as collateral, purporting to be signed by G. Church, and each being for $5,000. Only two of these notes were genuine. Ten years ago O’Neill sold a farm in Dunnsburgh to Joseph McQuade for $5,000, $2,000 being paid in cash; O’Neill taking a mortgage for $7,000. McQuade has paid $3,000 besides interest. Last fall O’Neill told McQuade that the original mortgage for $7,000 was so covered with endorsements of small payments that he had better execute a new mortgage for $5,000 and he (O’Neill) would destroy the old instrument. McQuade executed a new mortgage, and supposed that O’Neill had destroyed the original one. He did not do so; however, and both are recorded in the county clerk’s office. The original mortgage bears no indorsement to show that a cent was ever paid.

John Boyerly, a farmer, purchased a little house, giving a mortgage for $900. He died soon after, first directing that the proceeds of a $3,000 life insurance policy be used to pay off the mortgage, the remainder to be invested. O’Neill got the money, pretended to raise the mortgage and invest the balance, and appropriated the whole of the little estate.

The widow of Charles Van Vranken instructed O’Neill with $1,500 life insurance money for investment, which was lost. O’Neill had another method. He would make a short loan to a responsible party, take a note as security, skillfully forge a copy of the note, and when the money was paid surrender the forged note and negotiate the genuine. New schemes of his devising are still being exposed. Nearly every person in the town of Dunnsburgh who had money is a victim.

In Schenectady the losses are counted by scores. The following parties are said to have been victimized: Alexander Liddle, Dunnsburgh, $5,000; Lucy Ogg and sister-in-law, Dunnsburgh, $25,000; Col. Allen, Dunnsburgh, $30,000; Miss Liddle, a lame woman, Schenectady, all her property, about $10,000; Clark Head, Dunnsburgh, $5,000; David
R. T. Greener’s selection as Secretary of the Grant Monument Association is a deserved tribute to a worthy, intelligent, progressive young man. He is now beyond the reach of envious rivals, time-servers and toadies, who while professing friendship for him have ever been ready to stab him in the back. Every step Prof. Greener has taken, everything he has attempted during his sojourn in Washington has been secretly opposed by two or three men who have not had the courage to measure arms with him in intellectual combat, but who preferred by insinuation and inuendo to cripple his influence and circumvent his plans whenever the occasion presented itself. Where Prof. Greener now stands his enemies cannot so much as poke their noses. He is in an atmosphere congenial to one of his tastes and in keeping with his ability and talents. Whatever mistakes he has made as a young man, the race, represented by greedy selfish leaders at Washington, has forced him to make them; but we shall find out ere long that Richard T. Greener is nobody’s fool, and that the mugwumps who have been trying to muzzle him have undertaken a job exceedingly hard to perform.

BRUCE.

"N.Y. Enquirer - prize"
Aug. 12
(Coll) 1885
"That is just what they do. I did not know it before last night. My wife had happened to be out while the children were talking, and when she came in I told her about it. 'That's nothing new,' said she; 'we do it too. The ladies who live around here make memorandums of things they see in the papers, and then we compare notes and go up town and buy the goods.'"

The practice is more general than people would suppose. The writer visited several jewelers, book-stores, dealers in fancy goods, and others, and found them all willing to admit that advertising was a wonderful help to them. Large numbers of customers came in and asked for certain things at certain prices, and when asked how they knew of the goods the answer would be that they saw it in some paper. Frequently clippings of advertisements were brought, and after purchase they would be thrown aside by the customer, and the merchant could tell just what medium had benefited him.

In Massachusetts 800,000 depositors have $250,000,000 in the savings banks. In New York the savings institutions hold $375,000,000 of small deposits. In the south such a thing as a real savings bank is not known.

DIED.

STOKELY.—Reginald Lewis, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam'l J. Stokely, aged 10 months and 25 days, of congestion of the brain, Friday, July 31, 1886, at Little Neck, L. I.
The Great Reputation
when
VEGETINE

Has attained in all parts of the country as a Great and Good Medicine,
and the large number of testimonials which are constantly being received from persons who have been cured by its use, is conclusive proof of its great value. It is recommended by physicians and apothecaries. As a Blood Purifier and Health Restorer, it has no equal.

VEGETINE is not prepared for a fancy drink made from poor liquor, which cheapens the system, and tends to destroy health instead of restoring it.

Are not the many testimonials given for the different complaints satisfactory to any reasonable person suffering from any disease mentioned above, that they can be cured? Read the different testimonials given, and no one can doubt it of many of these cases the personal say that their pain and suffering cannot be expressed, as in cases of Scrofula, where, apparently, the whole body was one mass of eruptions. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cases? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluids, it can truly be called the Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood, and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and remove, has any just claim upon public attention. When the blood becomes ill-nourished and stagnated, either from change of weather, or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine clears the blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and impact a tone of vigor to the whole body. The conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the Vegetine Aberg are medicinal, more successful in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. Vegetine is composed of rocks, herbs and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give to an infant. Do you need help? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

The National Life, p. [1]
Rev. J. P. Ludlow Writes.

Born 306, N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo. Nov. 24, 1874.

Dear Sir:—From personal benefits received by me as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cases thereby have assured success, I can most heartily and earnestly recommend the Vegetine for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW.
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Boston, Mass.

Six Bottles Every Spring.

SIDE HEADACHE.

Messrs. Stevens, Dec. 20, 1873.

H. R. Stevens, Boston.

I am troubled with headache, in every case as severe as twenty per cent. of the number of times I have taken the Vegetine. I have six bottles and have been taking it every day for three years. I have recommended Vegetine to others with the same good result. I take half a bottle every evening which keeps me all right through the year. By doing this I cure my headache and I feel perfectly well.

Perhaps you will be so good as to let me have six bottles so I may try it for next season.

S. J. SHUMAN.

Booth's Boston, Feb. 7, 1874.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir:—I have seen several cases of your Vegetine, and am convinced that it is a valuable remedy for headache, and for general dizziness of the system.

I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaint.

Yours respectfully,

MR. M. G. PARKER.

John Quincy Adams.

Born July 11, 1873.

Incorporated March 4, 1873.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

Mr. H. R. Stevens.

Dear Sir:—I want heartily to add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your good and good medicine, Vegetine, for I am not sick enough to be said in its praise. For I was troubled with a severe headache, and had much bad feeling a day, but would not seem to be even on the same scale as before.

MR. HENRY J. VANN.

MRS. C. A. SHAW.

No. 88 home Building, Boston, Mass.

Gives Health, Strength and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefits from the use of Vegetine. Her declining health was a severe trial to all of her friends. A several days' use of Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.

S. H. VANCE.

Insurance and Real Estate Agent,

Orleans, Nov. 2, 1873.

Incorporated March 4, 1873.

DOCTORS PRESCRIBE IT.

Dr. Everts, Oct. 22, 1873.

H. R. Stevens, Boston.

I have frequently prescribed the Vegetine as a blood purifier, and have found satisfactory results, and can recommend it to the community as a good medicine.

Dr. JNO. H. BOYD.

William Henry Harrison.

Born Feb. 6, 1873.

Incorporated March 4, 1873.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Born March 15, 1873.

Incorporated March 4, 1873.

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

South Bakers, Mass., Nov. 17, 1873.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Scrofula and whooping cough for three years, nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the Vegetine. I am now getting along splendidly, and still expect improvement. No other medicine can do this.

Yours truly,

Mrs. E. M. JONES.

No. 10 Longfellow street, Salem, Mass.

SOREFULAR, SWOLLEN LINENS.

Osawego, June, 30, 1873.

H. R. Stevens, Boston.

I am free to say that my wife has been afflicted with Scrofula for more than three years, both lungs having been emaciated, and large tumors growing on them. All the doctors failed to do her any good, but after using Vegetine I found her greatly improved. After using one drop bottle, she felt better, and has been able to go out to work.

Mr. Stevens;—I wish to say that the Vegetine has done me much better than for years, but little trace of the disease left. She feels grateful for the benefit that this medicine has done her, and she has recommended it to others, who have since used it and found it a most beneficial medicine.

J. V. B. SMITH.

Boston, Mass.

I am well acquainted with W. R. Stanton, and sold him the Vegetine for his wife. I am satisfied his statement is correct.

J. W. MORGAN.

DUGGAN.

 Martin Van Buren.

Born Dec. 7, 1872.

Incorporated March 4, 1873.

DYSPERMIA.

Our three bottles of Vegetine will do you good.

CAIRNS.

One bottle of Vegetine will do you good.

MRS. L. COOK.


Gives Health, Strength and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefits from the use of Vegetine. Her declining health was a severe trial to all of her friends. A several days' use of Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.

S. H. VANCE.

Insurance and Real Estate Agent,

No. 88 home Building, Boston, Mass.
Seventy-One Years of Age.

MARY MERRICK, Aug. 25, 1870.

MR. H. B. STEELE.

Dear Sir,—I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was to

speak by Grandpa to try your VEGETINE, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the muscles I ever took. I have tried many remedies,

and none of them had the effect I had from the VEGETINE. It strengthened and invigorated the whole system. Many of my accoun
tances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recom

mended.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH H. SHERMAN.

I WAS TOLD TO TRY THE VEGETINE.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Dec. 1, 1870.

Mr. H. B. STEELE.

Dear Sir,—I have suffered everything with the Kidney Complaint and Dyspepsia. I have tried all kinds of remedies and medications recommend

ed for the Kidney Complaint, but nothing did me any good until I commenced taking VEGETINE. I was subjected to violent coughing. I have had dif

ferent physicians, but got no relief. I was told to try the VEGETINE, and I commenced to take it. I got great relief from the first dose. Oh, when breathing began to be

normal again! Then I commenced taking two doses a day, then eight, and I am now taking two or three a day. It seems to be a

medicine to learn to use. I am now as healthy as I can expect. I would not be without you and your medicine, and there are many
great many people today suffering from the Kidney Complaint, if they listen to the VEGETINE, they would be helped right away, and cured in time.

Very respectfully yours,

Mrs. N. A. M. HENNESSY.

MARY J. P. BENNETT.

Valuable Information.

BOSTON, Dec. 12, 1873.

Gentlemen,—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to especial valuable information.

Having been badly afflicted with Skin Diseases, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with piles and eruptions, many of which were very severe, I found that by

using the VEGETINE I was able to carry on my business successfully, and without spending any money.

JAMES R. DICK.

JAMES R. FOLK.

EATON, March 16, 1870.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

CHARLESTOWN, March 16, 1870.

H. B. STEELE.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have used your "Low Potency," and feel that it has been of very

benevolent service to my family. From repeated use of it, I find it has cured my wife of piles, my son of

eczema, and my daughter of rheumatic affections. It can be used without any fear of being too strong for

sickly persons, in the spring season, or any other time. I can heartily recommend it to any one in need of

such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

John Jan. 1, 1850.

Inaugurated May 1, 1853.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BORN Nov. 23, 1804.

Inaugurated March 4, 1853.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

BORN March 29, 1782.

Inaugurated April 9, 1841.

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

THE NATIONAL LIFE, Nos. 2, 2. A. M.

Inaugurated April 9, 1841.

The following letter from Mr. H. E. B. STEELE, printer to the National Life, is reprinted, with the kind permission of the publisher, for the interest of our readers in the medicinal qualities of this preparation.

Mr. H. B. STEELE.

Dear Sir,—I have suffered a great deal from piles, and was advised to try your VEGETINE. I was told that it was a great

medicine, and that it would cure me. It did. I have used it ever since, and have never had any trouble from piles

since. I have also used it for a cough, and it has given me relief.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH H. SHERMAN.

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Very respectfully yours,

Mrs. N. A. M. HENNESSY.

MARY J. P. BENNETT.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD

and renovates and invigorates the whole System. Its medical properties are alterative, tonic, solvint and diuretic.

BORN APRIL 25, 1812.
DIED JUNE 15, 1860.
INAGURATED MARCH 4, 1855.

Rev. G. W. Mansfield’s Letter.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. MANSFIELD, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, may convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative qualities of VEGETINE as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

LYNDY PARK, MAR., Feb. 10, 1870.
Mr. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir,—I am more than happy to send you a bottle of VEGETINE, as I am convinced that it will be of great service in the cure of many diseases. I have had the privilege of using it in my own family, and have found it most efficacious.

VEGETINE

is made exclusively from the juices of CARALLUM

SELENA, RHEUM and HORSE, and is so generally consummated that it will effectually cleanse the system, even of the worst cases of Soreness, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancers, Scrofulous Humor, Cystitis, Salt Rheum, Sphincter Diseases, Cancer, Faintness at the Stomach, and all cases that arise from imperfect blood, Scirrhous, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Nervousness, Goit and Skin Complaints, and can only be efficaciously cured through the Blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pastilles, Pimples, Blotches, Bolles, and Tetter.

SCALD HEAD and Ringworm, Vegetine has never been known to suffer a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropyn, Female Weakness, Lassitude, painless, and universal and General Debility, Vegetine is directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the nervous organs, attracts information, cures alopecia, and regulates the bowels.

For Dyspepsia, Habitual Constipation, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness, and general Prostration of the Nervous System, in cases has cur 

given the most perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cures all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cases affected by Vegetine have testified many physicians and practitioners whom we have to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable

BLOOD PURIFIER

yet placed before the public. Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS,
Boston, Mass.

For Sale By

ALL DRUGGISTS

And Dealers

EVERYWHERE.

BORN APRIL 25, 1812.
DIED MARCH 4, 1833.

Dr. W. Ross Writes.

Soreness, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON.

I have been prescribing Vegetine for 25 years, and it is a remedy for Soreness, Liver Complaints, and Rheumatism, is a cure for diseases of the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pastilles, Pimples, Blotches, Bolles, and Tetter.

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EVERYWHERE.
A Smoking Fool—A Man Who was a Little Crazy About Tobacco.

A very beautiful character has, it seems, lately passed away in Holland. Mr. Klaes, known by the name of the King of Smokers, died the other day near Rotterdam. Mr. Klaes had, according to the Berlin papers, amassed a large fortune in the linen trade, and one portion of a mansion he had erected near Rotterdam was devoted to the arrangement of a collection of pipes, according to their nationality and chronological order. By his will, which he executed shortly before his death, he directed that all the smokers of the country should be invited to his funeral and that each should be presented with ten pounds of tobacco and two Dutch pipes of the newest fashion, on which should be engraved the name, arms, and date of the testator. His relatives, friends and funeral guests were strictly enjoined to keep their pipes alight during the funeral ceremony, and afterwards to empty the ashes from their pipes on their coffin. The poor of the neighborhood who attend to his wishes were to receive annually, on the anniversary of his death, ten pounds of tobacco and a small cask of good beer. He further directed that his oak coffin should be lined with the cedar of his old Havana cigar boxes, and that a box of French caporal and a packet of old Dutch tobacco should be placed at the foot of his coffin. His favorite pipe was to be placed at his side, with a bunch of matches, a flint and steel, and some tinder—for, as he truly said, there is no knowing what might happen. It has been calculated that the deceased gentleman during his eighty years of life smoked more than four tons of tobacco and had drunk about 500,000 quarts of beer. It is sad to reflect that one evidently possessed of such noble qualities should have been thus prematurely cut off at the early age of eighty, doubtless owing to his unfortunate indulgence in a pernicious habit. His fate should be a warning to all smokers.

Why this Change.
THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1883.

The story of the disaster which occurred at the Harper's Ferry armory on Sunday last, and which led to the death of the Rev. James A. Garfield, was told by a survivor of the attack in a letter to the National Republican, published in this paper yesterday. The letter is as follows:

The disaster to the armory at Harper's Ferry on Sunday last was singularly tragic. The explosion was caused by the accidental discharge of a musket, which set fire to the ammunition. The shock of the explosion caused the death of the Rev. James A. Garfield, who was at the time on the premises. The arms were being inspected by a number of clerks, who were engaged in the work. The accident occurred in the morning, and the bodies of the deceased were removed to the morgue. The investigation of the explosion is still in progress, and it is expected that the report will be made public shortly. The armory at Harper's Ferry is one of the largest in the country, and it is believed that the explosion was caused by carelessness on the part of the clerks. The accident has caused a great deal of emotion, and the public is eager to know the cause of the explosion.

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Loose clipping 10, verso
VOCATE.

HOLAND’S NATIONAL.

A man without conscience, vowed
above all things to save the globe, to gladden the world, and to victorize the
world, and to victorize the
world.

In the midst of so many great
travels, so many great
travels,

He saw his way clearly, and so he
saw his way clearly, and so he
saw his way clearly,

To the feat of his life, which was the feat of his life, which was the feat of his life,

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Indianapolis Journal, October 18, 1884, p. 5
CLOAKS!

CLOAKS!

We offer the largest stock in the city, and the latest styles imported this season.

BARGAINS IN

BLACK SILKS

—

VELVETS!

H. P. WASSON & CO.

2,000

PENNYWEIGHT

Gold and Band Rings

Just Published for

WEDDINGS, ETC.

BINGHAM & WALKER,

JEWELERS,

33 East Washington Street.

HAZELTON

Pianos

New England

Packard Orchestral

Organ

Orchards

State Capital and

Eisenhower St.

HENLEY, HAYNES & VAN ARSDEL,


CLEARANCE SALE!

The Indianapolis Lumber & Hardware Co.

The largest, choicest and most satisfactory stock in the city. All the fashionable styles from the best manufactories in the land at the closest possible prices.

L. E. MORRISON,

No. 2 West Washington Street (Sec'y and Genr. Manager).

A. L. WRIGHT & CO.

47 and 49 South Meridian St.