

And Farmers' and Mechanics' Advertiser.

"THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEW OF HEAVEN, SHOULD DESCEND ALIKE UPON THE RICH AND THE POOR."—Andrew Jackson

ELKTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

Nº. 20.

W. H. BOSEE.

POETRY.

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POLITICAL

SPEECH OF THE HON. WILLIAM
ALLEN.

We employ a number of extracts from the address of the Hon. William Allen, the young and able Senator from Ohio, delivered on the 19th ult., at Lancaster, Ohio, to a large assembly of the people. His remarks are everywhere recommended to the public eye—our readers, for they are replete with common sense and truth, and are so forcibly and so judiciously expressed, that we cannot resist the temptation to publish an abridgement of them. We have endeavored to give them the speed, instead of giving it entire, but we have been obliged to recur to it again. The observations of Allen, in addition to the above, are of an intrinsic merit, likewise attract attention in this vicinity from the fact that a few years since, he addressed the democracy of Philadelphia at a Fourth of July Celebration, with some force and effect as against the living interest in the slave trade, and in the support of the slave system. He has so justified his position, that we have no doubt that his address will be a valuable addition, having reached the United States from the moment his eye reached this dispatch.

The aristocratic principle is, fellow citizen inherent in the nature of associated man, and hence it has with truth been remarked, that "every human society, there is an effort continually tending to confer on one part the height of power and happiness, and to reduce the other to the extreme of weakness and misery."

It is by the force of this principle, that a large body of men becomes separated, in feeling and interest, from the general mass, and confederating with each other, forms themselves into a community.

al or imaginary, is the basis of this class usually con-
spicuity is at first their pride
that cold incentive soon is
up into the more insinuating
son of abilities. From the pride of sta-
the desire of political ascendancy, that in-
is easy
contemplation mind seeks to fortify itself,
of opulence, by legal dis-
mination, prejudicial to the equality of civ-
rights one is difficult for those who are be-
started to view with secret contempt the pre-
mises of mankind, whose condition is humili-
to contrast, by which to this disparity, how
be ennobled, exalted and protected by posit-
institutions.

[illegible]

for Marjono to vindicate their official acts, or for the crime of being suspected by a public opinion, or paid for his suspicions?" Was not the same party who, when returned to the national assembly, directed the people to demand power, turned upon the people, in all the desperate acts of detected guilt, and boldly attempted to regain authority and dominion? Was not the same party who, when returned to the national assembly, directed the people to demand the arrest of a criminal, and this party, day after day, and night after night, plot, baited and intrigue, to turn the people against the government?

Was not the Government, as if determined to crush all the institutions at a single blow, the same party who had expelled Mr. Jefferson from his seat, and who had expelled Mr. Jefferson from that very seat?

Was not the same party who, in the popular assembly, favored the suffrages. But follow citizens! I charge it on this party when failed in their efforts to crush the institutions of the country, you have elected Mr. Jefferson to oppose the party. You have will: it is there and therefore we will await his measures, and test the man by the standard of his conduct. He has been in the hands of his administration; he was assailed with a fury that never abated. They denounced his measures, first in anticipation, and again, after time had passed, and he was found to be right, and his policies were seen to be right by the people, by their election. Can it be right that the people, by their choice, can alter any, repeated and repeated, and that the people, by their choice, can alter their approval of his measures. The federal party exulted their resistance as often as the country renewed its approbation. Mr. Jefferson, in the face of the people, has been the horrors of the French revolution, the atrocious guillotine, with its murderers, as its bleeding platform, human dead flaps of assassinated men, and the people, by their choice, have declared severe were prompt together and disapproved before the American people, as so many of the people, by their choice, have declared, its excesses, its turbulence, its danger, and its danger, gained the right and intelligence of the people

Mr. Madison, who succeeded Mr. Jefferson in the confidence of his country, and the honours of the first magistracy, succeeded him likewise in the hatred of the aristocratic party. He too was a slaveholder, and a slaveholder in the fullest sense. No matter how obvious might be the justice, the policy or necessity of his measures, they were not sufficient to induce him to relinquish his efforts in promoting the common welfare, for no other reason than because such a result would polity and undermine the nation's confidence in him. He was not a slaveholder in the sense of the American people, but in the sense of Great Britain; and the more desperate of this party eagerly seized an opportunity so as to make him a slaveholder in the sense of the community of this country. It was a crime in the sense of public reason, and declared by the voice of an injured nation. No wonder, then, that the people of this country should have declared against such a man, and that the British Government should have directed against our Government, with the aid of disciplined naval and military forces, a triumphant expedition. It was deemed to be the duty of a free people to expel from our shores a man so unworthy to close the indignation of their conduct had excited.

Thus, after sixteen years of the most furious opposition to the will of the people, so often expressed in the most emphatic manner by Mr. Gore, the fire in the direction of Mr. Gore's cause was at length extinguished. In contrast. But partly retired, they did not despair. Their troops, beaten and exhausted, were not without resources. They were, in the eyes of the people, triumphant, and apparently secure, might relax their vigilance and be more successful in their efforts to subvert the Government, who, from being evil and invisible, seemed no longer to exist. That period soon arrived. The public mind, being neutralized by a division, the Presidential election was held, and the result derived from the nation to the House of Representatives. There was no Burr to elect, but there was a Gore, and the result was a triumph more helpless, and another opportunity was presented of grasping power in defiance of them, and of the people, and of the principles and claims of their cause. Happily, however, the people, true to each other, could neither be beguiled or corrupted. They saw that Gore was the champion of the rights of their country, and the exclusion of those who were; and, in the election of President Jackson, they re-instituted the Government on a new basis, and claimed their constitutional rights.

And now, fellow citizens, mark how quickly the federalists assume the line of their former conduct during Mr. Jefferson's and Mr. Madison's administration. President Jackson was told that on that day, amidst the roar of cannon, announcing this consummation of the public will, the retiring leaders of the fallen dynasty, as it is termed to insult the country in its triumph, were to be seen, from the heights of Georgetown, their hostility to the administration and all its measures. The whole aristocracy, the Union over, responded to the proclamation, and pledged their faith in forming a new party, to be known as the federalists. There. Never was an effort to redeem a pledge more sincerely made. The President was opposed for no other reason than because he had been elected by the people, and his friends were nominated on no other ground, than that they had dared to elect him.

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In the midst of this scene, the people stood firm. They yielded not to the corruptions of the bank, nor cowered to the threats of its more powerful friends. They rebuked the delinquents, and effluence from the treasury was the result. And yet, after all this—after eight years of unavailing hostility to the President and his measures—the federal party, still struggling to retain the right of election, and to prevent the openly sought transfer to the late presidential election from the people to the House of Representatives. In each section of the Union a large and influential body of men, who in their considerations would distrust and annul the popular will, and that the selection of the President should devolve again upon Congress, where the same influences would be at work, and where another and more successful conspiracy would be sufficiently strong to swindle all the aspirants in case of any conspiracy to elect the choice of the na-

Occasionally were they fabled to align politicians. Each great report of Qing Republic occurring, Mr. Van Duren was placed at the head of the Government. But the leaders of the aristocracy, still unafraid in resisting the public feeling, misused by the marked displeasure of the people instantly hurried from the Capitol to the ~~of~~ New York. There they assembled their party, proposed upon the administration, and despatched a committee with orders to the President to reverse the measure which the people had sanctioned, and which he stood solemnly pledged to pursue. This he was to do, in treachery to the people by whom he was elected, in dishonor to himself, and in manifest disregard to the public welfare.

Thus, fellow-citizens, does it most clearly appear that the party of men, now in opposition, are the same federal party who arose at the beginning of the Government. This is manifest, first, from the identity of aristocratic principles developed along the whole line of their conduct. Again, it is obvious from the uniformity of manner in which they have ever sought to acquire power. It is evident, likewise, from the deep, the unchanging, the hamatable hatred they have always expressed and still entertain, towards the body of the people, and all who have shared their confidence.

now, fellow citizens, to that part of the subject which, whilst it more fully illustrates the principles of this party, their aims, their means, and their manner of action, will disclose also the source of our present embarrassments. Already I have told you that the aristocracy, in order to acquire power, in despite of the public will,

ward sought through the agency of government and law, to establish and consolidate a system of artificial influences, sufficient to corrupt the popular inferiority of numbers—“to corrupt the representative of principle, and misdirect the operation of delegated power, by acting upon the agents to whom it was confided. This truth dispels the intervening darkness, and unveils the true character of the structure of the banking system, and of the policy which has been constructed with such calculated malignity, which has arisen so secretly and gradually among us, as to have almost eluded observation, until it now lifts its frightful bulk in hostile rivalry to the Government, and threatens the independence of principle, forms, at the present moment, the broad basis of the aristocracy of America, and has assumed to itself all the attributes and functions of a distinct and independent power, and the rule of the autocratism, the omnipotence of the nation.”

ple. I shall proceed, therefore, to examine it briefly in its political rather than its fiscal relations, convinced, as I am, and as every friend to his country must be, that dollars, and cents, that the difference of exchange, are matters contemptibly frivolous, when the safety of the public liberty is involved. In the first place, when, let us view the outline of this system, measure its extent, examine its propensions, and ascertain, if we can, what are the elements of power that enter into its composition. I speak of the banks, not severally, as things distinct and independent of each other, but in the aggregate, as constituting together, with the various parts connected therewith, a full and consolidated

and laws of their existence. They derive their being from the same source—they possess the same functions of life—they subsist upon the same nutriment—they are parts, and but parts of the same thing; and, as the same thing, they are compounded of powers withdrawn from the body of the people, powers by which the whole property and labor of this country are subjected to the despotism of an uncertain and ever-varying standard of value. The same standard which allows the unequal relation of the individual to the social relation, because a vast proportion of the life of the citizens of that independent of spirit and purpose judiciously to the support of a few.

The same thing. Their mutual claims, quarred upon the same basis—deciding the strong points of the cities, towns, and villages, commanding all the rivers, and holding the direct and diverging lines of commerce; and the whole under the aspect

and a central head, stationed at Philadelphia. These institutions are governed by law with the same thoroughness and uniformity as the medium to be printed in their vaults, and of turning their promissory notes in exchange to the people, as the only money which the people and labor are to receive, for the goods or services they produce. If the banks may be possessed of the value, or diminish their issues and discounts. This have they a complete monopoly to the whole traffic in money, and, consequently, a monopoly of the entire credit, and indeed of almost every department of trade known to the country. These privileges they enjoy under the name of banks, and in the name of the people, and with all the facilities to gratify that passion, afforded by the secrecy of their operations. Nor have they neglected to provide for their crimes, by accumulating their hoards in an intenable castle, and against the sacrilegious attempts of this government, to strip of their ill-gotten powers, an immense number of men are greatly interested by necessary profits and favors.

And here, fellow citizens, it is to be remembered that this body of men is not the measure, the scale, the unfeeling barometer of the sympathy of the people. They are not the only, nor the most active, nor the most earnest of our people. They are embodied in cities, towns and villages, with all the facilities of concert among themselves, and of concerted action upon the balance of the community, with whom business transactions bring them daily in contact. Among them may be found the restless politician, the heartless speculator, and all those who, substituting upon the moral scale the weight of money for the weight of duty, are the natural and necessary factors of every varying scale around which the banks as the source of hope, against which they deem the degradation of honest labor.

But, great and appalling my friends, as
is the power of this system, by its imme-
diate influence over the multitude of men
we have already named, it still more so,
by its indirect connection with the whole
frame of society, through the agency of
paper circulation, has a more extensive
power, than any other fixed and unflexi-
ble rule of all property and labor, it be-
comes an obstacle to every contract
between man and man; it contracts obli-
gations, whether he be willing or not,
with every citizen of the country. And
here I will remark an all-important fact,
illustrated in the actual condition of things
at the present moment. The influence
of this system of society, upon each
other, that the debtor is supposed to
owe, to some extent, subjected by that rela-
tion to the greater or less influence of his

reitor. "But, in the case where banks are debtors, the reverse is true. They exert a double influence—first, an influence over that part of the community who are creditors, and secondly, an influence over the whole community, inasmuch as the influence over the whole community, for whom they are themselves indebted. For to prohibit them stand indebted to the people, is to prohibit the holders of their notes—each individual is compelled to tolerate the general frauds of the banks on the community, in order to invade, or at least postpone, the payment of their notes. The banks would otherwise not directly upon himself. As usurers, the banks have abused their privileges, by taking advantage of public necessities created by themselves. They have flooded the land with notes promising to pay—They have seized upon the people's necessities, and have endeavored to appropriate them. They have refused to honor their engagements, have closed their doors, forfeited their charters, and now stand in open insurrection against public law. Why, then, is that law not enforced? Why are they not brought to justice? Why not sue upon their contracts? Why not sue upon their charters? It is because they are innocent. It is because these acts are harmless. No—they are not harmless, by the very excess of their promissories. It is because the effects of their

...because you cannot punish them immediately, without also offending your voters. And now I have a question for the dollar king. If you really care for the dollar to be the true, honest, blue-chip power source flowing from the sun, without feeling the terror of oppression, do you support what such a power can exist in such a country as this, amidst the furious collision of conflicting principles and exaggerated passions, without terrorized upon and reversed by ambition? If this be your opinion, if you cannot think fair there is in ambition and greed, an incentive to money to be made, and a reward to be given to those who dash their systems and you to the winds, I am not sure that you

It is true, it is worse than criminal, to disguise the fact that the banking system has attempted a guerrilla in all the departments of your government. . . . While the people have been silent and inattentive, these powerful monopolies, secretly collaborating with each other and all with political partisans, have been active and constant in their efforts to seize upon all

the avenues of power. Numbers of your public men, to whom I have confided, have been drawn by its allurements within the POLITICAL system. The avarice of some is lured, in the liberality of the banks, to the amplest gratification—the embarrassments, resulting from the prodigality of others, have not failed to excite their sympathetic charity—nor has the politician, who desired the means of speculation, in bonds, or stocks, or any thing else, ever turned in despair from the door of a banker.

What then is to be done? For existing evils where is the remedy? That the existing system, as at present organized, can co-exist with public liberty, I pronounce utterly impossible. Effective reformation is not within the power of the Federal Government, but the people of the States can, through their respective legislatures, accomplish the redemption of the country from the despotism of this system.

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But I was my intention to exhibitly
political relations of this system as at
resent organized, I forbear further to re-
turn upon the question of currency.
Men of Fairfield, and fellow citizens, I
have spoken the solemn convictions of
my judgment. I have assailed a system,
which, though supported by thousands of
citizens of the purest patriotism, and
my motives the most innocent, is chiefly
sustained by thousands of others from far
different considerations. I have assailed it
a system which I view as dangerous to
the liberties of the country. I have spoken
the freedom of a man, himself free, to
audience of freemen.

Democracy is a sentiment not to be applied, corrupted or compromised. It shows no biasness; it cowers to no dangers; it oppresses no weakness. Fearless, generous, and humane, it rebukes the arrogant, and sympathizes with the humble, it asks nothing but what it concedes; it concedes nothing but what it demands. Destructive only of despotism, it is the

the conservative of liberty, labour, and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, equal rights, of equal obligations: it is the sentiment of the sacredness of the equal laws. The stupid, the foolish, and the ignorant in spirit may denounce it as a vulgar thing, but in the history of our race, the democratic principle has developed and illustrated the essential attributes of our nature. Yes, it is a noble, magnificent, a divine sentiment, the sentiment of self-sacrifice, and enlarges the circle of our sympathies, and enlarges the soul of man, until, claiming an equality with the best he respects, and the worth of his dignity, any political community over the humbler of his fellows. Yes, it is an ennobling principle, and it is the principle which has established in the revolutionary conflict for its maintenance, continues to animate its adherents, in the impending struggle for preservation.

Deferred Paragraphs

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.—We learn from the New York Gazette, that Messrs. Dix, Tappan and Cook, have succeeded in raising funds by the sale of stock, sufficient to enable them to prosecute their experiments in applying electro-magnetism to the action of machinery, and that the stock exists up to their anticipated success. The improvements which they have lately effected in their machinery within six months have been very great. It is stated, that the same machinery which in one year would raise one pound from the pond, will now raise one thousand pounds in the same time.

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GREAT SALE OF IMPORTED CATTLE

The Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday says: "Yesterday, at Powelton, was held the great sale of imported cattle, which has been advertised in the newspapers, Messrs. M. Thomas & Son being the auctioneers. Not less than three thousand persons attended the sale; and from the prices paid, we may perceive that the spirit of agricultural improvement among the bidders was very great."

COWS.			
Name.	Age.	Purchase.	Amount.
Rose	6 yrs. old.	J. R. Neff.	3460
Adelaide,	5 "	"	420
Minas,	5 "	Clarence,	527
Lorilla,	5 "	Neff,	450
Sam,	5 "	Cunningham,	450
Heights,	4 "	"	440
Beauty,	4 "	Neff,	549
Youngmil,	4 "	Wetherill,	140
Monie,	3 "	Wicks,	350
Ma,	3 "	Fisher,	380
Ruby,	3 "	Rotch,	370
Max,	3 "	Cunningham,	615
Profitable,	2 1/2 "	Ne,	355
Clareville,	2 "	do	300
Virginia,	2 "	Cunningham,	690
Woolton,	2 "	Robinson,	600
Belicia,	2 "	Andrews,	465
Celebrity,	2 "	Wetherill,	489
Isabella,	3 "	Wolbert,	405

BULLS.			\$9,110
2	"	J. R. Neff,	475
3	"	Wetherill,	350
1	"	Sampson,	320
1	"	Camp,	400
1	"	Gaskill,	310
1	"	W. Chert,	320
1	"	Cunningham,	470
1	"	Neff,	330
1	"	Eldridge,	370
1	"	Kelly,	310
1	"	Andrews,	250
1	"	Rotch,	360
1	"	Safenson,	310
2	"	Nimrod,	470
3	"	Hickman,	310

				\$14,305
	SHEEP.			
2	Bakewell Breed,	at \$100 each,	\$200	
5	"	"	95	475
				Total, \$14,380

AMERICAN STATUARY MARBLE.—The National Intelligence Bureau states that Mr. Francis Brown, about, U. S. Geologist, has ascertained the existence of some important deposits of white statuary marble in the Colorado country. He has followed an obscure ridge in the mountains six miles, consisting entirely of that valuable substance, and has found that the United States is rich in thin beds, not exceeding a few inches in thickness, of the same quality. He reports one of these deposits as equal to that of Massa-Carrara, in Italy, with which he is familiar. Marble of this kind has been hitherto brought, at a great expense, from Italy. We trust this additional discovery of our mineral resources will be highly appreciated by the fine arts. In the hands of our men of genius, Greece and Italy owe much of their celebrity in sculpture to the abundance of statuary marble in those countries. We imagine that if Phidias and Praxiteles had been obliged to import their materials from a distant country, their sculptures would never have possessed the noble simplicity of art, their genius has beenqueued to mankind.

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Odorous—There are sultry no-
des in the foot, they are called the
lines. — Try this. In the same
Providence, last Monday and public
manifested in the middle of the day
long, within the last week or so. Yet
our humanity, may we prove
death of Mrs. John C. C. C. C. C. C.
H. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.
near two weeks since. Think the
disease which has occurred in the
during the last year and a half. I
was the daughter of one of those
Andrew A. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.

