

Democratic Snarers and Pitfalls—Their Battle-roy "Extravagance and Corruption"—Their Extravagance Illustrated by Ingersoll's Testimony—The Way to put up or fix Bills—The Percentage of the Ring—The Court House Job.

The Democracy have set their snares and pitfalls, and they expect to trap a bountiful harvest from the unsuspecting and honest people who are to be trapped by their battle roy of extravagance and corruption.

Reader, do you know how they manage affairs in counties, in cities and in States where they have control. The management in New York city will give you insight.

James H. Ingersoll testified in the year 1867 it was understood that persons who supplied offices and buildings would be required to allow the public officers percentages on the amount of their bills for the same.

It then stated to Woodward that I understood there was a new programme; that people who supplied public offices of the city or county must pay for it; that as some who had before furnished the supplies were unwilling to go on in that way I had thought I might under take it, and that Tweed had referred me to him.

After I had completed with the first set of orders thus given me by Woodward, and before receiving any money therefor, I called upon Tweed at said Street Department, and had a conversation with him concerning the method of making up my bills.

My common mode of making my aforesaid payments to Tweed was by delivering to him the amount in bank notes, drawn by myself from the bank, but in some instances I gave him my check directly, which I suppose, he deposited. I may have sometimes drawn such check in his favor for the exact 25 per cent. of the bill or bills just paid to me as aforesaid, but it was intended to avoid such exactitude, and when I gave him a check it was generally for some round sum not exactly amounting to any such 25 per cent. But in every case I paid him the whole of the 25 per cent.

The Court-house job, under Section 11 of Chapter 382 of the Laws of 1870, was transacted as follows: The four Commissioners were appointed Dec. 1, 1870.

I understood from the acts and occasional speeches of Tweed, Connolly, Watson, and Woodward, that I had only to do as I was directed by them or any of them, and that the allowance and payment of bills made up by me against said City Corporation and said county would be so arranged that I would be well paid thereon, and that from the residue and like dealings with others furnishing public work and supplies, the necessary expenses of managing the State Legislature and the New York local government, with some local government, would be realized.

gers in these respects were Peter B. Sweeney, Tweed, and Connolly. All my operations herein alluded to were on this understanding.

When the operation of obtaining warrants had been some time in progress, Watson remarked to me that it did not answer to have my name appear as the payee of so many warrants.

When I first began to receive warrants as aforesaid the facts which transpired between said Woodward and myself in reference to the aforesaid divisions of proceeds were very simple. I merely gave him 10 per cent. of the amount named in each warrant.

But, after that time, many of my transactions with him herein stated became somewhat complicated as will be seen hereinafter. It was on Sept. 18, 1870, that the issue of such warrants on "adjusted claims" was begun.

I was told that I must arrange and present bills so that 35 per cent. of the amount charged would suffice for myself, that the rest was to go to the public officers, Tweed as usual to receive 25 per cent. of it, Connolly to receive 20 per cent. of it, Peter B. Sweeney to receive 10 per cent. of it, Watson to receive 5 per cent. of it, and Woodward to receive 5 per cent. of it.

As I was a very constant witness of the divisions of such percentages as aforesaid among said officers, and frequently took part in making them, I will explain how they were made.

Taking, for an instance, by way of illustration, a division under the said fourth section of 1870, which has been commonly called the "Special Audit" act; let it be supposed that a bill of mine was for \$100, and that the interest on it amounted to \$10.

As I was a very constant witness of the divisions of such percentages as aforesaid among said officers, and frequently took part in making them, I will explain how they were made.

My common mode of making my aforesaid payments to Tweed was by delivering to him the amount in bank notes, drawn by myself from the bank, but in some instances I gave him my check directly, which I suppose, he deposited.

I understood from the acts and occasional speeches of Tweed, Connolly, Watson, and Woodward, that I had only to do as I was directed by them or any of them, and that the allowance and payment of bills made up by me against said City Corporation and said county would be so arranged that I would be well paid thereon, and that from the residue and like dealings with others furnishing public work and supplies, the necessary expenses of managing the State Legislature and the New York local government, with some local government, would be realized.

quence to us, for that they, meaning the public officers, would have so much whatever it was fixed, and we, the Commissioners, would get just the same for work already done for what might remain to be done.

At this time Woodward had ceased to be as much as usual about the city offices; and it was understood that I should take Woodward's place and do the business of the divisions in the same way that he, Woodward, had before done it.

The people who furnished the work and supplies for the public buildings and offices had got into the way of making out their bills at a sufficient rate to permit of their percentage being taken off for the public officers.

When I first began to receive warrants as aforesaid the facts which transpired between said Woodward and myself in reference to the aforesaid divisions of proceeds were very simple. I merely gave him 10 per cent. of the amount named in each warrant.

But, after that time, many of my transactions with him herein stated became somewhat complicated as will be seen hereinafter. It was on Sept. 18, 1870, that the issue of such warrants on "adjusted claims" was begun.

As I was a very constant witness of the divisions of such percentages as aforesaid among said officers, and frequently took part in making them, I will explain how they were made.

Taking, for an instance, by way of illustration, a division under the said fourth section of 1870, which has been commonly called the "Special Audit" act; let it be supposed that a bill of mine was for \$100, and that the interest on it amounted to \$10.

As I was a very constant witness of the divisions of such percentages as aforesaid among said officers, and frequently took part in making them, I will explain how they were made.

My common mode of making my aforesaid payments to Tweed was by delivering to him the amount in bank notes, drawn by myself from the bank, but in some instances I gave him my check directly, which I suppose, he deposited.

I understood from the acts and occasional speeches of Tweed, Connolly, Watson, and Woodward, that I had only to do as I was directed by them or any of them, and that the allowance and payment of bills made up by me against said City Corporation and said county would be so arranged that I would be well paid thereon, and that from the residue and like dealings with others furnishing public work and supplies, the necessary expenses of managing the State Legislature and the New York local government, with some local government, would be realized.

President Grant's Letter to Gen. White on Third Term.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 29, 1875.

DEAR SIR: A short time subsequent to the Presidential election of 1872 the press, a portion of it hostile to the Republican party, and particularly so to the Administration, started the cry of "Cassism" and "the third term," calling lustily for me to define my position on the latter subject.

I believed it to be beneath the dignity of the office which I have been twice called upon to fill to answer such a question before the subject should be presented by competent authority to make a nomination, or by a body of such dignity and authority as not to make a reply a subject of ridicule.

In the first place, I never sought an office for a second, nor even for a first nomination. To the first I was called from a life position—one created by Congress expressly for me for supposed services rendered to the republic.

At Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday a week, a man named Keenan killed his mother-in-law and then placed himself in the hands of a physician.

At Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday a week, a man named Keenan killed his mother-in-law and then placed himself in the hands of a physician. Yellow fever is reported at Key West. The army appropriation is a millich short.

Perryville, Va., had a supposed Charley Ross. The house of Mr. Van Meer, near Manvel, Canada, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night's week.

A negro named Harry Carter was killed on a plantation five miles from Augusta, Ga., on the 31st ult., by Orrester Z. B. Harris, who found him in the act of skinning a hog. Carter reached for his gun, which was on the ground near him, but before he could obtain it Harris fired, wounding him fatally.

The laborers employed by the Board of Public Charities of New York, struck on the 1st inst., against a reduction of wages. An attempt to parade in a body to the City Hall was prevented by the police.

There is a rumor of a war between England and Barnaul. Recently, a gentleman who a few years ago purchased a farm about eight miles from St. Michael's, Talbot county, Md., plowed up an iron kettle, said to contain \$10,000 in ancient coin.

General Sheridan was married last Wednesday to a Chicago lady, aged 20, he being 47. May they ever be happy. It is said he will take his young bride out on the plains for the wedding trip.

News Items.

The Allegheny county Democrats to the next State Convention are all for Col. J. P. Bay for Governor, except two.

The Aberdeen, English, Iron Company has failed. Five thousand people are out of employment by the failure. The failure of three seasons of crops in succession in the mountain counties of Kentucky, have placed the inhabitants of that region in destitute circumstances.

A dispatch received at Washington at the Treasury Department, announced that Larkin W. Selars, an officer of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury, who has been missing from his home, at Nicholville, Scott county, Virginia, since the 10th of April, was found dead near Opreuss station, in Wise county, on the 1st inst.

A Masonic temple was dedicated in New York on the 2nd inst. Twenty-two thousand Masons were in line. The procession was five miles long. Some days ago a couple of men in London, England, were imprisoned for agitating a strike among hands.

Philadelphia has charge of a couple of men who forged and placed on the market \$5,000,000 stock and bonds of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Philadelphia proposes to send the First Regiment Infantry National Guard of Pennsylvania to participate in the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th inst.

C. P. Leslie, a member of the South Carolina Legislature, is reported to have absconded from Charleston, to avoid arrest on a charge of defrauding the State while Land Commissioner, during Gov. Scott's administration.

The fund raised from the colored teamsters, laborers and mechanics in the District of Columbia, employed by the Government, to aid in supporting the sick, infirm and those unable to obtain employment, of their own race, has amounted to about half a million of dollars.

There is a rumor of a war between England and Barnaul. Recently, a gentleman who a few years ago purchased a farm about eight miles from St. Michael's, Talbot county, Md., plowed up an iron kettle, said to contain \$10,000 in ancient coin.

General Sheridan was married last Wednesday to a Chicago lady, aged 20, he being 47. May they ever be happy. It is said he will take his young bride out on the plains for the wedding trip.

General Sheridan was married last Wednesday to a Chicago lady, aged 20, he being 47. May they ever be happy. It is said he will take his young bride out on the plains for the wedding trip.

The patent law as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies. The grateful people can never cease to remember the services of our soldiers and sailors, and it is due to them that liberality and generosity should obtain in the adjustment of pay and bounties.

The determination of the government to collect the revenue and prevent frauds has been received and approved. The power of municipal corporations to create debts should be restricted, and local and other expenditures should be so reduced as to diminish taxation.

The observance of Washington's example in retiring at the close of a second Presidential term will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the Republic.

The lumber mill of M. E. Regan, at Sunbury, was destroyed by fire on the 2nd inst. Loss, \$10,000. A Masonic temple was dedicated in New York on the 2nd inst. Twenty-two thousand Masons were in line. The procession was five miles long.

Some days ago a couple of men in London, England, were imprisoned for agitating a strike among hands. The house of Mr. Van Meer, near Manvel, Canada, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night's week. Three of his children perished in the flames.

A negro named Harry Carter was killed on a plantation five miles from Augusta, Ga., on the 31st ult., by Orrester Z. B. Harris, who found him in the act of skinning a hog. Carter reached for his gun, which was on the ground near him, but before he could obtain it Harris fired, wounding him fatally.

The laborers employed by the Board of Public Charities of New York, struck on the 1st inst., against a reduction of wages. An attempt to parade in a body to the City Hall was prevented by the police.

There is a rumor of a war between England and Barnaul. Recently, a gentleman who a few years ago purchased a farm about eight miles from St. Michael's, Talbot county, Md., plowed up an iron kettle, said to contain \$10,000 in ancient coin.

General Sheridan was married last Wednesday to a Chicago lady, aged 20, he being 47. May they ever be happy. It is said he will take his young bride out on the plains for the wedding trip.

General Sheridan was married last Wednesday to a Chicago lady, aged 20, he being 47. May they ever be happy. It is said he will take his young bride out on the plains for the wedding trip.

Schomacker Pianos. New Advertisements. SCHOMACKER PIANOS. IODE OF AMMONIA.

Schomacker Pianos. We are awarded the highest premium over all makers at the late Franklin Institute Exhibition.

GRAIN, LUMBER, &c. GRAIN, SEEDS, &c., &c. GRAIN, LUMBER, &c.

GRAIN, LUMBER, &c. GRAIN, SEEDS, &c., &c. GRAIN, LUMBER, &c.

GRAIN, LUMBER, &c. GRAIN, SEEDS, &c., &c. GRAIN, LUMBER, &c.

GRAIN, LUMBER, &c. GRAIN, SEEDS, &c., &c. GRAIN, LUMBER, &c.

GRAIN, LUMBER, &c. GRAIN, SEEDS, &c., &c. GRAIN, LUMBER, &c.

GRAIN, LUMBER, &c. GRAIN, SEEDS, &c., &c. GRAIN, LUMBER, &c.

GRAIN, LUMBER, &c. GRAIN, SEEDS, &c., &c. GRAIN, LUMBER, &c.

GRAIN, LUMBER, &c. GRAIN, SEEDS, &c., &c. GRAIN, LUMBER, &c.

GLE'S LINIMENT. IODE OF AMMONIA. GLE'S LINIMENT.

GLE'S LINIMENT. IODE OF AMMONIA. GLE'S LINIMENT.

GLE'S LINIMENT. IODE OF AMMONIA. GLE'S LINIMENT.

GLE'S LINIMENT. IODE OF AMMONIA. GLE'S LINIMENT.

GLE'S LINIMENT. IODE OF AMMONIA. GLE'S LINIMENT.

GLE'S LINIMENT. IODE OF AMMONIA. GLE'S LINIMENT.

GLE'S LINIMENT. IODE OF AMMONIA. GLE'S LINIMENT.

GLE'S LINIMENT. IODE OF AMMONIA. GLE'S LINIMENT.

GLE'S LINIMENT. IODE OF AMMONIA. GLE'S LINIMENT.

GLE'S LINIMENT. IODE OF AMMONIA. GLE'S LINIMENT.