REBEL WAR CLAIMS!

GRAND RAID ON THE TREASURY.

How Loyal Men are to be Taxed!!!

WHAT DEMOCRATIC RETRENCHMENT MEANS.

The following list has been carefully compiled from the Congressional records of the late session, and shows more completely the designs of the "Reform" Democrats upon the Treasury, if they once obtain the power, than any buncombe campaign speeches or convention plat-forms could possibly do. These are the legislative acts of the Democratic members of Congress. The speeches and platforms are only professions for electioncering purposes. The total sum here proposed to be appropriated is more than our present national debt by \$400,-000,000, being \$2,503,622,386. And this, it must be remembered, is only an earnest of what these "Reformers," these Democratic economists, would do if once fairly placed in power in the executive department and in both houses of Congress :

BILLS OF A GENERAL NATURE
for the adjustment and payment of Southern
claims, and for purposes of a sectional character introduced at the first session of the Fortyfourth Congress by Representatives of the party
of "Economy and Reform:"

of "Economy and Reform:"

H. R. No. 3,430, by Hon, E. J. Ellis, of Lou-isiana: Appropriates \$4,202,000 to repair and rebuild the levees on the Mississippi river.

H. R. No. 1,693, by Hon. R. L. Gibson, of Louisiana: For rebuilding levees, &c., on the

Mississippi river, \$5,250,000.

H. R. No. 645, by Hon. Benjamin Wilson, of West Virginia: To indemnify West Virginia for damage to roads and bridges in Marion county by the Union armies, \$200,000. H. R. No. 232, by Hon. Philip Cook, of Geor-

gia: Proposes to refund the claimants \$08,072,-000, collected as the internal revenue tax on cotton in 1863 and subsequently. H. R. No. 982, Hon. R. Q. Mills, of Texas: To refund the cotton tax to the producers of the

H. R. No. 553, by Hon. W. W. Wilshire, Arkansas: "To facilitate the adjustment and settlement of claims of citizens of the United States for stores and supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army of the United States:" including the use and loss the United States;" including the use and loss of vessels and boats, by authorizing suits to be instituted in the United States court in the district wherein the property was taken or used, such suits to be tried "by said courts in the same manner and by the same rules of evidence as that now prescribed by law for the trial of civil causes in the Circuit Courts of the United States;" that is, by juries of the United States; "that is, by juries of the vichage. Judgments rendered by said courts to be paid out of a general appropriation for such paid out of a general appropriation for such claims by the Secretary of the Treasury—the Southern Claims Commission to be abolished,

and with it all tests of loyalty.

It has been estimated that \$1,205,163,000 would be required to pay such claims, and that as large an amount would be required for claims under H. R. No. 2364, introduced by Hon. H. Y. Riddle, of Tennessee, directing compensa-tion to be allowed for the use and occupation of property by the United States army during the late war, under which the Secretary of War is required to allow reasonable compensation to all citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property during the late civil war by the United States army or any part thereof; and providing that the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the testimony of any responsible citizen, shall be sufficient proof to establish the fact of such use and occupation by

the army.

H. R. No. 1674, by Hon. W. M. Levy, of Lou-isiana, and H. R. No. 1883, by Hon. F. H. Hurd, of Ohio, propose to reopen the Court of Claima to claimants for the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, without regard to loyalty; and the torner also provides for abolishing the Southern Claims Commission and referring to said court all claims for stores and supplies taken from citizens of the insurrectionary States, in-ciuding use and loss of vescels and boats, rent and occupation of houses and buildings, and

The balance of proceeds of captured and abandoned property in the Treasury is about nine millions of dollars. Claims for such proceeds have been filed in the Court of Claims and Treasury Department and presented to Con-gress for over thirty millions. More than twothirds of these claims are barred by statutes of limitation, and the above bills are intended to

H. R. No. 1804, by Hon. Eppa Hunton, of Virginia: For the relief of owners and purchasers

Virginia: For payment of rent direct taxes and occupied by the United

Tennessee: To pay for all cotton seized after May 29, 1865. H. R. No. 3212, by Hon. Philip Cook, of Georgia: To authorize the Court of Claims to

Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to owners the value of all cutton seized after

H. R. No. 1132, by Hon. G. C. Cabell, of Vir-

Missouri: Provides that the authority of the Quartermaster General and Commissary General to pass on claims for stores and supplies taken and used by the United States armies engaged in the suppression of the rebellion and for use and occupation of property by said armies shall cease, and confers jurisdiction over all such claims on the Circuit Courts of the United States

in the Southern States.

H. R. No. 2307, by Hon. O. R. Singleton, of Mississippi: Provides for transferring claims for stores and supplies from the Southern Claims

H. R. No. 871, by Hon. H. Y. Riddle, of Tennessee: Provides that the testimony of "any reputable citizen" shall be admitted by the Court of Claims and War Department as effectually establishing the fact of appropriation of property for the use of the armies of the

H. R. No. 2627, by Hon. H. Y. Riddle, of Tennessee: Provides, in effect, that in claims before the Southern Claims Commission and the executive departments the only evidence of loyalty to be required shall be such as enabled Gazaway B. Lamar to obtain a judgment in the Court of Claims for \$579,000 for cotton captured at Savannah by General Sherman, and Thomas

at Savannah by General Sherman, and Thomas S. Metcalf, Confederate depository at Augusta, Ga., to obtain a like judgment for \$487,000. H. R. No. 437, by Hon. J. T. Harris, of Vir-ginia; H. R. No. 1130, by Hon. G. C. Cabell, of Virginia: H. R. No. 1212, by Hon. J. F. House, of Tennessee; H. R. No. 1543, by Hon. F. Hereford, of West Virginia: To restore several classes of pensioners stricken from the rolls for dis-localty.

loyalty. H. R. No. 3555, by Hon. O. R. Singleton, of Mississippi, for the relief of disloyal mail contractors, whose pay was stopped during the

Georgia: To pay claims of mail contractors and postmasters for services in States in insurrec-tion in 1861.

ton, of Texas: Appropriating \$33,000 for re-lief of disloyal mail contractors in the Southern R. No. 25, by Hon. J. H. Reagan, of Texas: Repealing joint resolution prohibiting psyment by any officer of the Government to any person not known to have been opposed to rebellion and in favor of its suppression, and providing for their payment.

H. R. No. 37, by Hon. J. T. Harris, of Virgi-

nia; H. R. No. 170, by Hon. F. Hereford, of West Virginia, of similar import.
H. R. No. 22, by Hon. J. J. Davis, of North Carolina: Repealing section 3480, Revised Statutes, which forbids the payment of certain disloyal claimants, and appropriating \$500,000 for payment of such claims.

BILLS OF A PRIVATE NATURE.
The following is a summary of private relief bills introduced by Democratic members of Congress at the first session of the Forty-fourth

gress at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress for use and damage done to or de-struction of property in the insurrectionary States, and for stores and supplies taken, cotton and other property captured, and other claims arising out of the late rebellion:

VIRGINIA.		
John W. Johnston, 5 bills	\$221,789	81
Robert E. Withers, 1 bill	40,488	
Eppa Hunton, 18 bills	92,486	
William Terry, 8 bills	37,127	
John T. Harris, 5 bills	39,224	
	14,416	
Beverly B. Douglass, 5 bills		
George C. Cabell, 10 bills	31,829	
Gilbert C. Walker, 3 bills	10,550	
J. Randolph Tucker, 3 bills	27,291	65
John Goode, Jr., 1 bill	15,107	89
WEST VIRGINIA.		
Allan Caperton, 1 bill	21,787	10
H. G. Davis, 1 bill	7,000	00
Charles J. Faulkner, 14 bills	54,700	00
Benjamin Wilson, 3 bills	204,600	00
Frank Hereford, 2 bills	15,000	00
NORTH CAROLINA.	and and	100
A. S. Merrimon, 2 bills	49,532	00
Robert B. Vance, 3 bills	1,273	
Alfred M. Scales, I bill	6,521	
	9,805	
Thomas S. Ashe, 4 bills	64,500	
J. J. Davis, 2 bills	695,000	60
TENNESSEE.	09 101	on

W. C. Whitthorne, 7 bills.....
John F. House, 13 bills....
John M. Bright, 8 bills.... 90,255 16 66,534 00 53,598 49 114,108 00 Wm. McFarland, 9 bilis. . . . John W. Stevenson, 1 bill..... 25,000 00 Milton J. Durham, 4 bills...... Chas. W. Milliken, 9 bills...... 44,432 00

93,568 72 59,927 00 J. C. S. Blackburn, 2 bills..... Andrew J. Boone, 2 bills....... J. Proctor Knott, 2 bills...... 15,197 86 11,650 00 5,610 00 Thos. L. Jones, 1 bill......... John B. Gorden, 1 bill.

James H. Blount, 3 bills.

Milton A. Candler, 4 bills.

Wm. H. Felton, 3 bills. 52,840 00 100,000 00 14,546 12

Wm. E. Smith, I bill.

Philip Cook, I bill.
B. H. Hill, 2 bills.

MISSISSIPPI.

Otho R. Singleton, 9 bills.

Charles E. Hooker, 4 bills. 208.518.64 37,658 00 Charles E. Hooker, 4 bills.
LOUISIANA.
E. John Ellis, 8 bills.
Wm. B. Speneer, 2 bills.
Wm. M. Levy, 4 bills.
John H. Reagan, 2 bills.
John Hancock, 9 bills.
R. Q. Mills, 1 bill.
J. W. Throckmorton, 1 bill.
ARKANAAS. 8,978 71 115,848 56 104,177 27 83,864 90 12,487 00 5,452 00 Thomas M. Gunter, 5 bills...... 10.563 50 86,981 00 51,269 14 144,922 85 1,349 98

John H. Caldwell, 1 bill...... NEW YORK. Benjamin Willis, 3 bills..... 2,500 00 10,340 00 30,135 00

Edwin R. Mende, I bill.

MASSACHUSETTS.

William W. Watten, 3 bills.

New Jersey.

A. A. Hardenbergh, I bill.

Robert Hamilton, I bill.

PENNSTLVANIA.

Hiester Clymer, I bill.

Outto.

Milton Sayler, 3 bills.

John R. Eden, 2 bills.

L. V. Bogy, I bill.

L. V. Bogy, I bill.

E. M. Coekrell, 2 bills.

Charles H. Morgan, 3 bills.

Benjamin T. Franklin, 2 bills.

Aytett H. Buckner, II bills.

John B. Clarke, Jr. 7 bills. 17,705 00 10:000:00 10,937 00 24,216 00 186,024 14 John B. Clarke, Jr., 7 bills..... Erastus Wells, 1 bill 127.018 12

J. F. Phillips, 3 bills.....

J. M. Giover, 8 bills.....

E. C. Kehr, 1 bill

Rebuilding levees on Mississippi

Supplies used or destroyed

Use and occupation of property... Return of proceeds of captured

Refund and remission of direct

Disloyal mail contractors

Disloyal claimants under repeal of section 3480 Revised Statutes...

Private relief bills.....

property

obeving his orders.

Tetal......\$4,770,500 45

Now read this decision of Judge Clifford that

Judge Clifford, of the United States Circuit

Court, has decided that General Lorenzo Dow, of Maine, is liable to a rebel citizen of Louisiana for the value of property taken by him for the

use of the army during the war. There is a law of Congress against paying damages to rebels,

or settling any claims in their favor, and the

officers of the army were particularly enjoined not to certify claims for property taken from

disloyal persons. The policy of the army was that of all other armies—to subsist off the enc-

my when in the enemy's country. Yet Judge

Citiford now steps in and holds an army officer personally responsible for damages inflicted in

opens the door wide for a tremendous amount of similar claims. Judge Clifford is one of the few judges left over from Buchanau's or Pierca's

time, and although a strictly honest and up-right man, is naturally biased and influenced by his Democratic leanings. If he, a moderate,

cool, and cautious Democrat, strains the law so as to favor a disloyal claimant, what may be ex-

pected from men who are not either cool, mode-rate, or cautious? What would be the de-

cision of a Supreme Court made up of such men as Jeremiah S. Black, Sanford E. Church, George H. Pendleton, and General McClernan?

A Democratic Supreme Court, composed of even

such men as Judge Clifford, would undoubtedly

hold the United States liable for every cent's

worth of rebel property taken or used by the army during the war; and the owner of the

Appoint tox apple tree could demand rent for the ground occupied by the army at the surren-der of the rebel forces. Tilden's infamous doc-

trine that the army were trespassers upon every

thus become the supreme law of the land.

"There is one thing," said Uncle Sammy, persuasively, to a doubtful voter who sought in-formation, "if you elect me President there'll be no more frauds in the collection of the reve-

nue. Tell ye, there isn't a trick in that trade that I ain't up to, and them fellers never could get shead of me."—Hawkeye.

General McClelian was behind time at Mans-

field, Ohlo, last Thursday, and the Herald dis-tinguishes him with the following epigram:

"There was once a man at Anticiam, Who fought the releas, and heat 'cm; But he pitied them so That he let them all go, Saying. That is my way to defeat 'em."

There was an old party named Sammy, More often called Tilden, the Shainmy,

Some questions on taxes The country now axes

This venerable party called Sammy.

they traversed during the

decision is an alarming one, because it

REDEL CLAIMS MUST BE PAID :

\$5,250,000

68,072,000

9,000,000

350,000

1,205,163,000

200,000

such stores as number, tobacco, sugar, &c., ut respect to lovalty of claims

It is proposed also by House bills to refund the amount of direct tax collected in the South-ern States, amounting to \$2,492,110, and to result the balance of said tax uncollected result the balance of said tax uncollected, amounting to \$2,661,776.

of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrecry States. R. No. 3537, by Hon. Eppa Hunton, of

H. R. No. 2368, by Hon, Carey Young, of

jurisdiction of all claims relating to captured and abandoned property.

H. R. No. 980, by Hon. R. Q. Mills, of Texas

ginia: Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the owners the value of all cotton and tollacco seized after April 10, 1865. H. R. No. 1728, by Hon. J. F. Phillips, of

Commission to the Court of Claims

H. R. No. 3299, by Hon. W. E. Smith, of

H. R. No. 2233, by Hon. J. W. Throckmor-

This ancient old party named Sammy Explains in a manner so shammy That the people all say, "Get out of the way, You deceitful and cheatin" old Sammy !**

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Sept. 14, 1876.

SHALL BYGONES BE BYGONES? AN ELOQUENT APPEAL

At the monster mass meeting held at Reading on Thursday evening, the 26th inst., Major A. Wilson Norris, secretary of the Republican State Committee, was one of the speakers. After discussing the issues of the campaign, arraigning the Democratic party for its crimes of the past and criminal intents in the future, he closed with the following eloquent and brilliant

appeal to the Republicans of Pennsylvania: Seventy-five rebel officers are now in the United States Congress. Veterans, you of the old Potomae army, you gallant sons of the Republic, who followed Sherman to the sea, is it not time to cry a halt! If eleven years after these traitors haid down their arms and begged for mercy they are to be given possession of the Government, what is to become of your victories and your triumphs? Have the leaves of the laurels you won at Gettysburg and Atlanta laurels you won at Gettysburg and Atlanta already faded? Of what avail were your great sacrifices, your chivalric deeds, your patient en-durance through the long years of the war, your heroic suffering in prison pens, if, while the noise of the strife yet stuns your ears and the poison of prison life is tainting your blood, the men who were your jailers, and who shotted and pointed the guns in that strife, are to be raised over your heads and given the custody of your property and lives? Politicians who, assassin-like, stabbed the country in the back when you had your faces to the foe, who back when you had your faces to the foe, who refused money to buy you bread when hunger was gnawing at your very vitals in your long and exhaustive campaign; who refused you money to buy clothing when, almost naked, you stood shivering in the trenches; who refused you money to buy bullets when your cartridge-boxes were empty, because the Government commanded you to shoot Democratis with these builets; whose faces were covered with closm bullets; whose faces were covered with gloom builets; whose faces were covered with gloom when you won, and roseate with joy when you lost a battle; these politicians, who are hanging around the public crib, like the miller's dogs, licking their lips, waiting till the bags are un-tied; these birds of prey, whose every talon and beak is sharpened for the feast; these honest men, these reformers, are gloating over the long-waited, opportunity of revening themselves waited opportunity of revenging themselves upon you for your valor; of getting some compense for the stripes you laid on the bar of their brethren when they attempted to go out of the Union without leave. When they remem-ber your heroism how it will delight them to degrade and humiliate you. Don't you believe it! If not, let some soldier who was in one of the prison-pens of the war whistle down the past, and see how many memories will come trooping up to answer his call, every one freighted with recollections of mean, cowardly indignities and crucities heaped upon him when he was a helpless captive. What Joy will be yours when you look on and see the politicians crown with honor the men who shot down your comrades in arms! Veil your faces, my fellow-soldiers, that you may not see your shame and witness the reward offered to trea-son! Put on sackcloth and ashes, for the men cho starved and murdered our brothers are to e invested with distinction! Where is the e invested with distinction! Where is the heritage of glory left us by our Mende, Thomas Reynoids, Sedgwick, and McPherson! Cover your sears; conceal your sabre cuts lest they invite insuit and scorn; remove from your blood-stained flags the golden letters that tell of your brave deeds and the victories you won, and keep from sight these shell-torn and bullet-pierced banners lest our repentant and returning brethren, who are coming back to rule us, be offended at the spectacle! Effice from the tombs of your comrades the inscriptions they bear lest the record stir up unpleasant memories, and hall with blessings those of our brothers who sleep in unknown graves, for the soil that covers them will be sacred from the touch of the Southern mariyr. Take down the dear old sabre and trusty musket that hang on your walls, and which you hoped to show to your children, and tell them how their father bore it in the fight, for even now you and your children are insulted by the outrage offered to your valor. Men who fought you, robbed you, imprisoned you, starved you, are now to legislate for you. Shades of our fathers, must we accept the condition they will impose! My compared to the condition they will impose! My compared to the condition they will impose! trymen, can you vote for these men whose hands are red with the blood of your sons? Can you vote for them with the pale, emsetated features of your poor, starved boys staring you in the face? The spectres of our dead soldiers 14,748 00 beckon us on in this fight, and their 21,370 83 shadowy fingers soint the way for every 4,102 00 honest man and patriot. In their name, 16,391 50 in the name of the men who fell at 5,410 00 Gettysburg, of the thousands whose bones are bleaching at Chancellorsville and around Peters burg, the myriads whose dust mingles with that about Port Hudson, of the hecatombs of the starved who sleep in nameless graves at Ander-sonville and under the shadows of Libby, in the name of the widow, the fatherless children, the crippled soldier who begs for bread in your streets, in the name of all that is noble, generous, and brave, of justice and humanity, of religion and God, I ver you to be true to principles that inspired these men to die our Republic might live. Shall it be said that your patriotism was a lie; shall it be said that belief in unselfishness and valor was a trick, that your professed admiration for bray-men was a snare to entrap them into fighting for your country, and that after the fight wa your country, and that after the agatewas won you despised those who shed their blood or gave their lives in such a cause? Vengeance will be slow indeed if it does not overtake us if we forget the blood that reddens and the ghastly remains that .\$2,503,622,586 whiten the soil of the South. Do you believe that the Almighty will perpetuate a government

and made the prey of faction and tyruuny the better for civilization and humanity. THAT INCOME TAX.

whose people are recreant to the memory of the

men who bled or died for its integrity! If brave deeds are to go unrecognized in this land or

ours; if patriotism is to become a crime and

treason a virtue; if all that is great, good, and

manly in our nature is to give way to a senti

mental and mistaken sympathy for rebels; it you take the manhood of your country, deplete

your workshops of their bone and sinew and nerve, take away the strong arm that directs the plough, cull out the flower of your

youth, take from the mother her heart's jewel, her heardless boy, and from the aged father his

stalwart son, the pride and support of his tot-tering age—take all these and send them forth to affirm the unity of the Government and vin-

dicate the supremacy of law, and then sing preas over the victory of their for, then the

soone, such a country is rent into fragments

"What Will the Harvest 3e!"

Finally, the case against Mr. Tilden stands thus: 1. It is an open question, speedily to be tested, whether he did not make outh to a falincome return in 1862. 2. It is a certainty that he permitted his insignificant income, as pe-ported by himself, in 1862, to mislead the Government officers into estimating his concealed income at about \$15,000 annually, for eight years following, when in fact his annual taxable income for the entire period was probably over \$100,000. 3. It is an absolute certainty, backed by his admission, that Mr. Tilden for eight suc cessive years violated the law, consciously, de liberately, and habitually, and annually con-fessed the fact by paying the penalty for such violation. 4. It is a conclusion as inevitable a death, that he did this for the sake of pecuniary gain, with the intent to defraud the Government in a time of great public peril. 5. It is a fact, of recent and painful publicity, that Mr Tilden has authorized the publication of a de-fence which is obviously dishonest and untruth-ful in several respects, but specially in that it felsely declares that every citizen had, under the fasome act, an honorable option to make or refuse to make a yearly return of income. "False is one thing, false in cli," is a maxim of Mr. Tilden's profession.

Throwing aside all unproved charges, giving

Mr. Tilden the benefit of every reasonable doubt as to motives, basing one's judgment solely on what is known and confessed, and the convicoverwhelming that his election as deut would be a disgrace and a calamity to the whole people. Every vote cast for him must be an approval by the voter of practices which any man would blush to recommend to his son. Do you ask if all men are to be disgrae

followed Mr. Tilden's example in violating the

income act ! The writer has the highest official authority for saying that such were few in num-ber and usually indifferent in character; but, be they many or few, obscurity and modesty will probably protect them from public odium. They are not reform candidates for the Presidency!

AH SAM AND SIN NOT.

"Judge Sinnet fully explains the income business.

-Few Fork World. Which I wish to remark—
And my language is plain—
That for ways that are dark.
And for tricks that are vain.
The reformers are very peculiar;
Which the same I would rise to explain.

Sin Not was his name,
And I shall not deny
That he fatled to observe
What that name might imply:
But Sin Not was only a lawyer,
And Ah Sam he employed him to lie.

'Twas the year sixty-two And soft were the skies,
And perhaps it's inferred
That Ah Sam was likewise;
the played it that time on our uncle
In a way that he thought mighty wise.

Which they had a small game,
And Ab Sam took a hand;
It was a swindle—the same
He did not understand—
But he smiled as he swore to his income,
With a smile that was child-like and bland. But the stocks that were " slid " But the stocks that were 'slid By that smiling Chines, And the funds that were hid, It was frightful to see; I among them was that twenty thousand Which the 'Alton' had paid unto he.

But he was not so sly If the was not so sly
As he meant for to be,
And he swore once too much
In that "Alfon" melee;
And the boys got a boit on the papers,
And they went for that swearing Chines.

In the scene that ensued He did not take a hand,
But Sin Not was imbued
With the courage to stand
and declare that such a thing as a swindle
Was what Sam did not understand.

But his purse, which was long,
Ifad been used to conduct
The proceeds of the wrong
To his own '- usufruct;

And they found that his nest was well feathered
From the numerous geese be had plucked.

Why is why I remark,
And I do not complain,
That for ways that are dark,
And tricks that are vain.
Ah Sam is the ''chief of his equals.'
Which the same I shall ever maintain.

EX-REBEL OFFICIALS IN CONGRESS.

Their Names and Their Positions Under the Confederate Government.

SENATOES.

Goldthwaite, Alabama, Adjutant General. Jones, Florida, Brigadier General. Gordon, Georgia, Major General. Alcorn, Mississippi, Brigadier General. Cockrell, Missouri, Major General. Cockrell, Missouri, Major General.
Ransom, North Carolina, Major General.
Key, Tennessee, Lieutenant Colonel.
Maxey, Texas, Major General.
Withers, Virginia, Colonel.
Williams, Alabama, Major.
Bradford, Alabama, Colonel.
Hays, Alabama, Brigadier General.
Hewitz Alabama, Colonel.

Hewitt, Alabama, Colonel. Forney, Alabama, Brigadier General. Lewis, Alabama, Colonel. Gause, Arkausas, Colonel. Slemmons, Arkausas, Brigadier General. Gunter, Arkansas, Colonel. Smith, Georgia, Captain. Hartridge, Georgia, Colonel. Cook, Georgia, Major General. Hill, Georgia, Colonel of Recruits. Blackburn, Kentucky, Lieutenant Colonel, Gibson, Louisiana, Brigadier General. Ellis, Louisiana, Captain. Levy, Louisians, Colonel, Levy, Louisiani, Colonel. Lamar, Mississippi, Colonel. Hooker, Mississippi, Colonel. Franklin, Missouri, Captain. Clark, Missouri, Brigadier General. Yeates, North Carolina, Major. Waddell, North Carolina, Lieutenant Colonel. Davis, North Carolina, Captain. Scales, North Carolina, Brigadier General. Robbins, North Carolina, Colone Vauce, North Carolina, Brigadier General. Dibrell, Tennessee, Brigadier General. Whitthorne, Tennessee, Adjutant General. Atkins, Tennessee, Colonel. foung, Tennessee, Colonei, Culberson, Texas, Colonel Throckmorton, Texas, Brigadier General. Douglas, Virginia, Major. Cabell, Virginia, Colonel. Tucker, Virginia, Captain.
Hunton, Virginia, Brigadier General.
Ferry, Virginia, Brigadier General.
Faulkiner, West Virginia, Minister to France.
Reagan, Texas, Brigadier General.

Singicton, Mississippi, Inspector General. House, Tennessee, Major. EX-MEMBERS OF BEBEL GOVERNMENT. Stephens, Georgia, Vice President. Reagan, Texas, Postmaster General. Hill, Georgia, Senator. Caperton, West Virginia, Senator. Ashe, North Carolina, Senator. House, Tennessee, Representative. Goode, Virginia, Representative. Smith, Georgia, Representative. Smith, Georgia, Representative.
Hatcher, Missouri, Representative.
Singleton, Mississippi, Representative.
Caldwell, Alabama, Solicitor General,
Norwood, Guorgia, State Legislature.
Candler, Georgia, State Legislature.
Tucker, Virginia, Attorney General. Culberson, Texas, State Legislature. Harris, Georgia, State Legislature. Sleinmens, Arkansas, State Legislature Gunter, Arkansas, State Legislature.

Goode, Virginia, Colonel. Hatcher, Missouri, Colonel.

Lamar, Mississippi, Minister to Russia. Dibrell, Texas, State Legislature. Hunton, Virginia, State Legislature, Faulkner, West Virginia, Minister to France, Harris, Virginia, State Legislature. Maxey, Texas, Superintendent of Indian Af-

The Welf and the Lamb --- Mostly the Welf.

Intimidation by personal violence even to death is of daily occurrence in the South. But these Confederate Conservatives have other and equally as efficacious means of getting rid of Republican citizens. One place of their system is disclosed by the following editorial article in the Marion Star, of September 27: "HENT NEITHER LANDS NOR HOUSES TO ANY ONE

WHO VOTES THE RADICAL TICKET." "The above heading forms a part of a resolu-tion which is being adopted generally by all the land-owners throughout the country, and is looked upon by the colored people as a hardship, a kind of persecution. A hardship it may apparently seem to them, as the farmer thus assumes the independence of asserting what class of laborers he will and he will not employ. It has taken him eight years to arrive at this inde-pendence, but the continued depreciation of his lands; the financial stagnation of the country; the high taxes that threaten confiscation, all have conspired to make him declare that he will not longer harbor the agent of his misfortune. farmer in the country should give it his hearty support. Let every farmer accept it, and the colored voters had as well butt against a brick

rall as oppose it. Farmers have tried moral sussion until the folly of that course has become self-evident, and now they come to the exercise of a legal right which can but produce the desired result. Adopt the plan and stick to it, and two years hen they will not need the support of such a resolution, for the colored voters will have felt the beinfluences of good government, and will readily act with their employers. The manufacturers up North, who have their hundreds of employes, march up to the polls and vote their whole company as they see fit, and Southern employers have the same right and should dare

Also the following from the Charleston News and Courier, as part of the correspondence of the well-known "Paysan," writing from the Fork of Edisto, under date of September 18: "The following resolutions, adopted by the

Easterlin's Mill Domocratic Club, are com Easterin's Mill Democratic Club, are commended to the attention of the different clubs throughout the State. Similar resolutions have been adopted by the Willow Township, Graham's, and Bamberg Clubs, and no doubt by many other clubs in Orangeburg and Barnwell countles. It is intended that the names of the

obnoxious leaders in each township be sent to the different clubs throughout the country:

"1. Resolved, That we will not rent land to any Radical leader, or any member of his family, or furnish a home, or give employment to any such leader or any member of his family.

"2. That we will not furnish an employed. "2. That we will not formish any such leader, or any member of his family, any supplies, such as provisions, farm implements, stock, &c., except so far as contracts for the present year arc

concerned.
"3. That we will not purchase anything any Radical leader or any member of his family may offer for sale, or sell any such leader or any member of his family anything whatever. "4. That the names of such persons, who may be considered leaders, he furnished to this club at the earliest date, and that a list of the

same be furnished each member of the club.
"5. That whenever any person or persons who shall be denominated Radical leaders by a who shall be denominated Radical leaders by a vote of this club shall cease as such, these resolutions shall become null and void so far as such leader or leaders, or any member of his or their families, are concerned.

"6. That we will protect all persons in the right to vote for the candidates of their choice.

"7. That these resolutions be published, and that all the Democratic clubs in the county and throughout the State are hereby requested to adopt them."

THE OLD LEAVEN AT WORK.

The discussion of the "present attitude" of the Democratic party would be incomplete without referring to its position on the elemental question of the nature and powers of our Government and the duties owed to it by the citizen. For many years prior to the rebellion there was a marked growth in it of the princi-ple of State rights. By it Cathounism criticity supplanted the Unionism of Jackson. As marking this process of decay, their platforms of 1852, 1856, and 1860 selemnly adopted, "as con-stantiage one of the main formulations of Con-1852, 1856, and 1860 solemnly adopted, "as constituting one of the main foundations of their political ereed," the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, which contain the very essence of the principle of secession asserted upon the election of Mr. Lincoln. In not one of these platforms was the assertion, or even the implication, of the national idea; and in the platform of 1876 even the word "National" has been excluded. Thus that grand old word of Washington and Adams and Jefferson has passed out of the Democratic dictionary, lest some redection might seem to be cast up rest some reacction might seem to be case upon the letter of Mr. Tilden to William Kent in 1860, in which the country is spoken of as a "confederacy." In his letter of acceptance he speaks with ostentations frequency of our "Federal" Union and the "Federal" Government. Bolder men of the party are more nounced. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, now tor-elect, vehemently expressed in the last Congress his horror of the word "nation" as applied to our system, and Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, pronounces this Government in no sense a nation, but a Government of "sovereign

The existence of this tendency is further shown in the changes made by the Democracy in the constitutions of the reconstructed States. In Alabama the clause inserted in the constitu-tion of 1867, that "the State has no right to sever its relations to the Federal Union, or to pass any law in derogation of the paramount allegiance of the citizens of this State to the Government of the United States," has been stricken out, and in the new constitution of 1875 it is only asserted that "the people 1875 it is only asserted that "the people of this State accept as final the established fact that from the Federal Union there can be no secession of any State," thus simply accepting the "fact," but not abandoning the "theory" of secession, and this little was yielded under the protest of an indignant minority. In Arkansas, the provision that "paramount allegiance of every citizen is due to the Federal Government in the exercise of all its mount allegiance of every citizen is due to the Federal Government in the exercise of all its constitutional powers, as defined by the Supreme Court of the United States," has been dropped from the new constitution of 1875. In Miscouri the "paramount allegiance" clause of the old constitution has disappeared from the new. In Texas the new constitution contains, with an acknowledgment of its "freedom and indepen-dence," sublest only to the Constitution of dence," subject only to the Constitution of the United States, the same threat as the constitution of Missouri, that the perpetuity of the Union depends on what it styles the right of "local self-government, unimpaired, to all the States." The clause of the old constitution which repudiates the "heresies of nullification and secession, which brought the country to grief," is dropped from the new. In Virginia a movement was begun, but was hipped in the bud, to propose an amendment to their constitution of 1869 to strike from it the two clauses declaring Virginia unalterably "a part of the American nation," and asserting the "paramount allegiance and obedience due from every mount allegiance and obedience due from every citizen to the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, anything in the constitution, ordithereof, anything in the constitution, oral-nances, or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Those who know the ele-ments which make up the modern Democrat, especially the modern Virginia Democrat, know that they will never rest at peace with themselves or the world till that declaration has been abrogated and the substitution made of a counter declaration, which, though possibly sugar-coated, contains the out of which may some day be hatched a new treason. These facts are sufficient to prove the statement that the tendency of thought in the Democratic party on this important point is re-trograde; that it seeks to drag the country back to the very source of all our woes; that it refuses to accept the inspiring thought of nationality, preferring the provincial; that it seeks to elevate the flag of the State, and the allegiance due the State, above the flag of the nation and the allegiance due to it, thereby hiviting irreconcilable forces to new and porten tous struggles. In other words, the Deme party, itself dwarfed so as to be incapable of a great conception or an exalted duty, seeks to compress into its narrow circle of being the mighty aspirations and advancing powers great nation, which nobly aspire, to lead in the pathway of peoples, and to conduct the vast brotherhood of man to the secure enloyment of liberty, prosperity, and peace! A victory for such a party, in very truth, would be a victory such a party, in very truth, would be a victory for the forces of darkness.—Hon. Edward Afo

PROTECTION vs. FREE TRADE.

To understand the position of the two parties on the tariff question, the Republican National Convention declared for "Protection to American Industry" in the following plank :

"The revenue necessary for current expendi-tures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon im-portations, which, so far as possible, should be djusted to promote the interests of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole

The Democratic National Convention which met at St. Louis denounced the protective tariif and declared in favor of free trade in the follow-

ing plank :
"We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly four thousand articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false practice; it yields a swindling, not a yearly rising revenue; t has impovertished many industries to sub-idize a few; it prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor; it has degraded American commerce from the first to an inf rank upon the high seas; it has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half of our people; it costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury; obstructs the pro-cess of production, and wastes the fruit of la-bor; it promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, and curielies dishonest officials, and bankrupts hon-est merchants. We demand that all customhouse taxation shall be only for revenue.

Remember, also, that Mr. Tilden, the Demo-cratic candidate for President, was the author of the Democratic platform. It does not require den is a vote for free trade.

TRUE, if not poetleal :

Who stuck to Tweed through thick and thin? Who counted John T. Hoffman in? Who thought the Union war a sin? SAM TILDER. TILDEN'S EVASION.

He is Altogether Too Economical of the Truth.

From the Brooklyn Argus, Democratic, 1 The following pungent, and by no means flatering, "expression of opinion" respecting Mr. Tilden's personal and official integrity is from the Brooklyn Argus, one of the ablest and soundest Democratic journals published in the country:

It has come at last, three or four mortal

columns of special pleading and sophistry, and all to explain the income returns of Mr. Tilden,

all to explain the income returns of Mr. Tilden, and to contradict the charges that have been been made. This claborate and wordy statement by James P. Sinnott, quondam confidential secretary of Mr. Tilden, is cleverly put together, and is well calculated to deceive. The cager partisans of Mr. Tilden will accept this document as conclusive, without reading it, and will swear by the head lines that the vindication is conclusive. cation is complete. Not so there who more carefully examine the matter and discover the carefully examine the matter and discover the suppressions of truth, the evasions and quibbles by which this massive document is believed up Mr. Simott makes no attempt to meet the one essential point, which is that in 1862 Mr. Tiden swore to an income of \$7,118, and that, in 1876, in an answer in a law suil, he swore to the receipt in that year of \$20,000 in two fees. It is declared by him, for though the hand is Sinnott's, the voice is Tiden's, that this money was earned in former years, and therefore no tax was due upon it. There is not an idiot in this land who does not know that such a defence is a miserable petilinging trick, worthy of the lowest shyster that ever cheated justice, and utterly beneath the contempt of any reasonable man. To admit the application of such a rule would be to cut down income at any time to a mere nothing. Tilden received these large sums, and other large fees besides, but kept them back nothing. Tilden received these large sums, and other large fees besides, but kept them back and played the Annalas to perfection, while the Government was hampered for want of money and sill loyal men were doing their best to auxini the arms of the Union. Another essential point is also glossed over, and that is the fact that after making his income afficiavit in 18e3 and 1863, and so getting himself in position before the assessors, he neglected to make and 1903, and so getting himself in position before the assessors, he neglected to make any further returns, and walted for the assessors to gauge his income as they saw it. Naturally they would keep near his sworn return, and so it happened that while Tilden was earning an average of \$100,000 a year, some years \$250,000, he was escaping the payment of his just dues to the Government, and was naying a tax on only \$15,000. All this is explained in a deprecating way by Mr. Shmoott-Tilden, who puts in the pitful plea that "a return made under outh must be assumed to be correct unless it can be shown to be false." It was "assumed to be correct." It is now "shows to be false," and Mr. Tilden will have an opportunity to submit ble published defence to the verdict of a jury before published defence to the verdict of a jury before the year is up. The papers for a suit to recover the amount withheld, and the interest and penthe year is up. The papers for a suit to recover the amount withheld, and the interest and penalties, are nearly prepared, and will be served in a few days. Mr. Thien knows that the person who paid a tax on an income of over \$10,000 paid at the rate of five per cent. and he knows that if a part of this income had been derived from dividends paid by corporations which had also chargeable, with an additional two percent, to be paid by the holder. In order to evade this two per cent. Mr. Thien resorted to the dishonest subterfuze of standing on his dismity and making no return. The language in which he excuses himself is as follows:

"In respect to the allegation that after two years of the income tax Mr. Thien made no return, but left that portion of his tex which was in excess of the payments for his account made by the corporations, whose bonds and stocks be held, to be assessed under the law by the estimate of the paidle officers, the answer is simple. The statute gave the taxpayer the option to take that course, and good and honorable resons existed why a scrupilous man should accept that option. Mr. Thiese received no favor from the foregrament officers, and sworld none. He did softing but yer oil they topoced on him."

He kept his junk-shoo open and writed to be detected as a "receiver." He held the stelen property, but made no sign. He was as a sheep before his shearer, and, in imbolike innocence, succumbed to what the minimus of Mr. Lincoin's despotism put upon him. The Tribone star's the case with cutting severity when it says:

"He (Titden) did not tell the horse-car con-

the case with cutting severity when it says:

"He (Tilden) did not tell the horse-car conductor he had paid his fare, but he kept his hands in his peckets and looked unconcernedly at the conductor, as if he had, and the effect was

the same. When the conductor detects such a passenger he generally wants to put him oil the car. When the American people find him run-ning as a reform candidate for the Presidency,

ning as a reform candidate for the Presidency, they are going to vote for the other man."
This is the picture just as it stands, and Nost could not draw it with more fidelity to nature.
The distinguishouses of Mr. Tilden's state, ment is apparent in every line. His moome for the ten years in question is admitted to be from five to ten millions. He puid in that time on a total of about \$150,000. He does not tell what he received, but he takes up corinin newspaper statements of his receipts and specifically drames several of them. Two-thirds of the statement is taken up with these corrections and denials, and the main allegations are left unmials, and the main allegations are left un-touched, as we have before stated. The Tanes, which was primarily responsible for the items now assailed, reviews Mr. Tilden's defence, and shows that at least \$70,000 more than he re-turned in 1852 is chargeable to his account. turned in 1852 is chargeable to his account, and promises to examine other frems more carefully, and to show that still more remains to be added. No man who intended to be honest could make a statement like the one now put forth. Tilden knows that his income averaged, year after year, tenfold what he placed it at, yet he sneaked behind his legal rights, closed his mouth, and let the aslegal rights, closed his mouth, and let the as-sessors rate him at the petty value he had sworn to. The trick served him, and in the ten years, during which he withhold his just taxes, he accumulated was the enough to use "bar-rels" of money for his own personal advance-ment; to subsidize five hundred newspapers, and to set up as an honest Reformer. These has surrounded himself with dupes and para-lities who will have themselves over this ites, who will how themselves over this triumphant vindication," which is the plea of the veriest regue that ever attempted to account for the meanest expression of criminal intent. The explanation of this matter, if explanation there wes, was simple, and night have been there wes, was simple, and night have been made weeks up. The allegation that Mr. Thiden's loans to his brothers accounted for the charged discrepancies which was put forth s a feeler, is not repeated now, once rests upon a skirmish with and avoids any close encounter with the really ormidable charges that have been made, and which stand uncontradicted and unassailable.

A Clean-Cut Picture.

In his just published life of Governor Hayes, Mr. Howells says: "Between the beginning of May and end of October, 1864. Hayes was under fire sixty days, and he was under fire on seven hundred days in the course of the war. He was four times wounded, the severest wound being that received at South Mountain. Yet wound from which he has suffered most is dly to be called a wound at all. A fragment of shell struck so close to his kare as to cut his pantalcone clean sway at that point. Ho rode through the day, and never made anything rolle through the day, and never made anything of the shafr; but now, after twelve years, this merely approximate hert troubles him more than all the rest, especially in going up stairs. It is believed, however, that it will not prevent his escent of the Capitol steps on the 4th of March next." In concluding his work, Mr. Howells says: "This, then, is our leader. The proportions are heroic, but the figure is not larger than life; and the nearer we draw to it, the more august and benign are the lineaments. A scholar, and a lover of letters and the arts, fine by nature and refined by culture, careful self-study, and wide knowledge of both men and books; a soldier of dauntiess bravery men and books; a soldier of dauntless bravery and approved gaulus; a statesman and public servant of the best principles and of irreproachable performance, his highest commendation to our honor and our trust is still that he is a true and good man. Among the coutcheons of the old Scottish burdarers which hang on the walls of Sir Walter Scott's library at Abbotsford are those of the Rutherfords and Hayeses, The arms of the Harser are a shield, with a Greek cross and four stars, cormounted by a dove, and having for legend one word—a word which has always been the instinct and the principle of the man whose life we have so imperfectly portrayed—Recte!"