

General Negley's brigade during the Peninsular campaign of 1862, and early in the following winter was sent with the rest under General W. ...

May 1863. This command and was transferred to the staff of General M. L. Patrick, provost-marshal general of the armies operating against Richmond, as aide-de-camp, and remained there until September, when he was discharged on the surgeon's certificate of disability. In 1865 he returned to the printing business in the office of the Press, and there remained until October, 1867, when he, with several of his fellow-employees on that paper, embarked in the publication of the Sunday Republic. In 1874 he was nominated by the Republican Convention as the candidate for State Senator, in the Sixth district, and was elected by a majority of 2906. He was renominated in 1876, and again elected, his majority being increased to 2790.

OTTENDORFER ON TILDEN.

A Democrat's Opinion of the Salt That Has For Years Preserved His Party.

Oswald Ottendorfer, of the New York Staats Zeitung, is the leading German editor in the country. He was one of the "visiting statesmen" who went to Louisiana after the election of 1876 in behalf of Mr. Tilden. He now says in his paper:

The Tribune, as well as the Evening Post, represented that we did not give the necessary moral expression with reference to the cipher dispatches which undoubtedly compromise several Democratic leaders. We can say in our justification that we have already condemned these people, and these revelations were not necessary to open our eyes upon this subject. We saw through Tilden and his agents before the Tribune published the cipher dispatches. The transactions in Oregon showed us that Tilden was not the man we had taken him to be. We expressed our views freely at the time, and hence we are not greatly surprised at the new exposure. It was natural to infer from the transactions in Oregon that similar attempts would be made elsewhere, and the telegrams published by the Tribune only confirm our earlier conviction. The last Presidential election was a corrupt affair from beginning to end, and a disgrace to all the American people; but when the fault is thrown entirely upon one party, it is evident that the people do not yet know the proportions of this enormous crime.

of the way to \$2,172,000,000. There were State debts besides amounting to \$861,785,000. Total to the credit of Democratic rule in this country, over a million lives lost and about \$3,000,000,000. This was the burden that was laid upon the Republican party, and which it

in this country which bore so low a rate of interest, and it was regarded as a hazardous experiment to try to put this out at par. The \$250,000,000 now out in place of as many six per cents. show what has been done by Republican management and assurances of honesty and good faith. In a little more than a year and a half \$200,000,000 of these had been issued, and the interest account reduced three millions a year. No sooner was this issue exhausted, than the Secretary began another experiment even more hazardous than the first. This was the effort to get out a four per cent. loan—something that cannot be done by half a dozen nations in the world. We said "half a dozen nations." England, Holland and France alone can borrow money at four per cent. interest, and yet such was the fame of the United States that millions a day have been offered to it at that rate of interest during the present year. This is a triumph of which any party or administration in the world may face the people, and challenge them to find a precedent for it anywhere—not even in France, of which we hear so much.

THE CASE SUMMED UP.

When the debt was at its maximum, it was all in five and six per cents. Now \$738,619,000 only bears interest at that rate, and before the end of the year that sum will be reduced to less than seven hundred millions. The five per cents. outstanding amount to \$763,266,650, and there is \$250,000,000 in four-and-a-halves and more than a hundred millions in fours. In that time the debt has been reduced to \$2,256,205,892. The total net debt is now \$1,939,382,290 45, which is a reduction in thirteen years of \$757,651,291, or almost sixty millions a year, and considerably more than a million a week. The annual interest charge is now \$94,654,473, which is \$56,323,275 less than it was then. The total debt per capita is now \$41 07, a decrease of \$36 58, or almost one-half. The interest charge has fallen from \$4 29 per capita to \$1 97, which is a reduction of considerably more than half.

We need not undertake to draw any conclusions from this statement. It is very plain. Debt is a hard master, but we have been constantly getting more and more the upper hand of it, until now we have it where it can be carried with perfect ease. This has been done by Republican rule, and it has been done while at the same time the burdens of the people have been steadily reduced. If there had not been economy of the strictest kind in every department this would have been impossible. Under Republican management the government has taken less and less each year from the pockets of the people, and yet has accomplished this glorious result, which will still further reduce the amount that is called for in the future. The amount that has been saved by the inaudible operations and the economy of the Republican party the last thirteen years will pay all the expense of maintaining the government of this great country for five months, and not leave any deficiency to be paid out of next year's appropriations, either.

the power to charter reserved to the States; to ply a constitutional paper State rights question to the surface again.

and of all later effort. A beginning has been made under unpropitious conditions. The beginning would quickly wilt if consigned to the frosts of free trade, the terrors of unlimited paper money issues, the want of manufacturing and commercial energy, and a harmonious development of resources. In order, then, to achieve what was the ultimate object of Republican labor, the party must be allowed to reduce the debt and its interest, so that they will not oppress industry; to manage the finances according to financial laws, and perform such other service in this direction as is appropriate. The restoration and enlargement of our commerce is another fulfilled service. It is true that Republican action has placed a steamship line on the Pacific and brought Asia direct to us; that it has accomplished the same service with European South America on the Atlantic. But as many keels as the war destroyed are to be restored, and our infinite products, welcomed wherever they appear, must be scattered everywhere by a maritime revival in behalf of domestic industry as well as of capital. The manufactures of the country must be roused from their stagnation. Population must be lured from Europe to extend western railways, and reclaim wild prairies, and open new mines, and graze new fields. And the character of the rising generation must be moulded to bear so great a legacy well. Democracy seeks office. It considers none of these things in the right way to the best result. It is a foe where it should be a friend. Therefore quite as much for what remains to be done as for what has been done the country should retain the Republican party in power. It is the duty and privilege of every man to help this consummation, and he is a fool or a knave who neglects because "the mission of the Republican party is ended."

The voters of Pennsylvania are not fools; neither are they dishonest. They can see what has been done, and what the result is. We do not think that they want to reverse all this; to stop the reduction of the debt; increase expenses again, and rush into another era of extravagance and misrule, only to pile up a burden that our children will feel for years afterwards. If they want to undo all that has been done, to turn back the hands and block the wheels of progress, there is a very easy way to do it: Vote the Democratic ticket. The way is easy and the result certain.

expected to follow resumption. The change must be gradual, because the opposition to resumption has been too formidable to pass away easily. But after resumption the subsequent struggles of the inflationists will be less difficult.

But out of this National-Greenback party will come a Congress, so to speak, of patriotic men, and these men will declare a platform and principles that shall have no uncertain sound, but point directly to the front, to the making of laws for the creation of an absolute greenback money that shall be perpetual money of the United States and always a full legal tender for the payment of debts, one dollar of money always to pay one dollar of debt. Then the demand will be the payment of every United States bond and claim against the general government in this absolute money, thus forever wiping out the national debt.

NO MORE BORROWING.

Next in order will be the declaration that the United States government, having the power to create money, as it is needed to develop the industries of the United States, shall never more borrow a dollar, more or less, of any person, and that it shall never more issue United States bonds of any kind or class, into which money can be converted to draw interest in idleness, and all this interest at the expense of labor, industry, morality and correct financial integrity. Then it is that this assembling of wise and patriotic men, who are intelligent enough to be independent, will declare a Committee of Safety, whose business it will be to watch the work of legislators and others, and whenever a President, a Cabinet officer, a Judge, a Senator, a Congressman, a member of the Legislature, a Governor, or any servant of the people, shall betray the interests of those who elected him, to kill him on the spot.

In the issue of Pomeroy's Democrat of June 1st, we have the following advice given to the Greenback Clubs:

In the organization of Greenback Clubs, we counsel every able-bodied member of these organizations to become as proficient as possible in the manual of arms. In time of peace it is well to prepare for war. In every Greenback Club there should be a drill-master—that is, in every club whose members are brave enough to stand at all times, under all circumstances, to defend their rights as citizens. . . . We, the people, are in rebellion against the untaxed nobility of this country. We, the people, propose to have our rights, peaceably, and by means of the ballot, if possible,—by the bayonet, if we must.

It is well to remember that the Democratic party never fails to surrender to the mob whenever it exercises local or national control. The foregoing extracts will disclose some of the dangers of Democratic rule to the minds of reflecting persons who wish their country well.

best they might with the mortgages and other securities. The "best" was bad enough; for it was found as a rule that the pledged lands were not worth the debt, or in such condition that nothing could be realized. Here is what Hutchings, the historian, writes of those times:

is attributable largely to the influence of a firm adherence to the protective tariff policy. During the most of the time, the Democratic party has repeatedly attempted to reduce all the protective duties, and has assailed all the statesmen advocating those duties as corrupt, incompetent, stupid and ignorant. In that period we have had but two Democratic Congresses, and both of them have made desperate attempts to abolish protection and adjust the whole scale of duties so as to give encouragement and preference to foreign goods over domestic. That party is now preparing for a renewed struggle at the ensuing session of Congress on the same subject.

The Democratic stump orators tell you that the Republican party is responsible for the fall in coal, for the low price of iron, and the small demand for both. The Republicans might as well claim the credit for the most abundant harvests that the world ever knew, which have reduced the cost of a loaf of bread far below what any person ever dreamed of ten years ago. The finest wheat is now selling at prices a third less than what it would have cost to grow it five years ago, and corn is only thirty-four cents a bushel. This is not the result of Republicanism, and yet these prices have been made possible by the Republican theory of building up the west, inviting emigration, extending railroads over the prairies, until the great farms of the northwest are the wonder of the world.

The mechanic or laboring man, before he votes the Democratic ticket, should settle in his own mind whether it is better policy to ship our cotton to England and have it made into cloth and bring it back for home consumption, or let the needy and hungry operatives of our own country manufacture it into goods. The miners of Pennsylvania should consider whether it is better policy to dig from the earth our coal and iron and manufacture it into implements, and put it to its various uses, for home consumption and foreign markets, or to bring from Europe what raw material we use, or what manufactured wares we need. The Democratic party has been and is still the persistent friend of pauper labor and speculators in Europe, while the Republican party has persistently labored to protect and build up American enterprise and commerce.

means to prosecute the war, when, as the result was by many regarded doubtful, subscriptions to the loans were considered patriotic; those issued after the close of the war were issued to provide means for paying off the soldiers and closing up the expenses of the war. And it is worthy of remark that it was not until long after the war had been brought to a

country ships far more produce than ever, and at the same time consumes vastly more at home by reason of the increased magnitude of the industrial population. Thus our farmers and planters have under the protective system better markets both at home and abroad. In all the populous States of the north and west our manufactures are treble what they were in the old Democratic times. The same policy that protected the American cotton crop into existence has made the country self-supplying in wool, hides, leather, iron, steel, copper, lead, and fabrics of metal and textile goods. The immense export trade, that has so largely reduced our foreign debt, and stopped the drain of gold and silver, is wholly the work of Republican policy, and all the measures contributing to it were vehemently opposed by the Democrats as a party.

We present these facts and considerations to show that while the Democratic party has flourished by the aid of foreign capital and foreign monopoly, the Republicans are truly favorable to a foreign commerce carried on by American enterprise, with domestic capital, in native products, and calculated to strengthen and enrich rather than to weaken and impoverish the nation. As the export trade is always the best commercial reliance, it is the firm belief of the Republicans that in proportion to our progress in that will be the corresponding importation of foreign products. Accordingly, the same tariff that protects domestic products in advance fabrics imposes no duties at all on indispensable articles like tea and coffee, that we do not produce, and on all raw products used in domestic manufactures and imported from foreign ports. Under that arrangement, a sound and wholesome foreign import trade is carried on, which the protectionists foster and encourage, while the steady demand of the Democratic party is that this policy shall be reversed—that duties shall be imposed on free goods, and that the duty on foreign manufactures shall be reduced.

These principles will be found to be fully carried out by the Democratic tariff, made in Congress last winter by Mr. Wood's committee, rejected by the House. That tariff was sustained by the Democratic Speaker, and by Democrats of the House, with few exceptions until the very last moment, when it was rejected by a close vote. On that measure the two parties now before the people must be judged. The same general features marked the Morrill Democratic tariff in the previous Congress. The Democrats sustained both bills, and the Republicans opposed and defeated both. By the record we ask the people to judge.