THE POST.

MIDDLEBURG.....APRIL 6, 18[illegible]

The Democratic Platform.

"The Democratic party is the Free Trade Party."—*New York World.*

"The election in New Hampshire means the election of a Democratic President and Congress, a convention of the States to rectify the Constitution and to undo every result of the war."—*Chronicle. (Augusta, Georgia.)*

We commend to the careful consideration of the Democratic journals that deny the existence of the Kuklux the following admission from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the organ of the Democracy of Kentucky:

"We seek to detach the Democratic party from all conceivable association with the idea of Kukluxism. We propose to do this not only by denouncing the Kuklux, but by proceeding against them in a way that will not be mistaken, and if effectually carried out, cannot be evaded.

* * * * *

"Denials are childish, and it is worse than childish to charge the Radicals with getting up disturbances

What Democratic journal in the North dare publish the extracts from of their own party papers that we one print above?—*Press.*

Connecticut.

Our last returns received from Connecticut up to the hour of going to press give English, Democrat, a plurality of twenty-one votes over Jewell Republican. About thirty votes are returned as scattering, and it is probable that the election will devolve upon the Legislature, which is Republican in the Senate by five majority, and in the House by fifteen majority. We have carried three out of four of the Congressional districts, and on the whole done well After expecting so little and getting so much, we have every reason to be satisfied.

The New Haven Palladium of yesterday says:

"Never before has the vote been so close. At the late hour at which we write, the returns received from all but five towns in the State give Marshall Jewell a majority of fifty-two. Even should later returns change these figures and elect Mr English, the Republicans have not the less gained a great victory. In spite of New Hampshire, in spite of the money of Tammany, in spite of the Sumner incident, in spite of the misrepresentation of the President's action with respect to San Domingo, the Republicans of Connecticut have been true to their faith, and have brought to naught the boasts of the Democrats, who promised to carry the State by more than 2,000 majority, elect three members of Congress and a majority of the General Assembly. Connecticut will be represented in this Congress, as in the last, by three Republicans, thus making up for the defection of New Hampshire, and in the Fourth district the purchased majority of Mr. Barnum has been largely reduced. The Senate will be Republican. The lower House will show a larger Republican majority than that we lost last year."

Mr. Billingfelt Republican and all the Democratic Senators in our State Legislature, says the Greensburg *Herald*, succeeded last Tuesday afternoon, between times, while making a free use of their white handkerchiefs in trying to suppress the profuse flow of tears, (crocodile) in passing a resolution of extreme sympathy for Mr. Sumner, and of regret at his removal from the chairmanship of the committee on Foreign Relations. We have for some time past noticed that one of the means of determining what was right in politics, was to watch and see what Democracy was opposed to. Where the question had nothing in it to be determined by moral rules, this was a sure criterion. Toyse who have had any doubt as to the propriety or policy of displacing Mr. Sumner must have no difficulty now; since the Democracy have espoused his case, and offered their regrets and sympathies.

Pray when did Democracy ever before do any thing but abuse and deride Senator Sumner? Gentlemen, your tears on the question, will cement the Republican party in acquiescence in that charge We are glad you have shed them so soon; it will give you more time to gather a supply to weep on another and future occasion, when a mishap to your political calculations.

A bill passed the State Senate on Wednesday last which authorizes the the cumulative system of voting in all the boroughs of the Commonwealth at elections for members of town councils. In all boroughs wherein the number of such members is now fixed at five, the bill requires that six shall hereafter be elected. Voters may then either distribute their ballots among six candidates, or cumulate upon one or more, as they shall choose.

This, bill, if it passes the House, will permit a more general testing of this particular plan of minority representation than has hitherto been possible in Pennsylvania. The most profound statesmen of the time now favor the adoption of some system whereby minorities shall be able to secure a more just representation, and but for the opposition of the Democratic Senate to a constitutional convention there would be every prospect that this principle would soon be embodied in our fundamental law, as it has been in that of Illinois.

By an accident, regretted as unfortunate at the time, but which is the end may prove a blessing in disguise the Democratic party last December secured a majority in the State Senate, and ever since it has been rolling up a record of shame and dishonor Measures of the utmost importance, and demanded by the necessities of the people, have been defeated, and no legislation accomplished save that which served a partisan end. An attempt has been made to fasten an infamous apportionment scheme on the State, and even now an active conspiracy is on foot to repeal the Philadelphia registry law, and to turn over the control of that city to the worst class of criminals that fasten themselves on the politics of a city. The annual appropriation bill is threatened; the local option law, after having passed the House, suspends in the Senate, and the temperance men are insulted and driven from Harrisburg All the corrupt legislation of the session, and the failure to pass such as was necessary, can be traced to the Democratic Senate. The responsibility belongs to that party, and must rest with it.

Cursed With Money.—Too much money has been the curse of many a man, and of no one more than Horace Hawes, a San Francisco lawyer who has just died at the age of sixty years Horace was successful enough to accumulate the handsome sum of two million dollars. As he grew richer he grew meaner, and finally avarice and distrust of the world crushed every generous feeling out of his heart Having no love for others considering that others were his legitimate victims just as far as he could overreach them; he came to that terrible state of mind which lays every good deed and every offer of friendship at the feet of selfishness. He had a young wife and child, and he suspected their sincerity. He advertised that no one was to trust them on his account, and when he found that he had to die, he made his will so as to leave them totally unprovided for. Fortunately, however, the will, which leaves his property to the city, has so many restrictions in it that it is impossible to carry out provisions and this furnishes good ground for proving that the old fellow was insane and thereby securing the property for the rightful heirs. Probably Hawes was the most unhappy man in San Francisco, and it is not improbable that he died hating himself.

SAN DOMINGO.

The following is given as a correct synopsis of the report of the San Domingo Commission:

A full account of the form of government is given, followed by reference to a long series or revolutions, and dissensions approaching that character, and this condition of affairs is given as the explanation of more summary measures than could be otherwise tolerated in constitutional governments. The Dominican government was found in full operation and exercising every legitimate function. The government and Baez are in full and peaceful possession of all parts of the Republic except the Haytien border, which is disturbed by revolutionary leaders, assisted by Haytiens. Baez enjoys the respect of the great majority of the population, and has four times accepted the position of chief magistrate

It is a remarkable fact that the President, Cabinet, Legislature and judiciary are in favor of laying down their power in favor of the United States. The constant commotion of several years has completely paralyzed industrial pursuits, and the resources of the Republic have so diminished that it can not pay its expenses, and the confidence of the people could alone have preserved its existence. Cabral occupies three or four mountain villages, and with a small force has been able to disturb a considerable district for a long time, though he has few Dominican followers.

Luperon has lately created disturbances in the north of the island, but it could not be discovered that either of these leaders had a flag or organized government event in form. Incessant trouble from such leaders led the population to agree to the Spanish occupation, but the harshness of the rule of Spain, the folly of many measures adopted, and a fear of re-enslavement, led to the driving of the Spaniards from the island.

The population is fixed at 160,000. Many of the richest portions of the island are uninhabited. The people had generally heard of the question of annexation on all parts of the island, and it had been discussed everywhere. There was nearly an unanimous feeling that peace and tranquility could come only through annexation. The greater friendship for the United States than for other powers is due largely to colonies which went out to the island years ago.

The people seem more unanimous for annexation than the commission has known to be upon any great political question. An exceedingly small portion is opposed to annexation, and these are chiefly traders or agents of foreign houses, whose business would suffer by the change. The commission and all connected with it, travelled in all parts of the island, without guard or weapon, and in perfect safety.

The physical, mental, and moral condition was found much better than was anticipated. The population is almost wholly of mixed blood in every conceivable degree. The cultivated and educated, such as the officials compare well with the same class in other countries, and the uneducated appear as well as the same class everywhere. There is an entire absence of all the prejudice of race or color.—The appear respectful and polite, kind and hospitable.

High crimes, according to the statement of their judges, are nearly unknown. All are Roman Catholics except the American emigrants sent out by the Colonization Society in 1824. They live among the Roman Catholics in peace and harmony. The people are poor and live in cheap dwellings, but in the country all have as much land as they desire to cultivate, and they are not averse to work when certain of a return. There are few schools, and the great mass of the people are uneducated, but show a strong desire to learn.

The resources of the country are vast and various and capable of great increase. Iron ore is abundant, and possibly available for manufacturing iron. Copper ores are of a fair degree, but the mines are not extensively opened. The reported coal of Samana is only lignite, and of little value as fuel. Little is known of the gold regions. Salt deposits are extensive and valuable.

Considerable space is devoted to setting forth the richness of the soil and the variety of tropical products, and those of the temperate regions found on the uplands.

The island is represented as generally healthy, but acclimating is necessary. This part of the report is not finished. Earthquakes are not frequent, but in autum hurricanes often occur.

The public debt statement is to be compared with later data received by the commision to see if they have been furnished with correct figures. As now made up, the debt is, in round numbers, fourteen hundred thousand dollars; additional pending claims, two hundred and four thousand dollars, including one of seventy thousand by President Baez for personal property destroyed in the Spanish war, and under the first head is $600,000 for back salaries. The total is given at $1,556,000. The official statement of Government receipts for 1870 show a total of $772,000, and one of the items is for import dues alone, over $600,000.

The commission find no foundation for the statement that Dominica is bound to Hayti for an indemnity sum to France. No treaties of any consequence exist between Dominica and other powers. The only settled boundary between Hayti and San Domingo is the old Spanish and French lines of 1777. When the Haytiens were driven out of the east part of the island, there remained, as disputed territory, a considerable extent east of the boundary. This is still in despute. Of this the Haytiens have held practically constant control of the towns of San Miguel, and Los Caubas.

The Banica valley east of these and the Neyba district have been alternatively overrun by both parties. The claim of Hayti to the boundary of the Geffrard map, which is the meridian through Aita-Vela, is garded as preposterous. The extent of territory within the old boundary of 1777 is found by new and careful computation to be 22,212 square miles The portion thus referred to as having been mainly in Haytien occupancy is about ten thousand square miles. The history of the grants and concessions given by the commission are about the same as already widely published in the northern papers.

The report is very strong in condemnation of the stories that Government officials of the United States have been privately interested in them. The Dominican Government was found willing to agree to the terms of the treaty once concluded but not ratified, and for the only change think it fair that, on account of the great and unexpected expense of the government attending the delay, the rent paid for Samana and now due be not deducted in the final settlement. It was also agreed by Dominica that one-fifth of the public lands should be set aside for school purposes, provided the United States would grant three hundred acres for an agricultural college.

Speech of Dr. J. C. Ayer.

The Legislature of Massachusetts having enacted a law organizing a new town to be named after their distinguished fellow citizen, Dr. J. C Ayer, on the occasion of the inauguration of the town, the place was honored by the presence of an immense crowd of people, including many distinguished men The "great medicine man" was introduced by President Prescott with high encomiums based on his personal and life long acquaintance. After thanking the audiance for the cordiality of their greeting, Dr. Ayer spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen!

On the western coast of Scotland where it slopes into the Irish Sea, a river, rising on the mountains of the inner land, winds down among the hills and empties into the Frith of Clyde. From remote time it has been called Ayr from an old Scotch word "Ayry," meaning an eagle's nest—the river of the eagle's nest. Near its mouth and a contiguous harbor, long stood a hamlet which became a royal burg or town named from the river, and now about one-third as large as Lowell—the city of Ayr. For more than a thousand years it has been noted in the history of Scotland. During the wars of Robert Bruce it was one of his resorts, and was especially favored by him because he was there cured of leprosy. Oliver Cromwell made it one of the depots and headquarters of his army in his attack upon Scotland, and one of his old forts is now the Citadel of Ayr.

But above all its distinctions, Ayr was the birth-place of the poet Burns. And what a poet! What a voice has he given to all the endearments of home! How has he hallowed the cottage and all it covers—weans and wife, patches and poverty, beans, barley, etc. hardship and the poor man's toil How he wraps with tenderness whatever he names, even his bleak leagues of pastore, the stubble field, ice, snow, sleet, and rain, brooks, birds, mice, thistles and heather. His Bonny Doon, John Anderson, my Jo John, Auld Lang Syne, and Highland Mary roll round the world in ever ringing symphony with what is purest and best in human nature. His songs woo and melt the hearts of youth and maidens, bring solace to the sorrowing and courage to the overburdened by their lot. His inspiration has set the affections to music in strains that are immortal.

No other man ever made a language classic, but he has rendered that lowland Scotch a Doric dialect of fame. The name of his home and his beloved river Ayr was lifted on the wings of his pathos, and now the approaching traveller yearns to reach the spot his genious has sanctified.

Along the borders of the sea is a parallelogram and surrounding the town is a county of the same name—Ayrshire.

It would weary your patience to hear the history of my ancestors from one ancient John of Ayr, then John Ayr, down through the centuries to this Ayer now before you; through their vicissitudes of poverty and plenty—of fortune and misfortune; how they have intermarried with England, Ireland and Scotland, and later with the Americans who are an excellent mixture of them all.

My friends,—you have chosen the name I inherited for your town with an extraordinary unanimity, and have thereby conferred an honor upon me, the proper acknowledgment of which I do not feel fully able to express But I beg you to be assured that it is appreciated and that it will be greatfully remembered with a living interest in your prosperity while life remains to me, and, I trust, beyond that by my children after me.

If this name has become noted among the many that are worthier around you, that is greatly due to its publicity. May I be permitted to state whence that came? Until within a few centuries all the civilized nations of the globe were put up on the Eastern continent Two or three hundred years ago the leaked over into this; few and fearfully at first, then more and more but always in their settlements timidly hugging the Atlantic coast. Within the last two or the generations, they have burst out, as it were, and over-run these vast continents of the West. Now they are scattered here and possess these measureless stretches of mountains and valleys, hills, plains, forests and prairies with the boundless pampas and maintain ranges of South America Former generations lived in villages and towns, thickly settled together where physicians were plenty and near at hand. Now, the people are widely scattered, in many sections of these many countries. For great numbers the timely treatment of physicians cannot be had; over large tracts of country good or competent physicians cannot be had at all. They cannot visit patients enough many miles apart to live by their profession nor can they carry medicines enough with them on horse back for their requirements. Hence has arisen in these modern times, a necessity for remedies ready at hand, with directions for their use—a present recourse for relief in the exigencies of sickness, when no other aid is near. It is now necessity consequent upon the changed condition of human life—a want I have spent my years in supplying, and I will tell youy something of its extent. Our laboratory makes every day some 637,000 portions or doses of our preparations. These are all taken by somebody. Here is a number equal to the population of fifteen cities as large as Lowell, taking them every day (for sickness keeps no Sabbaths) not for once only, but again and again year after year, through nearly one third of a century. We all join in the jokes about medicines as we do about the Doctor's mission to kill, the clergyman's insincerity and the lawyer's cheating. Yet each of these labors among the most serious realities of life Sickness and its attendant suffering are no joke, neither is the treatment of them This system of transportable relief, to be made available to the people, must keep its remedies fresh in their memories.—This is done by advertising. Mark its extent. An advertisement taking the run of the newspapers with which we contract (some 1800 annually) is struck off in such numbers, that when piled upon each other flatwise, like the leaves of a book, the the thickness throuh them is sixteen miles. In addition, it takes some seven millions of pamphlets and twelve millions of circulars to meet the public demand for this kind of information. Our annual issue of pamphlets alone, laid solid upon each other, make a pile eight and a quarter miles high. The circulars measured endwise reach 1894 miles, and these assertions are matters of mathematical certainty. Whatever the estimation in which these publications may be held here, they reach the firesides of millions upon millions of men who do treasure and regard them, and who in their trials do heed the counsel they bring.

Not only over these great Western continents but throughout that other land so little known to you, under our feet, the Australian continent, there are few vilages as large as this which are not familiar with the name you have chosen, and employing the remedies that bear it.

Thus, gentlemen, have I striven in my humble sphere to render some service to my fellow men, and to deserve among the afflicted and unfortunate some regard for the name which your kind partiality hangs on these walls around me. We may look forward with confidant hope to the renown you will gather under it, and the prosperity, which there is reason to trust the future has in store for you. Situated as you are here on one of the main arteries between the west and the east between the great industries of the plough and the spindle you must aid in their exchanges and thrive with them. Soon these channels will be opened wide and pouring through your precincts streams of men and merchandise that will need your furtherance and must contribute to your growth.

Located here in the centre of New England to what dearer spot can you turn that men inhabit? Beginning life rich with the honors of your mother town whose influence through her schools and her scholars is of itself an inheritance, with such examples as Lawrence, Boutwell, Hoar, what may you not hope for of usefulness in the councils of the state and nation?

Contrast our condition with that of the European nations, alternately torn and impravished with wars, credit is as you may to the better direction of the people, and you will realize the value of the example old mother Groton has set you, so worthy of your ambition to follow. Build schools for your children and find talent to teach them, then intelligence and integrity in prosperous and happy homes will be your sure reward.

Associated as you have made me with your weal and wo, I wish I might be allowed to contribute from my means such as they are, something towards this first foundation of the public good

Gentlemen, I have detained you too long. Oppressed with the fear that I do not deserve the distinction you bestow, I pray God to make me worthier, and to smile upon you with His perpetual blessings

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CENTREVILLE HOTEL,
(Late Mrs. Weaver's.)
Centerville Snyder Co., Pa.
PETER HARTMAN, Proprietor.

This long established and well known hotel having been purchased by the undersigned, he solicits a share of the public patronage
PETER HARTMAN.
April 6, 1871.

Public Sale.

The undersigned, Committee of the person and estate of John Oldt, a lunatic of Beaver township, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday April 29, 1871:

The following real estate, to wit,

Tract No 1 situate in Beaver township, Snyder county, Pa, bounded and described as follows: Adjoining John R. Stump on the east John Gerr on the south. George Oldt on the west, and Daniel Kline on the north, containing FOUR ACRES and Nine Perches strict measure, whereon is erected a shop and stable

Tract No 2 situate in said township, adjoining John Bingaman on the south, Jacob Shook and John Bickel on the west, George Oldt on the north and Joel Klingler on the east, containing TEN ACRES.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when cond tions will be made known by
JOHN S. SMITH, Committee.
April 5, 1871.

PAXTONVILLE HOTEL,
HENRY BENFER, Proprietor.

The undersigned adopts this method of informing the public that he has opened a hotel at the above named place, on the road from Middleburg to Beavertown, and that he is prepared to entertain the public with first class accommodations. HENRY BENFER.
April 6, 1871.

UNION HOUSE,
Middleburg Pa
URIAH P. WEISER, Proprietor.

Accommodations good and charges moderate. Special accommodations for drovers. A share of the public patronage is solicited. U. P. WEISER.
April 6, 1871.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Vend Ex., issued out of the Court of Common Please of Snyder Co. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Middleburg, on MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following valuable REAL ESTATE as follows to wit:—All that certain Tract of Land situate in Chapmon Township, Snyder county, Pa., bounded east by land of John Noll, south by land of the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations of Grubb's Church, west by land of William Heiges and others, and north by land of Henry Arnold, containing

101 ACRES,

More or less, whereon are erected a Two Story, Weather-Boarded Dwelling House, Good Barn, and other necessary and convenient out buildings.

Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Phillips.
JOHN S. WOLF, Sheriff
Sheriff's Office, Middleburg, March 11, '71.

For Sale! For Sale!

One 20-Horse Power Engine,
One 25 " " Locomotive Boiler, and Saw Mill Complete with modern Improvement,
One Hill's Woodworth Planer,
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