The Somerset Herald.

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JOHN I. SCULL,
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W. H. POSTLETHWAITE, ATTORNEY at Law, Somerset, Pa. Professional business respectfully solicited and punctually attended to

WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, ATTORNEY AT Law, Somerset, Pa., will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and the adjoining counties. Office in Printing House Row.

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VALENTINE HAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW and dealer in real estate, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity. aug. 12-1y.

J. C. COLE
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Somerset, Pa. Professional business entrusted to my care attended to with promptness and fidelity.

J. H. COFFROTH. W. R. KUPPER.
COFFROTH & KUPPER, ATTORNEYS AT Law. All business entrusted to their care will be specially and punctually attended to.
Office—On Main Cross Street, opposite the Mammoth Block.

JOHN S. URIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOMerset, Pa., will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Money advanced on collection &c. Office in Mammoth Building.

JAMES L. PUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Somerset, Pa. Office, Mammoth Block, up stairs. Entrance Main Cross St. Collections made, estates settled, titles examined, and all legal business attended to with promptness and fidelity. july19

JOHN S. KIMMEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties with promptness and fidelity. Office in Mammoth Block. jan. 19-76-y

HENRY E. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Bounty and Pension Agent, Somerset, Pa. Office in Mammoth Block. jan. 13-tf.

S. MARK GAITHER. PAUL R. GAITHER.
GAITHER & GAITHER, Attorneys at Law, Somerset, Penn'a. All professional business promptly attended to. Office in Beer's Block, up stairs. dec6-72.

W. J. & R. L. BAER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. will practice in Somerset and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

LAW NOTICE.—Alexander H. Coffroth has resumed the practice of law in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Mammoth Building. feb. 22, '70.

JOHN R. SCOTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Somerset Pa. Office up stairs in Beer's Block, Main cross street. All business entrusted to his care attended to with promptness and fidelity.

DR. J. E. MILLER has permanently located in Berlin for the practice of his profession.—Office opposite Charles Krieger's store. apr. 27, '74-y.

DR. H. HRUBAKER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office in residence, one door west of the Barnet House.

DR. E. M. KIMMEL will continue to practice Medicine, and tender his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country. Office at the old place, a few doors east of the Glade House.

DR. WM. COLLINS, DENTIST, Somerset, Pa. Office in Casebeer's Block, up stairs, where he can at all times be found prepared to do all kinds of work, such as filling, regulating, extracting, &c. Artificial teeth of all kinds, and of the best material inserted. Operations warranted.

S. S. GOOD,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
SOMERSET, PA.
Office in Mammoth Block may 22-72

DR. W. M. MARTIN,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SOMERSET, PA.
Having several years' experience, is fully prepared to perform all operations upon the teeth.—Artificial teeth inserted on all the improved plans from one to an entire set. Prepared also to treat natural teeth a specialty. Office two doors east of the Somerset House. Satisfaction guaranteed. april4

WM. COLLINS,
DENTIST,
Office above Casebeer & Fonse's store, Somerset, Pa. In the last fifteen years I have greatly reduced the prices of artificial teeth in this place. The constant increasing demand for teeth has induced me to enlarge my facilities that I can make good sets of teeth at lower prices than you can get them in any other place in this county—not per making a good set of teeth, for us, and if I fail to satisfy any person among my patrons of my success it is for up standing, consider that I have made teeth for that of the given good satisfaction, they can call on me at any time and get set free of charge. may24

DR. J. G. MILLER, after twelve years active practice in Shanksville, has now permanently located at Somerset for the practice of medicine, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity.—Office in the Drug Store, opposite the Barnet House, where he can be consulted at all times unless professionally engaged.
Will call promptly answered.
dec. 12, 75-y.

JOHN BILLS,
DENTIST.
Office in Coffroth & Neff's new building, Main Cross Street, Somerset, Pa. may11

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!!
J. C. YUTZY.
DENTIST
DALE CITY, Somerset Co., Pa.
Artificial Teeth, set upon the best approved plans. Life-like and beautiful. Inserted in the best style. Particular attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth. Those wishing to consult me by letter, will do so by enclosing stamp. Address as above. july12-72

HILL HOUSE,
DIAMOND, SOMERSET, PA.,
JOHN HILL, Proprietor.
The proprietor is prepared to accommodate travelers in the best manner and guarantee every comfort. The traveling public and permanent boarders furnished with the best of board accommodations. The tables will continue to be furnished with the best the market affords. Large and commodious sampling rooms attached. jan12

DIAMOND HOTEL,
SOMERSETTOWN PA.
SAMUEL CUSTER, Proprietor.
This popular and well known house is still kept a desirable stopping place for the traveling public. Table and pleasant accommodations. Good stabling. Large hose stable for drovers and others. may11

Agents for Fire and Life Insurance,
JOHN HICKS & SON,
SOMERSET, PA.,
And Real Estate Brokers.
ESTABLISHED 1850.
Persons who desire to sell, buy or exchange property, or to rent will find it to their advantage to register the description thereof, as no charge is made unless sale or rental. Real estate business generally will be promptly attended to. aug18

HOMES FOR ALL.
I have for sale, on terms within the reach of every sober, industrious individual, houses, lots, farm, timber lands, mineral lands, building lots, &c., in different parts of the county in parcels of from one-fourth of an acre up to 1,000 acres. Title warranted. Terms—one fifth in hand and the balance in ten equal annual payments, properly secured. None need apply who is not of sober and industrious habits. Call soon, as some of the properties will be for rent if not sold soon.
ad24 D. WEYAND.

Banks.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK,
120 CLINTON STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Chartered September 12, 1870. Deposits received of all sums not less than one dollar. Present rate of interest six per cent. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding once a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.
Money loaned on real estate. Preference with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good references, perfect titles, &c., required.
This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank.
No commercial deposits received nor discounts made. No loans on personal security.
Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws and special law relating to the bank sent to any address requested.
TRUSTEES—James Cooper, David Bibert, C. G. Ellis, A. J. Hawes, F. V. Hay, John Lowman, J. H. Lapely, Daniel McLaughlin, D. J. Morrell, Lewis Pile, H. A. Boggs, Conrad Salpes, Geo. Swank, James Menamen, James Moriey and W. W. Walters.
Daniel J. Morrell, President; Frank Dibert, Treasurer; Cyrus Elder, Solicitor. no24.

J. O. KIMMEL & SONS,
BANKERS,
Successors to
Schell & Kimmel,
SOMERSET, PA.
Accounts of Merchants and other Business People Solicited. Drafts negotiable in all parts of the Country for sale. Money loaned and Collections made.

Cambria County BANK,
M. W. KEIM & CO.,
NO. 266 MAIN STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.,
Henry Schaable's Brick Building.
A General Banking Business Transacted.
Drafts and Gold and Silver bought and sold.—Collections made in all parts of the United States. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum, if left six months or longer. Special arrangements made with Guardians and others who hold moneys in trust. april 13-76.

JOHN DIBERT. JOHN D. ROBERTS.
JOHN DIBERT & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER MAIN AND FRANKLIN STREETS,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Accounts of Merchants and other business people solicited. Drafts negotiable in all parts of the country for sale. Money Loaned and Collections Made. Interest at the rate of Six Per cent. per annum allowed on Time Deposits.
Savings Deposit Books issued, and Interest Compounded Semi-annually when desired.
A General Banking Business Transacted. Feb. 16.

Tobacco and Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
J. H. Zimmermann,
Main Cross St.,
Somerset, Penna.
The best of cigars of superior brands, manufactured by myself, of the choicest of tobacco.—These cigars cannot be excelled by any in the market. One of the best stocks of chewing tobacco ever brought to Somerset. Prices to suit the times. janio

Cook & Beerits'
FAMILY GROCERY
Flour and Feed
STORE.
We would most respectfully announce to our friends and the public generally, in the town and vicinity of Somerset, that we have opened our Neat Store on
MAIN CROSS STREET
and in addition to a full line of the best
Confectioneries, Notions,
Tobaccos, Cigars, &c.,
We will endeavor at all times to supply our customers with the
BEST QUALITY OF
FAMILY FLOUR,
CORN-MEAL,
OATS, SHELLED CORN,
OATS & CORN CHOP,
BRAN, MIDDLINGS
And everything pertaining to the Food Depart ment at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
FOR
CASH ONLY.
Also, a well selected stock of
CONFECTIONERIES, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, &c.
STATIONERY
Which we will sell cheap as the cheapest.
Please call, examine our goods of all kinds, and be satisfied from your own judgment.
Don't forget where we stay—
On MAIN CROSS Street, Somerset, Pa
may1-1y
NAUGLE HOUSE!
Main St., Somerset, Pa.
FRED NAUGLE, Pro'p.
The proprietor has lately purchased and greatly improved this desirable property, furnishing it with entire new furniture thus making it one of the most desirable stopping places for transient or resident custom in the State.
Tables are always supplied with the choicest viands the market affords.
Large and commodious stabling is attached and faithful and attentive hostlers always in attendance.
Boarders taken by the week, day, or meal.
Bar always supplied with the choicest liquors.
July 10.

New Advertisements.

MARK THESE FACTS!
THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Bad Breast, Sores and Ulcers

All description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for should the skin unite, a baggy diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound and dissolve the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salt is forced into meat. This will cause the malignant humors to be drained off from the hard, swollen, and disordered parts round about the wound, sore, or ulcer, and when these humors are removed, the wounds themselves will soon heal; warm bread and water poultices applied over the affected parts, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in, will soothe and soften the same and greatly assist the cure. There is a description of ulcer, sore and swelling, which must not be named here, attendant upon the follies of youth, and for which this Ointment is urgently recommended as a sovereign remedy. In curing such poisonous sores it never fails to restore the system to a healthy state if the Pills be taken according to the printed instructions.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat, and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the Ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at home. Wherever there is inflammation in the above manner by the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm. All sufferers from these complaints should envelope the throat at bedtime in a large bread and water poultice, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in; it will greatly assist the cure of the throat and chest. To allay the fever and lessen the inflamation, eight or ten Pills should be taken night and morning. The Ointment will produce perspiration, the grand essential in all cases of fevers, sore throats, or where there might be an oppression of the chest, either from asthma or other causes.

Piles, Fistulas, Stiffnetrs.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most efficient rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be remembered that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for a considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for tumors, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth: Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also pimples, can with certainty be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills taken night and morning, as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to insure a lasting cure.

Tropical Swellings, Paralysis, and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of such diseases, will yield to a comparatively short application of this Ointment, if diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in following cases:

Bad Legs,	Corns (soft),	Rheumatism,
Bad Breasts,	Cancers,	Gunshot,
Burns,	Contracted and	Sore Nipples,
Bunions,	Stiff Joints,	Sore Throats,
Bite of Mosche-	Elephantiasis,	Skin Diseases,
toes and Sand-Flies,	Fistulas,	Scurvy,
Piles,	Gout,	Sore Heads,
Coldsores,	Glandular	Tumors,
Chilblains,	Swellings,	Ulcers,
Chapped hands,	Lumbago,	Wounds,
	Piles,	Yaws.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the signature J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one providing such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

N.B.—There is considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.
June 14, E. O. W.

E. H. WARDWELL,
WITH
ROUSE, HEMPSTONE & CO.
285 Balt. St., Baltimore, M. D.,
Would respectfully ask the merchants of Somerset county, to send him their orders for
NOTIONS, FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS.
Guaranteeing them satisfaction in both as regards price and quality of goods. The merchants visiting Baltimore are urgently requested to call and give me a trial before making purchases.

SLATE ROOFS.
Those who are now building houses should know that it is cheaper in the long run to put on Slate Roofs than tin or shingles. Slate will last forever, and no repairs are required. Slate gives the purest water for cisterns. Slate is fire proof. Every good house should have a Slate roof. The undersigned is located in Cumberland, where he has a good supply of

Peachbottom & Buckingham
SLATE
for roofing—the very best article. He will undertake to put Slate Roofs on Houses, public and private, churches, &c., either in town or country at the lowest prices, and to warrant the job. Call and see him or address him at his Office, No. 110 Baltimore Street, Cumberland, Md. Orders may be left with

NOAH CASEBEER,
Agent, Somerset, Pa.
Wm. H. Shaffer.
April 19, 1876.

URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.
Merchant Tailors,
And Manufacturers of
Gent's, Youth's and Boys,
Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
121 Wood Street, corner Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.
apr1

BRAVE HAYES AND WHEELER.

Air—Hold the Fort.

Hail we now our gallant chieftains,
Hayes, the brave and bold,
Wheeler, too, whose deeds in story
Rank with those of old.

Once again our glorious banner
On the Breeze we throw;
With the stars above us floating
We'll charge upon the foe.

Brothers, rise and let us rally—
Every soldier true,
Shout aloud, let tones of thunder
Shake the welkin's blue!

Hail! again, brave Hayes and Wheeler,
Leaders true and strong,
They will calm the waves of party,
Righting every wrong.

To Your Tents.

It is time for Republican papers to stop disputing about the election in Indiana. As to whether the gubernatorial victory of the Democrats or the Congressional victory of the Republicans is the greater triumph is of trifling consequence in face of the fact that an election vastly more important impends. Williams in the executive chair of the Hoosier State will be powerless for harm in the event of the election of Hayes; but with Tilden in the White House, Williams may be counted upon to do all in his power to disgrace that State by a close alliance with the column of disloyal Confederate States. Morton saved Indiana from anarchy and Kentucky from rebellion in 1861; but in the attempt to nullify the amendments to the Constitution which will be made if Tilden is elected Williams will be found a pliant tool of the new Southern oligarchy. We may as well face the real situation first as last. There is little comfort to be gained from the result in Indiana. We have gained Congressmen; but will that avail against the purpose of the Democratic party to break down all the constitutional and statutory guards erected for the protection of human rights? With all the power of the executive department of the National Government in our hands, we are unable to protect the lives of the citizens of South Carolina! Let Republicans, if they can, conceive the situation with Tilden as commander-in-chief of the army! South Carolina is an armed camp. Within the last sixty days 100,000 stand of rifles have been imported into that State. The white liners have provided themselves with a dozen batteries of artillery. They have an organized, equipped, and drilled army of 75,000 men, and of these 45,000 are trained Confederate veterans! And this army is to be detailed at the polls on the 7th of November. Let us say no more about having gained Congressmen in Indiana while the brutal white oligarchy of South Carolina places its heel upon the necks of a race of free citizens, and points its bayonet and its cannon derisively at the emblems of national authority. In 1832 South Carolina fire-eaters contented themselves with nullification resolutions; now they arm against the free exercise of the right of suffrage. Jackson declared that nullification was a threat against the sovereignty of the nation, and swore, by the Eternal, that he would hang the nullifiers! Do American citizens perceive the danger in the high-handed proceedings of the whites of South Carolina? Do not they note with alarm that the Democratic party North applauds every act of Gen. M. C. Butler and his followers, when it is plain that every act evinces a settled purpose to wrench power from the majority by the force of arms? Mississippi was wrested from the control of the majority by terrorism, intimidation, and murder last fall. Are we to sit supinely by, while, with bayonets at charge, bands of outlaws drive back free citizens from the ballot-boxes, and so make of their recorded verdict a fraud and a lie? It is an awful reflection, and it portends disaster, that the Republican party has accepted the ultimatum of the Democratic party—"a united South"—when it is known that there are Republican majorities in the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and South Carolina. The Republican speaker on the stump says and the Republican editor in the chair writes, "Tilden will carry every Southern State;" and so accustomed have the people become to the outrage that this implies that neither the man who speaks or the man who writes, nor the man who reads blushes at the crime! And yet all know that the States named are Republican States, a majority of whose citizens desire to vote for Hayes. The *Inter-Ocean* washes its hands of such cowardice and pusillanimity. The *Inter Ocean* declares here and now that it is the duty of the President to issue his proclamation declaratory of a purpose to guard the endangered ballot boxes in the Southern States, and to protect every citizen in the free exercise of their right of suffrage on the 7th of November next. And having issued his proclamation, that it is his duty to back it up by every available soldier of the government. There is no time to lose. Let the rifle clubs of South Carolina be disbanded and dispersed. Their existence is a menance not only to the freedom of elections, but to the sovereignty of the nation. They are armed against the equality of the right of franchise. To the ballot they oppose the bullet. Let this unholy warfare cease at once, or let the blind zealots who wage it perish by the sword. Wrangling over what has passed is unseemly in the face of the awful emergency that confronts the American people. A contest impends in which is trammeled up the issue of life or death to the republic, peace or war as the heritage of its people. To your tents, O Israel!—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Mr. Dorsheimer scolded a servant at a Utica hotel the other day for his dilatoriness in bringing him water. The man courteously apologized by saying; "Sure, Mr. Dorsheimer, it isn't always as convenient to draw water as it is to draw mileage."

Col. Bob Ingersoll says, "the colored man raises everything that is raised in the South except hell."

Vote for Campbell and Yutzy.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 18, 1876.

THE DANGER AND ITS REMEDY—AN INTELLIGENT GUIDE—"NOW IS THE TIME TO THROW HIMSELF ON THE WINNING SIDE, &c.

In the light of history we now see that the Presidential election of 1860 enshrouded a great danger to the Republic. The law-abiding and honest masses of the North could not be brought to recognize it in advance. Wise and thoughtful men, however, predicted, and confidently expected, so long as not bloody antagonism. Had all the advocates of our country's welfare, irrespective of party, foreseen the peril and spoken overwhelmingly and unitedly at the polls, no conflict could have occurred; or, if occurring, could not have involved such dreadful loss of life and treasure.

Sixteen years have elapsed, and we are now standing on the brink of another vortex. A like want of appreciation, we fear, exists among the people at large. Those gifted with political foresight see the threatened storm. They are pointing to the means by which it can be averted; yet, it is not certain that the country is giving proper heed.

Let us examine the situation calmly and truthfully. We observe a man seeking the Presidency, whose rule of action through life has been, and now is, that any public station may be bought. Possessing neither magnetism, nor striking ability, he, by the force of money alone, becomes Governor of New York. By the same appliance he secures the nomination of his party for the position of Chief Executive of the Nation. By money he controls the unscrupulous leaders of the vilest elements of the national metropolis.

This man fraternizes with Tweed, and is powerful; he hob-nobs with the inmates of the slums and is a good fellow; he blows railroads from unsuspecting owners by a process peculiarly his own and becomes immensely wealthy; he avoids taxation and is esteemed significantly sharp.

Samuel J. Tilden, with no particular honorable record, desires to be President, and proposes to accomplish this result by the aid of money, management, and pandering to and obsequiously courting disloyalty.

To accomplish his object Tilden and his staff have adopted a series of measures, with the view to secure a "United South," and to overpower the voice of the rural districts of the Empire State by the aid of Morrissey, Kelly, and O'Brien, in practicing fraud in the city of New York. By means equally reprehensible Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana are to be controlled.

If this conspiracy be successful, disaster will certainly follow, for no free people will patiently submit to being cheated out of that influence in the Government to which the numerical strength entitles them.

The Republicans, at a fair election, will carry some of the Southern States. The House of Representatives may refuse to count the electoral votes thus cast. If so, another civil war will be inaugurated, unless the North be lost to manhood.

The question now presented is, shall a "United South," assisted by sympathizers in the North, prevail? We are now "forewarned." Let us be "forearmed." The great danger has its abiding place in the city of New York.

In the city of New York, at the outbreak of the rebellion, the Southern sympathizers seriously considered the propriety of seceding from the rest of the State. This fact shows to every loyal person, that that city was then, and is now, the ally of the leaders in the Southern Confederacy.

We strolled into the rotunda of the Capitol a few days ago, where we spent an hour inspecting the faces and dresses of the vast throng, male and female, of the Centennial tourists, who were critically examining the paintings which adorn the walls. To facilitate their examinations, we noticed that several groups had secured the services of guides, who explained the respective works of art. Our attention was particularly directed to one guide, who seemed to be anxious to display knowledge. Deliberately drawing one hand from his pantaloon pocket, he pointed his finger to the painting, by Trumbull, representing the "surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown," saying "that is a militia muster."

On the North side of the entrance is a painting also by Trumbull, representing "Washington returning his Commission to Congress." In the audience there is represented a father having a little daughter on either side of him. His arm encircles the waist of one, his hand being exposed in front. When the party arrived before this painting the guide raised his voice and exclaimed, "this is the picture of two little girls with five hands." Just there and then we gilded, and proved that the spirit of Trumbull might breathe into the ear of Blackford, the Chief of the Capitol Police, "to shoot that fellow on the spot." We left.

"Now is the time for every one who has been remiss or doubtful to come forward and throw himself boldly on the winning side," shouts the relic of the old *Intelligencer*, and when we remember that it is published by a crippled Federalist who "reformed" after losing his hold on the public teat, we are not surprised at his appealing to the mercenary feelings of those he left behind. But he must forget that while gold is good, that there are those who hold that sound principles are better, and that it is far more creditable to wear a ragged coat and possess an honorable character, than to maintain a coach and footman and be shirked as a leprous and unclean thing.

After the sophistries of Sin-Nott and his confreres have been exploded a reform organ adults that "all there is of the income charge," is that Mr. Tilden estimated his income in '62 at nearly $8,000, and from that time allowed the assessor, with the date at his disposal, to tax him on $15,000, which he paid without demur." With even a tithe of the matchless acumen and financial ability" of Mr. Tilden, we should have preferred a less barefaced and unblushing form of swindling, and one without the desired sting of perjury attached thereto, as a reminder of the depth of depravity attainable by a railroad and iron-mine wrecker.

Lewis Wood, a Baltimore reformer, sought to make a vote for Tilden by stealing the papers of a colored voter, but Judge Giles has sent him up for thirty days, unless his friends pay a fine of $100 for him.

DELTA.

Rebel Claims.

In a speech in Pennsylvania Hon. Ed. McPherson said:

The Democratic Party, as now organized, is a perpetual menace to the country. As far back as 1873 the scheme was broached of claiming from the United State $400,000,000 in bonds of the United States in compensation for slaves emancipated. And no less conspicuous a person than Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virgias, wrote a letter Oct. 31, 1873, now in print, in which he points out a mode of avoiding the denying provision of the fourteenth amendment. He takes the ground that the claim of the late slave-holder for compensation rests upon the alleged taking by the Government of that 'property' for public use; that the claim is of the individual owner; that the States, by ratification of the amendment, had no power to divert it, and that it still exists as a reasonable claim for 'just compensation' under the Constitution. This claim of compensation is not a new one. It was first formerly made by the Democratic Constitutional Convention of Maryland in 1867, when they declared the existence of this claim, and authorized the Legislature to receive and dispose of the amount due from the United States when paid. Lists of the slaves emancipated and of the owners are preserved in those States awaiting the 'good time coming.' This claim has not yet appeared in the halls of Congress, but may be considered as ready at any available time to vault into that arena. But other claims more formidable and encountering no constitutional objection have appeared, and by the hundreds at the late session. The chief feature of all them is to break down the distinction hitherto maintained between those citizens who were loyal to the nation during the rebellion and those who were disloyal to it. The proposition is to treat all alike, and open the Treasury freely to all. The modes differ. One proposes to open the courts of the United States to prove their claim and make the judgments interest-bearing till paid. Another offers a simpler method. It is to empower the Secretary of War to allow compensation deemed by him reasonable for the use and occupancy of property by the United States Army, or any part of it, during the rebellion. And, to make it all easy, the bill provides that the affidavit of the claimant, if supported by any other reputable citizen, shall be sufficient proof of the fact of the use. So that, if one neighbor agrees to swear for another, claims can be manufactured as fast as the Justice can administer the oath. Since the war a tax on cotton was collected. It is proposed to return those sixty-eight millions in interest-bearing bonds, which, when paid, would represent a cost of about one hundred and seventy-five millions. These various claims represent a total of fully two thousand millions—and in one session! To the Southern rebel mind this claim is equitable, and they are sincerely in favor of it, and are determined to press it. If the Northern Democratic minds object to these projects, it would be interesting to hear them say so, and give the reasons why, in their opinion, they should not be paid. In Missouri an additional step has been taken, and a State Committee has investigated, and given official certificates for, claims for compensation made by citizens of that State for supplies taken by the rebel forces which overran it. The United States are to be asked to assume these claims, and thus pay the expenses of both its own and the rebel Army in that State, and if in it, also elsewhere. These audited claims are over two millions of dollars. I invite Democratic attention to this point, that their reasoning on the other class of claims may be extended to this, and I invoke the attention of the whole people, who have a right to know what schemes of epoliation lay behind a Democratic victory. Considering the enormous money interest represented by these claims, it is easy to see how cupidity helps to fire the Southern heart and to intensify its anxiety for Republican defeat. If a northern Democrat should effect to undervalue the force of these facts let me remind him that these projects come from all parts of the South, and that they represent a powerful public sentiment in the South. The best possible proof of the sincerity of the claim is the fact that the parties presented them and had them referred to committees before this Presidential election, well knowing the risk they ran of endangering thereby the success of the Democratic ticket. But Southern Democrats have never lacked in boldness. In this they have been true to their traditions. They have prepared their plans, and will organize their Northern allies into their support. Let the people be warned. If this has been done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry?"

Here are some of the Democratic mottoes of 1864 displayed at a Syracuse mass meeting organized by Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman of the State Committee:

"American soil scourged by an unconditional despot in Abraham Lincoln."

"If Seward 'touches his bell' again the people will stretch his neck"

"The people are ready to make vengeance on the advocates of civil war."

"Lincoln has murdered three white men to free one negro."

"Free ballots or free bullets. Crush the tyrant Lincoln before he crushes you."

Vote the whole Republican ticket next Tuesday.

A Picture of South Carolina.

The New York *Tribune* prints a letter from Charlestown S. C., "from a white man of the State who is not a Republican," which is the most comprehensive, as it is the most vivid, picture of the real horrors of the Southern situation yet given to the public. It is a calm, judicial review of the history of South Carolina politics from the time of reconstruction, and it shows that State to be the scene of a reign of terrorism fully equal in arrogance and atrocity to that of 1860–61. The writer says:

"One passing through South Carolina would imagine that it was in a state of war. It resembles a vast armed camp. On every green and public square the clang of muskets can be heard, as parading infantry ground their arms. From every old field rings out threateningly the note of the bugle or the booming of field-piece, as cavalry and artillery perform their evolutions. The depots are crowded with cases of firearms, ordered from the North. The stores cannot supply the demand for arms and ammunition, and every gunsmith in the city and blacksmith in the country is repairing delapidated weapons. No one is seen on the street without a repeater or rifle; and not a day passes in town or city but that the quick and scattering reports of guns and pistols, used on targets in the vicinity, would lead a stranger to suppose that a skirmish, if not a battle was in progress around him."

He shows that these notes of preparation date from the day of the assembling of the Democratic-Confederate National House of Representatives. Previous to that quiet reigned throughout the borders of the State. Governor Chamberlain's honest administration had apparently won him the confidence of the fire-eaters. It had opened to him the doors of the aristocracy, and made him almost the pet of the conservatives. But from the day of the convening of the Confederate House the situation rapidly changed. The journals whose conservative editors had supported the reform administration of Governor Chamberlain were bought up and placed in new hands. Rifle clubs were formed in every white community in the State. The conservative convention which was to have indorsed Chamberlain's nomination was packed to nominate Wade Hampton. With a known overwhelming majority against them, the ex-Confederates resolved to carry the State. The edict had gone from Tilden's henchmen that there must be "a united South," and the Butlers and Hamptons of South Carolina prepared to carry out their part of the programme with the pistol, the knife and the shot-gun. The following description of a Republican mass meeting shows exactly how much of the freedom of speech and of political action there is left in South Carolin:

"In alarm they [the negroes] call a mass meeting of the Republicans for consultation. Their prominent men are invited to be present and speak. The time comes. Thousands are present. They organize, and the speaker begins. Suddenly a commotion arises. The orator stops. The tap of the drum and the sound of the bugle are heard down the road. Two long columns of soldiery, armed to the teeth, mounted and on foot, come filing around the corner and march to the platform. They push aside the frightened negroes and select the best seats. Their leaders, ex-Confederate officers, then mount the platform and demand half the time for Democratic speakers. It is tremblingly accorded. A Confederate General arises, delivers a blood-and-thunder harangue, telling the negroes that they have been fools long enough, have got to discharge their present leaders and come back to their old masters, who intend to carry the election, peaceably if they can, but forcibly if they are resisted. A Republican follows. He is greeted with a storm of hisses and a deafening yell of derision from the military. He mutters a few words, every sentence of which is drowned by the hootings. At last a sentiment is uttered loud enough to be heard. Forthwith an armed bully steps forward from the ranks and pronounces that assertion a lie. The speaker dares not resent the insult—nay, he dares not notice or allude to it. He talks on for a while. But the insults grow impertinent questions, etc., come faster and faster, and finally, in alarm for his life, he resumes his seat. When the hissing has subsided, another Confederate takes the floor. He goes over the rambling remarks of the poor republican, pronounces each and every one of them an infamous, malicious, damnable lie, and dares him to arise and say they are not. There is wild cheering. The Republican, quivering with fear and indignation, is forced to allow it at the point of the bayonet. The other speakers on his side are treated in the same way. The meeting breaks up with three times three and a tiger for Hampton and Tilden. And such of the negroes as have not already fled in alarm are followed to their homes by the jeers and curses of the rifle-men."

Yet there are Republicans in the North who are still distressed on the subject of "civil-service reform." They remind us of a man who busied himself with plans for the improvement of his dwelling while the house was burning over his head. The whole white population of South Carolina, with now and then an exception, is a mass of brutality and treason. This mass has resolved, as one man, to carry the State for Tilden and Hampton by terrorism, assassination, and fraud; and, strange stupidity and awful fatality, the country hesitates to demand of the President that the army be sent there to nip the new rebellion in the bud! The same men who led the State into secession now lead the white people of the State in armed crusade against the freedom of the ballot. They say: "Mississippi was carried by the minority; why not South Carolina?" We say: The armed cut-throats who now strike down free speech, muzzle the press, and terrorize the free citizens of South Carolina are outlaws who deserve to be dispersed or put to the sword. It must be done, or our boasted free government will soon become a by-word and reproach among men.

The Rebel Spirit in West Virginia.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I send in this communication an extract from a letter first received from a gentleman who has visited West Virginia, where a Confederate majority of 10,000 it is alleged, has been given. The minister alluded to was for nearly forty years the editor of one of the most influential journals in Western Pennsylvania. He went to West Virginia on business, and perfectly unprejudiced as to the present political conflict.

His letter says: "My first trip was down the Ohio River, about one hundred miles below Parkersburg, West Va., and I had the full benefit of all the excitement on both sides of the Ohio, without, I regret to say, being able to assist. I heard the Democratic rebels at Wheeling, while parading with torches, singing, and with evident approval of the immediate audience who witnessed them from the houses and sidewalks:

"Hurrah for the man who
Pulled the trigger
That killed the man
Who freed the nigger."

And they shouted:

"Hurrah for Jeff Davis."

And I had to stand there and witness it all without being able to brain them! I need not tell you that I was bursting with indignation—to think that the "moderate" and "liberal" Republican sentiment which prevailed after the rebels were defeated had allowed these hell-hounds the privilege of voting, much less of showing their accursed countenances in public office and in seats at the National Capitol. I thought and felt so all along. Humble as I am, I foresaw trouble from the Amnesty act, and it has proved all I feared. The North has been too lenient; the rebels should have been disfranchised and kept in a position in some degree commensurate with their crimes. Had we treated these people as they deserved as regards the elective franchise alone—I say nothing of life and prosperity—their attitude to-day would have been far different."

I am of the opinion that there are few of our old Republicans of 1856 and 1860 who will think the above expression in regard to the facts detailed much out of the way. As a Republican voter from 1860 to 1876, I think the old gentleman is right.

ALWAYS A REPUBLICAN.
BROOKLYN, Oct., 1876.

South Carolina.

What a poor hypocrite the South Carolina Hotspur, General Wade Hampton makes of himself in preaching to his rifle clubs to "make no resistance" to their "wrongs," but to "bare their breasts" to the shots of the Government soldiers, "if they should fire on the people." Does he expect any one to believe that he and his followers are that kind of men? Does he not know that all the world understands who are the aggressors in the work of shooting down, not armed and organized bodies of men, like his rifle clubs, but unarmed and unorganized Republicans, black and white? Such hypocrisy deserves universal contempt. The United States troops are in South Carolina to insure peace, order and an honest election. The outrages heaped upon colored Republicans have so provoked them to retaliation that in some places the rebel whites are alarmed, and call upon the soldiers for protection, and this while the Confederate General Hampton is calling on them to 'bare their breasts" to Federal bullets!

Such is Democratic chivalry in South Carolina, the hotbed of political iniquity in which secession, treason, and all the destructive brood of ills that followed the attack on Fort Sumpter had their origin. And such is the dominant wing of the party which is seeking to get control of the Government through the election of that old-fashioned Democrat of the John C. Calhoun stripe, Samuel J. Tilden.

There are a few facts concerning Sam Tilden which we trust will stick into the minds of Democrats:

1. He cannot carry his own State in November.

2. He cannot carry any Northern State.

3. He is a hypocrite, a political swindler, has long been a public plunderer, and is really the only disreputable candidate prominently named on the Democratic side.

4. He has sought this high office by methods so unprecedently shameless and