New-York Tribune.

VOL. XL..No. 12,338. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1880. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WADE HAMPTON'S SPEECH.

THE REPORT OF IT CORRECT.

DEMOCRATS OF STAUNTON, VA., WHO HEARD IT AFFIRM THAT THE LANGUAGE ASCRIBED TO HAMPTON WAS ACTUALLY USED—A LETTER FROM HAMPTON HIMSELF ON THE SUBJECT.

A special correspondent, sent to Virginia by THE TRIBUNE to investigate the facts in regard to Wade Hampton's speech at Staunton, writes that Mr. Yost and prominent Democrats of that city who heard the speech, testify that the language of Hampton was correctly reported in *The Valley Virginian*. The Democrats have been surprised and disgusted by the denial of the language used, printed in *The Washington Post*, because they were themselves in accord with the sentiments expressed, and did not see why a denial should be made. Wade Hampton has written to Mr. Yost, Editor of *The Valley Virginian*, saying that he does not recollect using the words ascribed to him, and protesting, at any rate, that the construction placed upon them is incorrect. He says he never sent the alleged denial to *The Washington Post*.

INDIGNANT SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

DISGUSTED WITH HAMPTON'S ALLEGED DENIAL—ATTESTING TO THE ACCURACY OF THE VALLEY VIRGINIAN'S REPORT—THE NEW-YORK WORLD DENOUNCED.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

STAUNTON, VA., Aug. 24.—The attempt of Northern Democratic journals to discredit the report, copied into THE TRIBUNE, of General Wade Hampton's speech delivered in this city on July 26, has caused no little indignation among the Democrats of this place. The course, too, that General Hampton has pursued in this matter has not enhanced his reputation here for honorable dealing, while it has disgusted his followers who "fought with Lee and Jackson." Southern Democrats saw nothing in the speech to be ashamed of, and they cannot sympathize with their Northern brethren, who, though hundreds of miles away at the time the speech was delivered, take so much pains to deny the accuracy of a report that has never even been questioned by the hundreds of Democrats here who heard the speech.

It, for instance, probably never occurred to the Editor of *The Vindicator*, the old and leading Democratic newspaper here, to suppress any part of the speech; and, therefore, his report of the objectionable language used by Hampton was even stronger than that published in *The Valley Virginian*, the newspaper from which THE TRIBUNE report was copied. *The Spectator*, the other Democratic newspaper here, did not procure any report of the speech for publication, owing to a mishap to its reporter; but it is safe to assume that it would be about the last paper to suppress what Hampton said about "fighting for the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought."

The Democrats here glory in the fact that they fought with Lee and Jackson, and they are not ashamed to maintain that the same principles for which those leaders died "are again on trial today." The leaders of the party here now see that Hampton disclosed too much when he made this remark publicly, and they are trying to explain it away; but the first Democrat is yet to be heard of in this community who will deny that Wade Hampton made the remark quoted.

"I am thoroughly disgusted with this whole thing," remarked a leading Democrat here tonight, upon hearing read the alleged letter from Wade Hampton, in which he says that he "not only did not use the language ascribed to him," but that he "did not say anything approaching it in meaning." Mr. Hampton closes his letter by saying that he "felt perplexed and almost discouraged."

"Well, if he ever wrote that letter I should think he would feel perplexed," added the Democrat; "but I don't believe he ever wrote it, and I shall write to him at the Badger Springs to-night to find out."

This is the impression shared by all Democrats here, who believe the alleged denial from Hampton to be the clever forgery of some Northern Democratic editor—a class for which the Southern Democrats maintain no great respect.

THE OCCASION OF HAMPTON'S SPEECH.

When the circumstances are fully stated it will be easy enough for the people of the North to understand how Hampton came to make the bold utterances attributed to him. In the first place, it is necessary to understand that the Democrats of the State are just now bitterly divided. The leaders, having quarrelled about the disposition of the spoils of office, have divided the party into "Funders" and "Readjusters." The quarrel has reached such proportions as to even threaten the supremacy of these leaders, and the success of the "nigger party" is feared.

Under this state of affairs a great Democratic mass-meeting of both Funders and Readjusters had been called for this place on July 26, and General Hampton, Governor Vance, of North Carolina, and others were invited to speak. The purpose of this meeting was to make a great effort to unite the two wings of the party, and General Hampton's speech was an appeal for union.

There are few Republican newspapers in the South, and Southern orators are, therefore, seldom reported, and when at home they do not need to curb themselves. Then there is one thing on which the Democrats of the Solid South are united, and that is in the pride of their "glorious war record." An appeal to war memories awakens an enthusiasm that nothing else can awaken, while an objurgation of the "d—d Yanks" is sure to win applause. No one knows this better than Wade Hampton, and this was the key-note of his speech, as will be seen by the following exordium:

> I am bound to you by bonds which death alone can sever. So it is that I, like so many of the veterans of the Confederacy, am jealous of the honor and proud of the glorious heritage bequeathed to her by her Lee and her Stonewall Jackson. Do not understand that I come here to dictate a policy to you, or to advise you what you must do; rather am I here to consult with you as a Democrat, as a man, and as a Southern soldier; as one who looks back to the time when he shared with you privations and suffering and defeat in the Army of Northern Virginia.

He followed this in the same strain, speaking as a "Southern soldier," digressing merely to encourage the Readjusters by referring in terms of praise to the part his own State of South Carolina had taken in repudiating a part of its debt. Mr. Hampton made his "last appeal" for harmony in the words that have attracted such wide attention, and which were consonant with the spirit of the speech throughout. What those words were as to substance there is no question here. The report of them published in *The Valley Virginian* was made by its Editor, Major S. M. Yost, a native Virginian who served in Jackson's brigade and afterward with Lee at Richmond. Although he has accepted the results of the war, and has ceased to "fight for the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought," and probably suffers some from Southern intolerance in consequence, yet he is universally respected here as a man of truth and conviction. His newspaper has a wider circulation than either of the Democratic newspapers here (Rowell's untruthful directory to the contrary notwithstanding), and it is the leading Republican newspaper in Virginia. Mr. Yost is not "an obscure newspaper writer," but was associated at one time with such a Simon-pure Democrat as Stilson Hutchins in editing *The St. Louis Times*. Judge Harris, the Democratic member of Congress from this district, and Judge Allen, the nominee of the "Funder" Democrats for the same place, both willingly attest to the good standing of Mr. Yost in the community, and to the fairness of his newspaper reports.

But it so happens that what Wade Hampton said does not depend alone upon Mr. Yost's report. Mr. Tinsley, Editor of *The Vindicator*, which is the leading Democratic newspaper here, was present and heard the speech, and made a report for his paper, which, compared with Mr. Yost's report, shows plainly that the latter did no injustice to Wade Hampton. The two reports of the objectionable passages are as follows:

From The Valley Virginian (Rep.)	*From The Vindicator (Dem.)*
Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought for four years. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket.	Pause before you cast your vote. Think how Lee would have voted. Think what Jackson would have done before he would have cast a vote calculated to divide his beloved Virginia. I ask you to remember those who have died on your soil, and to remember that the principles they died for are again on trial to-day. I say nothing of your differences.

STRONG DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

The World, *Baltimore Gazette*, *Washington Post*, and other Northern Democratic newspapers, having accused *The Valley Virginian* of printing a false report of the speech in question, the latter will meet the charge this week by the publication of the following remarkable document:

> We, the undersigned, heard the speech of General Wade Hampton, delivered in Staunton, on the 26th of July. We have also read the report thereof published in *The Valley Virginian* on the 29th of July, and hereby certify that that report was substantially correct.
>
> ARCHIBALD G. STUART,
> H. C. TINSLEY,
> A. C. GORDON,
> HUGH P. LYLE.

In order to understand the strength of this document Northern readers must remember that the signers are all gentlemen foremost in the Democratic party in this city, and who were present on the platform with Wade Hampton.

Mr. Stuart is the son of the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Fillmore, and who is a member of the Peabody Board of Trustees and Rector of the University of Virginia. He is a leading lawyer of this city, is engaged in making campaign speeches for Hancock and English, and is the person officially designated by the Hancock and English Club of this city to take charge of the Democratic canvass in the First Ward.

Mr. Tinsley is the Editor of *The Vindicator*, the leading Democratic paper in the Shenandoah Valley, and is a well-known Democrat.

Mr. Gordon (of whom more will be said hereafter) is a lawyer of this city, a member of one of the old Virginia families, a leading Democratic speaker here, and the appointee of the party to take charge of its canvass in the Second Ward.

Mr. Lyle, who represents the business element of the community, is a prominent manufacturer, a leading business man and a well-known Democrat.

These men all willingly signed the above document, and hundreds of other Democrats could be got, were it necessary, to make a similar attestation; and perhaps it is no wonder that these men should feel disgusted at Wade Hampton's denial of "having used such language or anything approaching it in meaning."

THE WORLD AND HAMPTON'S SPEECH.

That which most disgusts the Democrats here, next to Hampton's denial, is the part *The New-York World* has taken in this controversy, and since the matter has attracted such wide attention frequent remarks are heard here "that *The World* will win the jack-knife."

The following card, which *The Virginian* will publish this week, explains some things:

> As soon as it was announced that Governor Hampton and Governor Vance would address a mass-meeting in Staunton I wrote to the Editor of *The New-York World* asking if he wished a report of the speeches, and in case he did, whether I should send it by mail or by telegraph. I received a telegram from Mr. Hurlburt saying "send report by mail."
>
> A meeting of the Readjuster faction was advertised for the same day and hour, and I had been requested to make a report of it for a Richmond, Va., daily. As I could not attend both meetings I agreed with Jacob Yost, esq., the junior Editor of *The Valley Virginian*, at his suggestion, to allow him to use my notes of the Hampton and Vance meeting if he would return the favor in regard to the Readjuster meeting.
>
> I attended the meeting in the Opera House and heard and made notes of the speeches of both Governors. My report was not a stenographic one and was not literal and full. After I had written it out, in accordance with my agreement, I carried it around to Mr. Yost and read it to him. When I had finished reading it he said in effect: "I see you have omitted what Hampton said about fighting for the same principles for which the war was fought." I replied: "I have. I do not propose to send that North for misconstruction." He said, in effect: "Well, I'll see that it gets North."
>
> The paragraph which THE TRIBUNE has been keeping at the head of its editorial columns may be or may not be the exact utterance of General Hampton. My impression is that it is not, so well as I can recollect. I cannot undertake to affirm, after the interval of time that has elapsed, what General Hampton did say. The impression left upon my mind by his remark, of which no verbatim report has ever been made, so far as I know, was that the conflict now waging is one between local self-government and strong centralization. And yet I must admit that at the time the remark struck me as being of such a character as to invite misconstruction. The report of *The Virginian* and that of *The Vindicator* I believe to be both in the main correct.
>
> So far as I have been able to ascertain, there was no stenographic report made of General Hampton's speech. My report to *The New-York World*, as published by *The World*, is, I think, the one which General Hampton furnished to *The Herald* as the only one which received his personal indorsement. I have no copy of *The World*, however, containing the report, and hence cannot verify this belief. My report of both speeches was materially abbreviated by *The World* in publication.
>
> This statement is forwarded by me at the request of Mr. Yost, for whom I entertain a kind personal regard, although I differ with him politically. A. C. GORDON.
>
> *Staunton, Va.*, Aug. 21, 1880.

A comparison of the report in *The World* with that "personally indorsed" by Wade Hampton as furnished to *The Herald*, shows that they are the same report, and a further comparison with the manuscript copy furnished by Mr. Gordon to *The Valley Virginian* shows that they are in the same language, only that they have been "materially abbreviated" by *The World*, as stated by Mr. Gordon.

It happened that Mr. Yost, the senior Editor of *The Virginian*, was present at the meeting and made a report for himself, which agrees with that published in *The Vindicator*, the Democratic paper, whose report was made by its Editor, Mr. Tinsley. These two reports also agree with that made by Mr. Gordon for *The World*, which newspaper, however, eliminated the objectionable parts. Mr. Gordon, though, as a faithful *World* correspondent, omitted, as he states, the part of Hampton's speech now in question, as he could see it would not do for Northern readers; but he pronounces himself disgusted with the shape the matter has taken.

Hampton's speech was not delivered from manuscript, but was extemporc, and that is another reason why Democrats here are free to express the opinion that he has neither denied the accuracy of the reports of *The Vindicator* or *The Valley Virginian* nor furnished a "personally indorsed" report for *The Herald*. That work is attributed to the Editor of *The World*, whether rightly or not.

Among the amusing features of this whole affair is the great number of letters which come here regularly from all parts of the country, making inquiries in regard to the report. An Indiana Democratic editor, thinking the speech was the proper thing for circulation there to help the Democrats, wrote to the Editor of *The Valley Virginian*, thinking he must be a Democrat, asking for as "many copies of the speech as he could possibly spare."

WADE HAMPTON'S INTERPRETATION.

ELABORATE EXPLANATION OF THE DECLARATION ABOUT WHAT LEE AND JACKSON WOULD DO IF THEY WERE ALIVE—WHAT THE SOUTH FOUGHT FOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

STAUNTON, July 25.—*The Valley Virginian* tomorrow will publish the following:

For the last four or five days the following extract has been going the rounds of the Democratic papers:

> **Is my whole record since the close of the war, and all my efforts for a better understanding between the sections, a broad and down-reaching for the Union, to be frittered away by the forgeries of an obscure newspaper writer? I neither used the words attributed to me, nor anything approaching them in meaning.**

It purported to have been taken from a letter written by Senator Wade Hampton to the Editor of *The Washington Post*. As soon as it appeared the Editor of *The Virginian* inclosed it in a letter to Senator Hampton as follows:

> **SIR: The inclosed slip purports to be a literal extract from a private letter written by you to the Editor of *The Washington Post*. The substance of the letter is stated to be a denial of the language attributed to you by *The Virginian* in its report of your speech in Staunton, July 26. A copy of that report I herewith send. In it you are quoted as having used these words in substance: "Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought for four years. Remember the men who poured forth their life-blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now."**
>
> **The quotation above is the text of the alleged letter to the Editor of *The Post*, and I write to ask if it is true that such a letter was written by you, and if so, is the inclosed slip a literal extract therefrom. A response at your earliest convenience will greatly oblige,**
>
> **Yours respectfully,**
> **J. YOST.**

In reply to the above the following letter was received late yesterday evening:

> **SIR: Your letter has just reached me, and in reply to your question in reference to *The Washington Post* I answer that I have addressed no communication of any character to that paper. I have never seen the extract purporting to be taken from it until this moment, and there must be a mistake in supposing that *The Post* has made any statement such as the extract represents it as making.**
>
> **I had not seen, until you sent it, the report of my remarks in Staunton contained in *The Valley Virginian*, the only report which had met my eye being that in *the Baltimore Gazette*, republished in *The New-York Herald* of the 16th inst. I have not the slightest recollection of having used the language attributed to me in the closing sentences of your report, and I certainly never intended to convey the idea embodied in them. Your reporter misconstrued my language.**
>
> **I appealed to the Virginians present to consider before they voted how Lee and Jackson would vote were they alive, and I asked if any one present could for a moment suppose that those devoted Virginians could have done anything which would create dissensions in the State they loved so well. My sole object at Staunton was to appeal to the Democrats of Virginia to forget their local differences and to unite for the success of the Democratic party. The principle involved in the war was the claim made by the South of the right of peaceable secession. This right was denied by the North, Democrats as well as Republicans joining in the denial. On this issue battle was joined. The North triumphed, and the results of her success were embodied in the amendments to the constitution, settling beyond all question and forever the right of peaceable secession, by the adverse decision of the highest earthly tribunal recognized among mankind. The war had nothing to do with the principles of the National Democratic party, and I was peculiarly unfortunate if any expression of mine in Staunton could or so be construed as to give the impression that I supposed the principles involved in the Presidential contest were those for which we fought for four years. I have made no charge against your paper or any other of willful misrepresentation, but I must disclaim emphatically the construction placed upon my speech, as well as the language attributed to me in the following sentences of your report. As your letter was a courteous one I have replied to it frankly, and I hope you will do me the justice to give my letter in full should you desire to make any portion of it public. While the custom that all is fair in politics as in war unfortunately obtains too generally I hope that no Southern paper will ever refuse to do justice to its political opponents.**
>
> **I am respectfully,**
> **Your obedient servant,**
> **WADE HAMPTON.**
>
> **To J. YOST, ESQ.**

WASHINGTON M'LEAN'S ILLNESS.

HOVERING BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH—A COMPLICATION OF DISEASES.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 25.—Washington McLean, editor of *The Cincinnati Enquirer*, failed this morning, and until noonday his symptoms indicated slight improvement. Toward evening, as last evening, he began sinking, and his condition is too precarious to warrant the attending physicians in venturing an opinion. Telegrams have been received from most of the leading journals of the country inquiring concerning his condition. The same answer, "Precarious," has been returned to all inquiries.

Mr. McLean is suffering from a combination of diseases—acute Bright's disease of the kidneys, a diseased lung, and blood poisoning, which has somewhat affected the brain. Dr. Hunter says his patient is at times seized with delirium, when it is almost impossible to calm him.

Though his condition was thought critical last night, Mr. McLean dressed himself this morning, and, in the absence of the nurse and family, stole down stairs and took a seat on the piazza. The proceeding alarmed the attending physicians, who did not succeed in persuading their patient to return to his room for several hours. Drs. Hunter and Metcalf think there is every chance of Mr. McLean's recovery, could he be safely removed to his home in Cincinnati.

Dr. Barkelew, of Cincinnati, who attended Mr. McLean in a similar attack several years ago, is expected here to-morrow, when, under his care, Mr. McLean will probably be removed to his Western home. Mrs. McLean and her two daughters and two sons are in constant attendance at the bedside of the sick man.

A SPEECHLESS CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—The deaf mutes of America are holding here to-day their first convention. There is a fair attendance of leading deaf mutes from all parts of the United States and from Canada. The proceedings are all carried on by signs. The following officers have been chosen: President, Robert McGregor, of Cincinnati; first vice-president, H. C. Ryder, of New-York; R. Atwood, of Massachusetts; D. W. George, of Illinois; M. S. Freeman, of Georgia; corresponding secretary, E. A. Hodgson, of New-York; recording secretary, George T. Dougherty, of Missouri; treasurer, R. R. Lawrence, of Louisiana. Short addresses were made by the Rev. John Chamberlain, of New-York, Edmund Booth and Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, and others. The session will continue two days longer.

IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

OTTAWA, Aug. 25.—Major Walsh, who has arrived here, says that when he left Wood Mountain, on June 12, Sitting Bull was peaceable and quiet. Sitting Bull promised him that he would place no obstacle in the way of any of his tribe who desired to return to the United States.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 25.—The chiefs of the Spotted Tail Agency, who stole ponies and killed a white man five weeks ago, and who were recently captured by Spotted Tail's police, arrived last evening in charge of an officer. They were taken to Fort Omaha to await the action of General Crook.

REDUCTION OF STATE CLAIMS.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—The State Board of Audit has just disposed of the claim of Weed, Parsons & Co. for legislative printing. The claim amounted to $57,624 10. Of this sum items amounting to $18 821 24 were withdrawn for the reason that, in respect to the greatest share of that sum, the work was in course of composition, and had not as yet been delivered. Items amounting to $12,378 12 were disallowed.

CANFIELD RELEASED FROM PRISON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 25.—Samuel W. Canfield, president of the Rockland County Savings Bank, and R. P. Eels, secretary, who have been in prison for four months on a judgment against them of $40,000, were brought before Judge Barnard to-day, when their counsel in proceedings for insolvent debtors moved for their release from confinement, and Judge Barnard granted the motion.

THE BETA THETA PI REUNION.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Two meetings of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity were held to-day and a public meeting to-night. The public meeting was fairly attended and the fraternity was addressed by the Rev. O. D. Kellogg, of Philadelphia. There were present representatives from forty-six alumni chapters, including those of New-York, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Chicago.

THE NEW-JERSEY TAX INQUIRY.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 25.—The Municipal and Tax Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature are now in session here, examining the bills reported by the committee of the last Legislature, regulating city and township taxation. They will report the bill with amendments to the next Legislature. The bill is a general one, including every city and township in New-Jersey.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

A CITY OFFICIAL OF BAD MORALITY.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—S. W. Hoffman, ex-City Auditor, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling $12,000. He gave bail.

A BRUTE SENT TO PRISON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 25.—John H. Hoy was convicted of brutal assault to-day, and sentenced to State Prison for seven years.

KILLED WITH A BASE BALL.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 25.—John Elliot, fifteen years of age, while playing base ball here yesterday, was struck in the neck by the ball and was instantly killed.

A RESPECTED CITIZEN KILLED.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Aug. 25.—John Eberhard, an old and respected citizen of Hanover, was run over and instantly killed to-day on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad.

A DEFAULTING POSTMASTER ESCAPES.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Aug. 25.—Richard O. Adams, the defaulting postmaster, who was to have been sentenced to-day, escaped from the custody of the marshal last night. A large reward has been offered for his capture.

MINSTRELSY LAID ASIDE FOR WAR.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Owing to some scandal about the wife of Frederick Jackson, one of the Georgia Minstrel Company, Jackson shot Warwick, another member of the company, yesterday. He then shot his wife. Both of the victims may die.

GARFIELD ON WAR MEMORIES

A SPEECH TO HIS COMRADES.

REUNION OF THE GENERAL'S REGIMENT, THE FORTY-SECOND, OHIO, AT ASHLAND—A FEELING ADDRESS TO THE VETERANS.

Several thousand people were present in Ashland yesterday at the reunion of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which General Garfield was the first Colonel. A resolution commending General Garfield as a man and a soldier was adopted. The General spoke, his address being non-partisan in character.

THE ADDRESS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 25.—A reunion of General Garfield's regiment, the 42d Ohio, was held to-day at Ashland. There were about 4,000 to 8,000 people present. The welcome address was made by the Rev. E. Persons, of Ashland, and the response by General L. N. Sheldon, of Lagrange, following which speeches were made by General Garfield, Hon. G. W. Geddes, of Mansfield, and Captain A. S. McClure, of Wooster. The following resolution was adopted:

> We deem an honor the prominence which has been given before the Nation to our first Colonel, James A. Garfield, and we cheerfully and proudly commend him as a man and a soldier.

General Garfield was elected president of the regimental association for the ensuing year. General Garfield spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: This is a family gathering, a military family, for in war a regiment is to the army what a family is to the whole civilized community. [Here a portion of the platform fell.] A military reunion without some excitement and some accident would be altogether too monotonous and tame to be interesting, and in this good-natured audience we can have a good many accidents like that and still keep quiet and be happy. I said this is a family reunion—an assembly of the old Forty-second military family, and it is well for us to meet here. Nineteen years ago I met a crowd of earnest citizens in that court-room above stairs. Your bell was rung; your people came out; the teacher of your school was among them; the boys of the school were there; and after we had talked together a little while about our country and its imperiled flag, the teacher of the school offered names for the company, and twenty of the boys went with him. They never went back into the school-house again, but in the dark days of November, 1861, they and enough Ashland County boys to make 100 went down with me to Columbus to join another hundred that had gone before them from Ashland County, and these 200 of you candidates stood in the centre of our military family and bore these old banners that you see tattered before you to-day. One of them was given to our family by mothers of Ashland, and Company C, from Ashland, carried it well. It was riddled with bullets and torn by underbrush. Flapped by winds of the Rebellion, it came back tattered as you see, but with never a stain upon its folds, and never a touch of dishonor upon it anywhere; and the other of these banners was given by the special friends of Company A in my old town of Hiram—the student company from the heart of the Western Reserve—and it also shared, like its fellows, the same fate, and came home covered with the glory of the conflict.

SOLID FOR THE UNION.

We were a family, I say again, and we did not let partisan politics disturb us then, and we do not let partisanship enter our circle here to-day. We did not quarrel about controversies outside of our great work. We agreed to be brethren for the Union under the flag against all its enemies everywhere, and brothers to all men who stood with us under the flag to fight the fight for the Union, whatever their color of skin, whatever their previous politics, whatever their religion. In that spirit we went out, in that spirit we returned; and we are glad to be in Ashland to-day, for it is one of the homes of our regiment, where we were welcomed in the beginning, and have always been welcome since. We are grateful for the welcome tendered us to-day by this great assembly of our old neighbors and friends of Ashland County.

Now, fellow citizens, a regiment, like a family, has the right to be a little clannish and exclusive. It does not deny the right of any other family to the same privilege, but it holds the members of its own family a little nearer and a little dearer than any other family in the world, and so the 42d Regiment has always been a band of brothers. I do not this day know a 42d man in the world who hates another 42d man. There never was a serious quarrel inside the regiment. There was never a serious disagreement between its officers. The worst thing I have ever heard said against it is that all its three field officers came home alive—and they are all here on the stand to-day. It was perhaps a little against us that no one of us had the honor to get killed or seriously crippled, but we hold that it was not altogether our fault, and we trust that some day or other you will have forgiven us, if you have not to-day, for being alive and all here together.

I want to say another thing about the soldier's work. I know of nothing in all the circle of human duty that so unites men as the common suffering and danger and struggle that war brings upon a regiment. You cannot know a man so thoroughly and so soon as by the tremendous tests to which the war subjects him. These men knew each other by sight long before they knew each other by heart, but before they got back home they knew each other as you sometimes say you know a song—by heart, for they had been tested by fire, they had been tested by starvation, they had been tested by the close presence of death, and each knew that those who remained were Union men, men that in all the hard, close chances of life and the staff in them that enabled them to stand up in the very extremes they did, and stand up ready to die, and such men, so tried and so acquainted, never got over it, and the rest of the world must permit them to be just a little clannish toward each other. The rest of the world will not think we are narrow when they consider this fault of ours.

AULD LANG SYNE.

Now, fellow-citizens, we are here to look into faces and enjoy your hospitality, to revive our old memories of the place; but, for more than anything else, to look into each other's faces and revive old memories of a great many places less pleasing and homelike than Ashland. We have been meeting together in this way nearly fifteen years, and we have made a pledge to each other that as long as there are two of us left to shake hands we will meet and greet the survivors. Some of us felt a little hurt about ten years ago when the papers spoke of us as the survivors of the 42d Regiment. We were the survivors, it is true, but we thought we were so surviving that it need not be put as though we were about to die now. I don't know how it is with the rest of you; most of mankind grow old, and you can see it in their faces. I see here and there a bald head like my own, or a white one like Captain Gardner's, but to me these men will be boys until they die. We call them boys; we meet and greet them as boys, even though they become very old boys, and in that spirit of young, hopeful, daring manhood we expect to meet them so long as we live. Nothing can get us a great way off from each other while we live. I am glad to meet these men here to-day. [Here another portion of the platform broke down, precipitating General Garfield and some others to the ground.]

I was glad also that there was not anybody hurt when that broke, and nobody made unhappy, and I will conclude all I wanted to say, more than I intended to say, by adding this. These men went out without one single touch of revenge in their hearts. They went out to maintain this Union and make it immortal, to put their own immortal lives into it, and make it possible that the people of Ashland should make the monogram of the United States as you see it up there (pointing to the monogram on the building in wreath with Union inside of a very large N.), a capital N that stands for Nation, a Nation so large that it includes U. S. A., all the people of the Republic, and will include it forevermore; that is what we meant then and it is what we mean now. And now, fellow citizens and soldiers of the 42d Regiment, for I have been talking mainly to you, and if any of this crowd have overheard I am not particularly to blame for it. I say, fellow-citizens and comrades, I greet you to-day with great satisfaction, and bid you a cordial good-by.

General Garfield returned to Cleveland to-night, and will go to his home in Mentor to-morrow.

THE COLORED VOTERS.

MEETING OF THE COLORED REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Colored Republican Central Committee was held last night at Science Hall, No. 141 East Eighth-st. W. Freeman, chairman, stated that he committee was determined to work night and day in the interest of the Republican party, and it was satisfied that through the ballot the colored Republican voters would be able to make an effective fight.

William H. Harris, chairman of the XVIth Assembly District Colored Republican Association, was invited to address the meeting, and in response he said: "In our district we are making strenuous efforts to secure a Republican victory. The district is a Democratic stronghold, and it will require a united and vigorous campaign to overwhelm the Democratic forces. I have had Democrats come to me and say, 'How dare you form a Republican association in this district?' I should be ashamed to use the language that was used by these men when they discovered that we meant business. It made my flesh crawl and my blood curdle. But we are not to be intimidated. We intend to proceed and make a grand rally for the friends of the colored men, the Republicans."

The Executive Committee submitted a series of resolutions affirming it to be expedient, for the purpose of securing a thorough cooperation of the colored electors of this city and county, that they should be enabled to secure and maintain throughout the present canvass a headquarters for the colored voters to meet and discuss the important political questions involved in the issues now before the people, and where all the colored voters of the city may be completely and actively organized for victory; also resolving that the cooperation of the Republican Central Committee be respectfully requested in behalf of this object. The resolutions were received and a committee appointed to lay the matter before the Central Committee.

Another set of resolutions was submitted by Samuel Stokeley expressing the determination of the members to place themselves upon record as pledged collectively and individually to the Republican party; asserting that in this campaign it will be found that the colored men of the City and County of New-York are fully aware that upon the success of the Republican party depends their own success; approving the platform of the Republican party, and stating that an earnest support will be given to the party that has never failed the colored men, and which, it is believed, will continue to recognize them as one of its component parts. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CAMPAIGNING IN AFGHANISTAN.

NO REGULAR SIEGE AT CANDAHAR.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1880.

A dispatch from Candahar states that General Brooke, whose death was previously reported, was shot during the late sortie from that city while attempting to bring in Captain Cruickshanks, who was wounded. A dispatch to *The Times* from Candahar says: "The enemy is making no attempts at a regular siege."

A dispatch to *The Times* from St. Petersburg says that the Indian Prince Ramchunder, for some time a resident of that capital, and who is related to the notorious Nana Sahib, has again appeared as the friend and adviser of Abdurrahman Khan, to meet whom he is for the second time on his way to Afghanistan. The suspicions which his former movements in Russian and Afghan Turkestan have created in the minds of those who believe in the latest reports of Russian intrigues in Afghanistan, will probably only be increased by the latest advices about him.

Ramchunder intends to go to Teheran on his way to the Ameer's headquarters. He says the Ameer finds no sympathy at Teheran. The Persian officials regard him as an instrument of Russia. They are also highly displeased at General Skobeleff's movement against the Turcomans, seeing therein danger to Herat, which the Shah hopes to annex.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WRANGLE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1880.

The article of *The North German Gazette* on M. Gambetta's speech at Cherbourg, has produced some sensation at Paris. The *Republique Française*, M. Gambetta's organ, replies in moderate but firm language. It disclaims any intention on the part of France to disturb the peace. Provocations have come during the past ten years, not from France, but from Germany. The *Republique Française* attributes the article to a wish to justify the enormous German armaments. The other Paris Republican papers write in the same strain.

A dispatch from Vienna to *The Times* says: "The article of *The North German Gazette*, commenting on M. Gambetta's utterances at Cherbourg, caused a sensation here. Its firm but moderate language is generally approved."

The Times, in a leading editorial, upholds M. Gambetta's speech, which, it says, is, under the circumstances, neither rash nor provocative. The only point of conflict in the challenge of *The North German Gazette* is the avowal that Germany will never again interfere in the political affairs of France.

CONSPIRACY IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1880.

A dispatch from Dublin to *The Times* says: "Some additional alarm may perhaps be produced in regard to the state of Ireland among people at a distance by the disclosure of Fenianism by a correspondent of *The New-York Herald* in Ireland. Very few, however, will be alarmed or believe it to be important. A secret society of Irish Republicans does exist, but it is comparatively harmless. Such an organization has attractions for extreme fanatical enthusiasts. It is evidently recognized by the Parnellites; but an association of fanatics is an association of essentially discontented men, and they are beginning to grumble at the smallness of their share of the glory of the anti-English agitation. Neither itself nor its organs in the press are thriving financially. The Parnellite organization is much more important."

OVERFLOWING BARNS IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1880.

A Berlin dispatch to *The Times* says: "While deplorable harvest reports continue to be received from Silesia and Posen and East and West Prussia, the most favorable accounts come from South Germany. All the crops there show a yield such as the oldest people scarcely remember to have seen, and the farmers hardly know where to garner them."

RUSHING BILLS THROUGH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1880.

In the House of Commons to-day the Savings Bank bill was passed through the committee. The report upon the Hares and Rabbits bill was agreed to, and the third reading of the bill was fixed for Friday. The Grain Cargoes bill was read a third time without division amid jeers.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Aug. 25, 1880.

The six men arrested on suspicion of being connected with the robbery of arms from the Juno, near Cork, have been discharged for want of evidence.

A dispatch from Cork says the bark Attivita, Captain Olivari, from Baltimore, has arrived at that port. She reports that an Italian seaman murdered another Italian seaman in a quarrel last Monday. The murderer has been arrested, and will be extradited to Italy.

The statement of the Paris *Bourse* as to the conclusion of a joint purse arrangement between the Anglo-American, the Direct United States, and the French Atlantic Cable Companies appears to have been premature. There were some negotiations between the companies with a view to such arrangement, but they have not succeeded and it is ascertained from a reliable source that they are not likely to have any result.

A dispatch to *The Daily News* from Berne says the Conference of the Association for the Reform of the Law of Nations has begun. Representatives from the United States, Japan, France, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Holland, and Belgium are present.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says: "Sheriff Batner with a posse, left here last night to arrest the Mexican brigand, Reyes, who was reported to be with his band in this vicinity. Batner met them about eight miles from the town, and a fight followed, in which about fifty shots were fired. The Mexicans fled, leaving several dead and wounded, as well as their animals and weapons on the field. The brigands are supposed to number about fifty. A company of United States troops is now in pursuit of them."

M'DONALD AND THE WHISKEY RING.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—A report gained currency to-night that General John McDonald, of whiskey ring notoriety, had been arrested for criminal libel in having published certain statements reflecting upon General Grant and his connection with the prosecution of the whiskey ring. The fact is that General McDonald was arrested for an assault at Pana, Ill., to-day, and was fined $25. There is no truth whatever in the rumor.

MASONIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DETROIT, Aug. 25.—The National Convention of representatives of State Grand Councils of the Masonic Order was held in this city to-day, twenty-one States being represented. It is resolved to organize a general grand council, and a constitution was adopted for submission to the State Grand Councils.

TEXAS REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 25.—The Republicans have nominated E. J. Davis for Governor; A. Siemlering for Lieutenant-Governor; and a full State ticket.

For other State Nominations, see Second Page.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

PROGRESS IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 25.—Complete census returns show the population of Wisconsin to be 1,315,494, an increase since 1870 of 266,794.

THE BONDS OF SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 25.—At an election yesterday an ordinance for the issue of twenty-year 5 per cent funding bonds was adopted by 229 majority.

A BALE OF NEW COTTON.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—The first bale of new cotton to this market was sold at the Cotton Exchange to-day for 18½ cents a pound. It came from Decatur, Alabama.

MACAULEY'S THEATRE BOUGHT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 25.—Macauley's Theatre has been bought by John T. Macauley, and will be conducted by him.

THE JOHNSTON-WISE CASE ADJOURNED.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 25.—The hearing in the case of Lieut. George Benjamin Johnston, arrested on the charge of being about to engage in a duel with Captain John S. Wise, has been deferred until Saturday.

KILLING NOT MURDER.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Aug. 25.—In the case of United States Detectives Llewellyn and May, who demanded trial upon charges of murder for killing Lee Grimes for attempting to escape from them last fall, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty yesterday without leaving their seats.

STABBED BY HER HUSBAND.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Monday a man named William Langville, living in the northeastern part of the city, became enraged against his daughter, and attempted to stab her. His wife ran to the r