flags in the procession, and a large banner near the centre bore the inscription:

Dry Goods Men in Line,

with handsome medallion portraits of Garfield and Arthur. The procession moved at a few minutes before 3 o'clock. A TRIBUNE reporter standing at the corner of Worth-st. and Broadway counted ninety-nine divisions of ten men each. These, with their ninety-nine aids and the numerous marshals, would swell the number in the dry-goods line to over one thousand. Many citizens who had gathered in the street at the formation of the companies followed the procession as far down as Wall-st. Traffic was entirely suspended in those parts of Broadway through which the procession was marching for the time. Omnibuses turned aside and drove through the streets parallel, and all the cross streets were blocked with wagons. The sidewalks, doors and windows were crowded with spectators. The line of march was down Broadway to Wall-st., thence to William, to Beaver, to Broad, and up Broad to Wall, around the speakers' stand at the Sub-Treasury Building.

What was most remarked upon by those who witnessed the procession was its fine appearance and the high commercial standing of the men in line. "There was never before in this city such a column of solid business men as there was in that procession," said an old gentleman to a TRIBUNE reporter. "There were men there who, I venture to say, never marched before."

Colonel C. B. Mitchell was Chief Marshal, and the following persons, acting as aids, were among those in charge of divisions:

| | |
|---|---|
| M. W. Cooper, | W. L. Strong, |
| Colonel A. G. Paine, | George P. Slade, |
| C. N. Bliss, | J. H. Lane, |
| E. E. Poor, | Stevenson W. Fay, |
| S. H. Van Sicklen, | Charles S. Monroe Smith, |
| William Dows, | Edward Whitemore, |
| George Thompson, | F. Taylor, |
| R. Riedle, | W. H. Smith, |
| R. R. Putnam, | David Babcock, |
| Major W. E. Webb, | L. G. Bishop, |
| John F. Plummer, | Wesley Smith, |
| R. D. Hyde, | J. B. Renwick, |
| W. H. Jones, | Charles G. Judson, |
| W. I. Moore, | A. T. Plummer, |
| N. Streeter, jr., | George Kramer, |
| W. B. Symms, | J. H. Quackenbush, |
| C. L. Beecher, | F. A. Dudley, |
| A. F. Devene, | A. Alexanders, |
| G. F. Pars, | C. N. Cadwick, |
| N. H. Smith, | T. H. Robertson, |
| T. S. Draper, | R. C. Lockwood. |

SOME OF THE MEN IN LINE.

Among those in line were the following

| | |
|---|---|
| A. T. Dearing, | R. O. Lockwood, |
| C. Forn, | Charles S. Conner, |
| M. N. Branch, | C. Harvey, |
| W. Hammond, | C. T. Root, |
| F. Bigelow, | J. C. Ward, |
| A. P. Crosby, | A. W. Green, |
| C. Jacobus, | Morgan Powell, |
| J. Gilbert, | M. Wilson, |
| H. E. Dean, | G. Conklin, |
| O. Valentine, | H. Russell, |
| H. Jacobs, | W. Leask, |
| W. Tredgar, | J. W. Emerson, |
| James Appleton, | E. A. Perkins, |
| S. J. Hall, | M. B. Ross, |
| Charles Pomeroy, | W. H. Waldron, |
| H. Childs, | E. C. Rees, |
| W. J. A. Gordon, | G. F. Waring, |
| Charles Morgan, | D. O. Tabon, |
| G. M. Bunnell, | F. W. Watts, |
| Charles Phelps, | George Gifford, jr., |
| J. S. Carns, | Charles Rice, |
| J. G. De Forest, | F. Meyer, |
| Lewis Stix, | John Holden, |
| Spencer W. Coe, | G. H. French, |
| George W. Rollins, | John Maxwell, |
| L. Loomis, | A. Frankel, |
| Charles Watting, | John H. Morey, |
| Stephen Hall, | W. B. Southworth, |
| W. McLaren, | Thomas Lee, |
| D. B. Brigham, | John Lozier, |
| R. H. Converse, | C. Voorhis, |
| W. Clayton, | George Curtis, |
| H. C. Robinson, | Edward Wilcox, |
| Frederick Dodd, | H. F. Stevens, |
| W. Van Tassell, | L. J. Briggs, |
| F. B. Rogers, | G. B. White, |
| D. Brimwald, | M. J. Bailey, |
| G. F. Fowler, | G. Coor, |
| H. J. Parks, | C. S. Phillips, |
| E. Gunson, | J. J. Weinstein, |
| F. Copeland, | J. Sater, |
| A. H. Watson, | F. Miller, |
| C. P. Dakin, | W. S. Darling, |
| R. Lenggon, | F. Simonton, |
| A. Collin, | S. Morris, |
| F. House, | N. Streeter, jr., |
| A. Chapman, | Thomas, Hazard, |
| E. Remington, | A. Simson, |
| John Stewart, | C. H. Hunting, |
| Charles Keyes, | W. G. Pollock, |
| J. A. Bliss, | E. Bizelow, |
| Charles A. Trowbridge, | W. M. Humphreys, |
| E. W. Downs, | H. P. Lewis, |
| H. W. Jarockmorton, | W. Clayton, |
| H. D. Van Nostrand, jr., | George Foster, |
| William Wood, | E. L. Harriot, |
| William Handley, | R. E. Hervey, |
| C. H. Marion, | E. Chambers, |
| John Shields, | J. F. Slade, |
| G. E. Hamlin, | W. H. Gilmore, |
| F. S. Casey, | W. R. Gibbons, |
| W. H. Childs, | E. C. Tucker, |
| James Richmond, | E. Miller, |
| W. Jarvis, | H. A. Bauer, |
| F. W. Wood, jr., | J. J. Worden, |
| L. Lazarus, | D. W. Quimby, |
| W. Chenoweth, | J. Sprague, |
| L. W. Smith, | P. Phillips, |
| J. Marks, | T. McLeesse, |
| H. Kahn, | G. W. Blake, |
| F. T. Gaskins, | W. B. Taylor, |
| J. L. B. Willard, | E. J. Gerhi, |
| George W. Belding, | Frederick Poor, |
| George G. Marden, | E. E. Poor, jr., |
| E. J. Lesler, | E. B. Croft, |
| J. C. Brown, | A. B. Holmes, |
| J. W. B. Rockwell, | F. P. York, |
| E. K. Brown, | J. F. Slade. |
| T. Mulford, | |

CLOSING THEIR STORES.

The following firms closed their stores in order to be represented in the parade: H. B. Claflin & Co., C. B. & J. F. Mitchell & Co., W. L. Strong & Co., Wright, Bliss & Fabyan; Harding, Colby & Co., Denny, Poor & Co., Pomeroy & Plummer, Bigelow Carpet Company, Parker, Wilder & Co., Deering, Milliken & Co., Henry A. Lindgens, Ammidown, Lane & Co., Kibbe, Chaffee, Shreve & Co., Lewis Bros. & Co., L. J. Fischer, L. J. Stanley, Wheelwright, Anderson & Co., Brown, Wood & Kingman, Low, Harriman & Co., Wendell, Hutchinson & Co., Cahin & Co., E. C. & C. Whitman, White, Parsen & Co., Case, Leland & Co., Upham, Tucker & Wharton, Atkinson & Co., Francis Baker, Keyser, Townsend & Co., Collin, Altemus & Co., A. D. Juillard & Co., James E. Vail, jr., & Co., Palmer & Allen, Thorndike Manufacturing Co., R. H. Ranks & Co., Goodwin, Smith & Co., Lawrence & Co., Ringway, Poor & Griffin, Whitman & Packer, Z. Ingalls & Son, E. W. Holbrook & Co., Mackintosh, Green & Co., Brooks, Miller & Co., Leonard, Son & Co., Garner & Co., Haslemurst, Collin & Allen, Wendell, Fay & Co., Gowhat, Grew & Co., James Talcott, Bacon, Baldwin & Co., Townsend & Yale, Rufus T. Frost & Co., Weed & Brother, C. H. & H. D. Black, E. R. Mulder, Sawyer & Co., Grosvenor & Carpenter, Campbell & Elliott, Willimantic Linen Co., Floyd Bailey, Kenne Marion, Wattin & Collins, Nelson Bros. & Co., C. W. & J. Pierce, D. L. Ehrman & Co., Goodwin, Smith & Co., and M. W. Cooper.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE DELEGATION.

By 3 o'clock the Republican members of the Produce Exchange assembled in Moore-st., at the rear of the Exchange building. The line reached from Moore-st. at Water-st. along Pearl to Broad, the men standing four abreast. The 9th Regiment Band had been engaged, and marched in the van, playing patriotic and popular airs. The procession was led by David Dows, J. D. Mairs, Jesse Hoyt and G. C. Martin, and following were other well-known members of the Produce Exchange. At the head of the line was borne a banner of blue silk with gold fringe, and the inscription in gilt letters.

Republicans of the New-York Produce Exchange.

Each of the members wore a blue silk badge. V. W. Macfarlane was active in marshalling the line. As the men began the march they were greeted with hearty cheers. Among the 600 members in the procession were:

| | |
|---|---|
| David Dows, | Richard Arnold, |
| David Dows, jr., | Samuel E. Babcock, |
| J. D. Mairs, | E. T. Bell, |
| George C. Martin, | J. A. Commerford, |
| Jesse Hoyt, | E. M. Fosdick, |
| Alfred S. Hoyt, | Daniel A. Lindley, |
| Leonard Hazeltine, | S. Jacobs, |
| J. M. Hazeltine, | Peter A. Welsh, |
| Theodore Busted, | C. W. Rapperent, |
| H. O. Armour, | V. W. Macfarlane, |
| Charles Hickox, | C. H. Lockwood, |
| John F. Cook, | William M. Stilwell, |
| Stephen H. Post, | Asa Stevens, |
| W. W. Wicks, | C. H. Benedict, |
| W. W. Rossiter, | Francis Brunerd, |
| Charles W. Skidmore, | G. V. Burbank, |
| E. O. Emerson, | G. A. Bartlett, |
| C. D. Van Wagner, | C. T. Bartlett, |
| Edward Annan, | Monroe Crane, |
| James M. Requa, | J. Robinson, |
| R. D. Neustadt, | S. A. Comstock, |
| Arthur B. Twombley, | E. W. Davis, |
| C. F. Tretjen, | William H. Dimond, |
| A. M. Underhill, | James Drew, |
| George S. Scott, | Henry C. Ward, |
| Francis E. Pinto, | Charles S. Foster, |
| William A. Pinto, | C. F. Emerson, |
| Walter Carr, | J. H. Herrick, |
| D. B. Clapp, | W. R. Wallace, |
| R. S. Hall, | George B. Lincoln, |
| M. G. Chapp, | Richard Sayer, |
| A. Beckstein, | Charles D. Sabin, |
| William E. Clark, | Henry C. Sabin, |
| William H. Clark, | Fitz J. Stranahan, |
| William S. Cobb, | George B. Ferris, |
| B. G. Coles, | Cornelius Smith, |
| George McGrath, | Archibald Baxter, |
| H. P. Low, | H. T. Kneeland, |
| E. W. Marcord, | W. H. Payne, |
| C. W. Sheppard, | Edward Phillips, |
| W. T. Wells, | E. A. Wallace, |
| Cephas Taylor, | Frederick Beckstein, |
| Robert Stone, | Thomas Rafferty, |
| E. A. Kent, | H. M. Reed, |
| David T. Young, | Peter Lang, |
| Thomas S. Youngs, | H. J. Robinson, |
| James Bruce, | Thomas Goubaid, |
| S. F. Havens, | J. B. Beatwick, |
| J. S. Conkling, | William B. Crouch, |
| Jesse Lowe, | James H. Nash, |
| Archibald Horts, | George W. Smith, |
| Charles H. Kimball, | Arthur D. Pulsc, |
| Henry R. Robert, | Blake Barnes, |
| E. M. Williamson, | John H. Martin, |
| George M. Merricless, | J. J. Scrubie, |
| H. D. Cook, | J. W. Lewis, |
| Thomas G. Hunt, | H. B. Leeker, |
| S. Oscar Ryder, | C. Methodiga Beecher, |
| A. Parcesspencer, | F. A. Lowe, |
| Samuel Watson, | George P. Keller, |
| Joan S. Ward, | Daniel J. Mavely, |
| Samuel McLean, | T. W. Ladd, |
| S. S. Moore, | S. W. Knowles, |
| George W. Wylie, | Joseph Kershaan, |
| William H. Siler, 24, | Charles S. Kennedy, |
| William Lawson, | Frederick Keller, |
| George Perrins, | E. T. Howe. |
| Jesse Hoyt, jr., | |

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Among the bankers and the members of the Stock Exchange who were present the following were observed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Donald Mackay, | Solon Humphrys, |
| Jesse Seligman, | George T. Hope, |
| H. M. Day, | Henry Clews, |
| C. L. Rathbone, | Henry Ives, |
| D. D. Rosenfeld, | C. F. Weirmire, |
| E. A. Drake, | A. M. Kidder, |
| A. R. Lawton, | R. M. L. Walsh, |
| F. M. Lockwood, | W. Mellure, |
| A. B. Lacoll, | F. L. Talcott, |
| Kurtz Lindar, | H. K. Bavas, |
| L. L. White, | M. C. Bouvier, |
| J. V. Bouvier, | W. T. Pollard, |
| Auser S. Davis, | J. W. Sarsfield, |
| H. L. Batchelor, | James Francis, |
| James Mitchell, | G. P. Quinke, |
| R. H. Russell, | A. V. de Goicouria, |
| James Lounsbery, | C. H. Leland, |
| S. M. Schafer, | L. Haight, jr. |
| O. C. Wiernin, | F. K. Sanford, |
| H. Prentice, | C. K. Randall, |
| G. G. Havens, | R. R. Moore, |
| H. W. Jackson, | H. B. Alexander, |
| E. G. Arnour, | George Arents, |
| J. C. Ainsinary, | W. S. Abey, |
| J. K. Anthony, | A. Young, |
| D. F. Worrich, | S. B. Rowe, |
| E. C. Bates, | Walter Bound, |
| E. I. Williams, | S. W. Boocock, |
| E. A. Dos Marcis, | G. W. Dakin, |
| R. Dominick, | J. B. Dement, |
| W. D. Dominick, | C. D. Wakeworth, |
| J. H. Schrump, | F. E. Skeading, |
| Simon Schafer, | C. A. Brownell, |
| J. S. Fassitt, | W. H. Bogart, |
| E. I. Russell, | S. Seligman, |
| J. D. Schaack, | R. Seligman, |
| C. A. Buttrick, | R. Russell, |
| G. Quackenbush, | C. S. Day, |
| W. D. Moore, | W. de Kean, |
| G. H. Palmer, | L. L. Benedick, |
| J. M. Brown, | G. W. Ryersch, |
| J. D. Probst, | R. C. Ryerson, |
| C. H. Rice, | W. J. Kennedy, |
| W. H. Osborne, | N. D. Putnam, |
| W. B. Dickerman, | W. H. Robinson, |
| E. Dunshed, | H. S. Germond, |
| William Evans, jr., | W. H. Goodwy, |
| J. F. Emmons, | P. W. Gannanet, |
| J. G. Mills, | H. A. Hurlbut, |
| H. J. Morse, | E. F. Munroe, |
| G. D. Mackay, | J. A. Mickleby, |
| A. V. B. Van Dyck, | J. Waddy, |
| Good wheeler, | H. S. Wilson, |
| S. U. Ware, | H. E. Dodge, |
| H. J. Clark, | J. B. Coggle, |
| A. A. DeRue, | W. E. Tunis, |
| M. M. Hallman, | S. H. Thayer, |
| B. G. Tallerin, | C. J. Turner, |
| T. W. Thorne, | H. C. Williams, |
| W. M. Van Schaick, | B. T. Carey, |
| E. A. Vanderoof, | C. H. T. Collis, |
| F. T. Brown, | C. T. Carey, |
| George W. Ballou, | W. H. Cashman, |
| C. F. Mackenzie, | J. B. Manning, |
| H. W. Maxwell, | T. B. Meeker, |
| John Benjamin, | W. Carpenter, |
| J. H. Le Roux, | Leopold Cahn, |
| F. B. Taylor, | B. D. De Wolf, |
| W. L. Taylor, | S. Trask, |
| A. Taylor, jr., | W. Trask, |
| J. P. McKewan, | W. P. C. Treichel, |
| W. B. Hesker, | M. Nathan, |
| C. H. Meigs, | H. C. Oakley, |
| A. Henriques, | E. L. Oppenheim, |
| R. J. Kennan, | T. S. Knapp, |
| Rudolph Keppler, | |
| D. B. Hatch, | C. B. Foote, |
| J. F. Howell, | H. B. L. Lockwood, |
| E. H. Harriman, | Arthur Leo, |
| L. B. Hutchinson, | W. R. Lockwood, |
| Walter Hales, | D. W. Lawrence, |
| E. R. Halsted, | N. W. T. Halsted, |
| Thomas Leslie, | H. P. Haven, |
| F. L. Eames, | E. C. Humbert, |
| Richard Ellis, | J. R. Maxwell, |
| J. H. Jacquelin, | H. L. Helmsisa, |
| C. H. Kimball, | |
| W. W. Herron, | E. M. F. Miller, |
| B. P. Hall, | A. T. R. Marvin, |
| William Heath, | H. Melling, |
| L. Josepa, | A. S. Hatch, |
| C. W. Jackson, | H. L. Horton. |
| C. F. Prothingham, | |

COLONEL INGERSOLL'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE GREAT CITY OF NEW-YORK: This is the grandest assembly I ever saw. [Great applause.] This audience certifies that General James A. Garfield is to be the next President of the United States. [Renewed cheers.] This audience certifies that a Republican is to be the next Mayor of the City of New-York. [Great cheers.] This audience certifies that the business men of New-York understand their interests, and that the business men of New-York are not going to let this country be controlled by the rebel South and the rebel North. [Cheers.] In 1860 the Democratic party appealed to force; now it appeals to fraud. [Applause.] In 1860 the Democratic party appealed to the sword; now it appeals to the pen. [Tremendous cheers and laughter.] It was treason then; it is forgery now. [Great cheers.] The Democratic party cannot be trusted—[A Voice—"No, no, it cannot!"]—with the property or with the honor of the people of the United States. [Applause.] The City of New-York owes a great debt to the country. Every man that has cleared a farm has helped to build New-York; every man who helped to build a railway, helped to build up the palaces of this city. [Applause.] Where I am now speaking are the termini of all the railways in the United States. They all come here. New-York has been built up by the labor of the country [applause] and New-York owes it to the country to protect the best interest of the country. [Applause.] The farmers of Illinois depend upon the merchants, the brokers and the bankers, upon the gentlemen of New-York, to beat the rabble of New-York. [Great cheers.] You owe to yourselves; you owe to the great Republic; and this city that does the business of a hemisphere—this city that within ten years be the financial centre of this world [applause], owes it to itself to be true to the great principles that have allowed it to exist and flourish. [Great applause.]

The Republicans of New-York ought to say that this shall be forever a free country. The Republicans of New-York ought to say that free speech shall forever be held sacred in the United States. [Applause.] The Republicans of New-York ought to see that the party that defended the Union shall still remain in power. [Applause.] The Republicans of New-York should see that the flag is safe in the hands that defended it in war. [Applause.] The Republicans of New-York know that the prosperity of the country depends upon good government, and they also know that good government means protection to the people—rich and poor, black and white. [Applause.] The Republicans of New-York know that a black friend is better than a white enemy. ["Good! Good!" and cheers.] They know that a negro while fighting for the Government, is better than any white man who will fight against it. [Great cheers.] The Republicans of New-York know that the colored party in the South which allows every man to vote as he pleases, is better than any white man who is opposed to allowing a negro to cast his honest vote. [Applause.] A black man in favor of liberty is better than a white man in favor of slavery. [Applause.] The Republicans of New-York must be true to their friends. [Applause.] This Government means to protect all its citizens, at home and abroad, or it becomes a by-word in the mouths of the nations of the world.

Now what do we want to do? [A voice—"Vote for Garfield!" Great cheers and laughter.] Of course. We are going to have an election next Tuesday, and every Republican knows why he is going to vote the Republican ticket; while every Democrat votes his without knowing why. [Great laughter.] A Republican is a Republican because he loves something; a Democrat is a Democrat because he hates something. [Great applause.] A Republican believes in progress; a Democrat in retrogression. A Democrat is a "has been." He is a "used to be." [Great laughter.] The Republican party lives on hope; the Democrats on memory. [Renewed laughter.] The Democrat keeps his back to the sun and imagines himself a great man because he casts a great shadow. [Laughter.] Now there are certain things we want to preserve—that the business men of New-York want to preserve—and, in the first place, we want an honest ballot. [Applause.] And where the Democratic party has power there never has been an honest ballot. You take the worst ward in this city, and there is where you will find the greatest Democratic majority. [Applause.] You know it [laughter], and so do I [laughter]. There is not a township in the North, East or West that has not in it a Republican majority. [Applause.] There is not a precinct, nay, in the United States [laughter and cheers] one of "good! good!"—how did you know what I was going to say? [great cheers and laughter]—there is not a precinct, I say, [great cheers] in the United States that has not in it a Democratic majority [outburst of laughter]—and they know it. [Great laughter.] Two years ago about 283 convicts were in the Penitentiary of Maine. Out of that whole number there was one Republican [laughter], and only one. [A voice—"Who was the man?"] Well, I don't know, but he took one. [Great laughter.] He said that he didn't mind being in the Penitentiary, but the company was a little more than he could stand. [Renewed laughter.]

THE PARTY THAT NEEDS THE "CHANGE."

You cannot rely upon that party for an honest ballot. Every law that has been passed in this country in the last twenty years to throw a safeguard around the ballot-box, has been passed by the Republican party. [Applause.] Every law that has been defeated has been defeated by the Democratic party. [Applause.] And you know it. [Laughter.] Unless we have an honest ballot the days of the Republic are numbered; and the only way to get an honest ballot is to beat the Democratic party forever. [Cheers.] And that is what we are going to do. [Applause.] That party can never carry its record; that party is loaded down with the infamies of twenty years; that party is loaded down with the infamies of fifty years. [Applause.] It will never elect a President in this world. I give notice to the Democratic party to-day that it has got to change its name before the people of the United States will change the administration. [Cheers.] You will have to change your natures [applause]; you will have to change your personnel, and you will have to get Chinese Republicans to join you and tell you how to run a candidate. [Applause.] If you want an honest ballot—and every honest man does—then you must vote to keep the Republican party in power. [Applause.] What else do you want? You want honest money [applause], and I say to the merchants and to the bankers and to the brokers, the only party that will give you honest money is the party that resumed specie payments. [Applause.] The only party that will give you honest money is the party that has said a greenback is a broken promise until it is redeemed with gold. [Cheers.] You can only trust the party that has been honest in dollars. [Applause.] From 1863 to 1879—sixteen long years—the Republican party was the party of honor and principle, and the Republican party saved the honor of the United States. [Cheers.] And you know it. [Applause.] During that time the Democratic party did what it could to destroy our credit at home and abroad. [Applause.] We are not only in favor of free speech and an honest ballot, and honest money, but we go in for law and order. [Applause.] What part of this country believes in free speech—the South or the North? [A voice—"The North."] The South would never give free speech to the country: there was no free speech in the City of New-York until the Republican party got into power. [Applause.] The Democratic party has not intelligence to know that free speech is the germ of this Republic. [Applause.] The Democratic party cares little for free speech because it has no argument to make. [Laughter.] No reason to offer. [Applause.] Democratic argument is summed up and stated in three words—"Hurrah for Hancock." [Great laughter.] The Republican party believes in free speech because it has got something to say; because it believes in argument; because it believes in moral suasion; because it believes in education. [Great applause.] Any man that does not believe in free speech is a barbarian. [Applause.] Any State that does not support it is not a civilized State. [Applause.]

WHAT REPUBLICANISM MEANS.

I have a right to express my opinion, and the right in common with every other human being, and I am willing to give to every other human being the right that I claim for myself. [Applause.] Republicanism says that out upon the great intellectual sea there is room for every soul; Republicanism says that in the intellectual air there is room enough for every wing. [Applause.] Republicanism means justice in politics. Republicanism means progress in civilization. [Applause.] Republicanism means that every man shall be an educated patriot and a gentleman. [Applause.] And I want to say to you colored men, the Republican party is your best friend ever created. [Applause.] I want to say to you to-day that it is an honor to belong to it. [Applause.] It is an honor to have belonged to it for twenty years; it is an honor to belong to the party that elected Abraham Lincoln President. [Great applause.] And let me say to you that Lincoln was the greatest, the best, the purest, the kindest man that ever sat in the Presidential chair. [Great applause.] It is an honor to belong to the Republican party that gave 4,000,000 of men the rights of freemen; it is an honor to belong to the party that broke the shackles from 4,000,000 of men, women and children. [Great applause.] It is an honor to belong to the party that declared that bloodhounds were not the missionaries of civilization. [Applause.] It is an honor to belong to the party that said it was a crime to shed a babe from its mother's breast. [Applause.] It is an honor to belong to the party that swore that this is a Nation forever, one and indivisible. [Great applause.] It is an honor to belong to the party that elected U. S. Grant President of the United States. [Tremendous cheers.] It is an honor to belong to the party that issued thousands and thousands of millions of dollars in promises—that issued promises until they became as thick as the withered leaves of winter; an honor to belong to the party that issued them to put down a rebellion; an honor to belong to the party that put it down; an honor to belong to the party that had the moral courage and honesty to make every one of the promises, made in war, in peace as good as shining, glittering gold. [Great applause.] And I tell you that if there is another life, and if there is a day of judgment, all you need say upon that solemn occasion is, "I was in the end in my death a good square Republican." [Roars of laughter and great applause.]

THE DOCTRINE OF STATE RIGHTS.

I hate the doctrine of State Sovereignty because it fostered State pride; because it fostered the idea that it is more to be a citizen of a state than a citizen of this glorious country. [Applause.] I love the whole country. I like New-York because it is a part of the country, and I like the country because it has got New-York in it. [Great applause.] I am not standing here to-day because the flag of New-York floats over my head, but because that flag for which more heroic blood has been shed than for any other flag that is kissed by the air of heaven waves forever over my head. [Great applause.] That is the reason I am here. The doctrine of State Sovereignty was invoked in defence of the slave trade; the next time in defence of the slave trade as between the States; the next time in favor of the right to lynch a negro; and if there is a Democrat in Ohio who has not yet learned that the days of the rebellion are over and done, he will be enlightened before he dies. [Laughter.] That fugitive slave law was a compromise so that we might be friends of the South. They said in 1850-'52: "If you catch the slave we will be your friend"; and they told us now: "If you let us trample upon the rights of the black man in the South, we will be your friend." I don't want their friendship on such terms. [Applause.] I am a friend of my friend, and an enemy to my enemy. [Applause.] That is my doctrine. We must be as true to friends as we are true to the enemy. [Applause.] Under that doctrine of State Rights, such men as I see before me—bankers, brokers, merchants, gentlemen—were expected to turn themselves into hounds and chase the poor fugitive that had been lured by the love of liberty and guided by the glittering Northern star. [Great applause.]

The Democratic party wanted you to keep your trade with the South, no matter to what depths of degradation you had to sink, and the Democratic party to-day says if you want to sell your goods to the Southern people, you must throw your honor and manhood into the streets. [Applause. Cries of "No; never!"] The patronage of the expended North is enough to support the City of New-York. [Applause.]

IN FAVOR OF PROTECTION.

There is another thing. Why is the city here filled with palaces, covered with wealth? Because American labor has been protected. [Great applause.] I am in favor of protection to American labor, everywhere. [Applause.] I am in favor of protecting American brain and muscle; I am in favor of giving scope to American ingenuity and American skill. [Great cheers.] We want a market at home, and the only way to have it is to have mechanics at home; and the only way to have mechanics is to have protection; and the only way to have protection is to vote the Republican ticket. [Great cheers.] You know it, less men. New-York knows that General Garfield [tremendous cheers] understands the tariff question. [Applause.] New-York knows that General Garfield [tremendous cheers] understands the question. [A voice—"Forty cheers for General Garfield!" These were given with a will.] I was going to say that he knows what the tariff means; he understands the best interests not only of New-York, but the entire country. [Applause.] And you want to stand by the men who will stand by you. What does a simple soldier know about the wants of the City of New-York? What does he know about the wants of this great and splendid country? If he does not know more about it than he knows about the tariff he doesn't know much. [Great laughter.] I don't like to tell the truth. [Renewed laughter.] Six barrel stops with the lever, don't tell you we are going to "reform the Democratic party myself." [Cheers.] The time is fast approaching when and the hour is at hand when we are to take a final stage of the last hour, it is the time that it goes into its repentance business. [Great laughter.] No long speeches in order than to see the conversion of that party to-day. What do the Democrats know on the subject of the tariff? They are fright-mad; they are rabidly. [Great laughter.] They swear free trade and perform mean politics. They say in effect: "When we got that in we lied; and now having made that confession we hope you will have mercy on us and forgive us this only." [Great cheers and laughter.] The Republican party is not in favor of the tariff out of politics. That is the reason, I suppose, why they put that plank in the platform. [Laughter.] I personally regards the tariff as a little of a nuisance, but I believe it is clear that the great question of protecting American labor never was so taken out of politics. [Applause.] As long as men work, as long as the smoking mills has a wife and family to support; just so long will he vote for the man that will protect his wages. [Good, good, and cheers.] And you can no more take it out of politics than you can take the question of Government out of politics. [Cheers.] I don't want any question taken out of politics. [Applause.] I want the people to settle these questions for themselves, and the people of this country are capable of settling it. [Great cheers.] If you don't believe it, look at the returns from Ohio and Indiana. [Great cheers.] There are other persons who would take the question of tariff out of politics. [Great laughter.] Well, when we get the tariff and other questions out of politics, then, I presume, we will see two parties on the same side. It won't do. [Laughter.]

Dave A. Wells has come to the rescue of the Democratic party on the tariff, and sheds a few pathetic tears over its conversion. But it won't do. [Laughter.] You cannot run the tariff on crocus. [Laughter.] We believe in the tariff because we believe it is good policy. We believe it is good for the American people. We believe it is good for the American industry. We believe it keeps the hands of the American poor from the mouth of the destitute. [Applause.] We believe in the tariff because it developed American brain; because it builds up our towns and cities; because it makes Americans self-supporting; because it makes us an independent Nation. [Applause.] And we believe in the tariff because the Democratic party doesn't. [Laughter.] That points to the Democratic party was intended for a gang to assassinate the prosperity of the North. The Northern people have become ashamed and afraid to the gang that is chosen in the Democratic platform; and the gang was wide enough when it broke to let even Hancock through. [Laughter.]

IN PRIVATE REPORTS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Gentlemen, they are gone. ["Honor Grant?"] They are gone—honor artist. [Laughter.] Look at the desperate means that have been resorted to by the Democratic party, driven to the madness of desperation. Not satisfied with having worn the tongue of slander to the very handle, not satisfied with attacking the private reputation of a unspotted man, not satisfied with that, they have appealed to a crime, a deliberate and infamous forgery and have committed. [Loud applause—"Hit him hard."] That forgery has been upheld by some of the leaders of the Democratic party; that forgery has been defended by men calling themselves responsible. ["Give it to them."] Leaders of the Democratic party have stood by and said that they were acquainted with the handwriting of James A. Garfield; and that the handwriting in the forged letter was his, when they knew that it was absolutely false. They knew it, and no man has certified that that was the writing of James A. Garfield who did not know that in his throat of throats he told a falsehood. [Applause.] Every honest man in the City of New-York ought to leave such a party if he belongs to it. ["Go for Hewitt."] Every honest man [repeated cries of "Go for Hewitt"] ought to refuse to belong to the party that did such an infamous action. ["Go for Hewitt."] What is the use of my going for Hewitt when all New-York is going for Hewitt? [Laughter.] And there is no man in this city going for Hewitt like Hewitt himself.

Senator Barnum, chairman of the Democratic Committee, has lost control. He is gone, and I will tell you what he puts me in mind of. There was an old fellow used to come into town every Saturday and get drunk. He had a little yoke of oxen, and the boys out of pity used to throw him into the wagon and start the oxen for home. Just before he got home they had to go down a long hill, and the oxen, when they got to the brow of it, commenced to run. Now and then the wagon struck a stone and gave the old fellow an awful jolt, and that would wake him up. After he had laid up and had one glance at the cattle he would roll he peesely back to be bottom, and always say, "Gee a little, if anything." [Laughter.] And that is the only order that Barnum has been able to give for the last two weeks—"Gee a little," if anything. [Laughter.] I tell you now that forgery makes doubly sure the election of James A. Garfield. [Applause.] The people of the North believe in honest dealing; the people of the North believe in free speech and in an honest ballot. [Applause.] The people of the North believe that this is a Nation; the people of the North hate treason; the people of the North hate forgery [tremendous cheering]; the people of the North hate slander. The people of the North have made up their mind to give to General Garfield a vindication of which any American may be forever proud. [Long applause.]

GENERAL GARFIELD'S CAREER.

I will tell you why I am for Garfield. [Laughter.] I know him, and I like him. ["Good enough."] No man has been nominated for the office since I was born, by either party, who had more brains and more heart than James A. Garfield. [Loud applause.] He was a soldier, he is a statesman. In time of peace he preferred the avocations of peace; when the bugle of war blew in his ears he withdrew from his work and fought for the flag, fought, and then he went back to the avocations of peace. And I say to-day that a man, who in a time of profound peace answer up his mind that he would like to kill folks for a living [laughter] is no better, to say the least of it, than the man who lives peace in the time of peace, and who, when his country is attacked, rushes to the rescue of her flag. [Loud cheers.]

James A. Garfield is to-day a poor man, and you know that there is not money enough in this magnificent street to buy the honor and manhood of James A. Garfield. [Enthusiastic applause.] Money cannot make such a man, and I will swear to you that money cannot buy him. [Renewed applause.] James A. Garfield to-day wears the glorious robe of honest poverty. He is a poor man; but I like to say it here in Wall-st. I like to say it surrounded by the minions of America; I like to say it in the midst of banks and bonds and stocks; I love to say it where gold is piled,—that although a poor man, he is rich in honor, in integrity he is wealthy, and in brain he is a million-aire. [Loud applause.] I know him, and I like him. ["So do we" and renewed applause.] So do you all, gentlemen. Garfield was a poor boy; he is a certificate of the splendid form of our Government. Most of these magnificent buildings have been built by poor boys ["That's so"]; most of the success of New-York began almost in poverty. You know it. The kings of this street were once poor, and they may be poor again [laughter]; and if they are fools enough to vote for Garfield they ought to be. [Loud laughter and cheers.] Garfield is a certificate of the splendor of our Government, that says to every poor boy, "All the avenues of honor are open to you." I know him and I like him. He is a scholar; he is a statesman; he was a soldier; he is a patriot; and above all, he is a magnificent man [loud cheers]; and if every man in New-York knew him as well as I do, Garfield would not lose a hundred votes in this city. ["We will all be true to him," and cheers.] And yet this is the man against whom the Democratic party has been howling its filth; this is the great and good man whom the Democrats have slandered from the day of his nomination until now; this, the statesman, the soldier, the scholar, the patriot, is the man against whom the Democratic party was willing to commit the crime of forgery.

Compare him with Hancock, and then compare General Arthur with William H. English, ["Oh!" "Oh!" and laughter.] If there ever was a pure Republican in this world General Arthur is one. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen ("give us something about English")—there is no use my talking about English. I have made up my mind to avoid unpleasant subjects. [Laughter.]

WHAT WOULD FOLLOW HANCOCK'S ELECTION.

You know in Wall-st. there are some men always prophesying disaster; there are some men always selling "short." [Laughter.] That is what the Democratic party is doing to-day. You know as well as I do that if the Democratic party succeeds, every kind of property in the United States will depreciate. ["That's so;" "true enough."] You know it. There is not a man on the street who, if he knew Hancock was to be elected would not sell the stocks and bonds of every railroad in the United States "short." [Laughter.] I dare any broker here to deny it. There is not a man in Wall or Broad-sts., or in New-York, but what knows the election of Hancock will depreciate every share of railroad stock, every railroad bond, every Government bond, in the United States of America. And if you know that, I say it is a crime to vote for Hancock and English. [Loud cheers.]

I believe in a party that is prosperous when the country is prosperous. That's me. [Laughter.] I believe in the party that believes in good crops; I am glad when a fellow finds a good mine; that rejoices when there are forty bushels of wheat to the acre; that laughs when every railroad declares dividends; that claps both its hand when every investment pays; when the rain falls for the farmer, when the dew lies lovingly upon the grass, believes the party that is happy when the people are happy; when the laboring man gets $3 a day; when he has roast beef on his table [laughter]; when he has a carpet on the floor; when he has a picture of Garfield on the wall. [Laughter and applause.] I believe in the party that is happy when everybody smiles; when mills have plenty of money, good horses ["That's you"], good carriages; when our wives are happy and our children feel glad. [Loud applause.] I believe in the party whose banner flutters side by side with the great flag of the country; that does not grow fat on defeat. [Laughter.] The Democratic party is a party of famine; it is a good friend of any crop [laughter]; it believes in the Colorado beetle and in the devil. [Renewed laughter.] When the cross-eyed man with the Democratic mouth opens from ear to ear with smiles of joy; it is in partnership with bad luck; a friend of empty pockets; has no help it. I am on the other side. The Democratic party is the party of darkness; I belong to the party of sunshine, and to the party that even in darkness believes that the stars are shining and waiting for us. [Applause.]

WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SHOULD BE SUPPORTED.

Now, gentlemen, I have endeavored to give you a few reasons for voting the Republican ticket; and I have given enough to satisfy any reasonable man. And you know it. [Laughter.] Don't you go with the Democratic party, young man. You have got a character to make. You cannot make it, as the Democratic party does, by passing a resolution. [Laughter.] If your father voted the Democratic ticket, that is disgrace enough for one family. [Roars of laughter.] Tell the old man that you can stand it no longer. Tell the old man that you have made up your mind to stand with the party of human progress; and if he asks you why you cannot vote the Democratic ticket, you tell him: "Every man that tried to destroy the government, every man that shed a drop of the blood that put down the rebellion, every lawyer or soldier, every Libby, Andersonville and Salisbury, every man that wanted to burn the