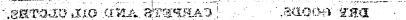
PITTSNURGH GAZETTE: THURSDAY, OUTOBER 8, 1868.

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PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1868.

NUMBER 241

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HOW SHOULD WORKINGHEN VOTE.

VOLUME LXXXIII.

Words of Sense to the Laboring Classes.

setts, and to hear him discuss the questions of the canvasy. The hotel building, imposing in itself, was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion and was covered with mottoes and original sentiments, developing , not, only, the liberality but the good literary tasts of the Messis Hare After the speaker of the evening arrived, the meeting erganized on motion of Major E. A. Montooth, by the selection of the

following officers: President-Hon. Robert McKnight. Vice Presidenters. Vice Presidents. John Biewart, Thomas Reese, N. A. Herron, Esq., S. M. Enbertson, J. M. Robertson, Bowan McClure, Lowan McClure, L

Rowan MCCUrer, John Uchse, John R. Jennings, John B. Mertz J. James Robb, T. Jame and carned y exporting all in attendance to do good work during the few days inter-vening before the October election. He introduced Mr. Wilson, who was received with considerable enthusiasm by the mul-titude in attendance. He proceeded as fol-lows:

SPEECH OF MR. WILSON. Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens of Pittsburgh: "I am glad to look in your beaming faces to-night, for they give me assurance of a victory on Thesday next. I assurance of a victory on Theshay, hext. 1 am glad to be in this great city, so distin-guished in our; country for its enterprise, its vast energies, its wonderful growth and development, and 1 am glad to be here for another reason, and that is that I stand in s community that was true to the country in the dark days of civil war, and is to day as true as it was then.

We are taught in holy writ that man was made in the image of God; that he fell from has original purity and was sent forth into the world, cursed for his sake, to eat his bread by the sweat of his brow. The pages pread by the sweat of his brow. The pages another discripte of the Calhoun school pro-that the powerful, unmindful of the sacred the ordinance of God condemns mankind that the powerful, unmindful of the sacred the ordinance of God condemns mankind rights of a common humanity, have sought to labor, and certain manual oc dpations to avert from themselves the doom of the are incompatible with mental cultivation. and that slavery produced a superior class race by wringing from the weak the fruits of unpaid toll; that to filch from their of centlemen who were "substitutes for an

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that we are children of a common father, is raised is the hope of the South. He then shat God made us and Christ died for us, that every man should have the right to himself to the fruits of his toll and possess the priceless privileges of intellectual and moral culture, and striking to preserve the illustries bequeathed this by the father the father to the fourts of the south of the father to be and to make the bounds of freedom ing the doctrine of human equality, has been and now is the champion of privilege and cast. The Republican party is fully and unserved y committed to that policy
Iter and unserved y committed to that policy in which 1 live, and which 1, in part, represented to the father of the south of the circle on this floor, has hall give to laboring men of every in which I live, and which I, in part, repre-sent on this floor, has Bleen RENEWED un-ABLE ABLE ADDITION WILSON, OF SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS. There assembled last evening at Hare's Hotel, on Liberty Street, foot of Finh arenue, an immense gathering of the Re-publicans of these two cities, in order to Street Bonitor Henry Wilson, of Massachu-etts, and to hear him discuss the questions der the influences of this life-giving tide." When Frank Blair uttered these words he expressed the anticipations of the people of loyal America. Congressional reconstruction was inspired by the desire to give peace, law, order, prosperity to that por-tion of our country. The late man holders and the late land holders, the men who beand the late land holders, the ment who be-lieved that laboring men should be slaves in some form, be the slaves of cap-lital, the advocates of privilege and caste, oppose the pollog of precom-struction, and Frank Blair has ignominthat capital should own labor, are, and have been during the past fourteen years, the bitter, unrelenting enemies of the rights and interests of free laboring man in the United States, who loves his country and its republica: institutions, who would en-large the right and elevate the character of the sons of toil, should seize the first, the last, and every occasion to break forever the power of the Demodratic party. Every working man should resolvent the rising of the sun, at the going down of the sun, and in the bread light of noonday, that he will throw. That man who would overthrow the congressional policy of reconstruction is and must be held to be the enemy of the in the broad light of noonday, that he will do what he can to destroy a political organ-ization that has dishonored labor and deemancipated working man, the enemy of the poor white man of the South, and the graded the laboring man. There is not in any christian land on the globe a political organization so hostile to the rights and in-terests of the working man as has been and now is the Democratic party of the United energy of the mechanic and working men of the North. Mechanics and working men of Pittsburgh and of Pennsylvania, see to it, I privy you, that on Tuesday next, you rebuke at the ballot boxes the men

Now is the Democratic party of the Onicou States. More than thirty years ago, Calhoun, MoDuffy, Pickens, and the Calhoun school of nullification, secession and distincin, proclaimed the slavery of the working-men to be the great corner stone of the Re-publican edlifice. McDuffy contemptuous-in dealised that when the masses of men who would reduce the new made freemen to serfdom, who would continue the degre-

ly declared that when the masses of men stepped out of bondage, they branched into four sut-divisions "the hireling, the ation; the Democratic party is against the equal rights of man and for equal taxation; the Republican party, in its policy of taxabeggar, the thief and the prostitute." Pickens declared that there never was a tion, discriminates in favor of the poor, the mechanics and the workingmen of the society, where one class would not prac tically and substantially own another class in some shape or form. "Sodety settles down into capitalists and laborers, the former will own the latter, either collect-ively through the government or individucountry. The Democratic party opposes this discrimination in favor of the poor, the mechanics and the workingmen, and emphatically declares its policy to be equal taxa ion of every species of property ac-cording to its value; this doctrine was borally through a state of domestic servitude. The only contest in the world is between the two systems." The Democratic leaders of the South, disowning the doctrines of Jefferson, Madison and the Republican fathers, accepted these monstrous doctrines of Calhoun, M'Duffy, Pickens and their associates. Ham-mond, an ther son of South Caro-lina, dechrad on the floor of the Senate, ten years ago, that "hireling manual la-borors were essentially slaves, that they were the mudsills of society." Keith, another disciple of the Calhoun school pro-Democratic doctrine of the equal taxation of every species of property according to its value, just as it meets the proposition to its value, just as it meets the proposition to make workingmen the series or slaves of society, and denounces them both. This Domocratic policy of taxation, is host'le to the interests of workingmen, and the man who supports it, no matter what may be his professions, is the enemy of the me chanic and workingmen of the United

States. THE QUESTION OF FINANCES. air tells us that the question of taxa

are created equal and have an inalienable right to liberty is a white man's Govern-ment. The Republican party, believing that we are children of a common father, that God made us and their sight to the priceless privileges of intellectual and the priceless privileges of the fathers; that correct works of the fathers; the priceless privileges of the fathers; the priceless privileges of the fathers; to seridom, who would continue the degree dation of the poor white men of the South. and who would close that section of the them with armies and military power-a speech that so pleased the rebels that Bonjamin, of Louisins, in his farewell and who would close that section of the country against the mechanics and laboring men of our own and other lands. The Republican party is in favor of the equal rights of man and against equal tax-

business man who cares for the productive interests of this county, and wants to develop its mighty resources and carry the velop its mighty resources and carry the county forward and upward in a ca-reer of prosperity and power-I say every one of us should spit upon and trample upon that doctrine against the toiling masses. [Cheers, and cries of "good."] Pendleton, [A voice, "a Copper-head,"] who made a speech when the rebels were taking their leave and going out to raise the banner of revolt against the Lid them farewell so tenderly that they would be forever touched by the recollec-tion of it; [laughter,] who made a speech that which he toid these rebels that we could in which he told these rebels that we could not put, them, down by the power of the Government; that we could not coerce resentative who could. from his home in Ohio, look out upon the green fields of Kentucky, lingered yet in their cars. (Ap-plause.) When Congress was laboring against the apostate Democracy of the counagainst the apositie Demogracy of the coult-try it had to raise money by what is called a forced loan, and that is by making a gov-ernment promise to pay legal tender. Mr. Pendleton deneunced it. He said that these greenbacks would go out to the country with the mark of Cain upon them and would cording to its value; this doctrine was bor-rowed from Jno. C. Calhour; it has the same origin as the doctrine that work-ingmen should either be the slaves of individuals or the slaves of society. The Republican party meets this doctrine, this ciers and writers upon political economy as a temporary but not as a permanent pol-icy. We had to depart from what all finan-ciers and writers upon political economy defuned to be sound principles. We did it to save the country and it helped to do it. (Cheers)—This legal tender act had the same effect as the act to enroll and draft men. That act forced all sections of the country to make a fair contribution to the country to make a fair contribution to the defence of the country. This legal tender net was ornapotent in its power, for it can-blet the government to command the prop-ery and resources of the country for the country's defense. Mr. Pendleton then op-posed it. Six years passed away and last year this great financier from Objectives to the conclusion that the way Ohio came to the conclusion that the way to pay off the National debt we have incurcurred was to issue and rain down like mony fl. kes much the country greenbacks. [Laughter.] These wanderers and vaga-bonds, these bills with the mark of Cain [Laughter.] upon them, he wanted increased from three hundred and fifty-six millions to twenty-five hundred millions. We have a National debt of twenty-one hundred million of dollars, a bonded debt; we have about four hun-dred million of non-interest bearing debt. He proposed to tay of the interest bearing debt merculate the same amount of nontwenty-five hundred millions. He proposed to pay of the interest bearing debt. by giving the same amount of non-interest bearing debt. Yok have my note for one thousand dollars at six per cent. I have not the money to pay it, but shall have money enough to pay it. I do not like to pay you interest. So, it, propose to pay you my note of one thousand dollars without interest. Would that pay my debt? Clearly not. That is just what Mr. Pendleton proposes. (Laughter.) If it only concerned the bondholder- and He-ratio Seymour before he mounted the greenback platform told us there were about two and a malt, millions who were about two and ashalfomillions (who were about two and a that millions who were interested in the bonds—we might not feel so deeply upon the subject, although the faith, the dohor and the name of the coun-try would be involved in it. (Applause.) But it proposes to water out? chiredby; to depreciate the greenbacks, and no class of men will be so injured by it as the work-ing the solution of the solution of the solution. ingmen. Do you believe you can keep your mills and shops going here under that sys-tam? Do you believe that the productive there interests of the icountry will be promoted by it? Will not the few dollars of gold we have go abroad to pay for the imports of foreign manufactures and foreign work-men?, Will not our productive interests he, stricken down? Will not our chreasy be sticken down? Will not our christy be so doprecisted that there will come by cry-from the masses of the people to re-pudiate that money? This is only a systen to flood the country with paper and then repudiate. Expansion and repudiation are identical. Mr. Pendleton, in his speech here, took the ground that if the firmers sold their corn for two dollars, and fifty contactor bother) (and 10, their wheat for five dollars, and the invested their money in the public lands they would not loss anything. We have set apart the public domain for actual settlers for the free workingmon, and for the indianal Document Predicton propone to depreciate, the currency, that the speculators can buy up the domain of the contry and thus destroy the homestead polloy? (A volca-"bat's the idea."): Does he propose to put the public domain of the country into the hinds of joblers and specu-tors?" Mr. Pendleton wants to aknow tors? Mr. Pendleton wants to aknow what has the working nen will roceive from arranging (Hz della us Abe Off for hard money. Does he propose to pay the bonds in depredated a paper, and then raise the battle cry of repudiation, to return to thard money if if tell you, gen-tlemen, that when watering your milk will be forvour advantage, then watering your currency, will be for your, advantage (Laughter.) When it is to the advantage of the workingmen and women, of Pitts-burgh to buy adults ated food, then it will be to their advantage to deprecise the cur-rency. No class or men have an interest as deep in, having a sound currency as the men who support themalives and families by manual lattor. importance struggions not proper struggions not not struggions not s

inilists of the country. (Cheers.) We them. We shall this year add to the cap.
interests of the country. (Cheers.) We then not the little of the country nearly two thomset and that for the section of General two thomset and the section of the other that the little of the country is adding more to the mary wated all with uses in the war. Every is that we will not intracted and the little of the country. Is if not really amore the production of the country meed for the section in favor of the production of the country. That is our position in favor of the production of the country. That is our position in favor of the production of the country. That is our position in favor of the production of the country. That is our position in favor of the production of the country and of the wealth of this country. That is our position in favor of the production of the country and of the the section is the production of the country. That is our position in favor of the production of the country and of the wast on any 7th day of October. (Cheers.) This country. (Cheers.) is and the production of the country and of the section is the production of the country and of the section is to the production of the country and of the fast production of the country and of the fast production of the country and of the fast production of the production of the country. That is our position in favor of the production of the country and of the fast production of the country and the the production of the country and the triat fast of the section and the production of the country and of the fast production of the country and the triat fast of the section the the production of the country and the triat fast of the section and the production of the country and the triat fast of the section and the production of the country and the triat fast of the country and the triat fast of the country is and the prod lars. We have appropriated about three hundred millions of dollars, a hundred and ninety millions less than he says we shall expend. He tells us the tax on the people this year is five hundred millions of col-lars. He did not tell us we had reduced taxation one hundred and sixty-seven millions; that all we claim we shall raise dur-ing the present year is three hundred and seventy millions. But Mr. Delmar is making figures to show that we cannot do that. While Mr. Pendleton charges

us with putting such a tax upon the people, Mr. Delmar tells us we have reduced the tax so much we shall not have money enough to pay the expenses of the Government. We have reduced the taxes \$167,000,000. We shall raise from \$350,000,the Government administered economically, and about the only way to make the Government economical is to cut down

axation. Our Democralic friends during the pres-feit more than thankful for this manifesta-ent canvass are making professions of friendship for the workingmen. They that they would all hereafter meet under have opposed during all these years the emancipation of the working men and wo-men of the South. They have opposed the erhood of the Union is a patriotic, induspolicy that tends to the elevation of the policy that tends to the elevation of the poor working white men of the South. They, have opposed a policy that tended to ele-yate labor and honor workingmen, and all over the Southern country these Democratic leaders, while they are denying the right of the emanci-pated workingmen, are trying to force them to voie the Democratic ticket. These poor emancipated workingmen know too much to yote the Democratic ticket. A too much to vote the Democratic ticket. A year ago last spring, after we passed the reconstruction act, I made a tour in the southern States, addressing the people something like thirty times.⁴ I found none something like thirty times. I found none opposed to negro suffrage. Southern men then believed they c uld control the vote of colored men; but finding that they were in favor of the restoratoration of the Union on the basis of loyalty and liberty, educa-tion and development, they now violently denounce reconstruction, and childishly prated about negro supremacy. While deprated about negro supromacy. While de-nying rights and privileges to black men, while threatening to starve them unless they voted contrary to their own convic-tions of duty, the Southern Democracy are ecking the votes of the men whose rights ich man. The Democratic party. I say here. rich man. The Democratic party, i say here to night, has no claims upon the support of the workingmen of the United States, that three men undertool, to whose the workingmen of the United States, that three men undertool, to whose to give all their votes to General Grant. (Voices "We will.") We intend to elect General Grant President of the United States, that three men undertool, to whose the workingmen of the United States, that three men undertool, to whose of his school." Bently's friends, interfored when he persuaded the latter to go way. Hethen he was a states, the interformer way in the the of his school." Bently's friends, interfored when he persuaded the latter to go way. Hethen he here a states, the interformer way in the the of his assilants. Before, the men commenced general Grant President of the United slaughtering the negroded." The New Or States by the votes of nearly all the States, and to elect a majority from seventy five to one hundred in the House (We bave four in the Senate, and that is a salisfactory majority. By the election of General. Grant we propose to restore completely the; unity of the country, broken by the Demor-cratic party. We propose to secure equal-rights to all American cliteens, (a voice "that's right,") and protect American clit-aons everywhere in thinking their own thoughts and speaking their own Senti-ments, and acting as they please, pro-vided they do 'not' violate law or interfere with the rights of other people. (Cheers). We propose to appreciate.dur

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CAPITAL.

Union Brotherhood Wait on the President-The Ordinance Bu-

reau-Revenue: Appointments.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] WASHINGTON, October 7, 1868.

This afternoon the Supreme Circle of the, Brotherhood of the Union, now in session here, visited the President of the United States by appointment. The New York, 600 on the 1st of Jply next. Unless we have a large Indian war, we shall have money enough in the Treasury, and I don't want too much there: I want to see: ginis delegates were severally introduced, when the President in reported to report to report to the resiginia delegates were severally introduced, when the President, in response to the res olution that they came to pay their respect to him, not only as the Chief Magistrate but as a member of the fraternity, said he more favorable circumstances. The Broth-

> trial and beneficial organization. A special order, just issued from the War Department, directs General Dyer/Chnef of: Ordinance Bureau, be relieved from charge of the Ordinance Bureau upon the bing of the Court of Inquiry, appointed by a special order September 10th, to continue until the conclusion of its investigation. The same order directs Col. S. V. Bennett, of the Ordinance Depar ment, to report in person to General Dyer, to assist him while before the Coart.

The following Internal Revenue appoint-ments were made to-day: Gaugers-John E. Warren and H.F. Wat-

son, First District, Missouri; John Higble, and Benjamin Todd, Fifth District, Himols; John P., Francis, Seventh District, Illinois, Storekeepers-Joseph W. Ridgley and Rob-ert Spercer, Second District, and William Entwistle, Fifth District, Illinois

THE PUBORASE OF CUBAL STOT OF The published statements that owing to the revolution in Spain, this, Government, is interesting itself about the purchase of Cuba, are altogether untrue. The subject

sweat of their brows the privileged few have stained the world with crimes, and have led millions into captivity forged fet ters for human limbs, tortured the body, shrivelled the mind, darkened the soul, and sunk the unprivileged many down to the level of unreasoning beasts of burden. The world has been the theatre of an irrepressible conflict between the interests of privilege and caste and the righ's of the tolling many. Our own country that began its existence by the proclamation of the emancipation of the masses from the thraidom of the few has been stirred, to its, profoundest depth, by the same struggle that has stained therages with same strugger that has seened therages with orimes and ecarred the face of common hu-manity. In our age this loss of marvellous fidelity and beauty God has given us to be developed for human power and happiness; this republic with the structure of the same seetry upon the basis of human equality, has been plunged into the fire and blood of been plunged into the fire and blood of civil war by those who would eat their bread, not in the sweat of their own faces, but if the sweat of their own faces.) This struggle between privilege and caste on the one hand and the rights and interests of free labor on the other, continues and will continue until perfect liberty, perfect equality of rights and privileges are resumed to all. Then, when our country the shall rise to the full realiour consisting the shall rise to the full real-zation of the glorious 'truth, that we are brethren of a common father, that the rich and the strong and the powerful should shield, protect and elevate the poor, the weak and the defenceless, peace, will come will be assured. Then labor, in the words of Mr. Webster, "will look up and be proud in the midst of its toil;" then the toiling millions will weak outer, condition of humillions will work out a condition of hu manity higher and nobler than has ever been achieved in any other portion of the globe: then the loying heart, the tender connewsloading the unclouded reason by the masses will lift our country up so that it will win the admiration of the nations and bring the dews of blessing down from the masses

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the Heavens. In ghancing other this assemblage of the citizens of Pittsburgh, this city so renowned for its manufacturing and mechanical industries, and steathe manly forms of toll-ing men who support themselves, the wives of their bosoms, and the children of their love, by manual labor. No portion of our countryment have such vital interests as working and the right actilement of the country men have such vital interests as working men in the right excilement of the issues that have divided and sull continue to divide the people of the United States. The man provesting the merchant, the pro-fessional man and the farmer, standing in conscious wide approximation of these pending design for simple, atres, may postpone the consideration of these pending design for the love interest, their own honor, the love they cherish, for these who inherit their blood and bear their manes, ange and impetible poir, the mechanics and to ingression of the spone who inherit to interest, their own honor, the love they cherish, for these who inherit their blood and bear their names, ange and impetible poir, the mechanics and to ingression of the point of the point of the people will be established, and 1 bear their names, ange and impetible poir, the mechanics and to ingression of the point of the point of the people will be established, and 1 bear working men to the people of the boored and to ingression of the point of the people will be established, and 1 bear will be honored and. ding struggles now forced upon the y. Others muy be recrease to the

brother man the bread gathered/by the order of nobility." Ruffin, of Virgi tion and finance is of no account whatever; that it is idle to talk about it. Seymour tells his friends to push taxation. Well, who fired the first shot in the war and the last one into his own brains, desired to re-form the hireling labor society of the North by reducing the laboring men to domestic now, I say to Seymour and Blair both, and to their friends, that we Republicans in-tend to push the question to their hearts' bondage. Fitz Hugh, the author of svolume on the (Applause.) first place, remember that every

These doctrines, so apparent, were accepted by the Domocratic leaders, and the press of the Bonth to maintain these doctrines. To In the dollar of this taxation-every dollar of this seventeen hundred millions of principal and interest we have already paid towards and interest we have already paid towards the expenses of this war-every dollar of it was brought apon the country by the spos-tacy of the Democratic government. When you read your fact bills remaining that to the Democratic party you owe every farth-ing of stage tax bills. That, gas to the support of the godless rebellion we grashed 2 out a And 27 schember i subter found a government whose corner stone should restor the involuntary servitude o workingmen, the Democratic leaders rush-ed into rebellion, murdered three hundred and fifty thousand loyal men strugging to and ney thousand loyar men strugging to preserve the nation's life, maimed hun-dreds of thousands more, and imposed a Burdesirof marty four hundred millions of dollars upon the industry of the people. The Republican party, that never fired upon the flag of the country, never shot down its dolenders, by a sarles of legisla-tive and executive acts emancipated four and a half millions of laboring men and women and made the country free. South-ern Democracy, that went into the Rebel-lon to maintain the right of individuals to hold working men, is slaves, having lost thing; that every dollar of the twenty-five hundred millions we have yet to pay, was put upon the industry of the country by put mon the industry of the country by the Democratic party. Well, now, gentle-man, to provide for the expenses of the war the Republican party had to arrange the system of taxation, they had to take the responsibility and they so adjusted it to make the burden of taxation bear as lightly as possible on the productive inter-ests of the country-from the workingmen hold working man, is slaves, having lost that right by the result of the war, sought through A. Johnson's policy of reconstruc-tion to make the emancipated laboring men and women of the South the slaves of of the country. In the first place about three-fifths of the daties assessed on im-ports are assessed on wines and brandies and articles of lixury that enter this the consumption of the more wealthy portion of and women of the South the slaves of society. By a series of legislative acts they sought to maintain their old docting that society is divided into capitalists and laborers, that capital should own labor, and if hative duals could not hold working men consumption of the more wealthy portion of our countrymen. About two-fifths of the duties are imposed on the fiecessaries of life-upon tes, coffee, sugar and other articles that enter into the consumption of the masses of the people. We tay the luxuries of life; we tay the necessaries of life as low as we possibly can. We da-criminate in favor of mechanical industry; and T fell voir continuen we mean to conas their personal slaves, these working men should be made the slaves of society. The Republican party having emand and I fell you gentlemen we mean to con-tione to do so, (a voice, "that's right.") Now, the Denderatic party 'requires that taxes shall be equally assessed upon all species of preperty according to its value. That is their position. Where did it come from? ated the working men of the South from personal servitude, sought through a policy personal servicule, sought arough a policy of geonstruction to prevent these, working-men from becoming series or slaves in any other form; to save the emancipated work-ingmen from becoming the slaves of soci-

ingmen from becoming the slaves of soci-ety; to give the poor white workingmen of the South, who had beed impoverished and degraded by the slavery, of the black man; to give the workingmen of that section of from? The Democratic party having accepted the theories of Calboun in regard to taxa-tion, and it stands committed before the country pledged to the full extent in favor to give the workingmen of that section of the country an opportunity, to establish schools for the education of the people—an opportunity, to diversify their industries, reconstruct and develop that section of the country and open those States to the immi-gration of the laboring men of the old world and the next, and to build up that section of the Union, the Republican party country pledged to the full extent in, favor
i of taxing the increasaries of the poor ac-cording to their value, as they tax the lux-nries of the rich. That is their position,
We hold them to it. They cannot, wriggle
l out of it. [Hear, hear]. We mean to hold
them to that the position. We mean to hold
the that the position. We mean to hold
the rights and interests of the working men
of the United States. [Chears.] In the time of war, when this nation needed money so intoch, we steesed an indonestic model model the people. In assessing it we exempted the incomes under six hundred dollars, and that, exempted, nucleon dollars, out, of every twenty of the incomes of the courtry, it relieved from paying an income tax the workingmen, nearly all of the me chanics, the gr-at body of the farmers. Those persons who had incomes from its hundred to five thousand dollars paid an respected, industries will be honorestand. Income tax of five thousand dollars paid an income tax of five per cent, shows five into small farms, and that section of our income tax of five per cent. That was common contrive will be converted income tax of five per cent. That was common contrive will be a circer of not equal taxation. The Republican party development of the realization of which does not believe in equal taxation. We be-

(Cheers). We propose to appreciate that currency and make our promise to pay equal to gold. We propose to reduce tha interest on our national debt by traking it the interest of the bondholder to make the change. We propose to encourage indust try: and protect the abords our country develop the resources of this mighty contry mental empire God has given us to develop: We propose to encourage education, to build up the Southern section of our country build up the Southern section of our county ity by encouraging emigrants, from the North and the old world to go there as they go to other parts of the country, and to pro-bet 'them when they have done 'so.' If Toombs and Cobb and Prate Semmes, and Butcher. Forrest, and Wade Hampton; do not like the carpet baggers, then these meri-must, go out, for the carpet-baggers will stay sure.

build up the Southern section of our count try by encouraging emigrants, from the North and the old world to go there as they go to other parts of the dountry, and to pro-tect them when they have done iso. If Toombs and Coub, and Pirate Semmes, and Butcher. Forrest, and Wade Hampton, do not like the carpet baggers, then these meri-must, go: out, for the carpet-baggers, will stay sure. Souther the carpet-baggers, then these meri-to filly arrued to Opelouss, apparently, fully, organized and prepared for such an ecos-and dispersed by efforts of an account but hold of the country, see the such in an very set of the country, see the such of pennsylvanis on Tuesday, next, you could be the south an ecos-such of Gettysburg. The read general house of the three hours raised with bould of the such and for the econ try, we want the aid of Pennsylvanis on Tuesday, next, you remember on the 3d day of July 1803, the hattle of Gettysburg. The read general housed in such as glorious heroes of the massed his columns, and othered with the stots into the beguns of and othered with the stots into the beguns of the advert ther shots into the beguns of the aver of the rebellion forever and ever (the du' hards). Our opponents are fighting the same of the stots with bands of the rebellion forever and ever (the du' hards). They will bring it or bas every power in a carpy will bring it or bas every power it and shell upon the glorious of the action of the stots are fighting the same of the bands of the rebellion forever and ever (the du' hards). The stots are fighting the same of the stots are the stots are the stots are sourced the stots are sourced the stots are the stots are the stots are sourced to the store of the rebellion forever and ever (the same of the store aread ever the stots are And you will remember that army poured their shots into the become of the advanc-ing enemy and destroyed the power of the rebellion forever and ever. (Isud cheers.) Our opponents are fighting the same old battles. They are massing on Fennsylvå-nia. They will bring to bear every power they nosees to cave this State. It founds if

has not been mentioned in the Cabinet, hor has the Secretary of State expressed any, down moti it views upon it. Elsir.

1971 STONEWS ORLEANS STOUT-

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Riot and Bloodshed-Negroes Killed and Wounded-An Editor Caned, By Telegraph to the Pittsouran Cantor Canea, -

NEW YORK October 71-A. New Orleans dispatch to the Tribune, dated the with, states, that three men andertook; so Whas-He her/had a warrant issued for the Marcet of his assallants. Before, the warrant wars extended a gang of armed men commenced slaughtering the negross. In The New Or-leans, Bulletin states that one hundrall ne-gross were killed and wounded. The office of the newspaper, The Progress, was guited, its type and presses thrown mit the street, and Dr. Durand, one of its editors, tynched. The New Orlang Time of the Street, The New Orleans Times, of the 5th, says that fifteen Republicans and three Democrats were also killed at Shieveports

TY. "NEW ORLEANS, October 7."Tabil." Lee, of the Freeduce's Bureau, who was sents by Major Hutchings, in charge of they Bu-reau here, to investigate the troubles in Opelousar, reported this morning that the immediate.couse of the outbreak sources. immediate.cause.of the butbreak sources sonal, difficulty, between the editor of St. Landry Progress, a Republican paper, and three stituens growing oat of Statisty Str icles published in the Republican magenti The editor named. Bentley, who was also a school teacher, was caned.

school teacher, was thinddistely dirulated in A'vrepoch was thinddistely dirulated among the negroes that. Beniley (had, beni, Ellied, and couriers were dispatched to arouse the negroes on the plantations, and in a warg, abort time they wing? Socking!

portions were destroyed. A white manwas killed by, three negroes, who, were lying; in ambush. The negroes were arrested and whiledy. Another while plaines in reported having been sho, while with gins