

THE CONFEDERATE HOUSE.

How it Retrenched by Adding Thirty-four Employees to the House Pay Rolls.

Reduction Confined to Executive Departments.

[Pittsburg Commercial.]

The Confederate House of Representatives, at its last session, cut down the working force of the executive departments so much that the necessary work cannot be properly done.

This addition of special messenger to the Speaker was a totally needless extravagance. In the Clerk's office, the following is the comparison...

Republican, 1875. 1. Speaker. 2. Speaker's Secretary. 3. Special Messenger for Speaker.

There was no possible need of a paying teller. The office is simply a Bourbon extension. In the office of the Doorkeeper this is the comparison...

There was no reason whatever for any increase of clerks and messengers. Enough for the Democratic reformer...

Here, also, the increase of messengers was a needless extravagance. In the clerks to committees there was a large increase made by the Democratic retrenchers...

On, yes! they always receive Northern men with open arms in the South and endeavor to make their stay very pleasant...

The Democrats everywhere have by words branded the Republicans with infamy and called them thieves and scoundrels.

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PENNSYLVANIA HOLDS THE FORT!

HQs. REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE. PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1876.

To the People of Pennsylvania: Eleven years ago the overthrow of the rebellion found the men who forced it upon the country again preparing to seize the Government.

This was the heresy that fired the rebel gun from Charleston against Sumner in 1861; and this is the heresy that is re-established in 1876 to re-establish.

To this end, they have crushed out Republican opinion in every Southern State. To this end, they have made the white Republican an outlaw in the eyes of the black Republican.

Democracy's victories in the South are the only evidence of Democratic terrorism over Republicans. Sixty-five thousand Democratic majorities in Georgia means 65,000 rebel shotguns at the polls.

Three weeks only are left to us to meet the new crisis forced upon us by these men. What will Pennsylvania do? Our enemies, confident of successful coercion all over the South, have camped upon Southern soil.

Let us be prepared for them. Our great Commonwealth has always been the stronghold of nationality. During the war she gave her treasures of men and money to the cause of her country.

When fifteen States can be more unified by the shotgun and the bludgeon than they were by armed secession itself, and when this combination is enforced by the suppression of free speech, free ballot, and free schools, its success must end our republicanism.

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H. R. 2364.

44TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBRUARY 28, 1876.

Read twice, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RIDDLE, on leave, introduced the following bill:

A BILL

Directing compensation to be allowed for the use and occupation of property by the United States Army during the late war.

- 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to allow reasonable compensation to all citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property by the United States Army, or any part thereof, during the late civil war, in the same manner and under the same regulations as compensation is now allowed for quartermaster stores used by said Army: Provided, however, That the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the competent testimony of any reputable citizen, shall be sufficient proof to establish the fact of the use and occupation of such property by said Army. But it is not the intention of this act to limit the parties to the amount of proof herein specified; but other and additional testimony may be taken to establish the fact of the use and occupation, and the rental value of the property occupied.

REMARKS.

The foregoing bill and another introduced by Mr. Wilshire, of Arkansas, and equally sweeping in its provisions, are intended to embrace all claims for property or supplies of every character used or destroyed by the immense army of the Union, which, during four years, marched and encamped upon Southern soil.

GOV. HAYES' SCALP LETTER.

The following is the full text of Governor Hayes' celebrated letter, of which an extract is published in the Standard of this city.

CAMP OF SHERIDAN'S ARMY, NEAR CHARLESTOWN, VA., August 24, 1864.

FRIENDS: Your favor of the 7th came to hand on Monday. It was the first I had heard of the doings of the Second-District Convention. Many thanks for your attention and assistance in the premises.

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DEMOCRACY.

Deal to the Appeals of the Working People—Unfinished Public Buildings.

Let me bring to your attention a measure on which the Democratic friends of the working people are more unanimous. We usually appropriate about four millions and a half for public buildings. We have large public buildings standing unfinished.

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HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

Why He Chooses Between Hayes, the Patriot, and Tilden, the Demagogue.

Judge Kelley has been frequently asked why it is that he supports Hayes, differing, as he does, from the Governor's views upon many questions, and he gives the reasons for his choice in the following neat and pungent language:

I am here to make choice between the Democratic and Republican parties—between General Rufus B. Hayes, the patriot, and Samuel Jones Tilden, the demagogue.

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