THE ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, AUG. 24, 1876.

National Republican Ticket.

For President,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.

For Vice President,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York.

Gen. Banks, who was a Greeley Liberal, is enthusiastic for Hayes and Wheeler.

Senator Booth of California, Independent, favors the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

To-day—Thursday—Carl Schurz addresses the Germans at Cleveland, Ohio, for Hayes and Wheeler.

The Republicans of the third congressional district, Kansas, have nominated Thomas Ryan of Topeka.

Gov. Curtain, of Pennsylvania, it is said, will stump Indiana for the Republican ticket. Curtain supported Greeley.

Michael C. Kerr, present Speaker of the House of Representatives, died at Alum Springs, Va., on the 19th inst., in the fiftieth year of his age. He born in Titusville, Pa.

The Democratic campaigners started the lie that Gen. Hayes was a "back pay grabber," and now they are sorry they said it, for it was *Hendricks* that grabbed the back pay and not Hayes.

Gov. Tilden was elected to his present office by fifty thousand majority over Gov. John A. Dix.—*Democratic Paper.*

His majority was not so large, but whatever it was it was fraudulent.

Why is ex-Senator Tipton a deserter from the Republican party and a squeaking oracle of Democracy? Because President Grant had the good sense to refuse to appoint Tipton's son to an office. That's the sole and only reason and Tipton lies when he pretends there is any other reason.

Keep it before the people, that in 1866 the interest on the National debt contracted to suppress the Democratic rebellion was $147,000,000. In 1876 it amounted to only $100,000,000. By Republican economy it has been reduced in ten years over $47,000,000, and the public debt itself has been reduced in the same time $659,700,000.

Senator Booth expressed a great truth eloquently when he said the other day at Danvill, Indiana, that "I know not what others may think, but as for myself, I see no road to progress that does not lead over its (Democratic) ruin. For fifteen years it has stood in the pathway of our advance. For fifteen years it has resisted every great political idea. For fifteen years it has endeavored to suppress every grand political utterance, and the time has come—yea, the fullness of time—when it should cumber the ground no longer."

The old renegade, Tipton now believes in Democratic principles. He is a Democrat clear through, and says a state has a right to secede at pleasure. For three years, he, as chaplain of the First Nebraska Regiment, prayed for the overthrow of Jeff Davis and for $125 a month in greenbacks; yet notwithstanding these terrible hardships, he was *suffering* in a bad cause, for Jeff was right and the lost cause ought to have been the winning cause. The miserable, deluded old man, how he must suffer at the present time for praying three whole years for the defeat of secession.

It is a very common thing to have Tilden pettifogers speak of him as a great reformer and refer in a *general* way to the official thieves he has punished. But did you ever hear any of these fellows give any specific cases? Did you ever hear them name over a long list of individuals whom the old savages relentless reformer had punished? We guess not. They don't talk about it in that way, for the very good reason that Tilden never punished anybody. Not a single Tammany or canal thief has suffered in the least by any act of Governor Tilden. He has not been instrumental in sending any of them to prison or in obtaining a dollar for any crookedness. The most important thing he has done was to set his old friend Tweed at liberty, after a Republican court and jury had convicted him. That's the kind of a reformer Tilden is.

Tilden, as well as Hendricks, was a secessionist in principle before the war. A lengthy letter written by him, addressed to the Democracy, in 1860, in opposition to Lincoln, says the election of Lincoln would be sufficient good reason for the Democracy of the south to carry out their threat of disunion. No Democrat living is able to show by any act of his or scrap of history that he was not a secessionist at heart. But there are many acts of his of commission and omission, and incontrovertible history, going to show that he was a secessionist theoratically, and always a consistent Democrat, in that respect And therefore we cannot believe there lives a man on the face of the earth, soldier or civilian, who opposed secession and rebellion from pure and patriotic motives, and now desires the election of Tilden. Their support of such a ticket as Tilden and Hendricks gives the lie to all their pretensions or avowels of loyalty. If the country should again be jeopardized as it was in the days of Buchanan, Tilden believing in the right of a State to secede at pleasure, would not oppose it in any way, and every intelligent man, of whatever party he may be, knows it. It looks reasonable to us that a man who votes for a candidate who was an avowed friend of the rebels, as was Tilden, is at heart, if a reading, thinking man, a rebel, a disunionist himself. This is a logical conclusion and none can escape it. Indignation and denial amount to nothing more than hypocritical assumptions for present political effect, and an occasion for an exaggeration and a lie.

[Communicated.]

Reform and Democracy.

A Democratic House of Representatives at Washington has now had nine months in which to institute and prepare wise measures of reform. The House, under the constitution, has the exclusive right to originate bills to reduce taxation. They passed no bills for this purpose, and never had but one such before them, and this one was never taken up.

Hendricks, one end of their Presidential ticket, in his letter of acceptance, charges that the business depressions throughout the entire country is owing to the mismanagement, corrupt and unwise policy of Republicans. And yet during a nine months' trial the Democratic Congress did not originate and pass a single act to insure better times in our business affairs; not one act to revive our drooping commerce; not one act to reform the abuses of which they so long and so loudly complain. It has investigated, and for this purpose has had thirty committees at work. The result thus far has been to besmirch Secretary Belknap and that distinguished Democratic gentleman George H. Pendleton. They tried Secretary Robeson, but failed. They did, however, find some of their own appointees unfit for the positions in which they were placed; and to sum all, they fall back and say, "Well, we did reduce the appropriations several millions." Let us scan the following figures showing the expenditures for the years named:

1866	$385,354,731
1867	202,947,734
1868	229,916,088
1869	190,496,355
1870	164,863,021
1871	165,863,022
1872	153,201,856

Above is given the expenditures of the Government for several years—during years, too, of high prices—showing in the aggregate large reductions made by Congress when all departments were under the control of Republicans, and not only were the expenditures reduced, but at the same time taxation was correspondingly reduced.

The Congress which has just adjourned made for the same objects appropriations amounting to $147,722,210, when prices are in all departments of labor and industry at least thirty per cent. less now than in the years above tabulated. We see from the above that appropriations have been reduced, but as we said in the start the taxation is the same now as one year ago. The burden has not been reduced by one cent.

The appropriations this year are:

Military Academy	$ 290,065
Pensions	29,553,509
Consular and Diplomatic	1,158,579
Fortifications	315,000
Legislative, Executive, Judicial	15,373,096
Rivers and Harbors	5,000,000
Deficiencies	816,723
Postoffice	35,475,701
Navy	12,744,355
Indians	4,670,119
Army	25,987,167
Sundry Civil	16,357,905
Total	147,722,210

If these figures are kept in view one can readily see the hollowness of this Democratic howl for reform, but they will fail to find the measures of relief which the country had a right to expect from men who saw so plainly how deplorably all things were—from men who clamored for power so bravely one year ago that they might restore the nation to its wonted prosperity—from men who were placed in power because they so plainly saw, and so largely promised, and yet after nine months have failed to make a commencement. They now ask us to trust them with further power. They have failed to use the power given for any wise purpose, and what then has the nation to hope for from them in the fure? Simply further failures. We see, then, no good reason for granting their request. ***

If it were possible for a practical ballot-box stuffer and official thief to be a reformer, then is Tilden one, and his old ally, Tweed, comes under the same head, and also John Morrisey, and Connelly, and Sweeney, and the whole set of Tammany robbers who now are the foremost of the Tilden leaders in New York. All reformers!

The election in Vermont for State officers and Congressmen, will take place on the 5th of September.

A Commission to Treat With the Sioux.

WASHINGTON, August 18.

The commissioner on Indian affairs has given permission to Gen. Sheridan to raise one hundred Pawnee scouts for the Sioux war.

Secretary Chandler has appointed the following gentlemen as commissioners to treat with the Sioux, as provided for in the Indian appropriation bill, as passed by congress at the last session: H C Bulliss, Iowa; Gen W Moneypenny, Ohio; A G Boone, Colorado; Newton Edmunds, Dakota; Bishop H B Whipple, Minn; A S Gaylord, Mich.; S D Hinman, interpreter; Chas M Hindley, Washington, D C Secretary Gaylord will act as legal adviser to the commission, and represent the interior department. The commission will start at once and will meet in Omaha Monday, 28th inst.

The vote in New York in 1872 for Governer Dix was 445,801; for Governor Tilden in 1874, the vote was 416,391. On this statement the Albany *Journal* comments: "In 1872 it will be seen that Dix polled nearly 30,000 more votes than Tilden in 1874, when he was elected by 50,000 majority. In 1872 the liberal vote was against Dix, and with Tilden in 1874. With the liberal vote with us in 1876, New York is certain for Hayes and Wheeler. Tilden never can poll 416,391 votes again in this State.

Notes From the West.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Aug. 12th, 1876.

I left Omaha on a short vacation on August 3d, for the city of the Saints; arrived at Cheyenne on Saturday and concluded to remain over Sabbath; secured a room at the R. R. House; had dinner and started out to view the city. I was here four years ago on my way to Colorado, but the town then seemed to be dilapidated and running down; hence I was very much surprised to find that the city had at least doubled in population, having now a population of about 4,000. The buildings of the better and more permanent class have taken the place of the shanty and adobe. Large brick blocks are now seen; well laid out streets, fine hotels and business houses, are seen everywhere. The churches are keeping pace with the growth of the city. Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational and Episcopal, all have good frame churches. I started from home to rest, but so far I have failed. I preached Sunday morning in the M. E. church—attended Sabbath school after service—was invited to attend the dedication of the A. M. E. church at 3 p. m., which I did, and listened to some of their songs—negro "ditties"—which carried me back to the dayes of "Dixie." Rev. Mr. Warren preached the sermon, followed by Rev. Cowhick, of the Presbyterian church, and Rev. Sanders, Congregational; after which Bishop Shorter, (colored) dedicated the church according to their ritual, which was very solemn and impressive. To close up the day, I led a young peoples' meeting at 6 p. m., in the M. E. church, and preached another sermon at night, by invitation, in the Presbyterian church.

Monday a friend drove around with his carriage and took me out to the lake, about two miles from the city. This lake and another one near the city, are artificial, and supplied by water from the Crow Creek. Sail boats are plentiful and you can sail over the lake for 25 cents an hour, or row in a skiff if you prefer it. We came back to the city by way of the cemetery, and the more popular lake near the city limits. This is one of the pleasure resorts for the city and tourists. It is a fine body of water; we took a row on it in a skiff and found the exercise very exhilarating and refreshing.

I intended to go on my journey west on Monday, but was persuaded to remain over and deliver an address Monday night in the Presbyterian church, in connection with Mrs. A. F. Newman, of our state, who is traveling for her health, and in the interest of the W. F. M. society. We spent a very pleasant evening, but failed to see, as yet, where the rest is to come in.

Tuesday, in company with Mrs. Newman, we started for Salt Lake. Nothing of consequence occured the first day. except herds of antelope and plenty of jack rabbits, were seen all along the road. Next day we passed some of the grandest scenery to be found on the U. P. road, and it must be seen to be appreciated. Weber and Echo canons are perfectly grand and majestic; towering peaks on either side; quaint images rising up to meet you on every side. On the left as we dash down the canon is seen Devil Slide—two perpendicular row of rocks some four or five feet apart running parallel with each other for hundreds of feet up the mountain side, the base touching the clear waters of Weber river, while its top reaches away up the mountain side, one of the most curious formations we ever saw. On we dash down the canon; pass the 1,000-mile tree; go through tunnels cut through the mountains—now it's all dark in an instant and we wonder how long it will last. In a moment out we dash into the sunlight rendered more bright and dazzling from the sudden transition from darkness to light. We pass Devil's Gate and Devil's Gap—wicked names, but they are so recorded in the book of travels—and now we are out in the open plains; here and there is a farm house, with the wheat and oats growing on either side, with irrigating ditches running all through it. We are now in a Mormon settlement; here we pass a store by the wayside, in a little village, with the letters Z. C. M. I., which means Zion Co-operative Merchantile Institution, and here the Saints bring in their butter and produce and get the Lord's goods in exchange for it. We arrive at Ogden 6 p. m., change cars for Salt Lake City, secure our tickets, and are soon aboard the cars "Utah Central," fare $2.00—distance 36 miles, through the great Salt Lake valley. In sight of the lake stretching out to our right, we whirl along; pass farms, orchards, meadows and fields, until we arive at Salt Lake City, at 9 p. m., and take the 'bus for the Walker house, the Gentile house of the City, where we will remain while here.

Salt Lake City is a romantic place, and has a wonderful history. Ensign Peak, north of the city, and 1,200 feet above the city is where Brigham Young stood in 1847, directed, as he claims, by the angel of the Lord. He is now to found Zion, the city of the saints; he holds in his hand the ensign, or flag, and whichever way the flag falls there he is to build the city. It fell in the direction of the south, (because the wind was in that direction) and there he decreed it was the voice of the Lord the city should be built. So they claim the Lord chose the place for Zion, and the tabernacle and new temple which they are building. And here the chosen ones shall come, and from all nations of the earth the true seed shall gather in this valley and in these mountains. And here the Saviour will come the second time without sin unto salvation, and shall reign upon the earth and fill the temple in Zion with his glory, while the Gentiles and all those who reject the doctrine of the latter day saints shall utterly be destroyed from off the face of the earth. But the forces of Gentiles are now coming in upon them, and Brigham and his saints are very much concerned to know what to do with them.

If these rambling notes are worthy of a place in your paper, I may send you some more before I return.

L. F. BRITT.

GENERAL NEWS.

Five hundred Crow Indians have volunteered to join Gen. Terry, and have been sent to him.

A very interesting trotting match is to take place at St. Joe, Mo., on the 31st inst. for $2,500, between two Kansas colts. Mile heats, three best in five.

There was recently a plot to rob the First National bank of Middleport, Ohio, by kidnapping the cashier, but it was frustrated by one of the robbers turning informer and several of the parties were arrested.

A farmer near Ft. Donelson, Tenn., was recently murdered for his money. When found in some bushes his head was severed from his body. Two negroes arrested for the crime confessed. The murdered man's name was McClish.

On the night of the 17th a train of cars was thrown from the track near Evansville, Indiana and the engineer, G. W. Sherer was killed.

Mr. Finkelnburg, Republican nominee for Governor of Misouri, declined before his nomination, and since his nomination still declines. The Republicans will have to select some other man.

There is said to be imminent danger of an outbreak by the Ute Indians, Colorado.

The Republicans of Kansas have nominated G. T. Anthony for Governor.

Orders were issued at the War Department on the 16th to hasten the recruiting of 2,500 men for the cavalry regiments.

An outbreak by the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians, Texas, is not feared et present.

The Short-Horn Breeders Association of Missouri met at Boonville on the 16th. A large number of cattle men from all parts of the State were present, and much interest was manifested. Has Nebraska such an association? She ought to have.

Senator Booth, of California, for Hayes and Wheeler.

Gen. Benj. N. Harrison, Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, began his canvass of the state at Danville on the 18th. After Gen. Harrison had addressed the vast concourse of people, Senator Booth, of California being present, was next called out, and made a brief but very effective speech. He said:

This call of yours thrills my heart as it has not been thrilled for years. I stand for the first time in my native state to speak to my fellow citizens on political questions. I can only congratulate you upon this auspicious occasion. I can only congratulate the Republicans of Indiana that they have a leader in this canvass who bears an historic name, to which he adds lustre by his own ability and patriotism. I can only rejoice with you that the first governor of the territory of Indiana will give us a governor in the centennial year. I do not deny that so far as I am personally concerned I recognize that there are great political questions bearing upon us in the near future that are not touched upon in the divisions between the Democratic and Republican parties—great questions of finance, great questions of fiscal policy, methods of reform and administration—but when I find the Democratic party as a compacted mass, cherishing its old ideas, all other questions in my mind are subscribed to its defeat and destruction. I I know not what others may think, but as for myself, I can see no road to progress that does not lead over its ruin. For fifteen years it has stood in the pathway of our advance. For fifteen years it has resisted every great political idea. For fifteen years it has endeavored to suppress every grand political utterence, and the time has come—yea, the fulness of time—when it should cumber the ground no longer. I do not deny that the republican party has made mistakes; I do not deny that it has had corrupt men sometimes for its agents, but look at the past behind us. Think of the great questions it has confronted of the hundreds of thousands it has employed; think of the difficulties it has passed through, what it has accomplished, and it seems to me miraculous that its mistakes have been as but the ends of the river that do not affect its channels as it rushes to the sea, and there is this to be said of it, that it made the country's extremity its divine opportunity; that when the catastrophe came over us that good men all over the world supposed would destroy us it snatched us victory even from the jaws of that, and made the evil that was to blot us out from among the nations the opportunity to fix upon polity the seal of universal freedom and make it the guaranty of indissoluble union.

Sammy Tilden's War Record.

Immediatly on the close of the rebellion in 1865 there was published in New York a volume of some five hundred pages called the "Tribute Book." Its object was to make and preserve a record of the munificence of the American people during the war for the Union. In its pages are presented copies of every subscription paper known to have been made to help the good cause.

The first paper of the kind was in aid of the Seventh Regiment of New York on the 17th of April, 1861. The first name was Moses H. Grinnell, fo llowed by W. M. Evarts, Hamilton Fish, Royal Phelps A. V. Street, and forty others, each $100. In this the name of Samuet J. Tilden does not appear, although many of his political and personal friends and associates inscribed their names on this Roll of Honor. Bear in mind that Mr. Tilden is estimated to be worth nearly $8,000,000. Had the contributions been to enable the regiment to go on an excursion he would probably have been among the first to sign.

On the 22d day of April came the great subscription to the "Union Defense Funds." William B. Astor led off with $15,000; A. T. Stewart put down $10,000; James Gordon Bennett, $3,000; August Belmont, $1,000; Oliver Charlick, $500; William G. Hunt, $250, and four hundred others appear in like sums. Here again we find the political associates of Samuel J. Tilden, but his name does not appear.

On the same day there was a patriotic meeting of the bench and bar of New York city in aid of the imperiled country, although a lawyer of eminence and accustomed to participate in public meetings of the day, the name of Samuel J. Tilden does not appear.

A subscription was started in New York, in May, to help Frank Blair raise a regiment in Missouri. Again we find the names of Belmont, Phelps and other democrats among the contributors. Here was a case commending itself to Democrats. But the name of Samuel J. Tilden does not appear.

Samuel J. Tilden, remember, was among the millionaires of New York city. Commodore Vanderbuilt, a more patriotic millionaire, gave a steamboat worth about $750,000.

"The Tribute Book" makes a record of numerous public meetings and fairs to raise money for the Union; but in all the five hundred pages of this book the name of Samuel J. Tilden does not appear. Thousands of good names do appear, and we hardly recall the absence of another prominent citizen.

In March, 1864, the great Metropolitan Fair was held in New York. "The Tribute book," contained twenty pages of the names of the contributors—several thousand. At this fair every trade and profession was represented. A. T. Stewart, again, $10,000; James Lennox, $5,000; Morris Ketchum, $5,000; and other daily associates of Tilden, in smaller contributions. The aggregate was $1,351,275,94, and not one dollar from Samuel J. Tilden! What shall we say of a very rich man, who saw, every day almost, other rich men, his neighbors, giving money by the thousands to save our country, and he refused to give a cent!

His name is Samuel J. Tilden. Seventy millions of dollars, it is stated, in this book, were voluntarily contributed in the northern States of the Union. Many thousands of names of those who in some way helped to raise this great sum appear in this volume. Samuel J. Tilden's name is absent from the rolls.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Claims of the Democracy to Public Confidence—The Majority in the House Arraigned and Dissected.

Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, recently delivered the following powerful speech in the Representative's Hall at Washington, the House being in committee of the whole on the State of the Union. After showing from a tabular statement that the gross total loss on receipts and disbursements average $5.36 for each $1,000 handled under Democratic administrations, and only 57 cents per $1,000 under Republican administrations, the speaker proceeded:

How has this House applied civil-service reform in its own appointments? Has it retained competent officers or appointed new ones for the sole consideration of fitness? Sir, the advent of this Democratic House to power was signalized by a pilgrimage such as has not been seen before. Lean, gaunt, famished by long abstinence, the multitude of applicants passed belief. From Maryland to Texas came the hordes of office-hunters on the trail of their unhappy patrons, whose life they made miserable by brazen importunity. They trooped to the plunder as the vultures seek the carcass. You selected a doorkeeper on the sole ground of his capacity in the Confederate Congress, and you summarily turned him out because he honestly wrote to a private friend what you all felt but dared not say: that office was a good thing to have. It was hard on Fitzhugh for he was the only man on the floor who felt "bigger than old Grant."

You turned out clerk after clerk, gray and experienced in duty, and filled their places with partisans.

You removed disabled Union soldiers and filled their places with others of another stripe, and would have made a clean sweep but for the popular indignation.

You have twice exhausted the contingent fund of the House by needless and extravagant sums expended for witnesses on trivial matters, and have run up bills to be met hereafter of frightful amounts for making and printing your investigations.

You have insulted the President by resolutions demanding his authority for the exercise of his official functions outside of the city of Washington, and have been ignominously convicted of ignorance of law and of history by his crushing reply.

You have demanded elaborate reports on all manner of subjects from the departments, and hindered the public service by exacting these replies on matters which had already been officially reported and were in print.

So much for sins of commission. You have had a session of eight months; what single thing can you show of puplic benefit? What work has been accomplished, what real reform inaugurated?

The great question of currency, embracing in its scope the very life-blood of national prosperity, has been dallied with and trifled with until the country finds as little hope for relief in this double-faced committee as they find in the double-headed Presidential ticket of the Democratic party. All convictions, if any there were, on this question have been smothered and subordinaied to success by false pretenses in the approaching campaign.

But the temper and purposes of this House are best shown by its debates. Professing large and true devotion to the Union, this Democratic majority has listened to and applauded the most violent denunciations of the party and the men who saved our national existence, to defiant announcements of a "united South," and to justification of rebellion and vindication of treason. It has heard and applauded the denial in practice of the rights secured by the constitutional amendments and the assertion of the civil and political supremacy of one race and the foredoomed inferiority and subordination of the other, and has tried by interpolation into the appropriation bills to repeal the law giving to the nation some supervisory power over elections in our great cities and the Southern States, and thus crush out the chief barrier against fraud and violence against the citizen.

There are pending in this House a vast number of bills seeking relief, nearly all from the theater of the late war; bills for the remission of the cotton tax and its repayment; bills for damages done by marching armies, the amount of all will figure to hundreds of millions; bills to relieve postmasters and mail contractors; bills to repeal restrictions upon commissioning Confederate officers into our army; bills seeking compensation in all manner of ways for those who suffered because they first rebelled.

These, sir, are to wait until "after election," with the implied if not the express promise of Northern Democrats that in the event of success in that election they shall be favorably considered.

The majority of this House has defied the clear sentiment of the nation, has insulted the enthusiasm of the North, and trifled with its unwavering devotion and its vast sacrifices to maintain the Union, and has shown again the sickening sight of that wretched yielding on great questions to the imperious demands of the South which first won and now continues the well-fitting title of doughface.

Gentlemen from the South rise here day after day and ask whether we do not know that it is their interest to treat labor kindly. Certainly it is their interest; but they are not the only people who are not wholly governed either by reason or by interest. Prejudice and passion are large factors in human life and human action. It is a man's interest and his highest duty to treat kindly his wife, the mother of his children; yet how many poor heart-broken women suffer daily agonies from all manner of brutality and abuse from their natural and legal protectors. Any day in our crowded cities you can see some human brute, whose living depends on his horse, over-load him, torture him, flog him, and in mad passion cripple and kill him. It was clearly his interests to treat him kindly, but he does not do it. And yet neither wife nor horse could provoke such evil passion as the enfranchised, perhaps defiant, slave can call up in the soured temper of the discrowned master.

It is not possible for the best of the race educated as slave-owners to bear with absolute patience the equality and perhaps the rivalry of the other. Nothing but law backed by power can muzzle these dangerous passions and force them to die off in ineffectual murmurs. And in the ordinary jurisprudence of the affected States there is no such live, effective law, and no power to sustain it.

What white man has been brought to justice for all these most miserable of all possible forms of murder? Public opinion sustains them, and they walk the streets to-day unwhipped of justice. And then, when force and violence has had its full work, when the freedom of elections has been trampled down by armed violence, when 30,000 voters have been bullied intos ilence in one single State, gentlemen who own their seats in this House to these great wrongs say behold the peace and quiet which reign in this Democratic State! They kill all the opposition, and have the quiet of the grave.

Sir, the violent and forcible suppression of the popular will in any state is the highest of crimes against society and the nation. It was thus that, in Texas and Tennessee and other States in 1861, the killing without law or warrant of Union men made them harmonious in secession; and if they did not scruple to use these bloody measures on their own race and people, shall they stop now as against an intrusive people, whose presence in their midst is a badge of subjugation and a skeleton reminder of lost dominion? No, sir, the tactics so successful in Mississippi, so nearly successful in Louisiana, will assuredly be repeated this year in other States.

The horribly and cowardly butchery at Hamburg the other day was not in itself political, but it is fatal evidence to show the temper of a large class of white people, and the slight consideration given to life when that life, God given as it is, is incased in a black skin.

If, without provocation, white men troop in arms from one state into another, beslege, seize upon, and murder unoffending persons, what bounds can be set to this lust of blood when heated by the stormy appeals of partisans and fired by the passions of a great political election?

The Hamburg murders are symtomatic and the disease they reveal is constutional, deep-seated in the very marrow of society itself. Yet gentlemen from the North made mockery on this floor of the horrible recitals, until shamed by the bolder, braver, and more honorable denunciations of rapacious slave men of the South. I wait to see if even in South Carolina any measure of justice shall be meted out to the ruffianly crew, and not till that is it done shall I believe to any great extent either in the apology or the denunciation. One honest, effective wholesome hanging of a murderer convicted, sentenced and executed under the law will be more convincing to me than all the possible speeches on the this floor or elsewhere.

One of the reasons why this Republican party must live is to hold some sort of terror over the perpetrators of this crime; for neither the past nor the present of the Democracy give any hope of protection for the weak and oppressed them. For, sir, it is the Democracy that denied the colored man any rights that a white man was bound respect, and so far as it dare it does so still. It was Democracy that insisted that the constitution carried slavery into our Territories; if it dared it would say so still. It was Democracy that permitted the growth and progress of the slave-holder's rebellion; that joined them in the cry of a Union disolvable at will; that declared the election of Lincoln cause for secession; that denied the right of coercion; that stripped the unwary nation bare of her weapons in the time of need; that proposed neutrality when it dared not fight; that denied the right of self preservation.

It was Democracy, assembled in its highest sanhedrim in Chicago, in 1864, after Gettysburg and Vicksburg, that by special high priests, of whom Tilden was chief, declared the war a failure and insulted at once the good sense and the high courage of the people.

It was Democracy which condemned the enlistment of colored troops, which denounced the proclamation of emancipation, which opposed bitterly, stubbornly, and ably the three great amendments to the constitution, which fought them by all tactics in Congress which fought them in State conventions and in State Legislatures, which denied and denies still that they did ever become part of the constitution or are now the supreme law of the land.

It is this same Democracy, unchanged in principles, unaltered in prejudices full, of the old passions and unholy traditions—less defiant than of old, because less secure, but more artful, more designing, with more of the fox and less of the lion—that is seeking again to worm its way into the confidence of the American people, and thus roll back the progress of the age, and plunge us into bitter and dreary days that marked their last possession of national power.

A Senator the other day challenged the whole Senate to name a single creditable thing done by the Democracy in twenty-five years, and the challenge remains unanswered. But you declined the past. You say it is not fair to look back or inquire into the past life. Parties, like individuals win reputation by their lives and acts and they cannot and should not escape from this unconscious record they have made. It is by what you have done and left undone, by your acts of commission and omission, that judgment must pass.

You have forgotten that this country of to-day is not the country of 1860 or of 1812, and yet you try to force the mighty limbs of this centenarian giant of ours into the swaddling bands of his infancy. You try to make this war-scarred and bearded man lisp the songs of his cradle, and dwarf the grandeur of his manly stride to the diminutive and feeble efforts of his first attempt to stand alone.

You forget the tremendous advances, educational, physical, and moral, that it has made since the Democracy died of its own inherent worthlessness.

Fresh water sailors, whose experience has been in flat-bottomed bateaux upon some muddy shallow inland pond, you ask to man and command the ship of State in the midst of storm and peril.

For captain you propose a sleek and snug attorney, who shall bring the tactics of Tammany and the ethics of railway practice upon the quarter-deck where Lincoln stood; a cold, calculating partisan who made the most of his scoundrelly associates while they were prosperous, and sold them out at a handsome profit when they fell into disrepute.

You would give the flag, symbol of national honor, to the care of one whose narrow soul never knew the enthusiasm of patriotism.

You would give the great questions of American industry into the hands of one whose whole active life has been a successful legal robbery of all the great means of intercourse means of intercommunication on which industry depends.

You would give the great question of American currency into the hands of one who represented by, the gambling element of Wall Street and the foreign jobbers who have possession of our bonds—the hard creditors of the nation and the harder creditors of our people as individuals.

For first lieutenant of this old ship your proposition is dark, misty, double-faced and uncertain. Some of us out West thought we knew him, but the waters of Saratoga and the company of Tilden have had so singular an effect on him that he might safely be made Chairman of our Committee on Banking and Currency, which said committee, as you know, Mr. Speaker, is the most utterly unsolvable problem yet enunciated.

Hendricks is John Bunyan's "Mr. Facing-both-ways," and therefore supremely fitted for the St. Louis platform.

Thus candidates and platform are equally deceptive, equally intended to deceive, and the whole programme of the approaching campaign is a speculation upon the credulity and gullibility of the American people.

It is the right and the duty of every citizen to sound the note of alarm when danger is impending; and both as individual citizen and as one of the Representatives of the people I arraign before the bar of public opinion the party, the candidates, the platform, and the Democratic majority of this House. I arraign them for their bad and bitter record in the past, for their sympathy with great wrongs and their hatred to great rights. I prove them by their own words and acts as unfaithful stewards and false guardians when in power. I prove them obstinately and persistently in the way of all the great developments of individual justice and of national purification from the sins and crimes of a century. I prove them justly condemned and despised in the part of the country they betrayed; and I see them now emerging from the sackcloth and ashes of sixteen years with the same unconquered prejudice, the same lust of arbitrary dominion, the same greediness for places, the same horror and contempt for equal rights reduced to practice, with the same hollow professions and the same emptiness of results which chracterized their last appearance in public history.

The great acts of the Republican party stand in wonderful relief in contrast with these; for sir, from 1860 till 1876 they saved the nation, and to them as a party, is due the mighty fact that we endure as a nation today. History cannot be obliterated; for when you strike out the record of the Republican party you blot out with it the greatest glory and the greatest triumph of the country.

Strong in the past, secure of full appreciation for things well done, that party stands to-day rooted in the affections of millions of people, and by reason of its high and honorable course in the times of anguish and trial has won a reputation which makes its promises of value, and gives assurance of the full and honest redemption of all its engagements to the people.

The New York *Herald* says:

Our advice to Bluford Wilson, after reading the Plaisted evidence, is that he should abandon politics and President-making and resume agricultural pursuits. The United States does not regard the President as a thief, and the more his enemies try to prove him to be so, the more the people like him. It would not surprise us to see the President go out of office as popular as when he was first elected. Twenty thousand committees of investigation, each with a special Bluford Wilson swearing to all he knows, will not blot out the memory of Appomattox Court House and the famous apple tree.

I buy my beer by Jake.

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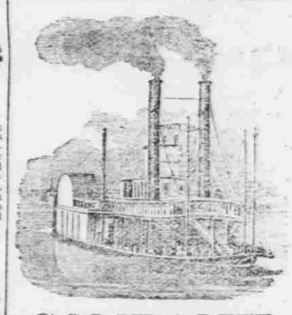

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