...ural 4 was stench. As for the negroes, let them answer. Yes, I think they will; my Voice the Republican to-day. We have the count. We have a thousand good and true men in each precinct, who will be found equal to those of five thousand rebel Democrats."

This forced about 100 votes was hardly carried out in Alabama. A State which gave 50,000 votes on Hayes, now counts no Republicans, and the majority larger, I believe, than the lawful vote of the entire State.

Mr. Field, Attorney-General of Virginia, said September 15, 1880:

"We killed a great many Yankees during the war, and I wish we had killed twice as many more, seeing to have given us the victory and our cause success."

General E. Fitzhugh Lee, at Portsmouth, Va., said September 2, 1880:

"If you hear that those heroes buried yonder (pointing to the Confederate mound) will be slaves, tell the world in my name that they shall not lack and vindicate the principles for which they fought and bled."

BATAVIA, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Congressman Blackburn, of Kentucky, said in his speech here on the evening of the 20th inst.:

"Let the Radicals raise their brawl about a Solid South! Sure is solid, thank God! Sure was solid for J. E. Davis in 1860, and we will be solid for Hancock in 1880."

When General Grant arrived in Chicago last November, it was deemed a fitting to send for Judge Jones, one of the prominent men of the South. Governor Wade Hampton declined to really. General Toombs sent back: "Your telegram received. I decline to answer, except to present my to recent congratulations to General Grant on his safe arrival in this country. He fought for his country honorably, and won. I fought for mine, and lost. I am ready to try it over again. DEATH TO THE UNION. R. TOOMBS."

In January following the Southern journal said:

"General Toombs has been selected to deliver the annual oration before the literary societies of the University of Mississippi, in June next, by the unanimous vote of the students."

These fairly express the unrivaling sentiments of the South. Let it be United when they wish to and United when they can rule the North, under such conditions that they can rule the world. To such, I always outspoken, says:

"We cannot pay to one of our women or children, and have to take a Yankee. That is the case, so is there one who is less old-fashioned than the good of 10 in. You are deceived, sir, that Yankee or no Yankee. If elected, the old leaders of the South will see the Hancock does the best thing for them. In other words, he will run the machine as we think, or they will run the thing themselves."

THE VITAL ISSUES OF THE PRESENT.

When Abraham Lincoln died, the work of destroying slavery was finished—a martyr's blood seated the doom of that abomination forever!

We take a new departure. Great issues of vital moment will be pressing for solution.

Whether, having two legal standards of coin, we shall clip 12 to 15 per cent from one, and declare by law that its value is equal to that of the other.

Whether we shall place resumption upon a solid basis, which can stand the shock of commercial crises, and make the two standards so nearly equal that the bullbother may take its choice.

Whether every good citizen, who pays taxes, without regard to race or color, shall have the same rights to vote, and whether every citizen who has a right to vote shall be protected in that right.

How soon the laborer be protected in his wages, how shall we deal with Chinese immigration, and how shall we restore our ruined commerce?

How shall the settlement of prejudices and hostilities, the growth of years, be hastened, from the war, be uprooted and absolute harmony be restored between the States?

These and other issues will soon demand attention. We stand in the very presence of the question, which party is the fittest to lead in the settlement of these grave issues, and which of the two Presidential candidates is the more likely to guide us to a happy result? We shall not advance one step in this direction until we have settled the supreme question whether secession was right; whether the war to coerce the seceding States was an act of patriotic duty, or whether the Northern idea about the preservation of the Union was born of can—a wicked and insane delusion—creating a Moloch, an infernal Deity, before whose altars we buried millions of our prosperity, and in whose bloody sacrifices we offered more than 300,000 of our sons! First, settle this question in your minds; was the Rebellion a terrible crime, for which its authors deserved condign punishment, and was the war for the Union one of lofty virtue? As you decide, you will have answered the question, "Which party can be most safely trusted for the next four years?"

THE TRAINING NEEDED FOR A PRESIDENT.

The chief concernment of government is to protect life, liberty and property. Property is the base of modern society. Its accumulation is the original stimulus to every industrial enterprise. Its influence has increased with Christian civilization, which protects the possession and regulates the pursuit by just laws. He who has not studied the science of national wealth and long habituated his mind to the consideration of the questions involved in it, is not fitted to be President of the United States or to be a Cabinet adviser of the President, however eminent he may be as an astronomer, engineer or sculptor, or however "superb" he may have shown himself on the battle-field.

Forty-eight years ago last November, in a log-cabin, some fifteen miles from Cleveland, Ohio, James Abraham Garfield was born. When less than two years old his father died, leaving a widow with four little children, and naught else but a small, encumbered farm.

As the youngest now grew up he showed a love of reading which he seems to have inherited from his mother; but from very early years he was obliged to work all day up in the farm in summer and at carpenter work in winter. When sixteen years old he became a driver on the tow-path of the canal which ran near his home; out too frequent wettings in the canal, the exposure to the sun and the chill malarious air of night gave him a terrible fever of which he lay ill in his mother's house five months. When he recovered, the desire for learning was so great that he decided, with her scanty savings, determined to send him to the Geauga Academy. He walked the distance, and with the small of his back which his mother gave him he cooked his own food, which cost him less than fifty cents a week. By laboring at carpenter work morning and evening and in the vacation, and at haying and harvesting in the summer, and by teaching school in winter, he was able to study at the academy during the spring and autumn terms and to save a little every year with which in time he hoped to be able to go through college, if he could so prepare as to enter the Junior year.

At the end of his first twelve weeks he went home to Orange, helped his brother build a barn for their mother, and then worked at day wages in mowing and harvesting. With the money thus earned he paid off the arrears of his doctor's bills left from the sickness. When he returned to the academy he had not a single sixpence. Going to church the next day he dropped it into the contribution! Think you that the casting of the poor boy's mite was not recorded in heaven or that all the vile slanders which every party will keep him from that place for which the Lord has raised him up?

Having spent his last penny in charity on Sunday, he went with a brave and trusting heart, to study and to work on Monday. Thus he toiled on, until he was twenty-three years old, when with all his self-denial he had only half enough saved for two years of the most frugal college life. His prospects were gloomy enough, but his heart never failed and hope did not forsake him. He found a man who was willing to advance the needed balance, provided he would repay the loan out of his earnings when he should get a school. He entered the Junior class in the spring of 1854, at the age of twenty-three, he entered the Junior class of Williams College, where he graduated in 1856 with honors. Soon after he was made professor of Greek and Latin, and two years later President of Hiram College.

GARFIELD IN THE ARMY AND IN CONGRESS.

In 1859 he was elected to the Ohio Senate. Early in 1861 he was made Colonel of the 42d Ohio Regiment, and soon he had command of a brigade. By forced marches he surprised and routed the rebel forces under Humphrey Marshall in Kentucky, and continued in active service until after the battle of Chickamauga; for gallant conduct in that battle he was made a Major-General. While in the field he was elected to Congress, but remained in the service some fifteen months after. He has been returned to Congress from his district at every subsequent election. In January last he was elected to the Senate of the United States, receiving every vote of his party, a compliment never before paid to any senator from the State.

After such a life—after such a record of twenty years in the public service—their such long continued and never faltering confidence on the part of his specially intelligent constituents, the people of his State, it would seem superfluous to notice the attacks made by hostile partisans upon his integrity.

It is a strange fact that in a free Republic the man who rises to greatness by his own unaided merits is more envied and reviled than he who is lifted by hereditary and hereditary wealth.

The life of General Garfield is known from boy to eminent manhood; it is the earnest, honest, religious life of a good and able man. Have no fear that calumny will obscure his fame or embitter his temper, though it may soften his heart.

His rival for the Presidency is General Winfield Scott Hancock, born in easier life, who never knew poverty and toil and never felt a deferred hope; who never, except with money furnished by the Government, made his entrance West Point, graduate sixteen; precisely the age at which Garfield, hardscrabbed and half-clad, commenced driving on the tow-path on the canal.

The hard-money, disciplined Hancock, in his comely uniform and spotless gloves on the campus at West Point, and the shoeless Garfield along the muddy canal, do not look much alike, and their future lines would be equally unlike in any other country than this. Were alone liberty and fair chance have ever been the rule. But in the race of life, the one born poor, younger by many years, has overtaken the fortunate cadet, though poverty and illness, with none to help, retarded the date, and powerful friends and the Government of the United States paid every dollar and supplied every want of the other.

They are both men of stainless life. But the one is a noble representative of the principle of equal rights and the Christian civilization of the North; the other party represents the privileged class of the old slave-holding South, to which is added a small exclusive element of secession sympathizers in the Northern States.

General Garfield is a statesman of enlarged views and varied experience. He has risen from the people; he feels their sympathies and knows their wants; unless they are cheated, they will lift him to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation.

If we were at war, there is not a military man or a civilian in the country who would not think it preposterous to place Senator Thurman in command of a great army, though no unprejudiced man doubts that he is one of the ablest statesmen in his party, and no Democrat would utter a hint of President. The accomplished soldier Hancock would be as unsuited to the Presidency, as the accomplished statesman Thurman would be unsuited to the command of an army.

THE STRENGTH OF THE HANCOCK PARTY.

The Solid South makes chiefly the Hancock party; they call it the Democratic party. Without the South the Democratic party would be nowhere. At the Extra Session last year, commenced the "aggressions" which Judge Daniels told us should be "continuous" if Hancock was nominated. They took possession of both Houses of Congress. In the Senate were forty-two Democrats, twelve only from the populous North, and seventeen Confederates were made chairmen of the seventeen most important committees.

To this party General Hancock addressed his long-desired and carefully prepared letter of acceptance. He assured us that the war was over long ago, and that it became the duty of every true citizen to bury the dead out of sight and forget the quarrel. The whole Republican and the free men of the North have been "exploiting" these sentiments for some time, and the North will begin to think of that experiment even after Jay surrender of the Government! He says that the "Constitution is the distinctive feature of our system of government;" but he does not say whether he thinks the Supreme Court, with a majority appointed by Democratic Presidents, can, without impeachment, nullify the laws of the Nation, and destroy the votes of freemen.

In that letter he is silent about the outrages of South Carolina against the exercise of which the Constitution makes impossible; but he now frankly says that he would veto them. He is amazing cheerfully unconscious of insulting us, telling us that the 14th article of the XIV Amendment forbids the payment of these claims. The words are:

"But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; and all such debts, obligations and claims shall be null, illegal and void."

You would suppose that the wayfaring man, however great a fool, could read and understand this. There is in Constitutional provision against the payment of damages done to or against property in every Confederate soldier; and General Hancock is too manly to make any such insinuation.

I read from the journals of the day that when he was nominated at Cincinnati, "the band was playing Dixie!" The nomination was then made unanimous, and great enthusiasm, and the band played Dixie Dixie." All consistent, and "I Hancock is elected, "Dixie" will be "played first" again.

The Union soldier, stripped in the war, will be turned out of his little place to make way for the Confederate who helped to rifle him; and when the Rebel, armed "boy in blue," is begging for employment to give him bread, most men to your sons, and tell them, "this is the outcome for so good health and in mental limbs sacrificed in battle for the Union! Let "Dixie" be played up in and hoisted the Nation out!"

General Hancock is the selection of the South, and a popular commander. I know him to be a man of high honor and courage. I believe that he would feel in honor bound to do all that he could for—his party—so that he would insist that no Republican should retain the will of that party whose principles he had espoused, and by whose power he had been exalted.

THE PARTY WHICH IS TO BE TRUSTED.

Tell me candidly, fellow citizens, which of the two parties is to you most safely trust for the next four years? The party which saved to the Nation the only hope of union, and freed a tattered race; under whose lead peace and confidence and uncomplicated prosperity have come; the party of the emancipated, protected, enfranchised of the free North, or the party trained in the sentiments, traditions and lofty aspirations of the slave power?—which when the war was most successfully declared, in National Convention, that it was a failure and ought to be abandoned; which pronounced the Emancipation Proclamation, the Reconstruction Acts and the Constitutional Amendments "revolutionary and void;" which committed the enormous election frauds of 1868, and the ballot-box frauds of a more recent date; which, when resumption of specie payments was near, proclaimed it impossible and wanted to repeal the Resumption law; which, last year, threatened to put out every lighthouse, stop your commerce and tie up the wheels of Government by withholding supplies, and as the whole some laws were repealed which loyal men had passed to preserve the fruits of our victories; which opposed every plank in the National credit, and whose, sending to the legislative power of this Government at the extra session, denounced these "aggressions" which justly alarmed the North.

General Hancock says that he will veto the Rebel claims. [A voice—"He will never have the chance." Laughter and cheers.] I don't think he will have the chance. [Applause.] I don't mean to say that he would not if he had the chance; I ask him as a soldier, General Hancock that he signed a bill, and he does not understand the treasure of his brothers and kinsmen. There is no difficulty in the way in getting rotten votes by special legislation. Well, General Hancock says that he will veto the rebel claims; but Wade Hampton, speaking for the "Solid South," says:

"We believe as firmly as in the eternal Word of God that we were in the right; and we have a settled conviction, which no trials can shake, that in his own good time the right will be made manifest."

What is the inevitable logic of this "settled faith?" "Faith without works is dead!" To what works will this settled faith lead?

Governor Vance, the Senator from North Carolina, begins his recent speech to what it leads:

"The South asks no bond and no favor, but when she demands her rightful compensation for homes destroy, farms laid waste and stripped, property stolen, and slaves released by the Yankee plunderers who lived upon us, and then refused us liberty. And it was the fact that the whole North should understand that, at this time, as far as in me, I call on the South to have settled the old quarrel. Our time is coming, boys, and the old purgatory we have gone through will wear make our parade as the brazen when we get there."

They openly believe that they have a right to secede; that the war to keep them in the Union was a wrong; and that the damage to their property caused by Federal forces coerced the States back into the party to which they called the damage.—They have proclaimed the doctrine from the first. They insisted that under the Constitution the States were sovereign; that secession was a State institution inviolable by the Federal power.

By arms the South was vanquished, but not in mind, woman or child in the war. Slaves were emancipated by the rule of arithmetic. They believed them, and they believing them, has sought to recover property in slaves, and damaging claims of states by an invading army, as a grievous wrong for which the Northern Government must make reparation!

THE SOUTH WILL STAY IN IF IT GETS IN.

I have asked many of my Democratic friends what, in case of the accession of the south to power, they did not apprehend such action as would impair peace confidence. And the answer has been uniform: "Oh, no; the South would never stand that; why, it would destroy the Democratic party northward, and not a Northern Democrat would be left in Congress two years."

My friends, are you quite sure that the enforcement of Southern doctrines would destroy what you call the "Democratic party"? It would need only the Southern wing of that party, the only wing with which it can hope to power. Grant Solid Southern control, let that power be the Federal Government, with a hundred thousand offices, the annual disbursement of millions of money, the disposition of Government loans, with the patronage, and do you think one forty can get the 47 votes needed from the North? Not only to increase or prevent, if you cannot keep power which you have, you cannot get it back which is lost. It was said of old: "The Warrior" strong bow to him who can bend it, and the brave sword to him who can wield it." If secession had succeeded and the will to maintain our government been lost, that the mass of the people who fain to Lose shall have Lose the control of the Government now and you lose it for a generation.

We may think of our education, our culture and our wealth, and if we are subtle Greeks instead of valiant Romans, if we lack the necessary courage which makes great rulers of a nation, we heap up riches for the broader spoiler and empire passes to those who know how to die it. The nations of the world look on and they will rightly judge by the result, whether we of the North were fitted to command, or whether we are of weaker race, fit only for industrial, trade and inventions; destined by the laws of Nature and of God to take place and share among the great powers of the earth. May it be possible that our valor and our virtues are spectacle and will away before the sterner wail of more heroic souls!

Wade Hampton, the leader of Democratic leaders, has lately in a public speech proclaimed the Democratic doctrine thus:

"With a united south casting 138 electoral votes, we need not care for New York and Indiana, and I believe we shall have them. If we elect the Democratic nominee on Republican party will go to pieces like a rope of sand. Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. There are the same principles for which they fought for four years. Remember the men who poured from their life blood on Virginia's soil. Let the Republican team now. Remember that upon your votes depend the success of the Democratic ticket."

PRESENT DANGERS SHOWN BY PAST EXPERIENCE.

A strange mutter of thunder the Northern mind to public dangers which are at all distant and not experienced seems to awaken our apprehension. We would not believe that the sacred pledge to freedom, known as the "Missouri Compromise," could be trampled with infamy! When on the election of Lincoln the long-threatened secession began, I heard our most eminent statesman tell the believing merchants of New-York that in sixty days it would all be over. When the South made war and General Sherman said it would require 250,000 men to put down the Rebellion, the Northern press and the Northern people declared that he was a...

A few months ago who in the Northern home of us would believe that the large of cotton would be added to the South would all be confined to the Confederates, by virtue of the same law, every freed negro had voted for the Southern white man; nor would we believe that in the spring of 1879 ... would sit in the Senate who conspired to destroy the Union; or that Wade Hampton would proclaim, in his speech on the 26th of July in last year, that the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought were the same as those which the Democratic party with Hancock at its head, now advocates.

We have cherished pleasant delusions about the census, which prove to be false as our dreams about the increased power which negro suffrage was to give us. Unrestrained by the South is reported to have increased three faster than the North, and that Southern representation will be relatively larger, instead of greatly less, as we were fairly predicted! We look incredulous, and wonder how it can be! Will we never have done wondering? Is it a marvel that the party which made the false count in 1868 and committed the frauds in Louisiana quite lately, should return? It is not in human nature!

The enemy never at a disadvantage! In this contest, The Southern scruples, they can shift the ballot, falsify the count, and fire the shotgun; while we hesitate to use even the legal means of victory.

The Presidential canvass opened last autumn, the issues were presented; we knew them as well as now, that all would depend upon New York. We won Governor and both branches of the Legislature, and thus obtained the certainty of casting the Electoral vote of the State if we chose. Not by fraud but by law. Until the time of Van Buren we always chose Electors in the Legislature. He proposed the choice, but it finally came. A few months later was to put the law back and thus secure the State. Do you suppose that any Southern State would have thrown away the certainty and taken the chance of a Presidential defeat? We are clearly right, if we think it of no importance which party wins. It is not so our fear, it is believe what we profess. Chinese gongs are poor weapons of war against shotguns and Winchester rifles. If we are counted out next November we shall require our dinner, and find, perhaps, too late, that what the people demand is good government, and that coaxing flattery of the people, when they see through and despise, is not government. Million-dires, rich men, respectable conservatively so of New York, you will get waked up some day! It only wants a resolute leader of the Republican with courage in his heart, and brains under his hat, to make you very uncomfortable. We are prosperous just now, and all is quiet. It will not be so always, and then you will want a government, such as you will not find, if you shirk political duties.

You may think that I am too fearful, that I show too great an alarm in respect to such a contingency. But I will give you the words of others to show that there is cause for alarm. I will give you the words a distinguished citizen—one who has faced the guns of our enemies, and whose indomitable courage saved the Union. [A voice, "Grant." Loud applause.] I know when he says this before kings and queens and princes. He is a man who is accustomed to speak his mind. He is a man who is accustomed to speak his mind. He is a man who is accustomed to speak his mind