The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Sept. 28, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.

Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

FOR PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

ASSEMBLY:

JAMES F. WEAVER, Milesburg.
W. K. ALEXANDER, Penn.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES:

JOHN DIVENS, Walker.
MAJ. SAM'L FRANK, Miles.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

JOHN RISHEL, of Gregg.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

To secure the right to vote in Pennsylvania, all persons must be assessed two months before the election and have paid a State or county tax (either will do) within two years. In case the tax is paid this year, it must be a month before the election.

Foreign born citizens wishing to vote next November must take out their naturalization papers a month before the election. They must also be assessed two months previous to the day of voting, and must have paid a tax as above.

The election will be held on Tuesday, the 7th day of November.

Wed'say, September 6, is the last day for being assessed.

Thursday, October 5, is the last day for securing naturalization papers.

Thursday, October 5, is the last day on which taxes can be paid in legal time to vote.

The above dates should be carefully remembered and acted on by all voters.

Horatio Seymour says: I cannot think that the American people will put every branch of this government into the hands of those who cannot give a vote for reform or economy without self-condemnation. I believe the best and most thoughtful of the Republican party wish to get out of this dilemma; that they will be glad to have political power so distributed that needed reforms can be brought about. They can get their party into a shape where it will be more serviceable to the public welfare. With a Democratic President, and House on the one hand, and a Republican Senate and array of officials upon the other, there will be a discussion with regard to public affairs which would compel both organizations to elevate their standards of patriotism and public virtue with a view of gaining the confidence of the American people.

The Luzerne county court-house ring are receiving their punishment. Reinhart Gersbacher, ex-county commissioner of Luzerne, and a leading member of the court house ring, whose trial in six cases of extortion and embezzlement was set down for last week, astonished the entire community by pleading "guilty" to the five charges of extortion and "not guilty" to the charge of embezzlement, which the leading counsel say cannot be sustained.

Judge Garrick M. Harding thereupon sentenced him to pay a fine $850 for the first four cases and for the last to undergo imprisonment in the Luzerne county prison for the period of one year.

The court room was densely packed with spectators anxious to get a glimpse of the aged prisoner.

The $20,000 defaulting ex-treasurer, Jas. Courtright, who pleaded guilty to his steal at the June sessions, will next receive his sentence. Meanwhile a batch of other rogues are to be tried.

WHAT ARE THE REPUBLICANS TO DO?

The New York Times denounces the Republican system of assessments on office holders, which furnishes them plenty of money which the Times receives in payment for its supplements and campaign literature, and which keeps up the large corps of detectives it maintains for its dirty work. The New York Herald denounces the bloody shirt campaign as a failure, and says that it will make thousands on thousands of Republicans vote for Tilden and Hendricks. Now if the poor Radicals fail on both plenty of money and on the bloody shirt what are they to do for a platform. It is too late for them to take up other questions with any hope of explaining why they have shirked them. If they change base they will be routed. If they adhere to their present line of march, they will be decimated on the way. The Radical cause is hopeless. Let the Democrats press their flying columns and make victory as complete, as it is now secure.

THE BAYONETS BLUNTED.

The calm forbearance of the citizens of the South, and the impartial and strictly lawful conduct of the regular troops, has so far nullified the effect of the bayonet order as an element in Southern electioneering. In Charleston the Democrats, hunted by the mob, found their refuge behind the ranks of United States troops, and it is evident everywhere that the troops cannot easily be forced into hostility to a peaceful and law abiding people. In war, laws are silent, but in peace, arms fall. The administration bayonets are turned aside from the election contest by the mighty power of endurance of wrong and supreme regard for order now exhibited by the people of the South. At almost any time or place, such a wicked and murderous riot as the one in Charleston would have led to general massacre and pillages, but the Democrats of Charleston, white and colored, knowing that their only hope lay in the supremacy of law and order, preserved order even to the extent of refusing to resist cruel and murderous wrong. To say that such a people are not fit to be trusted with their due and modest share in the government of the country is a denial of plain facts, and an insult to the intelligence of the whole country.

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

According to the ratio in which events are now progressing, the so-called Republicans will lose all the respectable members of their party by the end of October. Public recantations of Grantism are being made almost daily, the writers and speakers basing their change of views upon the ground that administrative reform and honest government cannot be hoped for under Hayes, whilst they are obtainable under Tilden. To such an extent does this feeling exist, and so lucidly and forcibly are the views of these converts to Democracy expressed, that we might be content to leave the argument of our cause to these gentlemen, confining ourselves to simply spreading forth their opinions throughout the Union.

No worse indictment could be brought against the present Republican managers than their treatment of the honest and capable chiefs of their party, Edwin M. Stanton, Salmon P. Chase, Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, ostracised and dying from bitterness of heart at seeing into what hands the government of their country had fallen; the "old watch dog of the Treasury," F. E. Spinner, persecuted and driven into exile, so that the wolves might run riot in the fold; Bristow squelched; Jewell removed, so that the mails may be properly "managed" during the present canvass; and many other public officers similarly treated in order that our present Doge may carry out the designs of his "Council of Ten," who are resolved to have a like pliable Doge to succeed him.

The reflecting and honest men of the Republican party will not stand this treachery to the Union any longer. When such honest names as those of William C. Bryant, Parke Godwin and Hiram Barney lead the van of protest followed by so eminent a statesman as Charles Francis Adams, and so profound a political thinker as prof. Sumner, of Yale, the present rulers of the crumbling organization which met lately at Cincinnati know full well that "Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharsin" which inscribed by the hand of destiny on their banners. When such recognized leaders of public opinion as those we have named, others of equal prominence who are preparing to follow, thus forsake their former associations in supreme disgust, we may rest assured that the rank and file of the party are resolved to emulate their action.

A number of our exchanges are abominably disfigured with cuts of Tilden and Hayes at their mast-heads. Should not wonder if votes were lost to both the candidates by the horrid likenesses. Women and children are frightened by the sight. Pull down your nasty pieters, bretheren.

The Sons of '76 of Clearfield county are trying to make trouble for the democrats. They have joined in with the radicals and will run an independent ticket. We always thought and said, that the 76ers were only bent on mischief and trouble, and we trust the gallant democracy of Clearfield will get along right well in spite of these rule or ruin fellows.

The Bellefonte papers are still keeping up a ridiculous wrangle as to the political status of ex-gov. Curtin, to the disgust of the general reader and of Mr. Curtin in particular. We see nothing in it—not worth the paper the scribbling is done on, and governer Curtin will go where he pleases and do as he pleases, the assertions of the home sheets to the contrary notwithstanding; then why a baby newspaper squabble about it all, which neither the distinguished gentleman nor any one else cares a fig about?

Last week was the most crowded week of the Centennial. On Wednesday there were 100,501 paid admissions, and on Thursday 128,600. This week will undoubtedly be as full as last, as Pennsylvania's day, (Thursday) will draw thousands of Keystoners to the Exhibition.

Votes taken on passenger trains are uniformly in favor of Hayes & Wheeler; the Democrats, however, claim the majority on the gravel trains.—*(Lewisburg Chronicle rad.)*

The fellows on the gravel trains are the poor, hard-fisted workmen, brought to starvation by radical misrule, and it is natural they would go for a change. The fellows on the palace cars are the kid-gloved radical thieves who get rich by plundering under radical rule, and they of course go for Hayes.

By colonisting the African in Indiana, the rads think of carrying that state for Hays and Grantism. One of them has made a confession. A dispatch dated Indianapolis, Sept, 20 says:

John H. James, the colored preacher, who now lies under arrest for attempting rape on a small girl, recently, has today confessed that he came to Indianapolis from Danville for the purpose of carrying out a scheme of colinization. He says he was employed by Rev. Moses Taylor, a colored preacher of Coke Chapel, in this city, to conduct negroes from Kentucky to this point, and would have carried out his part of the contract but for this untimely arrest. He knows of ten men from Hendricks county who voted here at the last election, one of whom repeated eight times, another six, and so on. James has been prompted to make these disclosures by Taylor's insulting proposals to his wife in her trial and distress. The woman says Taylor suggested that he would take care of her if she came and lived with him, and refused to provide any lawyer for his tool. James, hoping by this means to drive Mrs. James to surrender. The Democratic Central committee has just been reliably informed that fourteen car loads of negroes will reach here to morrow, from Kentucky, in uniform, and will remain over until after the election.

From Louisville there is the following additional evidence: Sworn statements of negroes have been obtained going to show that Republicans have been importing persons to Indiana to vote for them. George Finley, in an affidavit sworn to before a notary public, says that last Sunday a negro named John Cousins, his partner, told him a white man, a railroad officer, wanted him to go to Indianapolis and stay there until the day of the election, offering $1 50 per day and to pay expenses of transportation and boarding. Soon afterward the two met the white man, who made the same proposition to him stated by Cousins, and told him to come to a meeting at one of the halls in the city Tuesday night, and to go Wednesday morning. He did not do so. Finley gives a description of the man, who proved to be a well known employe of a certain railroad here.

THE NECESSITY OF A CHANGE.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK PUTS THIS PERTINENT QUESTION IN HIS ALBANY SPEECH:

"Is it anywhere recorded in the political history of this country that any party corrupted by the long possession of power, ever reformed itself and corrected its own abuses? It has never been done, and will not be without a change of Administration."

Henry Watterson says:

"Sometimes I fancy the bloody shirt will turn out a shirt of Nessus to the Republican party. You remember the fable? Nessus' shirt was a bloody shirt and proved the death of Hercules. Turn over the pages of your heathen mythology—not more heathenism than the record of the Presidential canvass—and when found, stick a pin! You will discover there several suggestive analogies."

Congressional Conference.—It is proposed to hold the Congressional Conference for this the 20th District at Lock Haven on September 27th or 28th.

The Democratic Convention in Clearfield of Tuesday nominated Hon. L. A. Mackey for Congress, W. W. Betts for the State Senate, and A. C. Tate for Assembly.

GIVEN IN ORDER.

HAYES' TAX RETURNS—THE ACCUSATIONS STATED BRIEFLY AND IN ORDER.

[Chicago Times.]

1. With a full knowledge of the requirements of the law, R. B. Hayes has persistently neglected to list his property subject to taxation.

2. He has for three years made false oath as to the value of his property above his just debt.

3. He has sworn that in 1874 his property was worth only $2,581, when that portion of it liable to be taxed turned $60,000.

4. He has refused for three years to list his gallery of paintings and a diamond that fell to him as a residuary legatee—$5,000.

5. He never paid any money toward the Fort Stevenson purchase, although he says he did, for the purpose of explaining the remarkable falling off in the exhibits of figures from 1873 to 1874.

6. He had in 1874-'75-'76 about $9,000 worth of credits, in the shape of mortgages, which he did not list, and, more than this, perjured himself by swearing he was not possessed of them.

7. He had three horses in 1874, and swore he had but one.

8. He had three watches in 1874, and swore he had but one.

9. He has had the use of thirty odd thousand dollars left as bequests by his uncle, for which he makes no return.

10. He has disregarded the law, and made no return to the Probate Court of Sandusky county for the executorship of his uncle's will

11. In short, Rutherford B. Hayes has been guilty of false swearing for the past three years, and has swindled his country and the State of Ohio out of a large share of their just revenues.

Only three members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, as it was originally made up and as it continued for a long while, are now living. They are Simon Cameron Secretary of War; Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy; and Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General. Welles and Blair support Tilden, and old Winnebago Cameron goes for Hayes.

An official statement shows that the enormous sum of $5,500,595.93 has been lost to the Government since 1869, through the default of officials appointed by President Grant? Was there ever a ruler in the world whose appointments in a period of seven years turned out so many rascals?

O. M. Irvine, of Blair, Joseph Devling, of Centre, and W. P. Mitchell, of Clinton county have been appointed a commission to determine the boundary line between Centre and Blair counties.

A North Carolina correspondent gets off the following: 'Well, we are lazy in Norfolk, that's a fact. But there is no need of working here. If a man has energy enough to dig a worm he can take a pin hook and sit down on the wharf and catch enough fish in one day to last him two. If he is too lazy to dig a worm, he can tie a piece of flannel rag on a string and catch enough crabs to last him a day or two, and if he is too lazy to tie a piece of flannel to a string, he lays down on his back on the sand at the ebb tide, opens his mouth, and when the tide comes in the crabs run into it. What need is there of work in a country for which nature has done so much.

Tweed has been caught!

Hell Gate has been exploded, and now one more push all along the line and wipe Grantism out of Washington by the defeat of Hayes and electing Tilden!

A TERRIBLE INUNDATION IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Williamsport, September 24.—In Forest county, on Thursday, the mountain streams became greatly swollen from the recent storm, the waters flooding the partly-settled valleys in the lumber regions and doing much damage. Near Ralston sixteen persons lost their lives. In McKean county the storm was of long duration and severe. Two persons were drowned near South-port. In Tioga county three lives are known to have been lost, and it is authentically reported that four persons were drowned while attempting to cross a swollen stream at Wellsport.

AN OLD LADY MADE HAPPY—HER SIGHT RESTORED.—Mrs. Mitchell, residing about two miles west of New-Berlin, along Penns Creek, has been troubled for a long time with cataract in both eyes, and for the last two years was totally blind. Recently, Dr. S. L. Van Valzah, of this place was summoned, who announced an operation necessary to bring relief. She immediately requested him to proceed, which he did, and most successfully, too, for her sight has been restored, bringing indescribable happiness, in which her aged husband largely shared. Mrs. Mitchell is 81 years of age.

A FEARFUL CRIME.

A Young Girl Murdered by Being Thrust, Head Downward Into Melted Tar.

Thomas Porter and James Richards, while walking along the Elysian Fields road near Pratt's Hotel, Hoboken, 17 inst., discovered the body of a twelve year old girl floating in the water. A boat was procured and the corpse brought ashore. On examining the hair, it was found to be matted with a thick coat of tar, and the face and neck bore marks of tar that had not yet been washed away. The body was dressed neatly in a check grenadine dress trimmed with silk canton flannel drawers, brown and white striped stockings, white muslin chemise, laced kid shoes, and in her matted hair was a scarlet silk bow, and in her left ear a small, gold ring. Her underclothing was torn, and there is every reason to believe that, after having been made the victim or a foul outrage, she was murdered by being thrust, head downward, into melted tar, and so suffocated.

WRECK IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

Eight Persons Drowned.

Baltimore, Sept. 18.—The tow steamer Juniata, Captain Richardson, of the Susquehanna tow line company, left Havre-de-Grace at five p. m. on Saturday for Baltimore with twelve barges in tow. When off Pool's Island, at nine p. m. a terrible gale was encountered which cut the barges loose and nine of them it is supposed sunk. The persons on board of the sinking barges took refuge in the other three, which drifted towards the shore, but before it was reached one of them sunk and all on board, eight in number, were drowned. The other two barges, with twenty five persons on board, reached the shore in safety.

The drowned were George Hood, wife and child, of Baltimore; Thomas A. Rees, of Pottsgrove, Pa., a boy driver who was taken on board at Havre De Grace; a lady passenger from Lock Haven, Pa., whose name was Jennie, and two unknown deck hands. The Juniata arrived here this afternoon with the survivers.

The damage to cotton, tobacco and other products stored on the dock in the vicinity of the basin by the high water last night is estimated from $20,000 to $30,000.

LIGHTNING PLAYS A NASTY FREAK.—During the storm on last Thursday morning, the electric fluid darted along the wires and crashed into the telegraph office at the depot at this place, upsetting operator J. C. Kelly, who was sitting near the instrument, and burning his right arm pretty badly, especially at the elbow. Holes were burned in his shirt and coat sleeves. Agent Johnson was sitting in his office adjoining the telegraph office at the time, and says the flash of fire was huge and blinding. The wires in the office were displaced and in many places melted. Kelly believes in a good "cut-off" hereafter; if not, he may cut out himself. He certainly made a very narrow escape from death.—Millinburg Telegraph, 21.

Those who live near blacksmith and machine shops, and can get iron filings and rusty chips of iron, and will work them into their flower beds, will add greatly to the rich and bright coloring of their flowers.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

E. D. MORGAN.

The Republican Candidate for Governor of New York, stands a poor chance of being elected, not merely because the whole Republican ticket will be overwhelmingly defeated, but because the more his individual record is examined in the clear light of history, the more evident it is that his career as a trader upon the misfortunes and necessities of the country is such as to deprive him of the votes of all honest and careful men. In 1861, E. D. Morgan & Co., had the monopoly of the purchasing and chartering of vessels for the United States, the duty being nominally performed by George D. Morgan, a brother of the Governor, and interested in the firm of E. D. Morgan & Co. In November, 1861, George D. Morgan, made a report to the Naval Department, certifying that he had bought no vessels except from actual owners, and that he had charged for his purchases only the regular commission allowed by the Chamber of Commerce. In this way by his own showing, Geo. D. Morgan, otherwise Edwin D. Morgan & Co. received in a very short period $70,000 as commissions. Examination of the schedule submitted by him shows that many—indeed a majority—of these purchases were made from men who never owned a ship, were merely brokers and whose commissions of five per cent. in addition to the two and a half per cent. allowed were deducted from the amount paid by the United States, Morgan's oath to the contrary, notwithstanding. This is one of the ways in which Morgan grew rich enough to be a great political and commercial magnate, and now candidate for Governor of New York on his only qualification of plenty of money. There are other and still worse facts to come out, but enough are now in my possession to justify me in pronouncing the political career of Edwin D. Morgan one of the most corrupt and unworthy in the annals of the State of New York.

BENJAMIN F. BRISTOW.

The only reform blossom on the Republican tree, is Benjamin F. Bristow. He has recently flowered out as a Hayes orator under the inducements of the first plank of the platform of plenty of money and the bloody shirt. An hour among the sugar refiners here would convince any one of the fact that reform blossoms on the radical tree can bear no good fruit. They say that his decisions were the most unjust of any ever rendered by any Secretary of the Treasury, that he decided cases of exactly the same time, and that his decisions were made in favor of his acquaintances and friends, and against those who relied upon his official consistency. They point to the fact that when they publicly made these charges, and gave detailed facts and figures in support of them, no denial was made at the time, or since, notwithstanding that Mr. Bristow's friends promised an explicit and full explanation. The plain truth of the matter is that Bristow traded upon a special exploit, for which he was entitled to but little credit, as he acted only on mercantile figures furnished to the Treasury by merchants manufacturers, whose interests were hostile to fraud, months before any step was taken by the Government. I confess that an exhibition of these letters and figures has startled me; for they show, 1st. That for over a year not only the exact localities of the frauds, amounting as all know, to tens of millions of dollars was known to the Treasury. 2d, That the Treasury persistently refused to take any notice of the representations or make any use of the knowledge until driven to do so by the voice of the press. There is nothing yet developed about these gigantic frauds not contained in an article published in the Journal of Commerce of this city in the Fall of 1874.

A MODEL COMMISSIONER.

When the attention of Revenue Commissioner Douglass was called to the extent of the cheating in St. Louis, he replied that the Government had trusty officers there (namely, McDonald, Joyce and Ford) and that if there was any trifling irregularity it was too small to be worthy of notice, and yet, at that moment, of the tax of 70 cents per gallon on distilled spirits the Government was receiving only 30 cents, the thieves in and out of office pocketing 40 cents. Yet Mr. Commissioner Douglass, who, before he became the friend and protector of McDonald and Joyce, was the friend and protector of Bailey and Dittenhoeffer still bears generally the reputation of a faithful officer, dull and stupid undoubtedly, but still faithful. The plain truth must now be told. Among them all there was not one faithful—no not one. All were tarred with the same stick, and the best plea that any one can make is that he was less knave than fool. Douglass, the model Commissioner earned a large fortune in a year after his retirement by obtaining reversals of his own decisions. In the single matter of the brokers' tax, he got over $50,000. Another attorney did all the work, but Douglass obtained the decision. From Delano to Bailey and from Douglass to Joyce, all were venal, and either bribed or influenced in their decisions by the powers of those in supreme power. The present Commissioner, G. B. Raum, was appointed at the urgent request of John Logan. He knows nothing whatever about revenue matters, except as informed by the old clerks of Delano and Douglass. Is it reasonable to expect better results from his administration, with Delano and Douglass for models, and Logan for a guide? There is only one cure to reform the whole abominable system, which has destroyed the eternal revenue and by criminal connivance, or, to be charitable, equally criminal neglect, allowed the government to be robbed in fourteen years of over nine hundred millions of dollars.

THE REMEDY FOR INTERNAL REVENUE FRAUDS.

The more I consider the subject, the more I am convinced that there is no remedy short of the extirpation of the whole present system. Every evil has its relict, and every fraudulent combination its still paid defender in the Bureau now. Every official drove out immediately turns "attorney," and makes a fortune out of his knowledge of fraud, and his control over other officials who participated with him in fraudulent gains, and dare not decide against him. The remedy is simple—"A change of measures and of men." This evil was so plainly the most gigantic, that the House did not complete its investigations at the late session sufficiently to pass any general measure of reform in the face of the determined opposition of the radical Senate; but the Democratic victory of this Fall will enable Congress to cure effectually the festering sore on our body politic, which poisons the air of the Treasury. The Republican Senators will not resist this reform because too many of them are too deeply concerned in past delinquencies to dare to resist it, and the election of the Democratic ticket this year will not only disclose the sources of past corruption, but will restore to the Government full revenue from a source from which there has heretofore resulted not merely loss of revenue, but the most shameful scandals which have disgraced us in the eyes of the world, and worse still in our own eyes, for as self-degradation is the worst of all degradations, self-esteem is of all things the most essential to success.

LIGHTER THINGS.

These topics may be heavy for a desultory correspondence, but probably all of your readers are now sufficiently interested in public affairs, which they know, from experience, to form the basis of their success or failure, to forgive prosiness on such subjects. If they want dissertations on more amusing themes I can only refer them to your next letter, which will be devoted to plays and pastimes, as is right on this theory, that even pending elections determining the future of the country, "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

CAME FROM AMONG THEM.

INDEPENDENTS AND LIBERALS WHO FAVOR REFORM.

How the Nomination of Hayes "United Republican Party"—Names of Distinguished Statesmen and Former Republicans Who Have Abandoned the Party to Support Tilden and Hendricks.

New York, Sept. 15—The World this morning published the following:

As soon as Governor Hayes was nominated at Cincinnati, the Republican newspapers began to announce the return of the errant Liberals and Independents to the Republican fold. They claimed it as the chief advantage of Gov. Hayes' nomination that "united the party." This string has been played upon pretty continuous y ever since. Only the other day the Herald (which, under the guise of independence, is, as usual, bitterly hostile to the democracy), under to play upon it, and could recall the names of only one or two Liberals who had pronounced for Governor Tilden. The Republican organs are extremely nervous, and with good reason, about the effect which the example of prominent Liberals and Independents must have on that large class of voters hitherto acting with the Republican party who are disgusted with its present condition and policy, and are preparing to look for reform outside of it.

They carefully abstain from publishing the names of those who have gone over to the Democratic reform cause. It is high time to bring up all this twaddling with a round turn. The fact is that not only are a large majority of the prominent Liberals and Independents of the country now supporting Tilden, but also that absolutely all of the wisest and most influential of the number are doing so. It is in the nature of things that they should carry with them the bulk of the honest and intelligent Republican voters. For the information of the anti-Tilden New York Herald and others among our contemporaries, we print the following list of Tilden men, which comprises the names not only of those who have lately been classed as "Liberal Republicans" and "Independents," but of a number of gentlemen who have until the present canvass been actively identified with the Republican party:

Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts.

Andrew G. Curtin, Pennsylvania's "War Governor."

Ex-Senator Trumbull, of Illinois.

David A. Wells, of Connecticut.

William Cullen Bryant, of New York.

Parke Godwin, of New York.

Gideon Welles, President Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy.

Justice David Davis, of the Supreme Court, United States.

Ex-Governor Austin Blair, the "War Governor" of Michigan.

Ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.

George W. Julian, candidate for Vice President on the Free Soil ticket, 1852.

Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky.

General John M. Palmer, ex-Governor of Illinois.

General William F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts.

Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, who wrote the Republican State platform of 1874, and who has now written the strongest letter of the kind yet published in behalf of Tilden.

Professor A. L. Perry, of Williams College, the distinguished political economist.

Col. Augustus H. Fenn, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut last year.

Frank W. Bird, of Massachusett's the Republican party.

Ex-Congressman John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts.

Henry Brooks Adams, of Massachusetts

Col. Nicholas Smith, representing the Greeley family.

George W. Fenton, of Chautauqua, brother of Senator Fenton.

Col. Fred A. Conkling, of New York, brother of Senator Conkling.

"Fighting Joe" Hooker.

Charles Dana, editor of the Sun.

Col. Alex. A. McClure, editor of the Phila. Times.

Judge Henry R. Selden, of New York.

Howard Potter, of New York.

Charles G. Davis, of Mass.

Ex-Senator Ross, of Kansas.

Ex-Senator Tipton, of Kansas.

Ex Senator Cowan, of Penn.

E. S. Cleveland, late Republican Post Master, of Hartford, Conn.

D. D. S. Brown, of Monroe co.

General E. F. Jones, of Broome county.

Judge Edwin A. Reynolds, of Orleans county.

Colonel Charles James, of Orleans county.

Porter Sheldon, of Chautauqua county.

Ex-Governor David P. Lewis, the last Republican Governor of Alabama.

Judge Daniel S. Gooding, Lincoln Elector at large in Indiana, 1864.

Ex Congressman James M. Ashley, of Ohio.

General Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Ohio.

Judge Hoadley, of the Supreme Court of, O. supported Hayes for Governor last year.

E. W. Kittridge, the eminent lawyer of Cincinnati; supported Hayes last year.

Charles Reemelin, of Cincinnati, who supported Hayes last year.

Emil Hoffman, of Cincinnati, who supported Hayes last year.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Jacob Mueller, of Ohio, elected on the Republican ticket in 1876, who supported Hayes last year.

Judge J. B. Stallo, of Cincinnati, who supported Hayes last year.

Frederick Hassaurek, late editor of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, who supported Hayes last year.

August Thiemie, editor of the Cleveland Wachter am Erie, who supported Hayes last year.

Col. Edward Jussen, of Chicago, brother-in-law of Carl Schurz.

Ex-Governor Koerner, of Illinois.

Gen. Franz Sigel, of New York.

The eminent Germans last named who have abandoned the Republican party to support Governor Tilden, represent the great voting rank and file of the Germans in America. There is not a single German of national reputation, with the solitary exception of Carl Schurz, who now trains under the banner of "Zach Chandler."

A PLEA FOR UNION.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BAYARD, AT TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.

The Southern States a Unit for Reform and Honest Administration.

After a preliminary allusion to the revolutionary struggle of Delaware and New Jersey culminating in the battle of Trenton, Senator Bayard said: No American can be justified, no political party can be worthy of American confidence or support which looks to the hostile feelings of one portion of our citizens or section of the Union as a source of strength and success in its undertakings. The experiment of popular self government has plainly reached a point where it is about to be subjected to the severest test and pressure. He here alluded to reckless and improvident expenditures and after continuing in this strain for some time he said that he was led to these comments by the tenor of the political canvass as it has so far been conducted on the part of the leading spokesmen in behalf of Hayes and Wheeler, the nominees of the party called republican. Including, I am sorry to observe, Mr. Wheeler, the candidate for the Vice Presidency, and sustained by the party press, the issue is broadly and yet deliberately stated in the present contest of parties to be "between a united south and necessarily a united north."

A United South.

Pause a moment with me, and see how false is the suggestion that there is a unity of any kind or on any subject among the southern states that can be in any degree a source of danger to the safety, honor or welfare of the northern states or the common government of all. What does the south seek which endangers the north? It is as in 1861 a separate governmental existence? The doctrine of secession died in April, 1865, and not even the wildest credulity has imagined that its pale ghost has ever or will ever revisit its former abode on earth. Is it the institution of negro slavery? Who so deaf as not to hear all over the south from every white man, woman and child but one increasing voice of thanks that the day of slavery has passed never to return? No intelligent man would suppose it humanly possible to restore a system of labor so condemned even by its former friends. Is it as in 1861 a threat of nullification of unjust or unequal tariff or excise laws? The loud outcry against the free admission of Hawaiian rice and sugar, which arose in the Carolinas and Louisiana at the last session of congress, would satisfy us (and, perhaps, it was plentifully that "protection" has charms for class interests elsewhere than in Pennsylvania. Is it the currency and banking question? Where shall sounder views be found than in states still retaining the original democratic views that the constitution gave to congress the power to "coin money" and regulate the value thereof, but never to substitute a paper credit without intrinsic value for that which was not only of value but in itself a standard of all other values? No clearer exponents of such view can be found than ghound in the southern states. Upon what question, what issue, then, is "the south a unit" which should compel the northern states to array themselves in solid opposition?

The south is a unit for reform, for honest administration, for equal laws, for upholding every guarantee of the constitution to every state and every citizen of every state. The south is a unit against a federal administration which has organized government in those states so that it is but another name for robbery, which has placed and kept in official power a class of rulers fatal to peace, prosperity and decent government. The southern states need peace and honest rule; they need economy and honesty in their rulers to enable them to build anew the fabric of their fortunes. This is all they ask, and for this they are a unit. I ask any honest man who hears me, when has the republican administration at Washington states need punished a rogue in the south, of its own party? What class of men have found and kept the Presidential ear? Was it the taxpayers of South Carolina who, with such men as Governors Aiken and Manning and Porter and Simons at their head, waited with humble petitions for relief at the executive footstool at Washington, only to be rebuffed and insulted at the suggestions of such men as Patterson and Whittemore? Is it not such men as Casey and Kellogg, and Pinchback and Packard, and Durrell and Billings, who alone find favor in the car of this Dionysius, whose ears are only in his feet, and who neither hears nor heeds a voice from any but a degraded level?

The south is a unit for just such objects as will benefit and bless the north as well as the south. She has no interest inconsistent with the interests of the north. She has no ambition to gratify but will redound to northern as well as southern reputation. For richer or for poorer, for better or for worse, her fate is linked to that of the northern states, and the winds of fortune visit both together.

Necessity for Reform.

After commenting on business depressions and other kindred topics at length, he said that the times need and the country requires not the negative honesty that kept the hands of the entire republican administration sealed, and with one or two exceptions the entire representation in both houses of congress silent when Belknap was found out and helped by Grant, and Babcock found out but kept in by Grant, and sent the gallant Custer to his death because he testified to the dishonesty which plundered the poor soldier on the plains and honey-combed the whole system of army supplies, which allowed one cabinet officer to subscribe $1,000 to defend Major Babcock at St. Louis, and another to write a secret letter to protect him, and put an end to conviction in all similar cases, but which earned the writer his post of minister near the court of St. James. Not that kind of honesty which brings Shepherd, the Tweed of the capital, and Harrington to the executive mansion and repays personal service with the bestowal of public office. Not that kind of honesty which, to use the words of that able and enlightened instructor, David A. Wells, "has greatly impaired confidence between man and man in respect to all financial and commercial transactions while every department of public administrative trust seems stricken and pervaded with a gangrene of corruption and incapacity."

The country needs and can now ordain that honesty, capacity and economy shall once again be the essential features of administration, and in the nominees of the St. Louis convention we recognize men who have proven that they possess these qualities and faculties. There is not a man in the country knowing the character of Samuel J. Tilden but would confide to him the care of his private interests, relying confidently upon his sagacity and farsightedness, and equally upon his personal integrity. As much may truly be said of Thomas A. Hendricks, who is beloved and honored by men of all parties in the state of Indiana, of which in his mature years he is the governor.

A Peaceful Union.

In conclusion he said: "The picture of this union of friendly states, the whole strengthened by each, and rejoicing in the protection of all, is one upon which I can gaze with gratitude and joy. The healthful currents of unchecked intercourse, the blending of free trade in the productions of all, the blending of interests, the discouragement of animosities and of speech and act that cause animosity, seem the natural result of the union as it was designed to be. But such a union, as must result from arraying one section in a solid and forbidding front against the other, as is recommended by the republicans, will be even to the prevailing section a curse and not a blessing. The dead body fastened to the living—such was in ancient days the punishment of the fratricide, condemned to drag ever with him the horrid weight and loathsome corpse of his victim, while ever and anon burst from his lips the dreadful cry:

"O, wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" By justice and brotherly kindness the states of the south can be made a fortress strength and a source of happiness and prosperity to the Union. May this be so! I have tried by this speech to aid the good work, and my duty being done, I leave you to do yours.

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