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THE BARBECUE.

A Magnificent Success is Achieved.

SCENES AT AGRICULTURAL PARK.

The Speeches—The Procession—The Chief Events—Number of People in Attendance.

The Republican citizens of Sacramento yesterday conducted a mammoth barbecue at Agricultural Park, to which they invited the people of all the central region of California, irrespective of political faith—and the people responded. The arrangements for the barbecue were made with close attention to details, and notwithstanding the fact that it was gotten up in a very brief space of time, and upon a remarkably large scale, it was conducted to a successful issue with less friction than the most sanguine anticipated. Now that it is over it might be criticised as to some details; but, as a whole, it is simple justice to say that it was managed throughout with a skill and hospitality which does infinite credit to the Capital City of California. It was the greatest barbecue ever given in interior California, or probably in the State, and it drew together the largest number of people ever seen gathered for a single day's entertainment on the coast outside of San Francisco. It is true that the provisions proved inadequate to the demands of the multitude, but the intention and effort to furnish a sufficiency was good. The failure of the food supply occasioned disappointment and expressions of dissatisfaction, but the people readily saw, when admitted to the barbecue grounds freely, that the estimate only as to the capacity of the average eater had been too small, and that the willingness of the committee was all that could be desired, as it sent to the city and purchased all the cooked food that could be readily had. As to the number of people on the grounds it is impossible to be exact, but very close calculations made by systematic methods, and with exceeding care give these figures. At 10 A. M., 8,000; at 11 A. M., 12,000; at noon, 15,000; at 2 P. M., 18,000; from 3 to 4 P. M., 21,000 people. The people were constantly coming in and going out at the gates in great processions, but the figures given are those of the number on the ground at the hours named. It follows that a larger number actually visited the Park during the day.

ALL THE TRAINS

Came loaded down with people, and beside the regular trains there were several special. Every railroad line leading to the city was taxed to its utmost to transport the people, and several hundred were unable to obtain transportation at all, not having given notice in advance of their desire to come, and appearing at the depots only to find the cars over full, and were left behind, utterly unable to get even standing room upon the cars. So great was the pressure upon the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad that an extra train of cars had to be sent up at a late hour to bring the people in. Over 1,500 people came from that direction alone by rail, and it is not the most thickly settled vicinity of Sacramento by any means. The people of Yolo and Sacramento counties came in great numbers in vehicles. At Agricultural Park alone at 2 o'clock the reporters counted no less than 297 country wagons and vehicles along the lines of the stables, where the teams had free feed, and 78 outside and near the Park, while over 300 were accommodated at various stables and yards. A close calculation thus made places the vehicles driven to the city at not less than 700, which conveyed to the city from the country 3,000 people from the immediate farming section of Sacramento.

The grand stands at the Park hold when filled to the brim, 7,000 people, and the count has several times been made. Any close observer at the Park yesterday could see that the number scattered there over such spacious grounds, at the hight of the tide, would more than three times fill the grand stands. For a meeting of people called by a single political party, and drawn from an area of country so large as that contributing yesterday, and which, compared to populated sections at the East, is exceedingly thinly settled, the gathering was immense. It came from an area of country larger than Ohio, Indiana and Illinois if combined. It was well the crowd was no larger, for after 10,500 had partaken of food at the tables the meats gave out, and only bread and cheese and pickles remained, and when an additional 2,000 was admitted at 2:30 P. M. those accessories disappeared.

THE BARBECUE.

Arrangements were excellent. In two cobble-lined trenches two oxen were roasted whole, while in a larger trench twenty sheep were roasted. Great numbers of roasts were prepared in ovens in the city also, and in all nearly 5,000 pounds of meat was cooked for the tables. Besides corn beef, beans and cooked meats came in large quantities from families in this city, who replied to the call of the committee and sent in beside, baked beans, bread and cakes. The eating arrangements were admirable. Two great dining-halls were provided with tables. One accommodated 550 and one 1,800 people at a time. The tables when spread contained meats in variety, biscuit, bread, cheese, pickles, crullers, cookies, cake, corn and wheat bread, stewed and baked beans with pork, soda biscuit, milk and butter crackers, etc. The service of the table was excellent, and the committee had its employes under good control and well disciplined. The Boys in Blue will ever be remembered for the faithful discharge of the unpleasant task they undertook and so successfully accomplished. They guarded the dining-rooms, admitting only sufficient at a time to fill them. It was hard work, but it was well done, and in a gentlemanly but firm way that commanded respect and obedience.

The coffee stand, kept by the ladies, proved a great blessing, and when the provisions gave out the ladies never faltered, but supplied the eager multitude with the refreshing beverage until the last one was satisfied.

SCENES AT THE PARK.

Grand Marshal Bryte, who wore a beautiful and costly regalia presented to him by Messrs. Weinstock & Lubin of the Mechanics' Store, and which was delivered with a neat speech by Judge Holl, Creed Haymond responding for the Marshal, was out very early yesterday with his aids and received every delegation at the depot, and with music escorted them to their headquarters and thence to the Park. At 10 A. M. the Boys in Blue and the Garfield Canal-boat Club, with the canal-boat, moved from Sixth and M streets to the Park. From that time on there was eating, speaking and music, music, speaking and eating.

THE UTMOST SOCIABILITY

Was noticeable. Indeed the social character of the barbecue was its most marked feature. The people seemed more than happy in meeting, and each vied with the other to make his fellow feel at home, and pleasantly. This social feeling was greatly enhanced by the personal efforts of the Sacramento ladies, who were out by the hundred, mingling with the people and exercising that influence which the presence of pure women always exerts. The young ladies and their supervising committees occupied the Judges' stand, which was elegantly decorated with flags, shields, tri-colored cloth and ornamental designs of the decorative art. There they delivered badges to all who came, and pinned them to the breasts of thousands of men. Details of these ladies went out about the grounds with their badges, but there was no importunity, and no man not desiring a badge was embarassed by any undue efforts to have him take one. The badges consisted of three ribbons—red, white and blue—gathered at the top so as make the red and blue flank the white at acute angles. On the white was printed a portrait of James A. Garfield, and the words, "Garfield Barbecue, October 21, 1880, Sacramento, Cal."

GOOD ORDER

Was maintained all day—no, it did not need to be; it prevailed. Every man, woman and child was there to be happy, and no one dreamed of anything else. Not an incident has come to light as occurring to be called a breach of the peace. The Chief of Police, the Sheriff, the Boys in Blue, and the Executive Committee patroled the grounds, but not once were they called on to preserve the peace. A better ordered company of people never assembled. And they were enthusiastic, too; the speakers were loudly and often applauded and cheered, and all over the grounds was to be heard shouting, and cheering, and congratulation. Even Democrats and Greenbackers caught the infection, and now and then cheered. It was a representative assemblage. Men of industry, neatness, sobriety and intelligence prevailed. The rough, the rowdy and the bully were conspicuous by their absence; and in all parts of the Park the people could be heard saying, "Look at this congregation; of such is the Republican party."

Sacramento did not really begin to turn out well until about 1 P. M., and then her people poured into the Park in vast numbers, and the crowd was swelled by 4 P. M. to its greatest hight.

Speaking proceeded from three lofty and handsomely-decorated stands—one on the quarter-stretch, one on the first turn and one at the entrance to the barbecue grounds. At each a band of music was placed, and at each a distinct set of presiding officers, and each stand had about it a splendid audience, attentive, thoughtful and enthusiastic. At the outset of the speaking the south stand had an audience of 5,000, the north stand of 3,000, and at the east stand 2,000.

The East Stand.

Speaking was inaugurated at the east stand at 1 o'clock. It was located at the gate nearest the large eating hall, and an immense concourse of people were collected there waiting for an opportunity to get something to eat. Ex-Mayor Chris. Green, who had charge of this stand, introduced as the first speaker,

B. COLLINS,

Of Chico, Butte county. On being introduced he said that he was here to-day to have something to say about the great Republican party; that party of great achievements; that party that ennobles and civilizes mankind. He wished particularly to talk to Democrats. He advised them to join the Republican party. The Republican party has charge of the great car of human progress, and Democrats were now invited to come aboard of it. We cannot offer you offices, but it is better to be a door-keeper in the house of the Lord than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. [Applause.] We will take you all in. We will strip you of the dirty grey rags of secession and dress you in the

WHITE ROBES OF LOYALTY

And purity. You, who cried for reform in 1876, have found it in the administration of Rutherford B. Hayes. He insisted that more stealing had taken place under Democratic administrations than there ever had been under Grant's administration or any other Republican administration. The Democratic party is the party of States Rights. It insists on that in every platform, and just so long as they kept on that line they would be defeated by the Republican party. [Applause.] The Southern Brigadiers and their party were still contending for the doctrine of secession. If we have again to resort to arms, let every patriot stand ready. He looked beyond the questions of finance and saw the danger of the very life of the Government. The Democrats claim that if Hancock is elected he shall be inaugurated. That is all right; we have no objections to that. But they make it as a threat. They meant that if Hancock stood in the same position as Tilden did four years ago, they would inaugurate him though it ruined the Government. Admit that Hancock was a good soldier; but there were other and better Generals. The Democrats claimed that Hancock won the victory at Gettysburg alone. They did not mention the other great Generals who were there, or the services of the privates. They have no other fighting-cock to praise than Hancock.

ONE THING IS TRUE—

If Hancock ever won any laurels he won them with Republican spurs. He denounced Hancock as the tool of Andrew Johnson's administration and the tool of the South. His brief period of power in the Fifth Military District was his only experience as a statesman, and that was a failure. The Democrats were even attempting to capture the colored vote, but it would not work. He called his audience back to twenty years ago, and drew a glowing picture of the scenes of those days. It was true that many good Democrats went into the army to save the country, but 99 out of every 100 of them came out Republicans, and were Republicans still. To pay the soldiers it was necessary to issue greenbacks. The Democrats opposed it and said it was unconstitutional. The greenbacks paid the soldiers and furnished the sinews of war. Then after the war the Democrats opposed specie payments and wanted the Government debt paid off in greenbacks. The questions of the currency and the tariff are of little importance now. The question is, have we a nation? What did Hampton say at Staunton? He called on the men of the South to stand up for the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought. Let the people of the North stand firm for the principles for which Lincoln and Grant fought. [Applause.] He defended Garfield, and said that he stood high above all his detractors. He did not take the back pay which Ben. Butler did. He was a son of toil, while the only instrument Hancock ever wielded was the bloody sword. [Applause.]

The crowd gave three cheers for the speaker, three more for Garfield and Arthur, and the band played "Red, White and Blue."

Ex-Mayor Green then introduced

L. B. MIZNER OF SOLANO.

Mr. Mizner said that everything was subject to decay. It was evidenced by the present onslaught on the beef and mutton in the adjoining building. The Democratic party was an evidence of it a few days ago in Indiana, and there was another good sign of it a few days ago in San Francisco. The Democratic elector from Sonoma on that occassion called for champagne. When the Democratic party deserted whisky and took to champagne, it was the best evidence in the world that the Democratic party was in the last stages of decay. [Applause and laughter.] If the Democratic party had its way the nation would have no flag to-day. The Republican party had been kind to the South. It had admitted the rebel Brigadiers to Congress when there was a two-thirds Republican majority in that body. That double-dyed old traitor, Wade Hampton, who had taken many oaths to support the Constitution of the United States and then went into the rebellion, started

THE BLOODY SHIRT

Argument in this campaign. The Republican party did not wish to revive that question, but they had been forced into it by this old traitor who first called Secretary Sherman a liar and then challenged him to mortal combat. He hoped the people of the nation would frown down such proceedings. [Applause.]

After music by the band

HON. C. N. FOX

Of Alameda was introduced and spoke to the large but shifting crowd. He predicted, in the opening of his remarks, a certain and glorious victory for the Republican party. There were several reasons why the Democratic party should not be trusted with power. There were many good men in the Democratic party, but they could not control it. No party was better than its leader. No stream could rise above its source. The Democratic stream had its source in the South and flowed towards the North. He discussed the doctrine of State rights. That was the doctrine of the Democratic party. It had not always been so. The Democratic party was a Union party under Jackson, and he said, "By the Eternal! this Union must and shall be preserved." But there was dissension in the party. The secession party under Calhoun finally won their point, and the Jackson plank was stricken from the Democratic platform. State rights meant the right of secession. The fruit of the doctrine of State rights was rebellion. This same question confronts us to-day as in 1860. If the country to-day confessed the right, then the war was fought in vain. If the right was acknowledged the Government could not refuse to pay the Southern claims. If the doctrine of State rights was confessed then it was a confession that the South was right and the North wrong. If the South was right then the Government had no right to put down the rebellion and must pay the Southern claims. The first bill would be one of two billions of dollars for human chattels, because if the South was right then the slaves were not legally emancipated. Then would follow claims for individual losses of all kinds. There was nothing in the Constitution to prohibit the payment of these claims, no matter what might be said by the Democrats. He referred to House Bill No. 3833, a bill to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States from nine to twenty-one, giving the President the appointment of twelve new Judges. That bill would be the means of securing the payment of the Southern claims. Hancock was only nominated when Wade Hampton pledged to him the solid South, and the leaders of the South would always control every Democratic administration. He scored David S. Terry in a most terrible manner, and called on the dead Broderick to come forth and tell the people who these men were.

After music by the Woodland band Mr. Green introduced

GENERAL J. A. WILLIAMSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, who was received with applause. He said that he happened to be out this way on governmental business, and was very glad of the opportunity to address briefly such an audience of Californians. Unaccustomed as he was to public speaking, it would not be expected of him to go into a discussion of political platforms, but he could say a word in regard to the monstrous situation of present affairs. He knew General Hancock personally and intimately. He was a loyal man and a gallant soldier, but he could have no individuality as President. He would be controlled, in the very nature of things, by those who placed him in that position. He was not a statesman, while Garfield was the best-versed man, of his age, in statecraft that this country ever had. His record was bright and glorious ever since he first went to Congress. He seemed made by God especially for a leader in the politics of the nation. [Applause.]

GENERAL JAMES H. SHANKLIN,

Surveyor-General of California, then briefly addressed the crowd, telling them who General Williamson was. He proposed three cheers for him, and they were given with a will. He then told what he knew about Garfield, and elicited warm applause.

Mr. Fox then proposed three cheers for the silent men of the country, who are coming forward in the campaign—General U. S. Grant, of Illinois, and General Jas. H. Shanklin, of California. They were given with a will.

GEORGE W. FICKS, ESQ.,

Was then introduced and made a speech principally to the Boys in Blue. He had been a Workingman, but when Wade Hampton, at Cincinnati, pledged to Hancock a solid South he thought it time for him to join the Republican party again. He had fought for this country and wanted to vote again for it. He denounced the Democratic party in unmeasured terms. It was not fit for the meanest tramp in existence to belong to. It had no principles and no honesty. Hancock was only a tool in the hands of the Copperheads of the North and the rebels of the South.

Three cheers were given for the speaker and the Boys in Blue, and the band again gave some excellent music.

FRANK T. BOWERS,

A colored Boy in Blue, was then introduced and received with three cheers. He made an excellent speech, which was constantly interrupted with storms of applause. He congratulated himself that he was with them and with them in the full habiliaments of American citizenship. [Applause.] He was as stanch a black Republican as could be found. He needed no encouragement to be a Republican. It was about as probable that any intelligent colored man would be a Democrat as that an angel would come down from heaven and join that party. [Applause.] The colored people were grateful to the Republican party for their deliverance, and could equally hate the Democratic party. His speech was enthusiastically received and he was given three more cheers at the close of his remarks by the immense crowd that had stopped in front of the stand during the time he was speaking.

The meeting was then closed with three rousing cheers for Garfield and Arthur.

The North Stand.

At half-past one o'clock the audience was called to order by Judge T. B. McFarland, who said we have met not so much for the purpose of making votes as to swell up the tide of Republicanism. The Democratic party is long-lived; it is next in tenacity to a mule, but it is time it received its quietus. If we win the fight, no doubt the solid South will change its allegiance from the Democratic party. We have difficult elements to fight in this State—genuine rebels, Northern dough-faces and the foreign element, but he doubted not that we would carry the election. He introduced

GENERAL J. F. MILLER,

Who said that if all who were here were Republicans there was little chance for the Democratic party. We do not expect to elect the President by talk, but by ballots; the time for talking has about ended and the time for action is at hand. Every Republican must put his shoulder to the wheel and assist in rolling up a grand majority in this State. The Democracy have not shown any reason for a change in the administration. We look about us and find that our national credit is higher than that of any nation on earth, and that all departments of business are prosperous, and the intelligent people of the country pertinently inquire why should there be a change. The Democratic party is a party of fusion. They have fused with everything that is in opposition to the Republican party. They have taken home Ben Butler, who is like the man who had been out all night, and whose wife met him and asked, "What do you come home at this time in the morning for?" He replied, "All the other places are shut up." The Democratic party have adopted our record, and have stolen the credit of our financial policy, of resumption and of having put down the rebellion. Our State Democratic speakers claim that they put down the rebellion, and I would inquire who put it up? They say many Democrats joined the Federal army, but it does not prove that the Democratic party put down the rebellion. When a man put on the Union uniform he left his Democracy behind him, and the votes of the soldiers show that the Republican votes were in the vast majority at the election in 1864. The campaign has been made

A PERSONAL ONE

By the Democrats, and one of abuse and vilification against Garfield, one of the bravest Generals and ablest statesmen in the nation. They claim that for $329 he has sold his great name and honorable record, but the results in Indiana and Ohio have affixed the seal of condemnation to this ridiculous charge. They claim that Garfield left the front and sought safety in Congress. I happen to know how that occurred. He received letters urging him to come home and run for Congress, and at the earnest solicitation of his officers he returned home and entered Congress, and rendered as efficient service as any officer could have rendered in the field. At Chicamauga he proved that he was a man of bravery, and by his skill and example he aided materially in saving the army from disaster. His comrades know that a braver soldier, a better patriot and an abler statesman never lived.

W. A. CHENEY

Was introduced, and said: He thought as he saw this great crowd streaming in, of the opening of the war of secession, when the men of the North came forward in response to the call for volunteers. It is the old thrill of patriotism over again. When Napoleon surrendered the reins of Government to one of his children, and he was exiled to Elba, and returning to France the people rallied around him, and the Bourbon King left his throne in disgrace. The old spirit of Napoleon lives in France to-day, and so also does the old spirit of State rights live in the South. Until two generations of the South shall have died out this spirit will not die out, and it needs but the rallying cry of Wade Hampton to warm it into life. The Democrats want a change. Suppose a man had me down and shot at me four or five times, and I get the best of him, and he should cry out, "Give me a change; give me back my revolver," do you think I would do it? That is a parallel case with the South. The solid South have now the balance of power in both houses of Congress, and the only salvation now is in a loyal Executive. The solid South is but a small portion of the country, and yet they demand to control every department of the National Government. Political campaigns are always serious matters. The ballots of the American citizen are as the falling of the snow-flakes—their accumulated weight decide what the people of the country desire. It will not do for the people of the South to say that they have not interfered with the free exercise of the ballot. He himself had been warned to leave Savannah because of his free utterances, and he knew that the Southern people had intimidated the Republican vote of the South. In 1856 the Democratic party renunciated the doctrine of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, which

AFFIRMED THE DOCTRINE OF STATE RIGHTS

And of secession. In 1860 secession followed, and the Democrats put this sentiment into practical effect. Judge Terry recently thanked God in a speech that Hancock had no such a record as Garfield. It was very much like the religious groceryman who directed his son to sand the sugar and water the rum, and then come up to prayers. The Democrats claim to be the friends of the workingmen. In 1859 a Democrat introduced a bill into a Democratic Congress in the interest of land-grabbers, and defeated an amendment designed to secure the rights of actual settlers, and it was not until a Republican Congress came into power that the homstead bill was passed. Now everything is prosperous; the Republicans have proved to be the friends of the workingmen and there is no reason for a change. The Democratic party is now attired in the old cast-off and antiquated clothes of the Republican party, but they have on the tattered hat of State sovereignty. When I hear the expressions of Wade Hampton and other rebels, I feel that any Republican who would vote the Democratic ticket is a traitor to God Almighty. If you have ever seen a ship sailing under nothing but its jury mast, you will appreciate the position of the Democratic party of to-day. The greatest blunder of the Southern people was in not affiliating with the Republican party at the close of the war. The people of the North are not fools; they know that loyalty is not on the side of Wade Hampton. The country has never been so prosperous as to-day. The Resumption Act has been a master step in this movement toward prosperity; and it has been the redemption of the workingmen and manufacturers. He asked the old Republicans if they would now, like Brutus, fall upon their swords and say, "Oh, Republican party, I have followed you for twenty years, and I now find you a shade and a myth!" He urged all Republicans to go bravely to work and aid in the glorious success that awaits us.

The speech was concluded with an enthusiastic cheer for the Republican ticket.

G. G. BLANCHARD

Was introduced, and said that he brought cheering news from the mountains. He congratulated the Republicans on their success in Indiana; the news is too much, and it is more than we expected. He desired to be let alone ordinarily, but he thanked the President for the opportunity he now had of congratulating the Republicans on their chances of success. We are sure of carrying the solid North, New Jersey not excepted. General Miller stands at the head of the Republican Electoral ticket, and when he made his gallant charge that saved Tennessee from rebellion, where was David S. Terry, the head of the Democratic Electoral ticket? It is the same old fight, and who shall win? Terry is the head and front of the Democratic party in the State. He is talking about a solid South, and says that his people are solid for the Democratic party. I say, give us a solid North in counter to a solid South. It is a shame for any Republican to falter at this time. The Republican party is friendly toward the South, but the issue of State rights has been forced upon us by the South, and we must meet it. The South now hold the keys of government, and it raises not 17 per cent. of the internal revenue, and the other departments of Federal revenue receive but little support from that section of the Union; and he protested against a minority ruling the majority. The great West is entitled to consideration in national politics, and the Republican party desire to recognize that section of the country. There is no necessity for a change in the administration of Government; and the people do not desire any Democratic tinker to come in and steal the jewels from the machinery of Government. There is now no party than the Republican capable of administering the Government. The Democratic party is simply a brake on the wheels. After cheers for Garfield and Arthur, the President introduced

HON. H. F. PAGE,

Who was received with applause, and said that he congratulated the Republicans on the auspicious condition of national politics, and it was evident that the party was aroused, and was determined to succeed in this election. We are threatened with a solid South, and why? Because they are striving to vindicate their position during the war. We met the solid South in the late war, and it went down before the invincible tread of the Boys in Blue, and we will meet them next month, and will then vindicate the principles for which Grant and Sherman fought. We have no animosity against the South, but we must vindicate the action of our soldiers on the field. General Hancock, it is true, was an efficient, loyal soldier, but in this campaign he is surrounded with secessionists and Copperheads, and to support him is to support the ancient enemies of the nation. General Garfield has the support of the loyal people of the North, who during the years of the war furnished the men and means to carry on the war against the Southern secessionists.

The audience gave three cheers for Frank Page, after which the President introduced

ATTORNEY-GENERAL A. L. HART,

Who said: We are willing to place General Garfield against General Hancock on personal grounds, and as between them if Garfield is not the better man, let the verdict be against him. General Hancock is presented to us as a Union soldier, but he is backed by the Confederates and Northern sympathizers with the South. Immediately on the close of the war Hancock declared in favor of the Democratic platform that the war was a failure, and yet he comes before the American people asking for their support under his General Order No. 40, which nullified the loyal acts of Congress, and in which he acted in treason to the Government. When a man is sworn to perform official duties and refuses to perform them, he is acting out the Southern doctrine of State rights, and must be in sympathy with them. General Garfield has never refused to perform an official duty; but he has explicitly defined his position on every public issue. General Hancock said a few days ago that the tariff was a purely local question. It is local with a man who is afraid to take a position on an important question; but if a child should answer as Hancock did in relation to the tariff, he would deserve a castigation for his ignorance. The Chinese question is all important with the people of this coast, among whom there is no division of sentiment. The speaker discussed the Chinese question, and declared that Garfield had always advocated a modification of the treaty with the Chinese Government, but very properly he had voted against the passage of laws which were in derogation with the existing people. Garfield had not attempted to pander to the prejudices of the people; he had acted the part of the true statesman and of honesty. He regarded the result in Indiana as an index to the national result.

Adjourned with three cheers for the Republican ticket.

The South Stand.

George Cadwalader, President of the Day, opened the meeting. Sacramento, he said, welcomed the people from abroad to this grand Republican love-feast. It is a great day of rejoicing, because we have heard from Indiana. A great boom has begun, and we propose to keep up the boom until Garfield is inaugurated. [Applause.] He complimented the ladies of Sacramento for their devotion to the cause. The Republicans, he said, proposed to keep the political crowbar going until the solid South is pried open so that a Republican, no matter whether white or black, can cast his ballot and have it fairly counted. [Applause.]

The band played "America," the ladies in the Judges' stand joining with their voices, and hundreds of people also, led by I. Luce.

SPEECH OF J. MCM. SHAFTER.

J. McM. Shafter was then introduced, and was received with applause. Mr. Shafter said he was one of the oldest talking Republicans in the State. Forty years ago he was talking human liberty in Vermont. Twenty-eight years ago he was talking the same thing at a barbecue in Wisconsin. He went on to describe in eloquent language the progress of liberty since that day. This State is a great cosmopolitan collection of people, who have come here to enjoy our liberty, and do their part in the great work of government, and it was to them he addressed his remarks. We are told that we ought to forget injuries; but it is hard to forget. The Whigs and Democrats, and Republicans and Democrats have competed

FOR FIFTY YEARS

In the management of the Government. The Democratic party is the outgrowth and the dependent child of slavery. It could not have existed without the slave power of the South. The Northern men have knuckled to the institution of slavery, or to the Southern Democrats, for the purpose of obtaining office. Cotton was indeed king, and Northern Democrats bowed down to the power. The South never had but about ten per cent. of the business, and only a third of the white population, and yet the South dominated the whole country.

The Democratic party pretends to be the great lover of the Constitution, yet they only love it when it serves their purpose. When Vermont undertook to have Congress prevent the auction block being established within hearing of Congress, then the South said Congress had no such power, and petitions on the subject were not allowed to be read or referred, and the right of petition was denied because it tended to make them uneasy in their domicile of sin and slavery. The South was given nearly all the positions in the army, and so it went. This afflicted the Northern mind, and the Northern people began to be what the South said,

"MUDSILLS."

We were fit to work for them, and import goods free of duty for their benefit, and export their goods at low rates. He referred to William Lloyd Garrison, who, he said, published a paper. The Mayor of Boston was asked by one of these Southern men to stop that paper and keep it from circulating in the South. That Mayor replied that it was only an obscure publication, not worthy of notice. The memory of that noble man will live long after his abuser is forgotten. The North was ruled by a hand of iron. They were ostracized in every way, and were not allowed even to think. It was a crime in the eyes of the South for men of the North to express a thought in regard to the institutions of slavery.

But the Being who manages this world has what is called retribution, and it has come at last. The South didn't trust the Northern Democrats. The North never had a President, because the North could not be trusted. He then followed the history of the country down to the present.

THE SOUTH IS NOT SOLID,

And never will be until this Government is destroyed. Mr. Lincoln, fairly elected to office, had to seek his office in disguise, to keep from being destroyed, and by whom? Not, as Judge Wallace would have the people believe, at the hands of the Republicans, but at the hands of these secessionists. The speaker proceeded to administer a most intensely scathing castigation of the Democratic party, and showed clearly their inconsistency, the falsity of all their pretenses, and tore the masks from the faces of the schemers who, when Lincoln was inaugurated, fired the train that had been laid for many years. The Democrats were the bounty-jumpers. The Democrats degraded the public currency, bought Southern scrip, discouraged the armies of the Union, shirked the draft, resisted the draft—Democrats, every man of them. It is

THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE

Of their doctrine. No Democrat ever expressed a word of regret that slavery existed, or ever tried to abolish it. The Democrats of the North sold their manhood for a few loaves of official bread. But, he said, the spirit of liberty was not dead. The institution of slavery was doomed. They could kick petitions under the table, but they could not stop the men who presented these petitions from thinking. The South had no right to secede. They had no cause to secede. They had all the offices. But they had resolved to go, because they hated the North with a hatred that they would not relax, and they refused to live with us any longer.

He showed the various Democratic platforms, where, he said, you could find anything in the world. If you wanted free trade, you could find it. If you want a tariff platform, you will find it.

THE GREAT FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

Has been fought and won. He thanked heaven that Americans were helped by loyal-hearted foreign-born citizens who saw the issue. The resources of a generation have been mortgaged to pay the loss of this great war, but they are paying it off in good faith. There has never been a great commotion such as this was where the scaffold has not reaped its harvest, except here in this free country, where the men were allowed to go scot free. Where has such mercy been shown. [Applause.] It was well, perhaps, to do this, but the band of yelping coyotes at the North who aided and assisted them ought to have been hung. [Applause.] These Northern men, having no party to go to, and no offices, encouraged the South to keep up their great struggle, saying, When you do succeed please give us something; we are hungry; please make us dish-washers; please make us Judges, or Congressmen, or something of that kind. The speaker analyzed the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and showed how they were indorsed by modern Democracy. At the close of his speech three rousing cheers were given for Judge Shafter.

HON. A. A. SARGENT

Was then introduced in an eloquent manner by the Chairman, Mr. Cadwalader. He said the demonstration of to-day was more eloquent than language could be, for it augurs victory. This gathering is a tribute to the October States. We have felt, he said, the electric thrill; we have felt that there is victory in the air, otherwise it would have been impossible to assemble such an audience. The Democrats had their laugh when they made their nominations, but they are not laughing much now. He would not, he said, talk long, because his mission was to call sinners, and not the righteous. From the looks of the badges he thought there were very few sinners around. [Laughter.] The speaker was humorous throughout, and about equally divided the audience with Senator Cheney at the other stand. His speech abounded in anecdotes, which elicited roars of laughter. He discussed the issues of the day in a clear, candid manner, without any abuse or personalities. He paid a high

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL GARFIED,

Whom he said he had known intimately for a long time. He reviewed his life from boyhood up, and his course since he entered public life. He considered him peculiarly fitted for this highest of all positions. He is one of the people, and in full sympathy with them, and with the spirit of Republicanism. He also reviewed the career of Chester A. Arthur, describing his course in setting free a number of negroes who were brought through a free State on their way to another slave State. He cited numerous acts of his life to show that he was peculiarly qualified to occupy this high position on a Republican ticket. He is no chance nominee; he is a man of whom the Republican party may be proud.

Mr. Sargent said it is always the industrial classes who pay the taxes. The Democrats ran the Government into debt; the Republicans are reducing expenses and paying off the debt. For every second of time since the war, by day or by night, $1 50 has gone off of the national debt. Is not that a showing of economy? [Applause.] Under Buchanan two to three millions were stolen; under Hayes only several thousand. [Applause.] Notwithstanding Judge Wallace, he denied that it was the Democrats who put down the rebellion. [Applause.] He denied that it was the Republicans who fired on Sumter [applause], and that is

THE LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

A Democratic success means the payment of Southern claims, and he asserted it as a fact of which he was thoroughly satisfied. There are bills pending amounting to thousands of millions. There are claims for poultry, pigs and fences. Bills for rent of the battle grounds on which they were whipped. If they are not to be paid, why are these claims filed away and evidence preserved? Why are these bills presented to Congress. It is useless to deny it—they will be paid if the Democrats ever get into power. The question is now whether the national debt shall be doubled. That would be the result of Democratic success. Another result would be the destruction of a free ballot. He went on to describe the method by which several thousand bogus naturalizations were issued in an hour—regular Courts for that purpose—and these fraudulent voters were sent all over the other States wherever they were needed. The State of New York cannot be carried this time by any such methods; hence the State is sure for Garfield; hence these howls. He went on to describe the process of stuffing ballot-boxes in the South, and the demonstration elicited roars of laughter. He himself had visited Florida, with a committee, and upon investigating he found that the ballots were numbered. A master would give one of these numbered ballots to his negro hired man, and then record his name and the number in a book, and after the election the ballots were examined, and if it was found that he had not voted that ballot, he was immediately discharged and ostracized. We appeal to poor men to put a veto upon any such thing as that, and to uphold the purity of the ballot-box.

The Republicans promise to keep the greenback as good as gold. They have made them as good as gold, and they will keep them so. They promise to protect a free ballot. They promise pure elections, and they promise that in the South there shall be a fair, free and decent ballot. [Applause.] Allow the Democrats to run the Government, and the solid South will dominate the policy of the country in their own interest.

At the close, the audience gave three cheers for the speaker.

The band played "America," and several thousand voices joined in singing, which produced a fine effect. The speakers at the other stands having finished, there was an immense crowd to hear Mr. Booth when he was introduced, and he was received with rousing cheers.

REMARKS OF SENATOR BOOTH.

He thought by this time the audience must be chock full of eloquence and political wisdom. Sixteen years ago, he said, we had a Republican barbecue on these grounds, when he spoke. Then as now the Democracy had nominated a Union General for President. Then as now it was done to deceive. [Applause.] It was a question then as now, Shall the Government be stricken down by an open blow or be betrayed by its enemies? Then as now the people said it shall be neither. [Applause.] Then as now they said the war was a failure; that emancipation was a failure; that Abraham Lincoln was a failure; that Republican doctrines and humanity were failures. So it is. So they are all to that party, tried by a Democratic standard. He could imagine a convention of owls and bats meeting in a cavern, resolving that sunlight is a failure, and that there is no sun. [Laughter.] He could imagine a caravan of buzzards resolving that life is a failure, and there is nothing true but carrion. [Applause.] When they say the Government is a failure, you are all living witnesses that it is a lie. [Applause.] Then the Democratic party hoped to destroy the Government; now they hope to control it. They failed then; they will fail now. [Applause.] If they succeed it will be with the aid of every State that was in open secession. [Applause.] They claim that they have a right to govern a country which they fought to destroy. Shall they do it? [Cries of "never."] Ohio has answered that question. [Applause.] Indiana has answered that question. [Applause.] The great heart of the American people has answered the question. It will be defeated, but it ought not only to be defeated, but it ought to be snowed under by a storm of indignant ballots. [Great applause.]

THE VICTORY

Must be a decisive one, and every man must put his shoulder to the wheel. [Applause.] Let every man fix his course by the sun that God has placed in the heaven for our guidance. He then reviewed the course of the Democratic party, illustrated their principles by humorous illustrations, which elicited applause and laughter. If any man is in doubt as to his course, let him take his course by the eternal stars. He proclaimed that not only no political parties, or all of them, have accomplished so much for the good of humanity as the Republican party has in twenty years. It has focalized all the wise teachings of all the political parties in the world. [Applause.] They have succeeded in making the Western Continent the one great country, where freemen should live. All the fear and dread that existed under Democratic administration, of the disruption of this great Union, has been dispelled by the Republican party. [Applause.] Human slavery is older than history. No man knows how it began, no man could tell how it would end. But in the exigencies of the civil war slavery was destroyed. The auction-block is gone. No more shall mother and child be separated. They are no more forever. Glory to God forever, amen and amen. [Great applause.] The Republican party did it. [Applause.] Let the bats assemble, let the vultures gather, waiting to feast upon the carcass, this Government will live, live forever, and the vultures will not feast upon it. [Immense applause and cheering.]

Leaving the Park.

It was now nearly 5 o'clock. During the speaking by Senator Booth he had an audience of not less than 7,000 people. At the conclusion of his oration the crowd dispersed and the organized companies formed in line ready to march to M street. Just prior to that, however, the First Artillery Band serenaded the ladies at the badge stand, the Boys in Blue standing at a parade rest in front of the stand during the serenade, at the conclusion of which the companies, escorted by the Marshals, left the Park, and the barbecue was virtually at an end. There was now two hours of rest before the evening parade and torchlight procession, and it was utilized by visitors to drive and walk about the city and take as good a look at Sacramento as the brief time afforded. It is permissible to say that the compliments passed upon Sacramento's homes were many and warm. The streets were thronged with people at an early hour. Indeed at no previous celebration has there been such an outpouring of the population of Sacramento upon the streets. The mingling of the hundreds of unitormed men with the more plainly dressed citizens; the bustle and jostle on the crowded ways, the hurry of teams and the galloping of mounted marshals; the plentitude and beauty of decorations on all the chief streets; the flutter of small flags and the floating of heavy banners in the breeze; the bray of trumpets and the rattle of drums, all combined to make the early evening on the streets one full of excitement and interest, which intensified as darkness fell, and the companies and delegations began to assemble at the rendezvous preparatory to the evening parade.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The great torchlight procession proved the grandest affair of the kind ever held in California outside the limits of San Francisco. The divisions formed along M street and cross streets, and at 7:30 moved in this order out Seventh street from M to O, to Eighth, to N, to Ninth, to O, to Tenth, to N, to Thirteenth, through Capitol Park, to L, to Eleventh, to H, to Ninth, to J, to Tenth, to K, to Second, to J, to Tenth, countermarching on J to the foot of the line, and thence at will to the Pavilion. First came Grand Marshal Mike Bryte, with Chief Aids T. H. Berkey and A. C. Freeman and a cavalcade of thirty-two Aids. Chief of Police Karcher and four mounted officers.

First Division, Geo. M. Mott, Marshal—First Artillery Band, 16 men. The Boys in Blue, 85 strong (and every man an old soldier) commanded by W. A. Houghton. They bore the Shaler-flare torch and wore blue capes and caps, with red and white trimmings. They marched like veterans, and were much complimented for their fine appearance and excellent drill. At their front rode, on a fine saddle-horse, Mrs. T. D. Scriver, robed appropriately as the Goddess of Liberty, and bearing aloft the starry banner. Her horse was led by one of the Boys in Blue. Her appearance attracted much attention and was creditable to the taste and bearing of the lady. With this division also was a decorated platform wagon on which was grouped a dozen Union soldiers representing a picket guard roused by an alarm and standing ready for attack. It was a handsome and well-sustained group. The Republican Legion, C. N. Post President, Company A,