

ergies of our people should be directed to those great questions of national well-being in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soonest restore to perfect peace those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good will are our last possessions. But it is certain that the wounds of the war cannot be completely healed and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the constitution and the laws. Wherever the enjoyment of these rights is not assured discontent will prevail, immigration will cease and the soil and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and the consequent diminution of prosperity. The national government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put out these evils, for all the people and all the states are members of one body, and no man can suffer without injury to all. The most serious evils which now afflict the south arise from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action, so that the minority party can exercise effective and wholesome restraint on the party in power. Without such restraint party rule becomes tyrranical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the south by its great advantages of soil and climste will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases. Next in importance to freedom and justice is the popular election, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained, unless its and the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the states in supporting the common schools; but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the resources of the nation or the states for support of sectional schools. The separation of the church and the state in everything relating to taxation should be absolute. On the subject of the national finances my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured. choice. and the rate of annual interest has been reduced by refunding, that rigid economy in expenditures and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal of the debt will gradually and certainly free the people from its burden and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time the government can provide for all ordinary expenditures and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldiers of the Union and to government. In any event they will

solicitude. We cannot consent to nities styled South Carolina, Vir- ious feelings incline them to that allow any form of servile labor to ginia, New York, Illinois, etc., bav- course. But it must be excused be introduced among us under the ing the relation to the American from sharing their idolatry, from adguise of immigration. Recognizing nation of parts or provinces thereof, recognizing or accepting their false ments that contribute to our prosent administration, supported by congress, has sent to China a com- government. Why should a partic- ganized provinces of this nation and mission of distinguished citizens for ular number of the provinces, or the their relations to the national being. the purpose of securing such moderoffice-seekers in them, style themation of the treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the selves "The South," and rise up as only controversy is with the politi- and settled forever the dogma of sepresent situation. It is confidently believed that these negotiations will fathers, and "the rule of the country | and inspire their present conduct. be successful without the loss of in high obedience to the constitucommercial intercourse between the tion," etc.? Have we not got "the two powers which promises great increase of reciprocal trade and the union of our fathers?" Is not the principles for which Lee and Jackenlargement of our markets. Should country ruled in "high obedience to son fought during the rebellion, The perity of this people. I may speak these efforts fail it will be the duty | the constitution ?" There are Bourof congress to mitigate the evils bons at the north, at the east, and at already felt and prevent their increase by such restrictions as without violence will place on a proud these queries; but there is no north, style themselves 'The South,' and to sumer, doing away with so much foundation the freedom and dignity or east, or west, as a section that of labor. The appointment of citiwould "rise up as one man" to give zens to the various executive and judicial offices of the government is that answer. It is only in the properhaps the most difficult of all the vinces where the slavery barbarism duties which the constitution has has left a large inheritance imposed upon the executive. The of its peculiar ideas and prejuconstitution wisely demands that dices that the people are all Bourcongress shall co-operate with the executive departments in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our one man" and demand that the frequent changes of administration whole nation shall "recognize and no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the accept" certain "lawful relations of right preservative of all rights, and place. I will only add that it is one

aid of legislation. Appointments the southern states to the union" to the military and naval service are other than the existing relations of every part of the United States." so regulated by law and customs as all the states, with which all but to leave little ground for complaint. themselves are content. It may not be worse to make similar regulations in civil service, but How shall this female being, "The without invading the authority or South," which "rises up as one man," the necessary discretion of the exbe comprehended. It is not maniecutive, congress should devise a fested as a political organism, hav-

method that would devise the tenure interests are intrusted to the states of office and greatly reduce the un- ing any right or power of govern- er in government of a northern macertainty which made that service ment. It is not comprehensible in jority double their own number .so uncertain and unsatisfactory any terms of a political relation to without depriving any officer of his the union or the nation, or any rights as a citizen. The government should require him to discharge all other thing. Is it a mere extrahis official duties with intelligence, legal perfunctory organism known efficiency and faithfulness. To seas a political party? The southern lect wisely from our vast population Bourbons will not admit that. those who are best fitted for the "When," says the organ at Colummany offices to be filled requires an acquaintance far beyond the range bia, "The Times talks about twoof any one man. The executive thirds of the democrat party being should therefore seek and receive composed of southerners, don't it the information and assistance of know better, or does it lie under a those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to mistake? Don't everybody know be performed best qualifies them, that we at the south are a minority to aid them in taking the wisest

of the democrat party? What, then, is this thing, "The South," which The doctrines announced by the the same organ tells us "rises up as Chicago convention are not the temporary devices of a party to atone man" and demands what is not tract votes and carry an election. demanded by a north, an east, or a They are deliberated convictions west, or any other sectional beingresulting from a careful study of the namely, that certain false "relations spirit of our institutions, the course of our history, and the best impulses of the southern states to the union" of our people. In my judgment shall be recognized and accepted as these principles should control the lawful?

The Times can only comprehend the widows and orphans of those guide my conduct until experience it in a sectional party, aiming to get who fell in its defense. The re- points a better way. If elected, it control of the national government sumption of specie payment, which will be my purpose to enforce strict for the purpose of applying in some

mitting their superstitions, and from industries, and all the various eleorganized for the purposes of local political theory concerning the or- perity. We have settled our differ-It has no quarrel with southern men are at peace with all nations. We on account of their past conduct; its have settled the question of slavery, one man to demand the union of our cal ideas and doctrines that guide When they say 'The South rises up as one man' to demand an appli- not a sentimental period, but undercation of the Bourbon theory and lying questions affecting the pros-Times knows, and they know, that of the important subject of transthe west who would answer No to southern Bourbons are enabled to closer communication with the consay of themselves that the South rises up as one man,' only because

other men in that section. though only one-third of all the electors called democrats, have made themselves two-thirds of the effec- This is a vital national question, that voices are heard,-and "rise up as platform of that party, which the must and shall be maintained in provinces, they would not be able to describe themselves as "The South ern minority having twice the pow-

A WOMAN'S PLEA.

Chicago Times.

Why Mrs. Chisholm Favors the Election of Garfield.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by Mrs. Chisholm to a friend in Wisconsin. The letter is a woman's plea for the election of Garfield-the plea of a woman who has, through suffering and sorrow, earned the right to speak. Under date of Solona, Pa., July 30, Mrs. Chisholm writes:

friend in the south enjoining me not to fail to keep before those who have all concerned in the murder

the field for election to the presi- currency is in an unnatural and ar-

ly concerns every citizen. We must UNION PACIFIC study well the developement of our ences with the outside world, and cession. We have entered upon a business era in American politics,

they mean only that the Bourbon portation as one of those ; what can party at the south rises up, etc. The be done to bring the producer into absorption by the "middle men." they have politically suppressed all thus affording a more adequate profit to producers by decreasing It is the same way that they, the expenses and getting his merchandise to the markets of the world.

tive potency of that which goes by all the best minds of the country bons-at least all of them whose the name of democrat party. In the must grapple and settle right. No southern Bourbons profess to ac- one must be idle or lazy in this matcept and uphold, it is declared that ter. I will not attempt to discuss it "the right to a free ballot is the now, for this is neither the time nor of the great oncoming questions of The Times knows, and the southern the immediate future. Before clos-Bourbons know, that, if they main- ing I will only allude to one other tained that right in the southern difficult and vital question now before the American people. Ever rising up as one man," and would since the war we have seriously felt not present the spectacle of a south- the evil effect of the unsettled and corruptible condition of our currency. Imagine, if you please, a

> man placed in a position where, if he casts his vote to help one class of people, he must necessarily injure, in a corresponding degree, an equally large class. You can readily understand that he would be perplexed how to yote so as to benefit one class without injuring the other, both classes being fellow citizens, equally entitled to the assistance of proper legislation. That is precisely the position in which every member of congress is placed on the currency

obliged to borrow money to carry I received a letter to-day from a on their business. On the other furnish the capital to the other class. and those who neither borrow nor will use it the fact that there is a lend. Would you legislate solely petition prepared and signed by all for the benefit of the debtor class, to business, and make great pay for every the democrats of Kemper county to the detriment of all on the other hour that you work. Women make as side of the line? Or, on the other hand, would you help only the lendof the 29th of April, 1877, pardoned ing class at the expense of the other? hard times while you have such a without a trial. This petition is not It is almost impossible to cast a vote chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO. to be presented until winter. Two in congress on this question without Portland, Maine. generals of the Union army are in hurting one or the other. You ask the field for election to the provi

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