SUPPLEMENT.

THE CONFEDERATE HOUSE.

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

Reduction Confined to Executive Departments.

(Pittsburg Commercial.)

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em.

c. anic, (Printourg Commercial.) The Democratic House of Representatives, at its last session, cut down the working force of the executive departments so much that the necessary work cannot be properly done. The papers and speak...of that party have also as-serted over and over again that the cierkal force of the Honse and the former number of employes were in addition greatly reduced, and a large saving accompiliable thereby. But the a large saving accomplished thereby. But the facts, as compiled from the official records of the House, show that this statement is utterly false. A comparison of these records shows that the Republican House of 1874-5 had only eighty-one officers, clerks, messengers, and em-ployes, while the "reform" Democratic House of 1875-6 had one hundred and fifteen. Under the Speakership, the comparison is as follows, the new offices in italies :

The second contraction and and and	and the second sec				
Republican, 1875.	" Reform, " 1876.				
peaker.	Speaker.				
peaker's Secretary.	Speaker's Secretary.				
Total-3.	Special Messenger f				
	Speaker. Total-4.				

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

arison :	A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC
Republican, 1975.	"Reform," 187 The Clerk,
hief Clerks.	Chief Clerk.
Journal Clerks.	Journal Clerk.
ile Clerk.	File Clerk.
disbursing Cierk.	Disbursing Clerk.
ally Clerk.	Tally Clerk.
rinting Clerk.	Printing Cierk.
Reading Clerks.	2 Reading Clerks.
Engrossing Cierks.	3 Engrossing Clerks.
efition Clerk.	Petition Clerk.
ewspaper Clerk.	Newspaper Clerk.
Stationery Clerks.	2 Stationery Clerks.
Index Clerks.	4 Index Clerks.
essenger.	Total-20.
Total-23.	and the second s

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

Republicau, 1875.	** Reform, ** 187
Sergeant-st-arms.	Sergeant-at-arms.
Clerk.	Clerk.
Messenger.	Paying Teller.
States 1	a standard and a

Total-4 There was no possible need of a paying teller. The office is simply a Bourbon extravagance. In the office of the Doorkcoper this is the comparisou :

folding Room. s Doc. Room. erk. o Doorkeeper. se Folding Room. sengers. -32.

Total-32. There was no reason whatever for any in-trease of clerks and messongers. Enough for the Republican House was enough for the De-moeratic "reform" House. In the office of Postmaster of the Houre, the comparison is: Republican, 1872. "Reform," 1878. 2 postmasters. 2 postmasters. 3 messengers. Total. 16. Here, also, the increase of messengers was a useless extravagement. In the clerks to commit.

useless extravagance. In the clerks to commit-tees there was a large increase made by these Democratic "retrenchers." We give the comparison : ** Referrer, ** 1876 Republicans, 1876.

nittees, 27. Cierks to cu Below is a complete summary and compari

Mepublican, 1875.	"Reform, " 1876.	
speaker's office 3	Speaker's office	
	Clerk's office	ż
	sergeaut-al-arms	
	Dourkeeper	ż
	Postmaster	ŝ
	Contractitions	ŝ

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

PHILADILANIA, October 14, 1576. To the People of Transgionnia: Eleven years after the overthrow of the re-bellion we find the men who forced it upon the country again preparing to selve the Govern-ment. It is the old Confederate array united upon the old Confederate heresy. They have never abandoned their cherished idea—they still think with Mr. Tilden that ours is a confederacy, and not a nation. They have made him their candidate because he never abandoned the de-clared conviction that "the Constitution of the United States is only organized revolution," and that "any State has the right to snap the tie at its pleasure."

PENNSYLVANIA HOLDS THE FORT!

tie at its pleasure." This was the heresy that fired the rebel gun from Charleston against Sumter in 1861; and this is the heresy they are remarshalled in 1876

to re-establish To this end, they have crushed out Republican opinion in every Southern State. To this end, they have made the white Republican an outcasi, and the black Republican a vasal. To this end, coercion of Republicans is their stern discipline. By force, their Confederate heresy is again the cement to make a Solid South. The Confederate army is far more united to-day in the new effort to seize the Government

than it was fifteen years ago in the mad effort to destroy it. They are still aided by their sympathizers in the North. They have concentrated the struggie upon a single issue-the revolution of the Government. They sink every other ques-tion out of sight, and thus they loach us our

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

We have met and vanquished their assaulting columns five times since the first Tuesday o September, 1876-in Vermont, Maine, Colorado

Ohio, and Indiana-galuing ten members of Congress, electing five Legislatures, including that of Indiana, which even the rebel raiders from Kentucky were not able to capture. Democratic victories in the South are only evidences of Democratic terrorism over Repub-licans. Sixty-five thousand Democratic majority in Georgia means 65,000 rebel shotguns at the poils.

Three weeks only are left to us to meet the new crisis forced upon us by these men. What will Passagleania do? Our enemies, confident of successful coercion all over the South, have esolved to make another attack upon this great state. They leave the South in the safe custody of the reorganized Confederate army, and the are now, as in 1863, marching upon Pennsyl-vania in determined array, and their rebel yell

alrendy is heard within our limits. Let us be prepared for them. Our great Commonwealth has always been the stronghold of nationality. During the war she gave her treasures of men and money to the cause of her country. Standing between the two sections, country. Similing between the two sections, she has always been the foe of sectionalism. She stood by Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and Meade during all the struggles of the war. The people believed that when Vicksburg and Get-tysburg fell on the 4th of July, 1863, the great work of restoration was accomplished and the schelling was dead but they are now beaded rebellion was dead, but they are now brought face to face with a revolution as dangerous as the robeliion itself.

When fifteen States can be more unified by the shotgun and the bludgeon than they were by armed secession itself, and when this combination is enforced by the suppression of free speech, a free buildt, and free schools, its sucess must end our republican experiment These men tried to fight their way out of the Union at an incalculable sacrifica of human life, and now they are trying within the Union, by new forms of violence and fraud, to re-estab-lish the dogmans supposed to be destroyed on the battle-field. All they ask is a sufficient contingent from the free States to complete their pro-It is in this Centennial year, when Pennsyl-

vania is inviting all the nations to her hospitali-tics, and proficring encouragement and kindness to her Southern sisters, that the Confederates advance upon her borders to make another effort for the heresy which originated and prostaged the rebellion.

Pennsylvania demands "peace and unity," Pennsylvania demands them as the result of cheerful obedience to just law, and not as the sullen submission compelled by the officers of the Govcrament.

Pennsylvania demands industrial and com-of the living soldiers and dishonors the graves of the dead !

[FAC-SIMILE OF THE OFFCIAL BILL.]

| Printer's No., 2491.

Deaf to the Appeals of the Working People

[From Judge Kelley's Indianapolis Speech.]

DEMOCRACY.

-Unfluished Public Buildings.

Let me bring to your attention a measure which the Democratic friends of the working people were more parsimonions. We usually appropriate about four millions and a half for public buildings. We have large public build-ings standing unfinished. In Chicago alone \$45,000 a year rent is paid for offices which are to be in the Government building, which is nearly completed. In Philadelphia we have ex-pended nearly \$3,000,600. Public buildings are standing unfinished in many cliffes ; and year Democratic committee reduced the annual ap-recovering of this purpose more than one-half. which the Democratic friends of the working propriation for this purpose more than one-haif. If they can afford to pay two millions and a half in coin interest every year for the silver to make subsidiary coin, why could they not in this year. when the working people are so distressed, afford for this one year to spend the usual amount of money on public buildings ! They sympathize, so they say, with the laboring classes. Let us see how they manifested their sympathize. What is a while buildings ! classes. Let us see how they manifested their sympathy. What is a public building t it is ninety-five per cent., and more, of labor, and less than five per cent. of raw material, or capi-tal. Ninety-five per cent, of the two additional millions would have flowed into the hands of the laboring classes of the country, and would have quickened trade and industry to a consid-erable extent. What, I ask you again, is a public its building. erable extent. What, I ask you again, is a pul-lic building! Why, the making of the hole i he continue : Why the familiation—the cellur—is all labor for man and best. The foundations are stone in the quarry of little value, but labor quarries them, handles them, and embodies them in the wall. The clay lies in yomber field until labor digs and treats and moulds it. held until infor figs and rests and notes it, until other labor gathers to it fuel, and convert-ithe soft clay into the enduring brick. The granite in the quarries of New England, or marrise in those of Pennsylvania, or the beauti-ful stone at Joliet, Hilmois, is of little value wherever it may be until labor blasts and quar-ries and handles and dresses it, and puts it in its place for a structure of permanence and utility and beauty. The public building is timber in yonder forest of little value, obstructtimber in youder lotest in here take word-ing the progress of settlement, until the word-man-the stalwart pioneer woodman-with his ave brings down the monarche of the forest, fonts or hauls them to the mill, and they are cut into timber, fashioned into forms of beauty for ornament, or mediled into forms of beauty for ornament, or mediled into doors and such we exist and and an in the bank to Cool in the What is from and ore in the bank? Coal in the mine? Limestons in the quarry? Each and all of little value as they are there covered up by dear mother Nature, until labor, descending into the dark mine, blasting limestone from the and the dark mine, bring interstone room the quarry, bringing forth the coal and ore, and bringing the three together at the forge, filling the forge, building fires under it, watching is until the red liquid flows; and there is the rough pig-iron, from which inher shall roll the har, cut the null, make the screw, fashion it These are the elements of utility and beauty. These are the elements of public buildings, and the two millions withheld by this Demo-cratic Congress from the continuance of the buildings already begun are \$2,000,000 withheld from the suffering laboring people of the coun-try in this time of depression and want. [Ap-plause.] There is economy that is extrava-gance. There is retreachment that is waste game. There is retrenchment that is waste-ful; and I charge upon these men that their boasted economy and retrenchment were waste-

DEMOCRATIC FINANCE.

ful extravagance, and oppressive to the suffer-ing poor of the country. [Applause.]

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

Hard money whenever Hard money's best; Hard money if ever Soft money '* bust **

Hard money, soft money, Take which you like; Both's in the pistform, Very much allke.

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

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

Hard money sometime, Don't care when. Soft money any time Up till then.

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY

Why He Chooses Between Hayes, the Pa triot, and Tilden, the Demagogue.

Judge Kelley has been frequently asked why it is that he supports Hayes, differing, as he does, from the Governor's views upon many questions, and he gives the reasons for h choice in the following neat and pungent las guage :

I am here to make choice between the Dear rational Republican parties -between the Dens cratic and Republican parties -between Genral Rutherford B. Hayes, the patriot, and Samoi Jones Tilden, the demographic These are the candidates for the Presidency before the pept candidates for the Pressency before the pape of the country, r of I have to choose between the two. And I find no difficulty in making that choice. [Applause.] Rutherford B Haye I know. I served in Congress with him, and messed with him while we served together. In the scholar and a gentleman, a man of we intersect with min of the we determine a main of we. Is a scholar and a gentleman, a main of well balanced mind, and a patriot in every impose of his heart. But what is Mr. Tilden't issue not go behind the St. Louis Convention to the not go bening the St. Lots convention to the acterize him. The term for which he withhis his letter of acceptance, the time that he pr his letter of acceptance, the time that he pa-mulgated it, coincidentally with certain dem-gonical action in the lower House of Congre-the double-deailing, Van Buren-like plating in which the latter abounds, stamp him as a willy demngrogue. [Applause.] But, let us ask, where were he and his fa-

tune in those troublons times to which I have referred ! Eich men everywhere contributed their money to create an army and navy, and a maintain the credit of their country, and par men by the hundreds of thousands de theme by the humaneus of thousands deviag themestree to the same grand purpose. This is a millionnice. We beast few, if any such a Philadelphia; yet our Union League Cub co. tributed the money, with no hope of repr-ment, with which to put eleven full regiment in the field. The patriot citizens of New York contributed more inruely than we, and I an almost rundy to promise to vote for Tilden it almost ready to promise to vote for Tilden's you can produce a list of such subscribers bar, ing his name pledging the contribution by his of any sum of money. He was not amage them. There is a little story affoat—I do not know whether it is true or not, but he has aware to both sides of it, and there mugt be some truth in it. [Laughter and applause.] It is that at that time he was cheating the Govern-ment out of his income tay. [Arcenard ment out of his income fax. [Appinuse.]] would not refer to this matter on the testimony of any other man than himself, as I do not be lieve in personal polities. [Laughter.] If they will prove that the Samuel J. Tiblen who made the return that his taxable income in 1862 int been only a little over \$7,000 is not the Sennel J. Tilden who has sworn in the Terre Haute Railroad suit that he received from that con the same is a strong of the second strong and the same pany two \$10,000 fees in 1982, I will take task what I have just said about one or the other of the Samuel J. Tildens, [Laughter.] And it (bey will prove that it was a third Samuel J. Tilden who received the \$5,000 fee from the Cumberland Coal Company in 1882, I will admit that I am in utter confusion on the subject, and promise to may no more about it forever.

Can any patriot ask for which of the two he should vote, the soldier who, when urged to re-turn to his home to promote his own elector to Congress, answered that the man who would leave the front to electioneer for Congra-ought to be scalped, or the millionaire who, with all around him were giving property at life or limbs for the support of the Union, wa making false returns of his facome under oath in order to cheat the Government of the taxes due it, not because he needed the money thu due it, not breaks he needed the money this saved, but that it should not be on his con-eletter that he had made any contribution to the support of an army to fight his Southern trethren. [Appinuse.] There is but one choice for a patriot. There is no side issue here. These are the only candidates before the people of the United Sector. These I have here here pople of the United States. True, I have heard since I came to Central Indiana that there is a third, that I had not beard of him anywhere else as a real candidate. [Laughter.] There is as Cooper electoral ticket in any Southern State, none in the broad State of Pennsylvania, none is North State Southern State. in New York or New England.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

It is said when Tweed was arrested his first words were : "I am for Tilden and reform." If won't do William, your old friend Samuel can-HOF SIVE YOU DOW.

"There is no drawing of the 'color line' in this can was. The object is to obliterate it to bring the white and the colored people to-gether," says the Charleston (S. C.) Max. gether," says the Charleston (S. C.) Jen. Judging from recent events in that State II insides to us as if the object was not only to obternite the "color line" but to obl olored people alan. The Philadelphia Belletia calls Tilden's railtory "Tilden's Railway Wreckerd." Wanted-An Arithmetic which will show how many times 330,000 gees into \$7,115. A4 dress S. Jones Tilden.

H. R. 2364. 44ra CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

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

A BILL

3 authorized to allow reasonable compensation to all citizens of the United States

4 for the use and occupation of their property by the United States Army, or any

10

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

12 the fact of the use and occupation, and the rental value of the property

18 occupied.

Pro

1

REMARKS.

The foregoing bill and another introduced by Mr. Wilshire, of Arkansas, and equally sweeping In its provisions, are inicaded to embrace all claims for property or supplies of every character used or destroyed by the immense army of the Union, which, during four years, marched and enused or destroyed by the immense army of the United, which, during four years, markeder and co-camped upon Southeen soil. Their estimated as gregates are immense, \$2.40,525,000! But the vest and ruinous schemes of plunder proposed coder these bills are greatly increased by the ag-gregates of other bills or schemes of like character—all proposed by the Confederate Democracy at the last sension, and all for the benefit of disloy al persons decarred under our present laws from relief before the Southera Chains Commission—such as the bill of Mr. Scales, of North Carolina (H. R. 3145), to refund to the disloyal States the direct tax collected under the act of August 5, bill sension, and all for the benefit of Mr. Scales, of North Carolina (H. R. 3145), to refund to the disloyal States the direct tax collected under the act of August 5, bill sension is \$2.500 (to be made as H = 900). (H. R. 3145), to refund to the disloyal States the direct tax collected under the act of August 5, 1861, amounting to \$2,492,100; such as H. R. 202, proposing to refund to the cotton planter the tax leviel on raw cotton during the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, amounting to \$68,072,088; such as the relief bills in special cases, one hundred and forty-one in number, introduced in the House at the last session, as the proposition of Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, covering the claims of two hundred and six elligens of London county. Virginia, and that of Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, in the Senate, for the repeal of Section 3480 of the Revised Statutes, for the benefit of claimate to sums accruing prior to April 13, 1861, but who for feited their claims by their acts of rebellion, and all amounting to \$2,181,497. To recapitulate: and Reft

ecial relief bills. iunding cotton tax. operty and supplies destroyed or used					2,181,497 68,072,088 410,326,000
	- 1	1	1	\$2.	483,941,361

these are but a molety of what will follow in 'he event of Tilden's election, necessarily overwhelming the Government and nation in hopeless ruln

GOV. HAYES' SCALP LETTER. Constitution provides that in each and every State the citizens of every State shall State the citizens of every State shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizenship. The South is richer than we.

HAT HATCHEEDING ON COLLECTION COLLECTIONS AND COLLECTIONS	
unding direct tax under law of 1801.	\$2,661,776
	2,151,497 1
cial relief bills	
unding cotton tax	03,072,083
perty and supplies destroyed or used	410,326,000
	and and a second second

Or, in round numbers, an amount equal to the mailonal debt at the close of the rebellion. And

FEBRUARY 28, 1876.

Directing compensation to be allowed for the use and occupation of property by the

United States Army during the late war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States

2 of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby,

5 part thereof, during the late civil war, in the same manner and under the same

6 regulations as compensation is now allowed for quartermaster stores used by said

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

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

9 lish the fact of the use and occupation of such property by said Army. But it

is not the intention of this act to limit the parties to the amount of proo

hundred for the benefit of voracious Confede-rate office-seekers. Let the taxpayers take warning.

OR, YES! they always receive Northern men with open arms in the South and endeavor to make their stay very pleasant, especially if the Northern men go there to settle permanently. Here is what the Greenville Esterprise, of South

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

Pennsylvania will have purity in public adremeyrants have been and the illusive promises of "reform" made by Tilden and il-lustrated by Tweed and the disciples of Tam-Men of Pennsylvania, upon you rests the re-

sponribility-yours is the absorbing obligation. Will you "Hold the Fort" ? By order of the Committee

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

HAVES AND WHEELER I desire to say a few words upon the record of

the two candidates, as illustrating the character of each. In 1860, prior to the election of Mr. Lincoln, Töden avowed his adhesion to the Southern view of the right of secession. He declared our system to be a "compact of con-federation between the States," without a common arbiter to enforce a just construction and execution of the instrument. He asserted the right of a State to "snap the tie of confedera tion as a nation might break a treaty; and the right to repel coercion as a nation might repel invasion." He thus ranged himself with Franklin Pierce, who in January of the same year, in a letter to Jefferson Davis, gave "aid and comletter to Jefferson Davis, gave "aid and com-fort" to the conspirators of secression and dis-union. When secession came Rutherford B. Hayes accepted the resulting war as "just and necessary," and "demanding the whole power of the country." When the great war meeting of April, 1861, was held in New York, Mr. Til-lan dedined to sign his name to the call, result-tion dedined to sign his name to the call, resultden declined to sign his name to the call, requir-ing first to know what resolutions were to be passed at it, showing by how delicate a thread passed at it, showing by how deficate a thread his devotion to the country was suspended. Mr. Hayes said then he would prefer to go into the war if he knew he was to be killed in the course of it rather than to live through and after it without taking any part in it. In 1866, when Mr. Tilden was at Chicago helping to consoct that resolution of surrender passed by the Demo-eratic National Convention, General Hayes was writing from the field that "the officer who, at this crisis, would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped." It is claimed by Tilden's friends that Lincoln sometimes consulted him. So he toyed with sometimes consulted him. So he toyed with other dangerous men in the North-corre-sponded with them, conferred with them, jeaded with them, argued with them, tested them, toyed with them, that thereby he micht mollife them and and the thereby might mollify them, sud measure them unfang them, or convert them. Lincoln was a diplomatist as well as a patriot, and considered nothing a loss which removed an obstacle from the path of the nation, or obstacle from the path of the nation, or blunted the weapon or parried the blow of an terry. Lincoln may have sent for and con-forred with Mr. Tilden ; but the documentary proof must be furnished before the country can believe that such conference was between friends who confided in each other, and were friends who confided in each other, and were equally intent upon a common object. Like-wise the characters of the two men are in marked contrast. Hayes set up for himself a noble standard when, in college days, he wrote in his private diary these words: "The-reputation that I desire is not that momentar eminence which is gained without merit, a so lost without regret. Give me the popula 4 that runs after, not that which is sought f ar ntrast these words with the spirit show m by Mr. Tilden, whose training began in the chool of New York politics, in the corrupt c ays of Van Buren, and whose career has beer , a cor Van buren, and where called the methods an 1 princi-ples and measures of that dynasty of which Tweediem was but the logical and necessary issue. The country can, of all pose' ale calami-tics, least afford to endure the ov arshadowing danger which would come from ' ransplanting to Washington the seeds which i are produced, as a legitimate growth, the Tamr any growth in the city of New Terk.-Hon. ; finard McPhar-

The following is the full text of Governor

CAMP OF SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

NELB CHARLESTOWS, VE. NEIR CHARLESTOWS, V2., 1 August 24, 1864, FRIEND S.: Your favor of the 7th came to hand on Monday. It was the first I had heard of the doings of the Second-district Convention. Many thanks for your attention and assistances in the premises. I cared very little about being a candidate, but having consented to the use of my name I preferred to succeed. Your suppression about setting a further by

my name I preferred to succeed. Your suggestion about getting: a furlough to take the stump was certainly in ade without re-flection. An officer fit for dugy who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped. You may feel perfectly sure I shall do no such thing. We are, and for two weeks just have been, in the immediate presence of a harge rebel army. We have skirmishing and small affairs con-stantly. I am not posted in the policy downed stantly. I am not posted in the policy deemed wise at hendouarters, and ran't guess as to the prospect of a general engagement. The condition and spirit of this a rmy are good and improving. I suspent this enemy are sliding around us toward the Potomac. If they cross we shall pretty certainly have a meeti Sincerely, R. B. HATES.

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

(From Judge Kelley' & Indianapolis Speech.) Again, a few words. I have so hostility to

the people of the fouth. They fought out their war. The questions between us could not be settled by peace shie means ; they had to be settled by the arbi hument of war, and it came, and they were settl ed; and I have suid to them in their own sun av South, as I have on the floor

of Congress, as I have said to my own prophy. I hope they will cherish battle-flag or broken flagstad under every: which the ; fought, as evidence of the valor ; shown when Americans meet Americans in a war for principles (applaque) but I have begind them to 'meribe on each banner and each staff the num per of stalwart men who filed or were crimbled in the support cripples, in its support ; the number of widows and or many that were made by the courage which muried the Confederate forces upon the court ering columns of the Union : so that nem, both North and South, should know, thre age all time, the terrible conse-quinces that would follow a destructive billy at the life of the nation. [Applause.] T gey will not charge me with being hostile to a nem, for I have voted in three Congresses for conversion and the other at the other hostile to aniversal amnesty; and I believe it would be better if, in this Contegnial year, no man were disfranchised for political offences. But while I am thus kindly disposed toward them, and perfectiv willing that they shall ride with me and counsel with equal volce as to the road we

She is all our agriculture, and she has deld Hayes' celebrated letter, of which an extract is going the rounds of the country. It was al-dressed to the Hon. William Henry Smith, one of his most intimate friends, then Secretary of State of Ohio : CAMP OF SHERIDAN'S ARMY. Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas are deposits of minerals exceeding those of the North: coal of every shade, including, it is sorth to the second of every anter, including, it is said, anthracite, copper, lead, zinc, nickol, and corn adum. All the useful metals and mine-rals are there, and they are the inheritance of the American people. You have a right to go and settle in their midst. Your children through all generations will have the right to go, marrying with them their manhood and their political convictions, and so long as a Northern man cannot go there and participate in politics without being socially ostracized and denomized as a carpet-hagger, so long you are deprived of your rights, one and nil. [Applane] So lotg as a Southern man extend proclaim his own bonest convictions, and support the Conditution as he understands it, and vote with The perty of his choice without being denounced as a surface and proscribed, so long freedom is a stranger to the South. No, no; keep the whip and the brake at least, if you don't keep the lines; but for the present I think you had better keep all three. [Applause.]

I TILDEN HAS A DREAM.

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

MODEL "REFORMERS."

The Harrisburg Tolgraph sats : " In the courts of New York John Morrisey is throught for-ward to answer for refining to account for moneys entrusted to him as the head of a gambing 'policy' budiess, and he plant, the gambling 'policy' business, and he plends the discal nature of the business in hur of a present-cution to force him to discorge; and Trencor W. Park, president of the notorious Emma Mine, swears that himself, Mr. Seligman, Samuel J. Tilden, and Tilden's two localeers, owned the Central Underground Railroad in New York, and that they had 'put up' \$25,600 to kny additional includent from the Legislature of New York? Morrissey's defence took place in New York dir. Tildan's digrace was er-hibited at Poughkeepsie. Thus on the same day we find the Democratic Presidential can-didata ensurements as a set of a Miller to second Therefectly willing that they shall ride with me and counsel with equal voice as to the road we and the benocratic Presidential can there invested their hands the with and lines, and his there for the braits. [Applause.] I we take informed the beauting gambler of the United We we find the Democratic Presidential can the New York Legislature, and his chief support. The leading gambler of the United We we find the Democratic Presidential can the New York Legislature, and his chief support. The leading the rank to the United We we find the Democratic Presidential can the New York Legislature, and his chief support. The leading the rank to the United We we find the Democratic Presidential can the New York Legislature, and his chief support. The leading the rank to the Vinted We we find the Democratic Presidential can the New York Legislature, and his chief support. The leading the rank to the United We we find the Democratic Presidential can the New York Legislature, and his chief support. The leading the rank to the New York Legislature, and his chief support. The leading the rank to the United We we find the Democratic Presidential can the New York Legislature, and his chief support. The leading the rank to the hore of the United We we have invested them with all the attributes of the New York Legislature, supported by stoch a creating of the Theorem Colonel Bob Ingersol to the work of Magistrare, supported by stoch a creating the object and philamath pop do not bind you to the South for another the induced the stock of the South Your South Your South You and allo do us have a finder with the support of the South Your Sou

Hard-money object, Soft-money mexat Hard money reached by Soft-money men.

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

Hard-money canwars, Soft-money office; Hard-money chances, Soft-money profits.

-Hawkeye.

The Tammany Delegation in 1870. [Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal.]

For years Mr. Tilden was the political associate and co-worker of Tweed and Tammany Hall. Every well-informed man in the State knew the character of that corrupt Ring long before its character of that corrupt King long before its final overthrow. Its rasculities in 1968 had been proclatined by Horace Greeley and proved before a Congressional committer. Its robbe-ries were notorious and transparent. Yet all this while Mr. Tilden was in political co-opera-tion widh it. In 1870, after the Young Demo-eracy had made their fight against Tweed, and had declared the crit. ~ of the King before the whole State, Mr. Tilden was in active associa-tion wide followship with its leaders. The Botion and followship with its lenders. The Ro-chester *Demorst* revives the names of the Tam-many delegation to the Democratic State Con-vention at Rochester in 1870, as follows:

Nicholas Muller, Magnus Gross, Richard O. Gorman, Thomas Coman, John Have, WM, M. TWEED, MICHAEL NORTON, SAMUEL J. TH.DEN, Gideon J. Tucker, Samuel S. Cox, Michnel Con RICH & CONNOLLY. THOS. B. FIELDS, A. OSKEY HALL, HENRY W. GENET, John Muilaly,

Authony Hartman, A. OAKEY HALL, Oswald Ottendorfer, HENRY W. GENET, Here Mr. Tilden appears side by sile with Twees, lock Comadly, Tom Fields, and Harry femet, all of whom are now fugitives in foreign iands. If these delegates had been chosen by districts, it might have been reasoned that Mr. Tildan's election in one district had no connec-tion with Tweed's in another. But the delegation was not thus chosen-it was made up as a whole by Tammany Hall, and it represented the will and the power of the Tammany Hing. The Temmany Ring appointing its delegation, placed Tilden on it with Tweed, Connolly, Tields, and

The political affiliation is thus clearly established in this and in repeated public acts. With full knowledge of its rescalities, Mr. Tilden remained in the political association with the iding till long after its stupendous speculations had boot demonstrated, and its destruction assured. And yet his friends have the eilroutery to elaha that he broke up the Ring.

Mear the slave-whip crack in that; The good oid three once more are vite. The south-batted Southern Democrat Regains his rights of-ball and unife.

" Hark from the Toombs the joying sound," Your Georgian counties free at last. No aligner Had, no Northern bound Dures thore a Yankse vote to cast.

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

We ought to have a President who can talk well.-Dars. Ez. Better have one who pays his income tax, and talks well, too.-Norr. Hould.

The Democratic policy throughout the South is embraced in this: "Accept the Fiftenth Amendment, but present its superconst." This is the key-note to the Southern situation.

The question that will worry the people will be: "Would a perjuner naturally develop into a reformer !"-Denser (Colorado) Tribane. It was on August 9 that Governor Hendricks,

then United States Senator, pocketed \$2,000 of back pay, given him by the act of July 25, 1866.

Tweed took money out of the public trea-cury ; Tilden prevented money from going into the public treasury. That's all the difference between the two.

The Republicans beast of having "swept" Maine. The broom must have been bald-handed.-Boston Fost. Yes, brother, there was a good deal of the old Wig element about it.-Phila, Bulletin, As an old philosopher was cont to remark, you have the Post "where the hair is alto:

They call Grant "the silent man," but just try Tilden on the income tax if you want to set itanis ovstor.-Basion Jours

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

A-n-lacome poop is what some irreverant cus alls Thiden. C'rect from stem to stern. Ho's calls Thiden. a condenined revenue cutter.

The rated Democracy asked to be restored to power because it cost so much to whip

"A bloody shirt and plenty of money" campaign is what the Republicans rely upon $-T^{0}$ den upper. A rehei tote and Southern bullets are whith the Democrats upon.

It is announced that Miss Julia Griffin is making a bust of Governor Tilden. It may be guilant, but the people had already begun that jub, and will complete it in November.

Tilden's income-tax quandary should not be spoken of as the result of Republican charges. He is being ground to atoms between the upper and nether toilistones of his own irreconcilable afflinivits.—Boston Journel.

"What," inquires an exchange, " is to be the outcome of these income 'tacks on Tilden ?" We are not certain, but if he hasn't, as Mrs. Parington would say, a galvanized battery, he will, doubticss, have a conjected seat. What is Mr. Tilden to-day ! An attorney-at-

law, an old unchelor. There is no more fiesh on him than an old umbrells. (Great merri-ment.) He is one of those oily attorneys you see depicted on the stage ; he is a demunica-(Great haughter.) He never courted a woman, scause women can't vote. (Merrin Lately he-has adopted a rag-haby that really be isongs to Headricks. (Prolonged laughter, lie is now spending his time in explaining how he adopted it. (Laughter.)-Colored "Bob" (Prolouged laughter.) Ingersell

The people knew asking Samuel T., "How is it, from 'of Clear down to the days of '72, We got no income rotarn from you?" And Sameet Hiden's sole soply Is a day, say smile and a winking eve. And the brief remark to the gath ring storm. "Let's change the subject and talk of reform."

the the ist of unhappy householders, simply of the stomach, creating an appetite Then Buy the N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S