

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1877.

P. F. DUFFY, Editor.

The Infamous Farce Finished

EIGHT or SEVEN.

Morton Triumphs, and the Eight Become Infamous.

The concluding scene of the infamous farce known as the High Joint Commission, alias the National Returning Board, has been reached, and by the inevitable right to seven in the full electoral vote of Oregon was given to Hayes. The seven, as usual, asked to be heard and to submit evidence, the eight "impartial" judges, as usual, refused to listen or entertain any evidence. The game of gag and suppression of evidence was played from the start, the sole purpose of the eight perjured partisans being to defeat investigation and count their man in despite of right and decency, under specious pretence of law. There never was a more miserable burlesque on truth, right, justice and law enacted in any country pretending to be governed by law.

There is not a Radical in the land now who will maintain that Hayes was elected; they know he was not, but sneaking behind a subterfuge provided by the majority of that partisan tribunal, they claim that he was counted in under the forms of law and hence is entitled to the Presidency. If their sense of right were half as fully developed as their greed for office and love of spoils, they would scorn to accept office obtained in this way.

It is the first instance in the political history of the country when a Chief Magistrate has been declared the victor by a palpable, blazoned and, even by his friends, tacitly confessed fraud.

It is humiliating, shameful, infamous and abominable; disgraceful to those who perpetrated it, humiliating to the country which submits to it. The triumph of fraud over the will of the people; Returning Boards bartering away the liberties of States, conspirators throttling freedom, repudiated partisans holding the reins and retaining power in spite of the people who rejected them and protested in the most solemn form against them.—The whole thing is a sickening mockery of right, law and justice from the beginning and ends with an infamy that will damn for all time each and every participant in it, from the immortal eight illustrious perjurers to the hirelings that danced attendance on them.

To the Last Tribunal.

Should Hayes be inaugurated by virtue of the infamous decisions of the National Returning Board, we earnestly trust that Mr. Tilden will carry the case into the Supreme Court and demand a hearing there. This he owes to himself and to the country. To himself because he was fairly and squarely elected; to the country because there was never a better time to get these political questions before the Supreme Court and ascertain to what extent Federal power may go in elections, before and after. Practically speaking, every election of any importance in the South since the war has been held under the glitter of Federal bayonets and deputy marshals, who swelled like toads about the polls, and held themselves as above, beyond and superior to the State.

It is a good time to get a judicial opinion on this question and we trust the opportunity will not be lost.

Recently we noticed, in the Greensboro Patriot, a prediction, that if Hayes were counted in, he would never occupy the Presidential chair. What next?

The above we clip from an article in the Statesville American on assassination. The editor of the American either intentionally misrepresents us or quotes from a defective memory. We made no such "prediction," but expressed the belief that Hayes would "never be President of the United States, let National Returning Boards decide as they may," and we'll see how near right we were. Can the optics of the American see any assassination in this? It is about as near, however, as the average Radical paper gets to the truth.

The editor of the North State thinks we will feel ashamed, in our cooler moments, of our anger at the infamous decisions of the National Returning Board. It is not impossible that he and other square dealing Republicans will yet feel ashamed of the infernal conspiracy to thrust, under the name of law, a pretender and a usurper on the American people, after he had been rejected at the polls by a majority of nearly half a million.

This is something to be ashamed of.

This is Grant's last week and his bootlickers will have no further use for him.

No Protection for Sheep.

We had hoped that the Legislature would enact some law to protect sheep raisers from the damage inflicted by dogs, and thus promote one of the most remunerative branches of industry in the State, but, judging from the letter of our correspondent, we are to be disappointed. What the reason for this senseless and stubborn opposition to such just, salutary and much needed legislation is beyond our comprehension. We can only account for it on the supposition of moral cowardice that refuses to right through fear of losing the vote of some men who value dogs more than sheep. The representative who would be thus influenced is unfit for the position he occupies.

The law asked for was not intended to operate in any county where the people did not choose to adopt it, and so could bring hardship to none; but this the Legislature hesitates to give us, and while it hesitates not to tax the sheep of the industrious farmer, shrinks from taxing the dog, which is comparatively worthless, and renders profitable sheep raising difficult if not impossible. Where is the consistency or justice in this?

For the special edification of these Legislative friends of curs and toes of sheep we reproduce the following as to the profits of sheep culture in Georgia:

The profit of sheep growing in Georgia is 63 per cent, on the capital invested. Dr. David Ayers of Canille, Mitchell County, in Southwestern Georgia, where snow never falls and the ground seldom freezes, and where the original pine forests are carpeted with native grass, says his sheep, four to five hundred in number, cost him annually fourteen cents per head. Clip three pounds of unwashed wool, which sells at 50 cents per pound, giving a clear profit of ninety per cent. on the money and labor invested in sheep. Mr. Ayers does not feed his sheep at any time during the year, neither has he introduced the improved breeds, using only what is known as the native sheep.

Properly protected it would be equally, if not more profitable in this State. Many of our Canadian settlers have brought with them fine imported stock from Canada to be eaten up by dogs, and nearly all of them have abandoned in utter hopelessness the effort to engage extensively in the pursuit. One of these settlers some time ago lost in one night a flock of nine, all of which he had brought from Canada. And thus it goes while armies of curs are allowed to roam at large and depredate with impunity.

We trust, in the interests of our farmers, the Legislature will take a business, practical, common-sense view of this matter. This will redound more to the interests of the State and to their own credit, than indulging in unwarranted levity and trifling and absurd amendments to defeat a measure that they will discover, when they go before their constituents, is no trifling or absurd measure, to be laughed at. The representatives of 16,000 farmers were in earnest when they petitioned the Legislature to give them some legislation on this question and they will hardly be satisfied with having their demand made fun of.

Cutting With a Razor.

Our dearly beloved Ulysses, who is soon, to the great relief of a vast majority of the American people, to retire to the obscurity of private life, indulged one of his despotic instincts by issuing an order prohibiting the white militia companies of Columbia from parading in celebration of Washington's birthday, 22d inst., an immemorial custom with them.

Following this order Gov. Hampton issued the following proclamation, which Mr. Grant will hardly paste in his scrap book. It cutteth like a keen edged razor:

Executive Chamber, Columbia, S. C., Feb. 20, 1877.—His excellency, the President of the United States, having ordered that the white militia companies of the State should not parade on the 22d inst. in honor of Washington's birthday, in deference to the office he holds, I hereby call upon these organizations to postpone to some future date this manifestation of respect to the memory of that illustrious President whose highest ambition it was, as it was his chief glory, to observe the Constitution and to obey the laws of his country. If the arbitrary command of a chief executive, who has not sought to emulate the virtues of Washington, deprive the citizens of this State of the privilege of joining publicly in paying reverence to that day so sacred to every American patriot, we can at least by our obedience to the constituted authority, however abruptly exercised, show that we are not unworthy to be the countrymen of Washington.

We must, therefore, remit to some auspicious period, which I trust is not far distant, the exercise of our right to commemorate the civic virtues of that unsullied character who wielded his sword only to found and perpetuate that American constitutional liberty which is now denied to the citizens of South Carolina.

WADE HAMPTON, Governor.

Handcuffs are like guide books, because they are made for two wrists.

A Pen-Picture of the Great Counted-In.

Private Delzeel draws the following charming sketch of Returning Board Hayes:

"He has but one face, one voice. He never winks, never whispers, never has any private talk aside, but all he has to say is open and in a strong, manly voice of peculiar melody, and the very soul of candor, dignity and unaffected good breeding. He has no enemies; even the Democrats like him. His pure life—pure as a woman's—his pure word, told an obscene story, never smoked a cigar, drank a drop—impresses all alike. The goodness of silence has put a golden seal on his lips. Not a wrinkle visits his forehead; not a wrinkle furrows his cheeks, and his two great blue eyes beam with hope and manly courage and sympathy. He is tender as a child; strong as a giant. He bides his time. He believes in God. He believes in the people. He has no doubt whatever he will be our president."

What a pity such a paragon of elevated manhood and moral perfection should have been warped from the path of rectitude at last by such an arrant old he-prostitute as Chandler, Morton, Bradley, Wells & Co.

Dog Law.

A bill has been reported to the State Senate authorizing County Commissioners to levy a tax on dogs for the protection of sheep, the proceeds of such tax to go to the public schools. The bill has not yet been acted upon.

It is a dreadful thing that a President of the United States should be elected by a technicality.—New York Tribune.

"Technicality" is a new name for swindling.

It is evident to every thoughtful Republican that the triumph upon which we may now safely calculate has not only been won in an extraordinary way, but carries with it extraordinary responsibilities.—Boston Journal.

Quite "extraordinary."

EDITORIAL SQUIBS.

Judge Kerr presides over the courts of the 7th district this time.

The Milton Chronicle bids farewell to 150 delinquent subscribers at a dash.

John Riley, late Auditor of this State, is in a Baltimore hospital dying of consumption.

The Washington Union will suspend on the 5th of March, unless new publishers step to the front.

John G. Marler, State Senator from Yadkin and Surry counties, died at his home in Yadkin on the 17th inst.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives reducing the number of directors of the Insane Asylum from fifteen to nine.

The National Returning Board wound up its work yesterday by giving South Carolina to Hayes by the inevitable eight to seven.

The Raleigh Observer is square out against doing anything with the State debt question and wants it left "just where it was at the close of the war."

Adalini Patti, the opera singer, created a little sensation in St. Petersburg by running away with another fellow named Nicolini, and leaving her husband, the Marquis Caux, as mad as a bulldozed hornet.

The Baltimore American, a Republican paper, says it has positive information that Mr. Tilden will carry his case into the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is out in a strong letter defending the Southern people from their Radical slanderers.

And now the depots in the bucolic regions are fragrant with the perfumes of the delightful guano, which smelleth loudly, long and afar off.

J. T. Crocker has become proprietor of the Randolph Register, a paper which is eminently deserving of the support of the good people of that county.

Peter Goelet is an old bachelor in New York, worth about \$300,000, whose chief delight is an old cow which he pastures on a block worth \$300,000. Costly milk.

The Richmond Whip sticks to Tilden and nominates him for the race in 1880. As the Returning Board will probably play out by that time there may be some use in a nomination.

We have had minority Presidents before—all the Republican Presidents have been, without the negro vote—but Hayes is the first who ever claimed the office, after having been beaten at the polls, and will hold it by virtue of a fraud so palpable that no man can seriously defend it.

If Hayes gets into office he will sneak in with a majority of 262,000 against him, and counting the white vote only over 1,000,000. If he don't feel, when he takes the chair, like a man with a burr in the seat of his pants he must have been raised in a tan-yard.

Raleigh Correspondence.

RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 27, 1877.

Having heretofore given account of the measures proposed in the Legislature, the more important of which are nearly completed, let us take a look at some of the men.

Among the more prominent of the Senators may be mentioned Folk, of Watauga, Coke, of Chowan, Robinson, of Macon, Graham, of Orange, Moore, of Mecklenburg, Troy, of Cumberland, Scales, of Guilford, Robbins, of Randolph, Wilson, of Forsyth, Mebane, of Rockingham, Stuckey, of Pitt, Finger, of Catawba, Latham, of Washington. These are the principal talking men, to whom may be added Thorne, of Warren, and Moore, colored, of New Hanover.—Thorne is the man who was expelled from the last House of Representatives; he looks to be about seventy years old, with white head and beard and a keen black eye. He is a remarkably well read man, and seems liberal in his views except in the matter of Radicalism. Moore, colored, pops up on all occasions, in season and out of season, but mostly out of season.

Mr. Folk is perhaps the most effective debater in the Senate. His ready command of language, fine imagination, and keen satirical power, would make him a formidable antagonist in any forum. The speaking talent of the others named is less marked, but they are equal in judgment, sound sense and other qualities which distinguish the careful and prudent legislator. The other Senators, who talk less, are none the less efficient and reliable; and it may be noted that the brief and pointed remark of the thinking but not talking man, made at the right time, frequently has more effect upon a question than a labored and rhetorical argument.

It is proper here to say of our Guilford Senator, Col. Scales, that he is among the most industrious and efficient members—ready in debate, careful in his votes, and displaying uncommon ability as a presiding officer when occasionally called to the chair.

The Senate, I presume, would compare favorably with any similar body in any other of the States.

As to the House of Representatives, it would be hard to find a parliamentary body whose members more completely assert their individual independence. There is absolutely no leader, acknowledged or unacknowledged. Every man doth as seemeth good in his own eyes.—Of the dozen or two of gentlemen, capable by talent and experience of the leadership, not one of them has exhibited the power of directing the thought and proceedings of the body.

Among the more prominent talking men of the House may be named Ransom of Tyrrell, McGehee, of Person, Moring, of Chatham, Staples of Guilford, Parrish, of Orange, Todd, of Ashe, Vaughn, of Alleghany, Henderson, of Rowan, Carter, of Bancombe, Rowland, of Robeson, Pinnix of Davidson, Cooper, of Cherokee, Graves, of Surry, King, of Stokes, Cobb, of Lincoln, and a score or two of others who seldom talk unless they have something to say. On the Republican side Bagley of Perquimans, Purnell and Bledsoe of Wake, Williamson, col., of Franklin, and "the gentleman from Pender." Loyed, col., are most prominent in debate.

The first named is a gentleman of fine ability, and scrupulously observant of the courtesies of debate. The last named, to wit, "the gentleman from Pender," manages to make himself an unremitting annoyance. The Legislature has exhibited the virtue of forbearance in one respect to a remarkable degree, to wit, in its eschewal of political discussion. Attempts to get up political resolutions and spread-eagle speeches have rarely succeeded. Some time ago resolutions endorsing the Electoral Commission at Washington were passed by an evidently reluctant vote. And last Monday night resolutions bitterly condemning the action of the Commission were introduced in the House and supported in several passionate speeches. The subject was postponed until Wednesday night, when preparation was made for further display; but an adroitly drawn substitute was introduced by Mr. Singletary, and carried the whole matter with it. So the eagle lost the opportunity to "soar aloft and flap its wings." Notwithstanding the provocation at Washington, the Legislature has prudently refrained from indulgence in useless invective.

The Senate bill creating inferior courts with criminal jurisdiction was considered by the judiciary committee of the House, and, at the instance of Mr. Staples, it was recommended to enact upon it the power of civil jurisdiction in effect restoring the old county courts as regards full legal jurisdiction of all cases criminal and civil. On being reported to the House an animated debate arose: Staples, McGehee, Graves, Todd and others supporting the bill; Moring, Rose and others opposing. Mr. Staples made a remarkably fine effort—the ablest during the discussion. Nevertheless, the civil jurisdiction was stricken out by a large majority, leaving a decided disfavor of the old county court system, or, in other words, appointing men unlearned in the law to try litigated cases on the civil docket. The bill passed, retaining criminal jurisdiction only, in order to move frequent jail delivery, and to relieve the dockets of the Superior Courts. It comes down to a mere practical question for the several counties—which will be least expensive, feeding a jail full of prisoners, or setting up a court for speedy trials? The magistracy of each county can take its choice.

A material change in the law regulating the tax on merchants has been discussed in committee of the whole on two several days. It is proposed by Mr. Simpson, of Polk county, to tax merchant's purchases *ad valorem*, and abolish the privilege tax of one eighth of one per cent. The invoices to be exhibited every six months, and taxed according to

value, as other property. The mover of the amendment advocated it with unexpected ability and power—insisting that it was the only equitable method—that it would not injure the merchants, who would, of course, put on the additional percentage to cover the tax; and that the customers would feel it no more than the people feel the indirect taxes of the general government. The amendment passed the committee of the whole, and is a matter of much discussion among the members. Whether it will finally pass the House is much in doubt.

The consideration of the revenue bill in committee of the whole closed yesterday, and passed its second reading in the House, by the casting vote of the Speaker. Amendments had been passed reducing the rate of taxation, in face of the figures from the Auditor and Treasurer's departments, showing that any reduction would cause a loss in the treasury before the next meeting of the Legislature. These stingy amendments, together with some dissatisfaction with the amendment to tax merchant's purchases *ad valorem*, probably caused many members to vote against the bill on its second reading; and if these amendments be not stricken out, a sufficient number may vote against it on the third reading to defeat it, and thus fall back on the act of last session.

An amendment to the revenue bill, proposed in committee of the whole, to tax dogs, was *hounded* to death in short order by the introduction of all sorts of absurd and ridiculous amendments. Just mention dog tax, and you raise a howl from the swamps to the mountains. When the question of dogs or sheep comes up, this legislature will not permit any body to pull wool over their eyes—not they! They would probably vote the man who sits on the wool-sack in the British parliament to be the silliest man in England. Any man in our General Assembly who has the temerity to advocate the protection of sheep, makes himself a conspicuous illustration of Sancho Panza's proverb, "he who goes for wool may come back shorn." The cost of keeping the dogs of the State would handsomely provide for all the paupers thereof, and have money to spare for schools or other purposes; but in a question between the dogs and the paupers, it would be the worse for the paupers; the former would get the first lick at the crumbs which fall from the master's table. After all, the conviction is forced upon us, that this dogged determination of the Legislature to protect the dogs is sustained by the no less dogged will of the constituents thereof.

Now, let no one take up the notion that the writer has any special antipathy to dogs; on the contrary he likes dogs well, but he likes mutton more. The Legislature will probably not adjourn before 12th of March. An earlier adjournment would not be advisable, in view of several important bills yet pending which are worthy of the most grave and deliberate consideration.

From Washington.

(Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.)
The Movement on the South—Working Up the New Republican Party—Public Office and Soft Saver—Views of Southern Democrats—What the People Really Want—Self Government and No Bayonets—The Policy of Hayes.

MAKING POLITICS.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The movement to build up a white Republican party in the South, to which all sorts of names have been given in this correspondence, is ascertained to day to be being vigorously prosecuted by some of the leading men of the Republican party, who hold the closest relations to Gov. Hayes. There is now no doubt that immediately after the election overtures were made to prominent Southern Democrats, in which it was plainly indicated that in the event of Hayes' accession to the Presidency the Federal patronage in the South would be placed at their disposal, if in return any guarantee was afforded that the Republican administration would be supported and the white vote divided. These overtures received little if any encouragement from Hayes who shut his eyes, as it were, until Chamberlain and Packard have already indicated they are willing to give up their honor. Gov. Hayes will shut his eyes, and then there being but one government in either of the States named, Mr. Hayes will have nothing less to do than to recognize it. There is no doubt that as soon as Chamberlain and Packard find they can expect no active support from the new administration they will retire without any more ado and with the least possible delay, and although no attempt will be made to interfere with them as citizens, it is likely they will both find it more pleasant to go back to the States where they belong.

THE ROGUS GOVERNORS.

In regard to the Chamberlain and Packard governments it is said that the position of Gov. Hayes will be this: He will not interfere in either way, and will probably withdraw the troops from both the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, if he has satisfactory assurance that no violent measures or force will be resorted to by Hampton or Nicholls. This assurance Southern Senators have already indicated they are willing to give up their honor. Gov. Hayes will shut his eyes, as it were, until Chamberlain and Packard have already indicated they are willing to give up their honor. Gov. Hayes will shut his eyes, and then there being but one government in either of the States named, Mr. Hayes will have nothing less to do than to recognize it. There is no doubt that as soon as Chamberlain and Packard find they can expect no active support from the new administration they will retire without any more ado and with the least possible delay, and although no attempt will be made to interfere with them as citizens, it is likely they will both find it more pleasant to go back to the States where they belong.

SOFT SAWDER.

After the formation of the Electoral Commission and its partisan decision in the Florida case, of course was generally assumed and conceded that Hayes would get it. Then negotiations were resumed and they have been in active progress for ten days or more. The most active movers in the matter are Senator Sherman and Gen. Sherman, his brother. Senator Sherman will undoubtedly be the power behind the throne in the Hayes administration, and the statement made last night that he is to be the Secretary of the Treasury after the malignant hostility which he has exhibited toward the South for so many years he should now be in favor of policy of conciliation, but it is nevertheless the fact. It is also said that even Senator Morton has at last come to the conclusion that it will be wise to "let up" a little on the South. There is no doubt whatever that if a Southern Democrat of prominence can be found who will accept a place in the Cabinet of Mr. Hayes he can have it, as distinct intimations to that effect have been received from those who it is believed, are fully authorized to speak. But it is not likely that such a one can be found.

SENATOR NORWOOD'S VIEWS.

The name of Senator Norwood, of Georgia, has been mentioned in this connection by some of the Southern Republicans. But Senator Norwood told me to day that he did not know what he had done to

be spoken of in this manner. He said that if a Cabinet position had been offered to him, and every man, woman and child in the State of Georgia were to beseech him to accept as a favor to them, he might do so, but he should consider it a sacrifice. He did not see how any Southern Democratic could accept a position of the kind, knowing that Hayes was a usurper, and would be for the whole four years of his term nothing more than a *de facto* President.

WHAT THEY WANT.

Another very prominent Democratic Senator was approached by several Republican Senators who said to him that Hayes desires to invade the olive branch to the South, and said that, "What is it the Southern people want?" The Senator replied, "We want none of your Cabinet positions nor big offices, but we want you to take your feet from off our necks, to treat us as equals, to show that you have confidence in us. We want you to take away your troops, and let us regulate our local affairs just as you regulate the Constitution and the laws and protect the rights of all with as much fidelity as you do, and we only ask that we be allowed to have the government which we have elected. The South has one hundred and thirty eight electoral votes and she has no favors to ask of any Administration. If she is put on an equality with the rest of the Union she can take care of herself."

Ex Gov. Joe Brown, of Georgia, is mentioned as one man who would not doubt be glad to get a Cabinet position, but he would not suit the purposes of the Republicans, because he is not a representative citizen of his State and has no personal following. Gen. Joe Johnston has been suggested by some Republicans, but his friends say with emphasis that he would decline.

It may be regarded as almost certain that the plan to get a prominent Southern Democrat can not succeed, and must be abandoned.—But it is said that in the distribution of the local offices in the South Gov. Hayes is determined to appoint good men, even if he has to take red-hot Democrats, and it is certain that in most localities in the South one of these things must follow. The Southern Congressmen say they think it very probable that Democrats in their section will take local offices if tendered to them, but that it will be with the distinct understanding that they are not thereby expected to abjure their party fealty.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

As to Southern Republicans there are a batch of them who will be only too glad to take Cabinet positions. Col. Mosby informs me that he does not want any office himself, but he considers that the South is entitled to and will probably get at least two Cabinet appointments. He can be stated as very nearly positively determined upon that Judge Settle, of North Carolina, who has lately been confirmed as United States district Judge of Florida, will go in the Cabinet. Senator Alcorn of Mississippi will take a place in the Cabinet if he can get it, so will ex Senator Pool, of North Carolina, but he certainly will not. Ex-Congressman Mackenzie, of Virginia, is spoken of for Postmaster General, as is also Representative Kasson, of Iowa.

SENATOR SHERMAN OFF FOR COLUMBUS.

Senator Sherman left here last night for Columbus, whether he had been summoned by Gov. Hayes to confer on the situation, and it is thought by the friends of Gov. Hayes that he will be here by Monday or Tuesday of next week. It is understood then to be his intention to have a personal interview with some of the leading Southern men.

In regard to the Chamberlain and Packard governments it is said that the position of Gov. Hayes will be this: He will not interfere in either way, and will probably withdraw the troops from both the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, if he has satisfactory assurance that no violent measures or force will be resorted to by Hampton or Nicholls. This assurance Southern Senators have already indicated they are willing to give up their honor. Gov. Hayes will shut his eyes, as it were, until Chamberlain and Packard have already indicated they are willing to give up their honor. Gov. Hayes will shut his eyes, and then there being but one government in either of the States named, Mr. Hayes will have nothing less to do than to recognize it. There is no doubt that as soon as Chamberlain and Packard find they can expect no active support from the new administration they will retire without any more ado and with the least possible delay, and although no attempt will be made to interfere with them as citizens, it is likely they will both find it more pleasant to go back to the States where they belong.

We are in receipt of a memorial to Congress, signed by a number of people, asking that the 12th day of February, Lincoln's birthday, be made a legal holiday, to celebrate in a becoming manner the advent on this mundane sphere of this "great gift of God to man." We are not so certain about the "gift" part of it, and suggest that we postpone the matter about a hundred years until we see how he pans out when the impartial history makers have held their inquest.

Garfield has brought suit against a western paper for saying that he attended a quadroon ball while in New Orleans and frisked about in a very undecentlike manner. Good gracious! One of the immortal eight perjurers asking damages for injured reputation. What next?

The Rothschilds are worth the snug sum of \$3,400,000,000 and yet they go on making as their poor daddies did.

Donn Platt.

"THE BEGINNING OF THE END."

The following is the full text of the article which appeared in the Washington Capital Sunday, and led to the arrest of the editor, Donn Platt:

The sickening apprehension felt by the people, to which we referred last week, that the Supreme Court would be found as rotten as the other powers of our unhappy government, has been realized.

The swift decay that in the last ten years has made our self-government a sham and a mockery, and in the executive and legislative branches shamed us before the world, has been silently working its way through the judiciary until now, in its first trial, it offends with its stench the nostrils of all honest citizens.

The appeal made to judges of the Supreme Court from the people, sorely distressed and perplexed, was to save them from the wicked conspiracy of men they had repudiated at the polls. They saw their faithless agents for years robbing the treasury of their hard-earned taxes; they saw their highest officials invited for the meanest crimes; they saw a President, coarse, brutal and ignorant, appointing sycophantic pimps to the highest positions; they saw him the associate of rongs and the commissioner of thieves; they saw carpet baggers sustained by bayonets manipulating the polls that ignorance and rascality might tyrannize over the South; they saw ringleaders organized in the lobby control their Congress; they saw huge monopolies created by their government eating out their substance; they saw themselves reduced to want, trade paralyzed and labor without employ, and they made a desperate effort to right their wrongs through the ballot.

With a subsidized press against them, with an army of hungry office holders, that, counting those of the general government with those of the States, make a horde of treasury eaters, greater than any standing army in Europe; with all the accumulated capital in the hands of their oppressors on the side of their oppressors; and came up from the polls with a majority of over a half million in their behalf. And of what avail?

Through a dishonest returning board, made up of criminals who have escaped conviction and punishment under the protecting arm of a corrupt government, enough votes are thrown out to render all their efforts vain and saddle upon them the old corruption and old horde for another term of years—perhaps forever.

From this an appeal was taken to five justices of the Supreme Court—for that, no more and no less, was the commission created. It was believed that by such process the question at issue, being a charge of conspiracy against certain corrupt men could be lifted from the political arena to a tribunal of high-toned impartial judges, who would decide in accordance with law and justice.

To the amazement and disgust of all thoughtful minds, these justices divided, as the partisans had, on a political line, and three indecent old men joined with the enemies of the people in fixing corruption upon us and destroying all confidence in the very foundation of our political structure, the ballot. They decide that fraud does not vitiate, and beyond this, that they have nothing to decide, and so send the question to the people.

We have not the patience to argue what the people in their broad common sense will not consider: the fine spun legal technicalities under these aged scoundrels seek to hide their shame. Their real brief is to be found in the utterance of one of their commission, James A. Garfield, who said boastingly: "You'll have to grin and bear it; we hold the cards and intend to play them."

Poor political gambler. The stakes for which he plays are the rights of forty millions of people, the peace and prosperity of the only Republic known to humanity. For all that freemen hold most dear these hands stained with plunder, gambled as the soldiers of Pilate severed in division the garment of the crucified Christ.

As we said a week since, this is not law; it is revolution, and if the people tamely submit we may bid a long farewell to constitutional government. Fraud no longer vitiates. A corrupt administration has only by its bayonets, to hold a State usurpation long enough to power for a corrupt returning board to do its vile task, and the work is done. If a man thus returned to power can ride in safety from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol, to be inaugurated, we are fitted for the slavery that will follow the inauguration.

We do not believe the people of the United States are of this servile sort. We do not believe they are prepared, without a blow, to part with their hard earned, blood stained possessions. Notice is now served on the citizens of Louisiana and South Carolina that they must care for themselves. How soon lamp posts will bear fruit is for them to say. To the people of the North and West notice is given that all the toil to which they are subjected by bond-holders and monopolists may fatten, secure, is repaid by no security for their rights and that a shrinkage in value is now in order. If there is law for fraud there is reason for violence. And to that we make our last appeal.

Raleigh is indignant over some vile brute who skulks about houses and peeps into the chambers of ladies while they are undressing to retire at night. If caught, a fence rail or two worn out on him might elevate his instincts.

The Republican presidential candidate having been dubbed "Returning Board Hayes," it is proposed by a writer in the New York World that his associate on the ticket be christened "Willing Accomplice Wheeler."

The Unclean Thing Southerners are Expected to Handle.

How the Attack is to be made—Meat for the Hungry and Raincoat for the Naked—Poor Sambo to be committed to the Shades.

Special Dispatch to the Atlanta Constitution.

Since the democratic caucus decided by an almost unanimous vote that it would not flinch against the count, the belief that Hayes will be inaugurated has settled into certainty, and the leading topic now is the tendency of his administration. As I have dispatched you before, the signs point unmistakably towards a conciliatory policy for the South.

I have just had a talk with Judge Morton, of Virginia, a Republican who stands high in party circles here, and who is nearer to Senator Conkling than perhaps any man who could be named. Judge Morton is in daily consultation with Conkling, Edmunds, etc., and his views may be considered very near authoritative. "I say to you," he said, "I believe confidently that you will carry half the Southern States in the election four years from now. The policy that Hayes is going to adopt will command the sympathy and support of the thousands of the best people in the South. There are two things that have prevented our building up a party in the South heretofore; the indifference, corruption and unpopularity of the Federal appointees, and the general proscription policy of the federal government; second, the fact that the negroes voted solidly with us, throwing the whites to the outside. Now the first thing that Hayes will do will be to raise the standard of office holders in the South. I state this as an absolute fact. He will at once displace every bummer, every incapable, and every man of odious reputation, and fill their places with whoever the good people of the communities interested shall desire.—In order to confirm and complete his policy he will dispossess many officeholders against whose official record there is not a whisper. Maj. Smythe at Atlanta for instance, who is one of the best federal officeholders in the South, can easily be taken care of outside of his present office, and that be filled by some native Georgian, who would give general satisfaction. So the Atlanta postmaster, the revenue collector, &c., might give way to some man who would more generally satisfy the people; and so of the postmasters throughout the State.

Nothing can be more certain than that Mr. Hayes will shortly after his inauguration, take steps to displace what men will most generally satisfy the various Southern communities in the various federal offices, and he will appoint those men, no matter to what party they belong. To make it plain: If the citizens of Atlanta should unanimously and solidly on any man, and present his name for a federal office in the city, and your congressman should endorse

"A play upon words," as the fireman said, when he thrust his hose into a bookseller's shop to put out the flames.

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