How Loyal Men are to be Taxed!!!

WHAT DEMOCRATIC RETRENCHMENT MEANS.

The following list has been carefully compiled from the Congressional records of the late ses-sion, and shows more completely the designs of "Re orm" Democrats upon the Treasury, If they once obtain the power, than any bunif they are obtain the power, than any bun-combe campaign speeches or convention plat-forms could possibly do. These are the legisla-tive acts of the Democratic members of Con-gress. The speeches and piatforms are only professions for electioneering purposes. The total sum here proposed to be appropriated is more than our present national debt by \$400, 000,000, being \$2,503,622,386. And this, it must be remembered, is only an expect of what must be remembered, is only an earnest of what these "Reformers," these Democratic economists, would do if once fairly placed in power in the executive department and in both houses

of Congress:

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

H. R. No. 3,430, by Hon, E. J. Ellis, of Louliana: Apprepriates \$4,202,000 to repair and
rebuild the levers on the Mississippi river.
H. R. No. 1630, by Hon, E. L. Gibson, of
Louisiana: For rebuilding levees, &c., on the
Mississippi river, \$5,250,000.

H. R. No. 045, by Hon. Benjamin Wilson, of
West Virginia: To indemnify West Virginia for
damage to roads and bridges in Marion county
by the Union armics, \$20,000.

H. R. No. 222, by Hon. Philip Cook, of Geor-

damage to roads and bridges in Marion county by the Union semics, \$200,000.

H. R. No. 222, by Hon. Philip Cook, of Geor-gia: Proposes to refund the claimants \$68,072, (80, collected as the internal revenue tax on cotion in 1863 and subsequently.

H. R. No. 382, Hon. R. Q. Mills, of Texas: To refund the cotion tax to the producers of the

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

Southern Claims Commission to be abelished, and with it all tests of loyalty.

It has been estimated that \$1,205,163,000 would be required to pay such claims, and that as large an amount would be required for claims under H. R. No. 3864, introduced by Hon. H. Y. Riddle, of Transusce, directing compensation to he allowed for the use and occupation of property by the United States army during the late war, under which the Secretary of War is required to allow reasonable compensation to all citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property during the late occupation of their property during the late civil war by the United States army or any part thereof; and providing that the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the testimony of any responsible chizen, shall be sufficient proof to establish the fact of such the and occupation by

the army.

H. R. No. 1674, by Hon. W. M. Levy, of Louislans, and H. L. No. 1885, by Hon. F. H. Hurd, of Ohio, propose to reopen the Court of Claims to claimants for the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, without regard to toyalty, and the former also provides for abolishing the Southern Claims Commission and reforting to said court all claims for tores and supplies taken from citizens of the insurrectionary States, including the nad loss of vessels and boats, rent and occupation of houses and buildings, and such stores as finaber, tooseen, sugar, &c., without respect to toyalty of claimast.

The balance of processis of captured and

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

It is proposed also by House bills to refund the ground of direct tax collected in the Southern States, amounting to \$2,492,110, and to remit the balance of and tax uncollected.

H. R. No. 1804, by Hon. Eppa Hunton, of Virginia: For the relief of owners and purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrec-

tionars States.

II. R. No. 3537, by Hon. Eppa Hunton, of Virginia: For payment of rent for lands sold for direct taxes and occupied by the United

H. R. No. 2968, by Hon. Carey Young, of ennessee: To pay for all cotton select after May 29, 1865.
H. R. No. 3312, by Hon. Philip Cook, of Georgia: To authorize the Court of Claims to take jurisdiction of all claims relating to cap-

tured and abundanced property.

H. R. No. 989, by Hon. R. Q. Mills, of Texas:
Directing the Secretary of the Texasury to pay
to owners the value of all cotion sellect after

May 30, 1865. H. R. No. 1182, by Hop. G. C. Cabell, of Vir-

gials: Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the owners the value of all cotton and totacco scient after April 10, 1865.

H. R. No. 1728, by Hom. J. F. Phillips, of Missouri: Provides that the authority of the Quartermaster General and Commissary General to pass on claims for stores and supplies taken and used by the United States armies engaged in the suppression of the rebellion and for use and occupation of property by said armies shall cease, and confers jurisdiction over all such ciains on the Circuit Courts of the United States

in the Southern States.

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

H. R. No. 871, by Hon. H. Y. Riddle, of Tennesere: Provides that the testimony of "an reputable citizen" shall be admitted by th ourt of Ciaims and War Department as es-cually establishing the fact of appropriation property, for the use of the armies of the

United States.
H. R. No. 2627, by Hou. H. Y. Riddle, of Tempeace: Provides, in effect, that in claims before the Southern Chains Communision and the executive departments the only evidence of loyalty to be required shall be such as coabled Garaway B. Lamar to obtain a judgment in the Court of Claims for \$575,000 for cotton explained at Savannah by General Sherman, and Thomas Metcali, Confederate depository at Augusta, is., to obtain a like judgment for \$187,000.

8. Metcali, Confederate depository at Augusta, Ga., to obtain a like judgment for \$187,000. H. R. No. 557, by Hon. J. T. Harris, of Virginia; H. R. No. 1212, by Hon. G. C. Cabeli, of Virginia; H. R. No. 1212, by Hon. J. F. House, of Tennessee; H. R. No. 1545, by Hon. F. Hereford, of West Virginia: To restore several classes of pentioners stricted from the rolls for disconsist.

H. R. No. 3555, by Hon. O. R. Singleton, of While depth, for the relief of disloyal mail con-tractors, whose pay was stopped during the

H. R. No. 3299, by Hon. W. E. Smith, of Georgia: To pay claims of reall contractors and postmasters for services in States in insurrec-

ion in 1851.
H. R. No. 2233, by Hop. J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas: Appropriating \$33,000 for re-lief of disloyal mult contractors in the Southern

iii. R. No. 25, by Hon. J. H. Reagan, of Texas: Repealing joint resolution prohibiting payment by any officer of the Government to any person not known to have been opposed to and providing for their payment.

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

REBEL WAR CLAIMS!

nia; H. R. No. 170, by Hon. F. Hereford, of West Virginia, of similar import.

H. R. No. 22, by Hon. J. J. Davis, of North Carolina: Repealing section 3490, Revised Status which first which first the payment of certain disloyal chalmants, and appropriating \$500,000 for payment of such claims.

payment of such chaims.

BILLS OF A PRIVATE NATURE.

The following is a summary of private relief bills introduced by Democratic members of Congress at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress for use and damage done to or destruction of property in the insurrectionary States, and for stores and supplies taken, cotton and other property captured, and other cinius arising out of the late rebellion:

VIRGINIA.

arising out of the late rebellion:

VIRGINIA.

John W. Johnston, 5 offis.

Robert E. Withers, I bill.

Gepa Hunton, 18 hills.

John T. Harris, 5 bills.

John T. Harris, 5 bills.

George C. Cabell, 10 bills.

George C. Cabell, 10 bills.

John T. Harris, 5 bills.

George C. Cabell, 10 bills.

J. Randelph Tucker, 8 bills.

John Goode, Jr., 1 bill.

Allan Caperton, I bill.

Allan Caperton, I bill.

Allan Caperton, 1 bill.

Allan Caperton, 1 bill.

Charles J. Faulkner, 14 bills.

Charles J. Faulkner, 15 bills.

Solution of the late rebellion:

VEST VIRGINIA.

Allan Caperton, 1 bill.

Charles J. Faulkner, 14 bills.

Solution of the late rebellion:

VEST VIRGINIA.

Allan Caperton, 1 bill.

Charles J. Faulkner, 15 bills.

Solution of the late rebellion:

VIRGINIA.

Solution of the late rebellion:

Solution of the late rebellion:

VIRGINIA.

Solution of the late rebellion:

Solution of the late rebellion:

VIRGINIA.

Solution of the late rebellion:

So

Frank Hereford, 2 bills
NORTH CAROLINA.
A. S. Merrimon, 2 bills
Robert B. Vaner, 3 bills
Alfred M. Scales, 1 bill
Thomas S. Ashe, 4 bills
J. J. Davis, 2 bills

TENNESZE
W. C. Whitthorne, 7 bills
John F. House, 13 bills
John M. Bright, 8 bills
John D. C. Atkins, 7 bills
George G. Dibrell, 5 bills
Casey Young, 39 bills
Haywood Y. Riddle, 10 bills
Wm. P. Caldwell, 10 bills Wm. P. Caldwell, 10 bills...... Wm. McFariand, 9 bills..... KENTOCKY.

55,201 21

296,780 38 52,840 00 7,645 00

5,638 00 14,546 12

107,785 69

8,978 71 115,848 56

104,177 27

144,999 85

49,067 00

2,500 00 10,340 00

40,117 00

4.640 00

10,927 00

186,024 19

14,748 00

\$5,250,000

68,072,000

9,000,000

5,150,886

1,365,163,000

John W. Stevenson, 1 bill...

Mitton J. Durham, 4 bills...

Chas. W. Milliken, 9 bills...

J. C. S. Bisefibura, 2 bills...

Andrew J. Boone, 9 bills...

J. Proctor Knott, 2 bills... Thes. L. Jones, 1 bill.

John B. Gorden, 1 bill.

James H. Blount, 3 bills.

Mitton A. Candler, 4 bills.

Mitton A. Candler, 4 bills.

Wm. H. Felton, 3 bills.

Wm. E. Smith, I bill.

Phillp Cook, 1 bill.

B. H. Hill, 2 bills.

Niestssifft.

Otho R. Singleton, 9 bills.

Charles E. Hooker, 4 bills.

LOUSHANA.

E. John Ellis, 8 bills.

Wm. B. Spencer, 2 bills.

Wm. M. Levy, 4 bills.

TEXAS.

John H. Reagan, 2 bills.

John Hancock, 9 bills.

R. Q. Mills, 1 bill.

J. W. Throckmorton, 1 bill.

ARKANSAS. Thomas M. Gunter, 5 bills.....

Wm. H. Forney, 1 bill.

John H. Caldwell, 1 bill.

NEW YORK.

Benjamin Willis, 3 bills.

Smith Ely, 1 bill.

Edwin R. Meade, 1 bill.

MASSACICULETTS.

William W. Warren, 3 bills. MASSACHUSETTS.
William W. Warren, 3 bills...
NEW JEBSEY.
A. A. Hardenbergh, 1 bill.
Robert Hamilton, 1 bill.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Hiester Clymer, 1 bill.
Onlio.

Milton Sayler, 3 bills

ILLINOIS.

John R. Eden, 2 bills

MISSOCRI.

L. V. Bogy, 1 bill.

F. M. Cockrell, 2 bills

Charles H. Morgan, 3 bills

Benjamin T. Frankim, 2 bills

Aylett H. Buckner, 11 bills

John B. Clarke, Jr., 7 bills

Erastus Wells, 1 bill

R. A. Hatcher, 2 bills Milton Sayler, 3 bills

David Rea, 4 bills
David Rea, 4 bills
E. De Bolt, 2 bills
J. M. Glover, 3 bills.
E. C. Kehr, I bill.

Rebuilding levees on Mississippi river Rebuilding bridges in West Vir-Refund of cotton tay. Refund of cotton tax.
Supplies used or destroyed......
Use and occupation of property...
Return of proceeds of captured

Refund and remission of direct tax.
Distoyal mail contractors..... Disloyal claimants under repeal of section 3430 Revised Statutes...

Private relief bills.....

Now read this decision of Judge Clifford that

REBEL CLAIMS MUST BE PAID : Judge Clifford, of the United States Circuit Court, has decided that General Lorenzo Dow, of Maine, is liable to a rebel citizen of Louislana for the value of property taken by him for the use of the army during the war. There is a law of Congress against paying damages to rebels, or settling any claims in their favor, and the officers of the army were particularly enjoined not to certify claims for property taken from

not to certary chains for properly taken from distoral persons. The policy of the army was that of all other armies—to subsist off the ene-my when in the enemy's country. Yet Judge Clifford now steps in and holds an army officer personally responsible for damages inflicted in beying his orders.
This decision is an alarming one, because it

opens the door wide for a tremendous amount of similar claims. Judge Clifford is one of the few judges left over from Buchanan's or Pierce's me, and although a strictly homest and ap-ght man, is naturally biased and influenced by a Democratic leanings. If he, a moderate, cool, and cautions Democrat, strains the law so as to lavor a disloyal claimant, what may be ex-pected from men who are not either cool, moderate, or cautious! What would be the de-cision of a Supreme Court made up of such men as Jeremiah S. Black, Sanford E. Church, George H. Poudleton, and General McCleruan. A Democratic Supreme Court, composed of even such men as Judge Clifford, would undoubtedly hold the United States liable for every cent's worth of rebel property taken or used by the army during the war; and the owner of the Appointation apple tree could demand rent for the ground occupied by the army at the surrender of the rebel forces. Tilden's infamous doc trine that the army were trespassers upon every toot they traversed during the war would thus become the supreme law of the land.

"There is one thing," said Uncle Summy, persunsively, to a doubtful voter who sought information. "if you elect me President there'll be no more frauds in the collection of the reve-nue. Tell ye, there isn't a trick in that trade that I sin't up to, and them fellers never could get ahead of me."—Hawkeye.

General McClellan was behind time at Mansfield, Ohio, last Thursday, and the Hereld dis-tinguishes him with the following epigram:

There was ener a man at Antietam, Who fought the relects, and heat 'em; But he pitied them so That he let them all go, Saying, That is my way to defeat 'em.'' There was an old party named Sammy, More often called Tilden, the Shammy, Some questions on taxes The country now area. This renerable party called Sammy.

This ancient old party named Sammy Explains in a manner so sharmy finit the people all say, "Get out of the way, You decettful and cheatin" old Sammy !" TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Sept. 14, 1876.

SHALL BYGONES DE BYGONES? AN ELOQUENT APPEAL.

At the monster mass meeting held at Reading on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., Major A. Wilson Norris, secretary of the Republican State Committee, was one of the speakers. After discussing the issues of the campaign, ar-

A. Wilson Norris, secretary of the Republican State Committee, was one of the speakers. After disensing the baues of the campaign, arraigning the Democratic party for its crimes of the past and criminal intents in the future, he closed with the following eloquent and brilliant appeal to the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

Seventy-five rebel officers are now in the United States Congress. Veteraas, you of the old Potomac army, you gallant sons of the Republic, who followed Sherman to the sea, is it not time to cry a hait? If eleven years after these traiters laid down their arms and begred for mercy they are to be given possession of the Government, what is to become of your great seafflees, your chivairie deeds, your patient endurance through the long years of the war, your heroic suffering in prison pens, if, while the noise of the strife yet stuns your cars and the poison of prison life is tainting your blood, the men who were your jallers, and who chotted and pointed the guns in that strife, are to be raised over your heads and given the custody of your property and lives? Politicians who, assassin-like, stabbed the country in the back when you had your faces to the foe, who refused money to buy you bread when hunger was gnawing at your very vitals in your long and exhaustive campaign; who refused you money to buy clothing when, almost naked, you stood shivering in the tranches; who refused you money to buy clothing when, almost naked, you stood shivering in the tranches; who refused you money to buy clothing when, almost naked, you stood shivering in the tranches; who refused you money to buy clothing when, almost naked, you stood shivering in the tranches; who refused you money to buy clothing view, almost naked, you stood shivering in the tranches; who refused you money to buy clothing view of the follows and the public crib, like the miller's dogs, licking their lips, waiting till the bags are untied; these birds of prey, whose every talon and beak is sharpened for the feast; those hones in our property an son! Put on sackcloth and ashes, for the menone starved and murdered our brothers are to
e invested with distinction! Where is the
heritage of glery left us by our Meade, Thomas,
Reynolds, Sedgwick, and Molfherson? Cover
your scars; conceal your sabre cuts lest they
invite insuft and scorn; remove from your
blood-stained flags the golden letters that tell
of your brave decals and the victories you won,
and keep from sight these shell-torn and bulletpierced banners lest our repentant and returning brethren, who are coming back to rule us,
be offended at the spectaclo! Efface from the
tombs of your comrades the inscriptions they
be at lest the record strup unpleasant memories,
and hall with blessings those of our brothers
who sleep in unknown graves, for the soil that who sleep is unknown graves, for the soil that covers them will be sacred from the touch of the Southern martyr. Take down the dear old salore and trusty musket that hang on your walls, and which you hoped to show to your children, and tell them how their father bore it children, and tell them how their father bore it in the fight, for even now you and your chil-dren are insulted by the outrage offered to your valor. Men who fought you, robbed you, im-prisoned you, starved you, are now to legislate for you. Shades of our fathers, must we ac-cept the condition they will impose? My coun-trymen, can you rote for these men whose hands are red with the blood of your sous? Can you vote for them with the role, emachated featryinin, can you tole for these men whose hands are red with the blood of your sons? Can you vote for them with the pale, emachated features of your poor, starred boys staring you list the face? The spectres of our dead soldiers becken us on in this fight, and their shadowy ingress point the way for every honest man and patriot. In their name, in the name of the men who fell at fiettysburg, of the thousands whose bones are bleashing at Chancellorsville and around Petersburg, the myrinds whose dust mingles with that about Port Hudson, of the hecatombs of the starved who sleep in nameless graves at Andersovville and under the shadows of Libor, in the name of the widow, the fatherless children, the crippled soldier who begs for bread in your streets, in the name of all that is noble, generous, and lerave, of justice and humanity, of reous, and brave, of justice and humanity, of relicion and God, I ver you to be true to the principles that inspired these men to die that our Republic might live. Shall it be said that your patriotism was a lie; shall it be said that your belief in unselfishings and valor was a trick, that your professed admiration for brave men was a spare to entrap them into fighting for your country, and that after the fight wa won you despised those who shed their blood or gave their lives in such a cause! Vengcance will be slow indeed if it does not overside us if we forget the blood that reddens and the ghastly remains that whiten the soil of the South. Do you believe that the soil of the South. whileh the soil of the South. Bo you believe that the Almighty will perpetuate a government whose people are recreant to the memory of the men who bled or dind for its integrity! If brave deels are to go unrecognized in this land of ours; if partitions is to become a crime and treason a virtue; if all that is great, good, and reason a virtue; if all that is great, good, and treason a virtue; if all that is great, good, and manly in our nature is to give way to a sentimental and mistaken sympathy for rebels; if you take the manhood of your country, deplete your workshops of their bone and siney and nerve, take away the strong arm that directs the plough, cull out the flower of your youth, take from the mother her heart's jewel, her beardless boy, and from the aged father his stalyart son, the pride and support of his tottering age—take all these and send them forth to affirm the unity of the Government and viodicate the supremucy of law, and then sing peams over the victory of their foe, then the sooner such a country is rent into impunents somer such a country is rent into fragments and made the prey of faction and tyramy the better for civilization and humanity.

THAT INCOME TAX.

"What Will the Harvest Be!"

Finally, the case against Mr. Tilden stands thus: I. If is an open question, specifly to be tested, whether he did not make outh to a faise theome return in 1832. 2. It is a cerminty that he permitted his insignificant income, as re-ported by himself, in 1862, to mislead the Govrument officers into estimating his concealed acome at about \$15,000 annually, for eight coars following, whou in fact his annual taxable come for the entire period was probably over 8100,000. 5. It is an abscinte certainty, backed by his admission, that Mr. Tilden for eight sucessive years violated the law, consciously, deliberately, and habitually, and annually con-fessed the fact by paying the penalty for such violation. 4. It is a conclusion as inevitable as death, that he did this for the rake of pecuniary gain, with the lotent to defraud the Government in a time of great public peril. 5. It is a fact, of recent and painful publicity, that Mr. Tilden has authorized the publication of a de-fence which is obviously dishonest and untruthful in several respects, but specially in that it falsely declares that every citizen had, under the income act, an honorable option to make or re-fuse to make a yearly return of income. "False is one thing, false in all," is a maxim of Mr. Tilden's profession.

Throwing aside all unproved charges, riving Mr. Thiden the benefit of every reasonable doubt as to motive, basing one's judgment solely on that is khown and confessed, and the conviction is overwhelming that his election as Presieight would be a disgrace and a calamity to the whole people. Every vote cast for him must be an approval by the voter of practices which any man would blush to recommend to his on. Do you ask if all men are to be disgraced who followed Mr. Tilden's example in violating the

income act! The writer has the highest official authority for saying that such were few in number and usually indifferent in character; but, be they many or few, obscurity and modesty will probably protect them from public oring.

They are not reform condidates for the Presidency!

AH SAM AND SIN NOT.

"Judge Sinnot fully explains the income business."

New York World. Which I wish to zomark—
And my language is plain—
That for wast that are dark.
And for tricks that are vain,
The reformers are very possible;
Which the same I would rise to explain.

Sin Not was his name,
And I shall not deay
That he failed to observe
What the trainer night imply;
But Sin Not was only a lawyer.
And Ab Sam he employed him to its.

"Twas the year sixty-two,
And soft were the sides,
And perings it's inferred.
That At Sem was likewise:
But he played it that time on our undle
in a way that he thought mighty wise.

Which they had a small game,
And Ah hart took a hand;
It was a scholle-the same
He did not understand—
But he smilet is he were to life income,
With a smile that was child-like and bland.

But the stocks that were "slid "
By that smilling Chines,
And the funds that were hid,
It was frightful to see;
And among them was that twenty thousand
Which the "Alton" had paid unto he.

But he was not so sly
As he meant for to be,
And he swore once too much
In that "Alren" meles:
And the boys got a holt on the papers.
And they went for that aw caring Chines.

In the scene that ensued
He did not take a hand,
But 5th Not was imbued
With the course to stand
And declare that such a thing as a swindle
Was what Sase did not understand.

But his purse, which was long,
Had been used to conduct
The proceeds of the wrong
To his own " neutron;"
And they found that his hert was well feathers.
From the sumerous goese he had placked.

Why is why I remark.

And I do not complain.

That for ways that are dark.

And tricks that are valu.

Alt Sam is the "chief of his equals."

Which the same I shall ever maintain.

EX-REBEL OFFICIALS IN CONGRESS.

Their Names and Their Positions Under the Confederate Government.

SENATORS.

Goldthwaite, Alabama, Adjutant General.
Jones, Fiorida, Brigadier General.
Gordon, Georgia, Major General.
Alcorn, Missiesippi, Brigadier General.
Cockreil, Missouri, Major General.
Ransom, North Carolina, Major General.
Key, Tennessee, Licutemant Colonel.
Maxey, Texas, Major General.
Withers, Virginia, Colonel.
EEPPESSENTATIVES.

Withers, Virginia, Colonel.
REPRESENTATIVES.
Williams, Alabama, Major.
Bradford, Alabama, Major.
Hays, Alabama, Brigadier General.
Hewitt, Alabama, Colonel.
Forney, Alabama, Colonel.
Gause, Arkansas, Colonel.
Slemmone, Arkansas, Colonel.
Slemmone, Arkansas, Brigadier General. Gause, Arkansas, Colonel.
Siemmous, Arkansas, Brigadier General.
Gunter, Arkansas, Colonel.
Smith, Georgia, Captain.
Hartridge, Georgia, Colonel.
Cook, Georgia, Major General.
Hill, Georgia, Colonel of Recruits.
Riackburn, Kentucky, Lieutenant Colonel.
Gibson, Louisiana, Brigadier General.
Lills, Louisiana, Captain.
Levy, Louisiana, Colonel.
Lamar, Missistippi, Colonel. Levy, Louislana, Colonel.
Linar, Missistippi, Colonel.
Hooker, Missistippi, Colonel.
Franklin, Missouri, Captain.
Clark, Missouri, Brigadier General.
Yeater, North Carolina, Major.
Waddell, North Carolina, Liontenant Colonel.
Davis, North Carolina, Captain.
Scales, North Carolina, Brigadier General.
Echbina North Carolina, Colonel. Scales, North Carolina, Origader General.
Robbins, North Carolina, Brigadier General.
Dibesil, Tennessee, Brigadier General.
Whitthorne, Tennessee, Adjutant General.
Atkins, Tennessee, Colonel. Young, Tennessee, Colonel.
Young, Tennessee, Colonel.
Culberson, Texas, Colonel.
Throckmorton, Texas, Brigadier General.
Douglass, Virginia, Major. lsell, Virginia. Tucker, Virginia, Cooned.
Tucker, Virginia, Relgadier General.
Hunton, Virginia, Brigadier General.
Ferry, Virginia, Relgadier General.
Faulkner, West Virginia, Minister to France.
Reagan, Texas, Brigadier General.
Goode, Virginia, Colonel.

Hatcher, Miscouri, Colonel. Singleton, Miscouri, Inspector General. House, Tennessee, Major. EX-MEMBERS OF RIBEL GOVERNMENT. Stephens, Georgia. Vice President. Reagan, Texas, Postmaster General. Hill, Georgia, Senator. Caperton, West Virginia, Senator. Ashe, North Carolina, Senator. House, Tennesser, Representative, Goode, Virginia, Representative. Smith, Georgia, Representative. Hatcher, Missouri, Representative Singleton, Mississippi, Repgesentative, Caldwell, Alabama, Solicitor General, Norwood, Georgia, State Legislature. Candler, Georgia, State Legislature, Tucker, Virginia, Attorney General, Culberron, Texas, State Legislature. Harris, Georgia, State Legislature. Siemmens, Arkansas, State Legislature Gunter, Arkausan, State Legislature. Lamar, Mississippi, Minister to Russia. Dibrell, Texas, State Legislature.

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

The Wolf and the Lamb ... Mostly the Wolf. Intimidation by personal violence even to death is of daily occurrence to the South. But these Confederate Conservatives have other and equally as efficacious means of getting rid of Republican citizens. One phase of their system is disclosed by the following ediforial article in the Marion Star, of September 27: RENT NUTBER LANDS NOR HOUSES TO ANT ONE

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

Farmers have tried moral studion until the folly of that course has become self-evident, and now they come to the exercise of a legal right which can but produce the desired result. Adopt the plan and sick to it, and two years hence they will not need the support of such a resolu-tion, for the colored voters will have felt the be-nigh influences of good government, and will readily set with their employers. The manu-facturers up North, who have their hundreds of conclusions and the processing of the color of the conemployes, march up to the pulls and vote their whole company as they see fit, and Southern employers have the same right and should dare

Also the following from the Charleston News and Coorier, as part of the correspondence of the well-known "Paysan," writing from the Fork of Edisto, under date of September 18: "The following resolutions, adopted by the mended to the attention of the different clubs throughout the State. Similar resolutions have been adopted by the Willow Township, Graham's, and Bambeir Clubs, and no doubt by many other glubs in Orangeburg and Barawell countries. It is intended that the names of the obnoxious leaders in each township be sent to the different clubs throughout the country:

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

"2. That we will not family may such leader, or any member of his family.

"2. That we will not family may such leader, or any member of his family. The family of a provisions, farm implements, stock, &c., except to far as contracts for the present year are concerned.

"3. That we will not purchase anothing any

"3. That we will not purchase anything any Radical leader or any number of his family may offer for sale, or sell any such leader or any member of his family may been of his family snything whatever.

"4. That the names of such pursons, who may be considered leaders, he furnished to this cite at the carliest diar, and that a list of the same be furnished each member of the clab.

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

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

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

THE OLD LEAVEN AT WORK.

The discussion of the "present attitude" of the Democratic party would be incomplete without referring to its position on the elemental question of the rature and powers of our Government and the duties owed to it by the citizen. For many years prior to the rebellion there was a marked growth in it of the principle of State rights. By it Calbounam cuttrely supplanted the Unionism of Jarkson. As marking this process of decay, their classforms of 1852, 1856, and 1850 selemniy adopted, "as constituting one of the main formintions of their political erred," the Kentarcky and Virginia resolutions of 1758, which contain the very essence of the principal of secession asserted upon the election of Mr. Linerain. In not one of these platforms was the assertion, or even the implication, of the national idea; and in the platform of 1876 even the word "Netional" has been excluded. Thus that grand old word of Washington and Adams and sefferson has passed out of the Democratic dictionary, list some reflection might seem to be care tipus the letter of Mr. Tilden to William Kent in 1860, in which the country is as seen of as a "confederacy." In his letter of acceptance he speaks with osternations freumency of our "Federai" Union and the "Federai" Government. Builder mon of the party are more pronounced. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, now Sonator-elect, vehemently onjoessed in the last Congress his horror of the word "mation" as applied to our system, and Sonator Eaton, of Connecticut, pronounces this Government in no sense a nation, but a Government of "sovereign States."

The existence of this tendency is further

Connecticut, pronounces this Government is no sense a nation, but a Government of "soversign States."

The existence of this tendency is further shown in the changes made by the Democracy in the constitutions of the reconstructed States. In Alabama the clause inserted in the constitution of 1850, that "the State has no right to sever its relations to the Federal Union, or to pass any law in derogation of the paramount allegiance of the citizens of this State to the Government of the United States," has been stricken out, and in the new constitution of 1875 it is only asserted that "the people of this State accept as final the established fact that from the Federal Union there can be no secession of any State," thus simply accepting the "fact," but not abandoning the "theory" of secession, and this little was yielded under the protest of an ineliginant minority. In Arkansas, the provision that "paramount allegiance of every citized is due to the Federal Government in the exercise of all its constitutional powers, as defined by the Supreme Court of the United States," has been dropped from the new constitution of 1875. In Missouri the "paramount allegiance" clause of the old constitution has disapped from the new. In Taxas the new constitution of 1875, but Missouri the "paramount allegiance" clause of the old constitution of Missouri, that the perpetuity of the Union depends on what it styles the right of "local self-government, unintendent, to all the States." The clause of the old constitution which repudiches the "heresies of mullification and secession, while a brought the constitution and secession, while brought the constitution and secession, while brought the constitution and secession, while brought the Cunter States in the four constitution of 1850 to strike from it the two clauses declaring Virginis unalterably "a part of the American nation," and asserting the "paramount allegiance and obelience due from every citizen to the Constitution, ordinance, or lavas of any State to the constitution, ordinance and the laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, anything in the constitution, ordel-nances, or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Those who know the clements which make up the modern Democrat, especially the modern Virginia Democrat, know that they will never rest at peace with themselves or the world till that declaration has been abrogated and the substitution made of a counter declaration, which, though possibly sugar-coated, contains the elements out of which may some day be hatched a new treason. These hade are enjoyed national a new treason. These hade are inflicient to prove the statement that the tendency of thought in the Democratic party on the important point is re-trograde; that it seeks to drug the country back to the very source of all our wors; that it refuses to accept the impiring thought of nationality, generating the provincial; that it seeks to elevate the flag of the State, and the allegiance due the State, above the flag of the nation and the allegiance due to it, thereby inviting irreconcilable forces to new and porter. tous struggles. In other words, the Demo-party, itself dwarfed so as to be inenpable great conception or an exalted duty, seeks to compress into its narrow checks of being the mighty aspirations and advancing powers of a gress nation, which nobly aspires to lead in the pathway of peoples, and to conduct the visit brotherbood of man to the secure enjoying at of liberty, prosperity, and peace! A victory for such a party, in very truth, would be a victory for the forces of darkness.—How. Edward Mo-

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

To understand the position of the two parties on the tariff question, the Republican National Convention declared for Procession to Ameri-can Industry in the following plants:

"The revenue mecasary for chromit expendi-tures and the colligations of the public deci-

must be largely derived from duries upon im-portations, which, so are as possible, should be selfusive to promote the interests of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole

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

We denounce the present tariff levict upon nearly four bloomand articles as a track trace of injustice, inequality, and false practice it yields a swindling, not a yearly ristor revenue; t has hepoverished many industries to substitute a few; it promitts imports that mirris purchase the products of American Inter; it has degraded American season ever from the diction on interior rank upon the high sear; it has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and desirted the returns of Americaabsord, and depleted the returns of American agriculture, an leidustey followed by half of our people; it costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury; obstructs the pro-cess of production, and wastes the fruit of in-bor; it promotes fruid, fosters sungarling, and men and because engiches distronest officials, and hankrungs houest merchants. We demand that all contents secret of the best put

house texation chall be only for revenue."

Secretary of the best griscope after produce, the difference of the Democratic platform. It does not require and Secretary bands are best and the producers. Among the of the Democratic platform. It does not require and Secretary bands are best and the continuous of the Democratic platform. a very wise man to discover that a vote for Ill-den is a rote for free trade.

Who risek is Treed through thick and thin?
Who risek is Treed through thick and thin?
Who throught the Union war a sin?
San Through

TILDEN'S EVASION

He is Altogether Too to nomical of the Truth

From the Brecktyn Arms, Dens. The following progent, soil by so as tering, "expression of epinion" Tilden's personal and officer

the Bracklyn Argon, one of the soundest Democratic journals pursu

all to explain the in

been made. This clar to eat by James P. can tial secretary of his gether, and is well cale eager pertians of his document as conclusion and will swear by the h exceptial point, white in that year of box, or clared by him, for them the voice is Tiden's, the former years, and it upon it. There is not does not know that and played the Acardas in Government was humpers and all loyal men were do the assurors to game they now fit. Naturally the year is up. The puper the amount withheld, and alties, are nearly prepared. In a few days. Mr. Fidee son who puld a ter on so in paid at the rate of five per that if a rust of this incom

from dividends gold by cor already paid three pur conalso chargeable, with an a cent, to be paid by the he erade this two per cent. Mr. which he excuses himself is a "for respect to the allegarie years of the income tax Mr. I turn, but left that portion or in excess of the payments for by the corporations, whose t eld, to be assessed under the law mate of the public officers, the an

The statute gave the texporer to take that course, and good and hosons existed why a scruppilous man a cept that option. Mr. Tildes a confident the Generalized Scheme and could stilling but pay all they counted at the great has large showing a set of detected as a "resource." He had a property but made no sign. It was before his absence, and, in lambdies to the fore his absence, and, in lambdies and the source of the same street of the same street. ore his shearer, and, in bant-1

could not draw it with more ment is taken up with there saids, and the main alle s toucard, as we have before cuid primates to examine other currillies and to about the still to be related. No man who man how put benefit code reads a set to a come averaged, yet a cur year, t he placed a siy yet he southed lend rights, closed his mouth, and secors rate has at the putty value. of money Arrive one port; to substitute the kind and to set up as all housel factor lies storoughed himself with our siles, who will how! themselve

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A Clean-Call Picture In Ma just published his of Great

Howell carrie "7 there of the Rutherbers arms of the Hoyeses are a corns and four characters