SUPPLEMENT

THE CONFEDERATE HOUSE. PENNSYLVANIA HOLDS THE FORT!

How it Retrenched by Adding Thirtyfour Employes to the House Pay Rolls.

Reduction Confined to Ex ecutive Departments.

[Pittsburg Commercial.]

The Democratile House of Representatives, at In a Democratic rouse of the prepresentatives, at its last session, cut down the working force of the executive departments so much that the pecessary work cannot be properly done. The papers and speakers of that party have also as-serted over and over again that the clerical force of the Honse and the former number of employes were in addition greatly reduced, and a large saving accomplished thereby. But the facts, as complied from the official records of the House, show that this statement is utterly faise. A comparison of these records shows that the Republican House of 1874-5 had only officers, clerks, messengers, and emeighty-one officers, clerks, messengers, and em-ployes, while the "reform" Democratic House of 1875-6 had one hundred and tifteen. Under the Speakership, the comparison is as follows, the new offices in italics :

Republican, 1875.	" Reform, " 1876.
speaker.	"Speaker.
Speaker's Secretary.	Speaker's Secretary.
Total-3.	Special Messenger J

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

parison :	
Republican, 1878.	" Reform, " 1376.
The Clerk.	The f berk.
Chief Clerks.	Chief Clerk.
2 Journal Cierks.	Journal Cierk.
File Clerk.	File Clerk.
Dislursing Clerk.	Disbursing Clerk.
Tally Clerk.	Tally Clerk.
Printing Clerk.	Printing Cierk.
2 Reading Clerks.	2 Reading Clerks.
3 Engrossing Clerks.	3 Engrossing Clerks.
Petition Clerk.	Petition Clerk.
Non-spanor (Jerk.	Newspaper Clerk.
2 Stationers Clerks.	2 stationers Clerks,
o lodex + lorks.	4 Ludey Cierks.
Messenger.	Tota: 20,
Total-23	

The turning out of office of the assistant journal clerk by the "Reformers" was a blun-In case the journal clerk is ever sick, even der one day, the official journal must stop, unless provided for. In the Sergeant-at-arms' office the comparison is as follows :

Republicau. Isia.	** Reform, ** 1376
Sergeanl-at-arms.	(Sorgeant-at-arms.
Clork.	Clerk.
Messenger.	Tuting Teller.
Total-3.	Messenger,
	Total-4.

There was no possible need of a paying teller. The office is simply a Bourbon extravagance. In the office of the Doorkeeper this is the com-

Republican, 1875.	"Reform, " 1876.
Doorkeepers.	2 Doorkeeperr.
ap't Folding Room.	Sup't Folding Boom.
Supt's Doc. Room .	2 Supt's Doc. Room.
file Clerk.	File Clerk.
lerk to Doorkeeper.	Clerk to Doorkeeper.
6 Messengers.	A Clerks Folding Room.
Total-23.	25 Mensengers.
21,2123 1,2223	Total-23

There was no reason whatever for any in erease of clerks and messengers. Enough for the Republican House was enough for the De-mocratic "reform" House. In the office of Morratic reform House. In the office of Postmaster of the House, the comparison is: Republican, 1578. 2 postmasters. 3 mescagers. Total. 10. Here, also, the increase of messengers was a useless extravagance. In the clerks to commit-ters there was a large increase was horse increase.

tees there was a large increase made by these Democratic "retrenchers." We give the com-

parison : Republicans, 1875, "Reform," 1876, Clerks to committees, 27, Clerks to committees, 38, Below is a complete summary and compari-

son : Republican, 1875. "Reform, " 1876.

Democrat to talk about retrenchment and re-form in the Forty-fourth Congress ! If a Demo44rn CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION.

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PHILADELAHIA, OCIDER 14, 1870. To the People of Pennsylemia: Eleven years after the overthrow of the re-bellion we find the men who forced it upon the country again preparing to seize the Govern-ment. It is the old Confederate army united upon the old Confederate heresy. They have never abandoned their cherished idea—they still think with Mr. Tilden that ours is a confederacy, we not a usion. They have made him their and not a nation. They have made him their candidate because he never abandoned the de-clared conviction that "the Constitution of the United States is only organized revolution," and that "any State has the right to snap the tie at its pleasure."

HDORS. REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, PHILADELAUIA, October 14, 1876.

This was the bereav that fired the rebel gun from Charleston against Sumter in 1861; and this is the heresy they are remarshalled in 1876

this is the heresy they are remarshalled 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 out-cast, and the black Republican a vassal. To this end, coercion of Republicans is their stern discipline. By force, their Confederate heresy is again the cement to make a *Solid South*. The Confederate arms, is for more united to

The Confederate army is far more united to-day in the new effort to seize the Government than it was fifteen years ago in the mad effort to destroy it. They are still aided by their sympa thizers in the North. They have concentrated the struggle upon a single issue-the revolution of the Government. They sink every other ques-tion out of sight, and thus they teach us our

dirty. Shall they recover by the ballot, conferred Shall they recover by the ballot, what upon them by Republican magnanimity, what they lost on the battle-field in conflict with the

people they betrayed i We have met and vanquished their assaulting We have met and vanquished their assaulting columns five times since the first Tuesday of September, 1876—in Vermont, Maine, Colorado, Ohio, and Indiana-gaining ten members of Congress, electing five Legislatures, including that of Indiana, which even the rebel raiders from Kentucky were not able to capture. Democratic victories in the South are only evidences of Democratic terrorism over Repub-

licaus. Sixty-five thousand Democratic ma-jority in Georgia means 65,000 rebel shotguns at

the poils. Three weeks only are left to us to meet the new crisis forced upon us by these men. What will Prinsylcania do? Our enemies, confident of successful coercion all over the South, have resolved to make another attack upon this great resolved to make another attack upon this great State. They leave the South in the safe custody of the reorganized Confederate army, and the are now, as in 1893, marching upon Pennsyl-vania in determined array, and their rebei yell already is heard within our limits. Lot us be prepared for them. Our great Commonwealth has always been the stronghold of untiparties.

of nationality. During the war she gave her treasures of men and money to the cause of her country. Standing between the two sections, 11 country. Standing between the two sections, she has always been the foe of sectionalism. She stood by Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and Meade during all the strugglee of the war. The people believed that when Vicksburg and Get-tysburg fell on the 4th of July, 1863, the great work of restoration was accomplished and the rebellion was dead, but they are now brought face to face with a revolution as dangerous as the rebellion itself. the rebellion itself. When fifteen States can be more unified by

When fitted States can be more unified by the shotgun and the bludgeou than they were by armed secession itself, and when this combi-nation is enforced by the suppression of free speech, a free ballot, and free schools, its success must end our republican experiment. These men tried to fight their way out of the Union at an incalculable sacrifice of human life, and now they are trying within the Union, by new forms of violence and fraud, to re-establish the dogmas supposed to be destroyed on the battle-field. All they ask is a sufficient contingent from the free States to complete their programme.

It is in this Centennial year, when Pennsylvania is inviting all the nations to her hospitali-ties, and profiering encouragement and kindness to her Southern slaters, that the Confederates advance upon her borders to make another cflort for the heresy which originated and pro-

longed the rebellion. Pennsylvania demands "prace and unity," but she demands them as the result of cheerful obedience to just law, and not as the suller submission compelled by the officers of the Government. Pennsylvania demands industrial and com-

recinsylvania demands industrial and com-mercial prosperity; but she knows that these are the fruits of peaceful and orderly society, based upon honesty and right, and cannot grow out of the anarchy and chaos threatened by a solid South. Pennsylvania will first have jus-tice, then prosperity. Has the country no road to prosperity but that which disgraces the scars of the living soldiers and dishonors the graves of the dead ?

[FAC-SIMILE OF THE OFFCIAL BILL.]

Printer's No., 2491. H. R. 2364.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBRUARY 28, 1876.

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

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

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, 2

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

7 Army : Provided, however, That the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the

competent testimony of any reputable citizen, shall be sufficient proof to estab-

lish 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 proo 10

herein specified; but other and additional testimony may be taken to establish

12 the fact of the use and occupation, and the rental value of the property 13 occupied.

REMARKS.

boasted contony and retrenchment were waste-ful extravagance, and oppressive to the suffer-ing poor of the country. [Applause.] 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 en-camped upon Southeen soil. Their estimated aggregates are immense, \$2,410,323,000! But the vast and ruinous schemes of plunder proposed under these bills are greatly increased by the ag-gregates of other bills or schemes of like character—all proposed by the Confederate Democracy at the last session, and all for the benefit of disloyal persons debarred under our present laws from relief before the Southern Claims Commission—such as the bill of Mr. Scales, of North Carolina (H. R. 3145), to refund to the disloyal States the direct tax collected under the act of August 5, and the scale of the scal 1861, amounting to \$2,492,100; such as H. R. 232, proposing to refund to the act of planter the tax levied on raw cotton during the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, amounting to \$68,072,088; such as the relief bills in special cases, one hundred and forty-one in number, introduced in the House at the last session, as the proposition of Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, covering the claims of two hun-dred and six citizens of Loudon county, Virginia, and that of Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, in the Senate, for the repeal of Section 3480 of the Revised Staiutes, for the benefit of claimants are seening when the Areit 13 1861, but who for first the claims by their section of the to sums accruing prior to April 13, 1861, but who forfeited their claims by their acts of rebellion and all amounting to \$2,181,497. To recapitulate : Refunding direct tax under law of 1861. Special relief bills. Refunding cotton tax. 82,661,776 9,181,497 68,072,088

\$2,483,241,361 Or, in round numbers, an amount equal to the national debt at the close of the rebellion. And these are but a mojety of what will follow in the event of Tilden's election, necessarily overwhelming the Government and nation in hopeless ruin.

(From Judge Kelley's Indianapolis Speech.) DEMOCRACY.

Deaf 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 were more parsimonious. We usually appropriate about four millions and a half for public buildings. We have large public build-ings standing unfinished. In Chicago alone \$45,000 a year rent is paid for offices which are to be in the Government building, which is nearly completed. In Philadelphia we have ex-pended nearly \$3,000,000. Public buildings are standing unfinished in many cities; and your Democratic committee reduced the annual ap-propriation for this purpose more than one-balf. If they can afford to pay two millions and a balf in confiniterest every year for the silver to nake subsidiary coin, why could they not in this year, when the working people are so distressed, afford for this one year to spend the usual amount of money on public buildings? They sympathize, so they say, with the laboring classes. Let us see how they manifested their sympathy. What is a public building? It is ninety-live per cent, of the two additional millions would have flowed into the hands of the laboring classes of the country, and would have on interest reade of the durity, and would have ended to the durity of a confid-Let me bring to your attention a measure on the laboring classes of the country, and would have quickened trade and industry to a considerable extent. What, I ask you again, is a pub-lic building ! Why, the making of the hole in which you put the foundation—the cellar—is all labor for man and beast. The foundations are stone in the quarry of little value, but labor quarries them, handles them, and embodies them in the wall. The clay lies in yonder field until labor digs and treats and moulds it, field until labor digs and treats and moulds it, until other labor gathers to it fuel, and converts the soft clay into the enduring brick. The granite in the quarties of New England, or marble in those of Pennsylvania, or the beauti-ful stone at Jolict, Illinois, is of little value wherever it may be until labor blasts and quar-ries and handles and dresses it, and puts it in its place for a structure of permanence and its place for a structure of permanence and utility and beauty. The public building is timber in yonder forest of little value, obstructing the progress of settlement, until the wood-man-the stalwart ploneer woodman-with his axe brings down the monarchs of the forest, facts or hauls them to the mill, and they are cut into timber, fashioned into forms of beauty for ornament, or moulded into doors and sash. What is iron and ore in the bank? Coal in the mine? Linestone in the quarry? Each and all of little value as they are there covered up by dear mother Nature, until labor, descending into the dark mine, blasting limestone from the quarry, bringing forth the coal and ore, and bringing the three together at the forge, filling the forge, building fires under it, watching it until the red liquid flows; and there is the rough pig-iron, from which labor shall roll the bar, cut the nail, make the screw, fashion it into a thousand forms of utility and beauty. These are the elements of public buildings, and the two millions withheld by this Demo-cratic Congress from the continuance of the buildings already begun are \$2,0%,000 withheld

from the suffering laboring people of the country in this time of depression and want. [Ap

plause.] There is economy that is extravagance. There is retrenchment that is waste-ful; and I charge upon these men that their

DEMOCRATIC FINANCE.

Soft money West, Hard money first place, Soft money next.

Hard money whenever Hard money's hest; Hard money if ever Soft money ... hust. ...

Hard money, soft mone Take which you like; Both's in the platform, Very much alike.

Both's in the candidates, Take which you will: Hard money, soft money's Democratic still.

Hard money if ever Hard money's possible; Soft money whenever Soft money's plausible.

Hard money Fast,

[Ap

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

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

Judge Kelley has been frequently asked why 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 Demo-

gunge : I am here to make choice between the Demo-ratic and Republican parties—between General Rutherford B. Hayes, the patriot, and Samuel Jones Tilden, the demagogue. These are the candidates for the Presidency before the people of the country, and I have to choose between the two. And I fund no difficulty in making that choice. [Applause.] Rutherford B. Hayes I know. I served in Congress with him, and messed with him while we served together. He is a scholar and a gentleman, a man of well-balanced mind, and a patriot in every impulse of his heart. But what is Mr. Tilden I need not go behind the St. Louis Convention to char-acterize him. The term for which he withheld his letter of acceptance, the time that he pro-mulgated it, coincidentally with certain dema-gogical action in the lower House of Congress, the double-dealing. Van Buren-like platitudes in which the letter abounds, stamp him as a wild demagogue. [Applanse.] But, let me ask, where were he and his for-tune in those troublous times to which I have referred ? Rich men everywhere contributed the induced and redit of their country, and poor men by the hundreds of thousands devoted the inselves to the same grand purpose. Tilden in thildelphia; yet our Union League Club con-tributed the money, with no hope of repay-ment, with which to put leven full regiments in the field. The patriot citizens of New York contributed more largely than we, and I am almost ready to promise to vote for Tilden if you can produce a list of such subscribers bear-ing his name pledging the contribution by him of any sum of money. He was not among them. There is a little story afloat--I do not know whether it is true or not, but he has som to both sides of it, and there must be eometruth in it. [Laughter and applause.] It would not refer to this matter on the testimory of any other unau than himself, as I do not be-live in personal polities. [Laughter,] I they will prove that the Samuel J. Tilden wean would not refer to this matter on the testimony of any other unau than himself, as I do not be-lieve in personal politics. [Laughter.] If they will prove that the Samuel J. Tilden who made the return that his taxable income in 1863 had been only a little over \$7,000 is not the Samuel J. Tilden who has sworn in the Terre Haute Railroad suit that he received from that com-pany two \$10,000 fees in 1862. I will take back what I have just said about one or the other of the Samuel J. Tildens. [Laughter.] And if they will prove that it was a third Samuel J. Tilden who received the \$5,000 fee from the Cumberland Coal Company in 1862. I will takit i that I am in utter confusion on the subject, and that I am in utter confusion on the subject, and to say no more about it forever. Laughter.]

Can any patriot ask for which of the two he should vote, the soldier who, when urged to re-turn to his home to promote his own election to Congress, answered that the man who would leave the front to electioneer for Congress ought to be scalped, or the millionaire who, while all around him were giving property or life or limbs for the support of the Union, was making false returns of his income under oath in order to cheat the Government of the taxes ducit, not because he needed the money thus saved, but that it should not be on his consured, but that it should not be on his con-science that he had made any contribution to the support of an army to fight his Southern brethren. [Applause.] There is but one choice for a patriot. There is no side issue here. These are the only candidates before the people of the United States. True, I have heard since I came to Central Indiana that there is a third, but I had not heard of him envyhere also as a but I had not heard of him anywhere else as a real candidate. [Laughter.] There is no Cooper electoral ticket in any Southern State, none in the broad State of Pennsylvania, none in New York or ` w England.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

It is said when Tweed was arrested his first words were : "I am for Tilden and reform." If won't do William, your old friend Samuel cannot save you now.

"There is no drawing of the 'color line' in this canvass. The object is to obliterate it, ta bring the white and the colored people to-gether," says the Charleston (S. C.) News. Judging from recent events in that State is looks to us as if the object was not only to ob-literate the "color line" but to obliterate the colored people also. The Philadelphia Bulletin calls Tilden's railway history " Tilden's Railway Wreckerd.

A BILL

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

cratic Congress and President should be elected this fail the people will find themselves saddled with the expense of new offices created by the hundred for the benefit of voracious Confederate office-seekers. Let the taxpayers take warning.

On, rEs! they always receive Northern men with open arms in the South and endeavor to make their stay very pleasant, especially if the Northern men go there to settle permanently. Here is what the Greenville Enterprise, of South Carolina, says about it editorially :

mocrats everywhere have by words branded the Republicans with infamy, and called them thieves and scoundrels. It ill be comes a Democrat who thus speaks to associate with men whom he thus denounces! Gov-ernor Vance once asked Ben Hill how it was that Georgia had got so far ahead of North Carolina in putting down Radicalism. He replied the reason was very obvious. "When a man of social position joins the Radical party in Georgia we not only brand him with infamy, but we put him in Coventry, and all social intercourse with him is broken off. But in North Carolina you In the one case he feels his infamy and is de-terred, and in the other he does not." This remark is worthy of all consideration, and let every true Democrat act on it.

Pennsylvania will have purity in public administration, but she wants none of the illusive promises of "reform" made by Tilden and il-lustrated by Tweed and the disciples of Tammany Men of Pennsylvania, upon you rests the re-

ponsibility ponsibility—yours is the absorbing obligation. Vill you "Hold the Fort" t By order of the Committee

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman. A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

HAYES AND WHEELER.

I desire to say a few words upon the record of the two condidates, as illustrating the character of each. In 1860, prior to the election of Mr. Lincoln, Tilden avowed his adhesion to the Southern view of the right of secession. He declared our system to be a "compact of con-federation between the States," without a common arbiter to enforce a just construction and execution of the instrument. He asserted the right of a State to "snap the tie of confederation as a nation might break a treaty; and the right to repel coercion as a nation might repel invasion." He thus ranged himself with Frank-in Pierce who in Lanuary of the second second in Pierce, who in January of the same year, in a letter to Jefferson Davis, gave "aid and com-fort" to the conspirators of secession and dis-union. When secession came Rutherford B.

Hayes accepted the resulting war as "just and necessary," and "demanding the whole power of the country." When the great war meeting of April, 1861, was held in New York, Mr. Tilden declined to sign his name to the call, requir-ing first to know what resolutions were to be passed at it, showing by how delicate a thread his devotion to the country was suspended. Mr. Hayes said then he would prefer to go into the war if he knew he was to be killed in the course of it rather than to live through and after it of it rather than to live through and after it without taking any part in it. In 1864, when Mr. Tilden was at Chicago helping to concoct that resolution of surrender passed by the Demo-cratic National Convention, Ganeral Hayes was writing from the field that "the officer who, at this crisis, would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped." It is claimed by Tilden's friends that Lincoln sometimes consulted him. So he toyed with other dangerous men in the North-corresponded with them, conferred with them, pleaded with them, argued with them, ested them, toyed with them, that thereby he might mollify them might mollify them, and measure them, unfang them, or convert them. Lincoln was a diplomatist as well as a patriot, and considered nothing a loss which removed an distacle from the path of the nation, or blunted the weapon or parried the blow of an ceiny. Lincoln may have sent for and conforred with Mr. Tilden ; but the documentary proof must be furnished before the country an believe that such conference was between friends who confided in each other, and were regually intent upon a common object. Like-equally intent upon a common object. Like-wise the characters of the two men are in marked contrast. Hayce set up for himself a noble standard when, in college days, he wrote in his private diary these words: "The reputation that I desire is not that momentary reputation that I desire is not that momentary reputation that I desire is not that momentary eminence which is gained without merit, and lost without regret. Give me the popularity that runs after, not that which is sought for." Contrast these words with the spirit shown by Mr. Tilden, whose training begau in the school of New York polities, in the corrupt days of Van Buren, and whose career has been a con-tinuous devotion to the matheds and mind Van Buren, and whose career has been a con-tinuous devotion to the methods and princi-pies and measures of that dynasty of which Tweedism was but the logical and necessary issue. The country can, of all possible calami-ties, least afford to endure the overshadowing danger which would come from transplanting to Washington the seeds which have produced, as a legitimate growth, the Tammany growth in the city of New York.—Hon. Edward McPherson at Newport.

GOV. HAYES' SCALP LETTER

The following is the full text of Governor Hayes' celebrated letter, of which an extract is going the rounds of the country. It was addressed to the Hon. William Henry Smith, one of his most intimate friends, then Secretary of State of Ohio :

CAMP OF SHERIDAN'S APAT. NEAR CHARLESTOWN,

August 24, 1864. FRIEND S.: Your favor of the 7th came to hand ou 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. I cared very little about being a candidate, but having consented to the use of my name I preferred to succeed.

my name I preferred to succeed. Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was certainly made without re-flection. An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped. You may feel perfectly sure I shall do no such thing. We are, and for two weeks past have been, in the immediate presence of a large rebel army. We have skirmishing and small affairs con stantly. I am not posted in the policy deemed wise at headquarters, and can't guess as to the prospect of a general engagement. The con-dition and spirit of this army are good and im-

proving. I suspect the enemy are sliding around us toward the Potomac. If they cross we shall pretty certainly have a meeting. R. B. HATES. Sincerely,

We are all Interested in the Pacification and Good Government of the South, and must not Surrender to her.

From Judge Kellsy's Indianapolis Speech.]

Again, a few words. I have no hostility to the people of the South. They fought out their The questions between us could not be war. settled by peaceable means ; they had to be settled by the arbitrament of war, and it came, and they were settled; and I have said to them in their own sunny South, as I have on the floor of Congress, as I have said to my own people, I hope they will cherish every battle-flag or broken flagstaff under which they fought, as evidence of the valor shown when Americans meet Americans in a war for principles [applause] ; but I have begged them to inscribe on each banner and each staff them to inscribe on each banner and each staff the number of stelwart men who died or were crippled in its support; the number of widows and orphans that were made by the courage which hurled the Confederate forces upon the which intrine the confederate forces upon the conquering columns of the Union; so that men, both North and South, should know, through all time, the terrible conse-quences that would follow a destructive blow at the life of the nation. [Applause.] They will not charge me with being hostile to them, for I have voted in three Congresses for universal amnesty; and I believe it would be better if, in this Centennial year, no man were disfrauchised for political offences. But while I am thus kindly disposed toward them, and perfectly willing that they shall ride with me and counsel with equal voice as to the road we shall travel, I do not think it is quite safe yet to give into their hands the whip and lines, and let their feet rest on the brake. [Applause.] I want a little influence in running the coach

myself. There are four millions of men like these stalwart ones who sit here, whose skins are not col-ered like our own. We have made them free; we have invested them with all the attributes of American citizenship, and we must see that on every inch of land over which our flag floats supreme they shall enjoy their rights. [Prolonged applause.] And, young man, if patri-otism and philanthropy do not bind you to defend their rights, your own interests and those of your posterity bind you to. The South is our country, and you and all of us have a right to go there and enjoy citizenship. The

Constitution provides that in each and every State the citizens of every State shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizenship. The South is richer than we. She has all our agriculture, and she has fields of cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco. She has swamps in which jute grows in as boundless profusion as in India, and fair fields on which the new fibrous plant ramie may be profitably cultivated. And through yonder range of mountains in Western and West Virginia, East Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas are deposits of minerals exceeding those of the North; coal of every shade, including, it is said, anthracite, copper, lead, sinc, nickel, and corundum. All the useful metals and mine-rals are there, and they are the inheritance of the American people. You have a right to go and settle in their midst. Your children through all generations will have the right to go, carrying with them their manhood and their political convictions, and so long as a Northern man cannot go there and participate in politics without being socially ostracized and denounced as a carpet-bagger, so long you are deprived of your rights, one and all. [Applause.] So long as a Southern man cannot proclaim his own boost countrictions and and proclaim his own honest convictions, and support the Constitution as he understands it, and vote with the party of his choice without being denounced as a scalawag and proscribed, so long freedom is a stranger to the South. No, no ; keep the whip and the brake at least, if you don't keep the lines; but for the present I think you had bet-ter keep all three. [Applause.]

TILDEN HAS A DREAM.

Tilden had a dream the other night. He dreamed that he was elected and was making up his Cabinet. For Secretary of the Treasury he had three candidates—a hard-money Democrat, a soft-money Democrat, and a Confederate general. While he was puzzling over the matter he remembered that he had about eighty thousand offices to fill without of-fending the Hards, the Softs, or the solid South Did he, the softs, or the solid South. Did he send for Hendricks? Not much. He took a pencil and wrote: "The Softs don't count; the Hards must wait; the solid South, with one hundred and thirty-eight electoral votes, made my election possi-ble, and I dare not forget it." And then the Softs counted, after all, for the solid South wanted Greenbacks by the bale, and the Hards were left out in the cold, scarcely knowing how their cunning success with platform

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says : "In the courts of New York John Morrissey is brought for-ward to answer for refusing to account for moneys entrusted to him as the head of a gambling 'policy' business, and he pleads the illegal nature of the business in bar of a prosecucution to force him to disgorge; and Trenor W. Park, president of the notorious Emma Mine, swears that himself, Mr. Seligman, Samuel J. Tilden, and Tilden's two brothers, owned the Central Underground Railroad in New York, and that they had 'put up' \$25,000 to buy additional legislation from the Legislature of New York! Morrissey's defence took place in New York city. Tilden's disgrace was ex-hibited at Poughkeepsle. Thus on the same day we find the Democratic Presidential candidate sworu to as a part of a lobby to corrupt the New York Legislature, and his chief supporter, the leading gambler of the United States, pleading the rascally character of his doings to escape punishment for defrauding his dupes. Is this the sort of men to whom the country can safely look for reform ! Is the country awake to the horror impending over it, when such a man as Tilden aspires to its Chief Magistracy, supported by such a creature as Morrissey, his trusted lieutenant. Verily, those who are cager for 'a change' would do well to study for a moment the kind of change such a man as Tilden offers it. It seems impossible that such a nameless disgrace as Tilden's election can impend over this country; but it is the easiest thing in the world to estimate the degradation sure to flow from such a calamity." Hard money sometime. Don't care when, Soft money any time Up till then.

> Hard-money object. Soft-money means: Hard money reached by Soft-money men.

Hard-money principle. Soft-money tactics, Hard-money policy, Soft-money practice.

Hard-money canvass, Soft-money office: Hard-money chances, Soft-money profits. -Hawkeye.

The Tammany Delegation in 1870.

Albaby (N. Y.) Evening Journal.] For years Mr. Tilden was the political associate and co-worker of Tweed and Tammany Hall. Every well-informed man in the State knew the character of that corrupt Ring long before its final overthrow. Its rascalities in 1868 had been proclaimed by Horace Greeley and proved before a Congressional committee. Its robbe-ries were notorious and transparent. Yct all this while Mr. Tilden was in political co-opera-tion with it. In 1870, after the Young Demo-cracy had made their fight against Tweed, and had declared the crimes of the King before the whole State. Mr. Tilden was in active associa-tion with fellowing with the heat state association and fellowship with its leaders. The Rochester Democrat revives the names of the Tam-many delegation to the Democratic State Convention at Rochester in 1870, as follows : Nicholas Muller, Magnus Gross, Richard O. Gorman, Thomas Coman, John Hays, WM. M. TWEED, Thomas J. Creamer, WM. M. TWEED, Samuel B. Garvin, MICHAEL NORTON, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Gideon J. Tucker, Samuel S. Cox, Michael Connolly, RICH. B. CONNOLLY, THOS. B. FIELDS, A. OAKEY HALL, John Mullaly Anthony Hartman, HENRY W. GENET. Oswald Ottendorfer, Here Mr. Tilden appears side by side with Tweed, Dick Connolly, Tom Fields, and Harry Genet, all of whom are now fugitives in foreign lands. If these delegates had been chosen by districts, it might have been reasoned that Mr Tilden's election in one district had no connec-tion with 'Tweed's in another. But the delegation was not thus chosen-it was made up whole by Tammany Hall, and it represented the will and the power of the Tammany Ring. The Tammany Ring appointing its delegation, placed Tilden on it with Tweed, Connolly, Fields, and

Genet. The political affiliation is thus clearly estab-

liabed in this and in repeated public acts. With full knowledge of its rascalities, Mr. Tilden re-mained in the political association with the Ring till long after its stupendous speculations had been demonstrated, and its destruction assured. And yet his friends have the effrontery to claim that he broke up the Ring.

Hear the slave-whip crack in that: The good old times once more are rife, The slouch-hatted Southern Demorrat Regains his rights of -ball and kuife.

* Hark from the Toombs the joyfal sound, ** Four Georgian counties free at last. No higger Rid, no Northern hound Dares there a Yankee vote to cast.

The wind that fanned secession's flame From Tammany sfresh doth blow; The smoullefing embers eatch the same And set their hidden fires agiow. -Bufalo Express.

While at Winchester Colonel Bob Ingersoll was asked why he did not go for the Seatined and other Democratic newspapers that were abusing him so heartily. His characteristic re-ply was that he was "out to fight the whole Democratic dog and had no time to waste fight-ing fleas on its back." His questioner pursued the matter no further.

EDWARD S. STOKES will "come out" for Hayes.-Ex. Stokes "went in" as a Democrat, but five years' imprisonment frequently reforms a man-makes him resolve to forsake bis wicked companions and sock the company of honest m

Wanted-An Arithmetic which will she how many times \$20,000 goes into \$7,118. Address S. Jones Tilden.

The reason Tilden didn't pay his income tax that year was because he loaned his brother's money and they lost it. If Tilden should be elected, and you loan your brother five dol-lars next year and he can't return it, just deduct that amount from your tax next time the comes around and make the thing collector even. If they levy on your property appeal to the President.

We ought to have a President who can talk well.-Dem. Ez. Better have one who pays hit income tax, and talks well, too.-Norr. Herald The Democratic policy throughout the South is embraced in this: "Accept the Fifteent Amendment, but prevent its enforcement." This is the key-note to the Southern situation.

The question that will worry the people will be: "Would a perjurer naturally develop inte a reformer ?"—Denver (Colorado) **Trou**ne. be :

It was on August 9 that Governor Hendricks, then United States Senator, pocketed \$2,000 of back pay, given him by the act of July 28, 1866. Tweed took money out of the public treasury; Tilden prevented money from going inte the public treasury. That's all the difference between the two.

The Republicans boast of having "swept Maine. The broom must having "swept" Maine. The broom must have been baild headed.—Boston Post. Yes, brother, there was a good deal of the old Wig element about it.— Phila. Bulletin. As an old philosopher was wont to remark, you have the Post "where the heads the best " hair is short.

They call Grant "the silent man." but just try Tilden on the income tax if you want to see a human oyster .- Boston Journal

A Newburg editor wishes to know what part of the St. Louis platform the Kelley gang stand on. The gang plank, of course.

A-n-income poop is what some irreverent cuse calls Tilden. C'rect from stem to stern. He's a condemned revenue cutter.

The robel Democracy asked to be restored to power because it cost so much to whip them.

"A bloody shirt and ; lenty of money" campaign is what the Reput licans rely upon.-Til-den organ. A rebel vote and Southern bullots are what the Democrats upon.

It is announced that Miss Julia Griffin is mak-It is announced that Miss dura trimin is mak-ing a bust of Governor Tilden. It may be un-gallant, but the people had already begun that job, and will complete it in November. Tilden's income-tax quandary should not be spoken of as the result of Republican charges. He is being ground to atoms between the upper and nether millstones of his own irreconcilable

and nether millstones of his own irreconci affidavits .- Boston Journal.

"What," inquires an exchange, " is to be the outcome of these income 'tacks on Tilden ?" We are not certain, but if he hasn't, as Mrs. Par-tington would say, a galvanized battery, he will. doubtless, have a conjested seat.

What is Mr. Tilden to day ! An attorney at law, an old bachelor. There is no more flesh on him than an old umbrella. (Great merri ment.) He is one of those oily attorneys you ment.) He is one of those only attorneys you see depicted on the stage; he is a demurrer, (Great laughter.) He never courted a woman, because women can't vote. (Merriment.) Lately he has adopted a rag-baby that really be longs to Hendricks. (Frolonged laughter.) He is now speuding his time in explaining how he adopted it. (Laughter.)-Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll.

The people keep asking Samuel T., "How is it, from '63 Clear down to the days of '72, We got no income return from you ?'' And wanned Tliden's sole roply Is a dry, fly smile and a whating eye, And the brief remark to the gath 'ring storm. ''Let's chauge the subject and talk of reform. ''

and candidates had proved their gain. MODEL "REFORMERS."