the American volunteer soldier. He entered the war a private. He came out the highest in rank and the most famous of all the men who enlisted from civil life. Ever since, the people of his great State have kept him in public service in House and Senate, until the other day she presented him at Chicago as her candidate for the highest office. If anybody questions General Logan's civil capacity I should like to have him try his hand at encountering him in debate. . . .

ANSWERING THE CRITICISM OF CAMBRIDGE PROFESSORS.

I see the president of Harvard tells his neighbors that the platform is immoral and demagogical. Well, I differ with the worthy president. The Republican platform states squarely and cleanly what a majority of Republicans think. The Civil Service plank was drawn by George William Curtis, and that about the surplus by Cabot Lodge. President Eliot thinks the civil service resolution is not honest. Well, I would rather stand for civil service reform with the men who passed the law of last year, with Edmunds and Hawley and John Sherman and Dorman B. Eaton, than with the men who retired Pendleton to private life. President Eliot does not like the Chinese resolution. I quite agree with him. I like the Declaration of Independence better. But I am sorry to say that the policy of Chinese exclusion is in accordance with the opinion of a large majority of the American people of both parties. We must submit to it till we can convert them. President Eliot expresses the sentiment of a little body of men about Cambridge; I am happy to believe he does not represent the college—whose influence, in my judgment, has tended mightily to degrade the public life of the commonwealth. These men have taught our educated youth to be ashamed of their own history. They have told them that "since the close of the war there has been no time when a young man knew how he could honorably serve his country." They were preaching in this same strain during the war, and before the war. Their eyes are microscopes which can see a blemish on the skin, but cannot take in a fair landscape or a healthy human figure. They can find no statesmanship and no public virtue in the payment of the debt, in the settlement of the currency, in the return to specie payment, in the sublime clemency that dealt with the conquered after the war, in the great self-restraint of the Alabama treaty, in the miraculous development of our manufacture, in the creation of our great domestic commerce, in the peaceful settlement of the disputed Presidential succession. There is hardly a man who has taken any of the responsibilities of public life who has not been compelled to undergo the contemptuous criticism of these gentle hermits of Cambridge. It has been so from the beginning. Even the men whom they are now most eager to praise, and whose examples they cite to show the decay of modern statesmanship—they dealt the same measure to in their time—John Adams and his illustrious sons, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, as they erect their mausoleum to each, they should write over it the inscription, "Our Fathers stoned this prophet and we build his sepulchre."

Congressman John D. Long, who was an Edmunds delegate to the Chicago Convention, said in part:

I am here, at the opening of another Presidential campaign, to renew my allegiance to the party and principles of Lincoln and Andrew, of New-England and the whole progressive North, and to unite with the great masses of the intelligent and patriotic people of Massachusetts in the election of their candidates, the Republican nominees for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

If I believed that the election of Blaine would put back the reform of the civil service; if I did not believe that under his Republican administration that cause would go forward by the very necessity of its being now a trust in Republican hands; if I did not believe that Democratic success would endanger and retard it, and that, in that event, nothing could resist its being swept away by the Democratic inundation for plunder and spoils—then I would not support the Republican Presidential ticket. If I believed that the election of Blaine would endanger our financial soundness and involve wild schemes of banking and currency; if I did not believe that Democratic success would enlarge that risk tenfold, then I would not vote for Blaine. . . . If I did not believe that Democratic success would be simply the enlarged spread of that malaria which so far as it now finds expression in a Democratic House of Representatives is morally and industrially infecting and impairing every department of the people's convenience and defence, I would not vote for Mr. Blaine. No gentlemen fear not. We are going to have not war, but peace. Power and responsibility bring caution and prudence. We shall have another Republican President, and with him a government that will command respect at home and abroad; and none will reduce more than those who have most at stake in the welfare and destinies of the country.

ENTHUSIASM IN CHENANGO COUNTY.

DETERMINED TO GIVE A LARGE MAJORITY FOR BLAINE—WORKINGMEN AGAINST CLEVELAND.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NORWICH, N. Y., July 15.—The Republicans of Chenango County are wide awake and are determined to roll up such a majority for Blaine and Logan as has never before been given to any candidate. *The Telegraph* publishes to-day a call for a meeting to organize a Blaine and Logan club, to be held here to-morrow evening, which is signed by five hundred voters. The list, besides including the representative business men of the town, is largely made up of laboring men, who have heretofore been identified with the Democratic party. So strong is the feeling here against Cleveland that a prominent Irish-American states as a fact that there are over 100 Irish-Americans in this town alone who will hoist the bachelor Governor. A prominent member of the Knights of Labor organization here states that he cannot name five men in the order who will vote for Cleveland. The order numbers about 200 men. Many of them have never voted any other than the Democratic ticket.

GLASS-WORKERS FOR BLAINE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PITTSBURG, July 15.—Before the flint glass-workers' convention adjourns toward the close of the week a vote will probably be taken on the political situation. The delegates seem to be strongly for a protective tariff. James Smith, a Democrat, of Brooklyn, N. Y., said that six out of every seven Democrats in his ward declared that they would not vote for Cleveland. He says that the standard Oil Company is working for the Democratic nominee, its agents bringing their influence to bear for that purpose at the shops here. President T. J. Irwin says that a majority of the delegates are Democrats, perhaps, but many of them will vote for Blaine rather than Cleveland. Delegate Henry J. Butler, of Meriden, Conn., says that nine-tenths of the delegates are for Blaine and about one-fifth of them are Democrats. The organization has about 4,000 members.

A BLAINE MEETING IN HORNELLSVILLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 15.—A rousing and enthusiastic union meeting of the Blaine and Logan Central Club and the Young Republican Club was held this evening. Horace Beemis, president of the Central Club, and others made short, but stirring speeches. Old campaigners say they never saw such wild enthusiasm at the opening of a campaign. A tremendous burst of applause, continuing for several minutes, greeted the Irish Blaine and Logan Club, numbering forty-six voters, heretofore Democrats, which marched into the hall unexpectedly while Mr. Beemis was speaking. The audience stood up and yelled with enthusiasm. The Irish Club was organized only three days ago. The members say they will have 150 members for Blaine, and will wipe out the Democratic majority of the town.

BLAINE'S POPULARITY IN NEW-JERSEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CAMDEN, N. J., July 15.—The Republican National ticket is growing stronger here from day to day. The name of Blaine is the only one among all the candidates of both parties which has aroused any enthusiasm and his supporters are increasing. A number of prominent Democrats will support him. *The Post* is the only newspaper here which opposed his nomination and it is now giving full support to the Republican ticket. Several Republican campaign clubs have been formed, and arrangements are being made for a ratification meeting next Monday evening. The strong anti-monopoly element in this section will make it up-hill work for Cleveland to approach anywhere near the vote usually given to the Democratic candidate.

DOWN TO WORK IN PRINCETON.

PRINCETON, July 15.—There was a large and enthusiastic Blaine and Logan meeting last night at the club rooms, and good speakers were present. Princeton has now the ball rolling in earnest. The town and neighborhood is thoroughly aroused and booming for this campaign, and many names are being constantly added to the already long roll of signatures of the clubs. Many prominent Democratic Irish voters are going to vote for Blaine and Logan, while many others here come out openly in favor of the Republican candidates. Princeton will give a larger Republican majority than ever before. The Princeton Invincibles are officered as follows: Thomas W. Lavake, captain; A. Y. Stryker, First Lieutenant; Frank Anderson, Second Lieutenant.

THE SITUATION IN ERIE, PENN.

ERIE, Penn., July 15.—There have already been organized in this city three Blaine and Logan clubs. The Irish-American element here is coming over to Blaine in considerable numbers. The faculty of the Redemptorist College have come out in support of the Republican ticket, and are openly advising their people to do the same. This is a German Catholic institution.

IRISH DEMOCRATS FOR BLAINE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

RUTLAND, Vt., July 15.—Thomas A. Lynch, a prominent Irish Democrat and a man of influence among 2,000 Irish quarrymen, has to-night declared for Blaine and Logan. He will probably carry hundreds of votes with him. An Irish Blaine and Logan club will soon be formed here.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED AT NYACK

The Republicans of Nyack opened the campaign on Monday night by a temporary organization of a Blaine and Logan Club. A meeting was held in the office of William E. Gowdey in the Commercial Building, over which J. H. Christie presided. The following committee on organization was appointed: General James H. Blanvelt, Edwin B. Sippell, John Charlton, James H. Christie and George Ennis. The committee was instructed to arrange for a public meeting and permanent organization on the evening of July 24, to report nominations and secure a good speaker. One hundred and fifty-seven persons, including several Democrats, have signed the roll and the club will start with an active membership of 200. H. C. Van Voorst is the choice of the club for president of the permanent organization. The membership now includes the best citizens of Nyack and will do work that will prove effectual on election day.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION.

Continued from First Page.

George H. Andrews,
Thomas C. Platt,
S. V. R. Cruger,
Henry E. Howland,
Charles A. Peabody, jr.,
Joel W. Mason,
Ernest Hall,
Charles F. Bruder,
Thomas McElrath,
David Mitchell,
Dexter A. Hawkins,
Frederick W. Sherman,
Fernando Nathes,
H. Theobold,
J. H. Leveridge,
F. Hall Squire,
Hugh Nesbitt,
Samuel J. Huggins,
John Wesley Jacobus
Henry H. Haight,
Garrett Roach,
Samuel D. Folsom,
C. E. Gilbert,
John H. Mecker,
Thomas F. Rafferty,
Frank Eltzroth,
Thomas F. Woolworth,
Joseph C. Jackson,
Charles Engelbrecht,
Charles Whitlock,
Henry Gitterman,
Arthur J. Peabody,
E. D. Hudson,
George E. Best,
George P. Webster,
Philip V. R. Van Wyck
Robert Dunlap,
Howard Waldo,
James Coudlie,
William J. Elliott,
George Bing,
H. Wilford,
John Tobin,
M. B. Earley,
Murton G. Swartz,
Diederich Bronsehen,
William H. Miller,
Jacob M. Patterson,
Edwin McAlpin,
Paul Schnitzler,
Henry L. Sprague,
John R. Pope,
Stephen N. Simonson,
John F. Baker,
Samuel J. Storrs,
John L. N. Hunt,
Robert Betty,
Emil Stutz,
Joseph H. Meredith,
Moses E. Crasto,
Edgar Ketcham,
William A. Graham,
John Reisenweber,
Fred. G. Gedney,
Joseph Pool,
George W. Blunt,
George Dillenback,
Edward F. Griffin,
J. F. Fisher,
Thomas Fell,
Emil W. Hoeber,
Burdsey Blakeman,
William A. Darling,
James A. Colvin,
David F. Porter,
Henry Grasse,
Hugh N. Camp,
Edward C. Spofford
John H. Knoeppel,
John Ham,
John H. Coster,
D. B. Fleming,
Andrew J. Campbell,
Robert R. Carpenter,
Eugene Ward,
Martin L. Hollister,
F. Sachse,
William Volz,
John C. Libbeck,
William H. Huber,
William Cromwell,
Alexander Martin,
Cornelius D. Van Wagenen,
Lloyd Aspinwall,
John H. Dether,
Walter Richardson,
Augustus F. Marxat,
George Weaver,
J. E. M. Lemly,
C. L. Bussing,
Robert Gordon,
William Scott,
James K. Angel,
Samuel G. Ireland,
M. L. Addons,
James A. Blanchard
Merritt Wickham,
Sigismund Schwab,
Washington Winsor,
Andrew Klein,
Hermann Lodor,
Jacob Waller,
J. Albert Englehart,
Donald Nelson,
John J. Brady,
John Mathalt, jr.,
John Gleason,
Camden L. Rockwell,
Hiram Merritt,
Charles S. Sherman,
A. G. Crane,
B. T. Merritt,
John Watts Russell,
Andrew J. Campbell,
Leander Allen,
Robert A. Gracen,
Benedict South,
Bernard T. Kearns,
George Higgins,
John H. Wood,
Cephas Brainerd,
William L. Findley,
Jefferson Clark,
Robert C. Armstrong,
Oscar C. Seamon,
Hart Lenox,
Caroline Thurston,
Philip H. Carney,
Louis Seaman,
William A. Gaw,
George R. Cathcart,
John A. Erickson,
Archibald S. Van Orden,
William M. Montgomery,
C. S. Conklin,
J. H. Focke,
John McClave,
Charles A. Flammer,
Alfred B. Price,
William E. Beal,
Thomas Armitage
L. H. Ingram,
Say E. Patton,
James M. Varnum,
John Graham,
J. W. Hageman,
Charles F. Ulrich,
S. B. Hamburger,
Herman Kraus,
William Merriam,
Louis Haupt,
M. L. Goldman,
Dow S. Kittle,
Matthew Kane,
Richard M. Collard,
Frederick Flaccus,
George B. Riggins,
George W. Coffin,
David W. Kohn,
Louis Lehman,
Geo. A. Nurse,
Andrew F. Paige,
F. W. Haines, jr.,
J. J. Alexander,
Wilson Berryman,
Edwin A. Richards,
Henry Gleason,
M. M. Bullour,
Joseph Ullman,
Joseph P. Jordine,
Robert Ellis,
Edgar P. Hill,
Daniel Lewis,
Charles Fraenzinck,
Louis Hess,
Alfred R. Whitney,
Floyd Clarkson,
Leonard Hazeltine,
George B. Brown,
Samuel Lackey,
Thomas J. Rush,
Geo. B. Robbins,
James L. Wells,
Philip Wagner,
Wm. C. Church,
J. Howard Wood,
Andrew Horn,
Wm. H. Gedney,
Wm. H. Corsa,
Peter Cook, sr.,
Williams Theis,
C. Otto Roese,
George Hillard,
James Morrison,
Lemuan Israels,
August Uhl,
J. Hoover Hildreth,
Charles T. Dillingham,
R. J. Dean,
Henry W. Toft,
William C. Carmichael,
Charles A. Post,
Philip Betz,
Maurice Hyland,
Charles A. Benedict,
Nathan Appleton,
Albert L. Hall,
Jeremiah Pangborn
George W. Odell,
Jacob Kessler,
Edward L. Hasse,
Louis Haywood,
Joseph Mayer,
Richard Smith,
Bernard Wraggo,
August Hill,
Charles S. Deller,
Adam Guthy,
Louis Schultzbrauber
James Fellows,
James H. O'Beirne,
James T. Van Rensselaer,
George B. Morris,
James Naser,
Michael Schannberger,
Henry H. Harris,
Hiram Benenson,
J. Thomas Stearns,
Henry A. Pearson,
Moritz Ballin,
John N. Abbott,
Robert F. Martin,
Louis Shea,
Frederick B. Hoose,
George G. Deane jr.,
Charles V. Morgan,
James H. Silver,
August Mohr,
Herman Bruns,
Robert Smith,
Samuel Crocat,
Henry Basch,
August Brown, sr.,
Fred Klein,
Isaac Kohn,
Charles Nordin,
John Coulson,
John L. Schmidt,
Benjamin F. Finlay,
William H. Maxwell,
N. A. Prentiss,
Herman G. Carter,
German Kahn,
S. Jacoby,
Charles H. Woodruff
Thomas Allison,
Thomas C. Lewis,
George C. Read,
James Lyon,
George W. Pearce,
M. N. Heckscher,
Louis Loeser,
J. Rosenbaum,
Richard J. Lewis,
James W. Ferry,
James W. Hawes,
Charles G. Coutin,
Denis F. Burke,
S. J. Odell,
E. Berrian,
A. Hirschhorn,
Lewis Ewald,
Isaac Kaufman,
John Frick,
Francis A. Thayer.

The list of secretaries, read by W. R. Spoone was as follows:

William Ed. Blake,
R. H. Dunn,
Ernest H. Crosby,
John V. R. Clarkson,
Charles A. Binder,
Martin Haupt,
Joseph Meyer, sr.
Andrew Dunn,
Fred. Sauter,
John Scott,
James D. Ferris,
Frank Thomson,
Fred. B. Stuats,
Jacob Bowles,
Hosea Higgins,
Jacob Loewenkuppt,
Valentine Hayes,
J. Fleck,
C. Meder,
Frederick Layers,
William J. Cobb,
Charles Beck,
L. A. Frosh,
Charles Schultz,
Eben Demarest,
Robert S. Dobbie,
Ezekiel R. Thompson, jr.,
E. A. Dillenback,
Louis Jaeger,
L. C. Whiten,
W. W. Shotwell,
Martin Kavanagh,
Theodore Lampreht,
Wm. Volmer,
James W. Brady,
Adolph Rosenthal,
Charles J. Reynault,
Edward G. Phillips,
Frederick Hautan, jr.,
Charles Van Riper,
William W. Burgoyne,
John Johnston,
A. Tichner,
Nicholas Guildenkirch
William F. Daly,
John Mulligan,
J. Power Cahill,
Joe Lyons,
Augustus Snyder,
Charles M. Hammond
Thomas Bartley,
Samuel Costello,
James M. Turner,
James B. Kilsheimer,
Louis Brenner,
William Waisman,
Herman W. Thum,
Christopher Karl,
Joseph Rheinsoldt,
Jacob Hunsicker,
Julius Lagebaum,
John Jansen,
Marvin Scheur,
Joseph S. Conway,
Charles Gunther,
Andrew Stehmmeller,
Peter Gass,
John Kraft,
William Preise,
Charles Braun,
Michael H. Murphy,
William H. Abercrombie,
Robert N. Thompson,
Seth Wiles,
George Herrmann, jr.,
Louis Schloss,
D. Kronberg,
J. Ruben,
J. Jenny,
J. W. Cleary,
Charles Vollmer
Jacob Grad,
J. Kramer,
Alex. Gluck, jr.,
Herman B. Wilson, jr.,
Stephen P. McClave,
David J. Corbitt,
John J. Clancy,
William E. Spooner,
William Garms,
Adam Wetzler,
James H. Tolan,
August Schaefer,
Henry Schmid,
Henry S. Wallace,
Frederick Iller,
Fred. Moest,
William B. Osborne,
Charles W. Taylor,
Harry Overington,
Cornelius A. Brunner, jr.
Robert H. Smith,
Frank McGrane,
Christian Goetz,
Jacob C. Butcher, jr.
John E. Van De Can,
Ransom L. Wilcox,
Edward W. Bonynge,
Charles Ruole,
David C. Iefft,
William H. Gedhard,
Paul Gamett,
Herman N. Collyer,
John R. Stanton,
W. S. Waterhouse,
A. C. Conklalow,
H. Clinton Backus,
Arther M. Pike,
Charles L. Crear,
Frederick A. Shields
Henry C. Piercey,
Wm. H. Honener, jr.,
Jacob Wexlensey, jr.,
Samuel Stewart,
George W. Winants,
Lawrence Van Wyck,
John Sewall,
Elmer W. Brown,
George Gorgory,
James Jackson.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The announcement that General Anson G. McCook would read the resolutions prepared for the occasion was received with another outburst of applause in which the Plumed Knights of his district took a vociferous lead. The reading was interrupted slightly at the outset by the noise of the hosts which continued to gather outside the Opera House, though its capacity had long before been strained. The reading was listened to intently and the allusions to the reduction of the National debt under the administrations of the Republican party, its work in behalf of the reform of the Civil Service, its pronunciation in behalf of American influence and American ideas, its allusions to the candidates and its commendation of President Arthur's administration were all received with outbursts of applause. The resolutions were as follows, and were adopted as the sense of the meeting with a thundering "aye":

Resolved, By the Republicans of the City and County of New-York assembled to ratify the nominations of James G. Blaine and John A. Logan for President and Vice-President of the United States—

I. First in appealing to the people for their continued support, we refer them to what the party has done during the twenty-four years it has been responsible for the conduct of the National affairs, as the best pledge of what it will do in the future. Organized as a party of free soil and free speech, and as a protest against the aggressions of slavery, it saved the Union by suppressing the slave-owners' rebellion against National authority.

Its first President, Abraham Lincoln, issued the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the Republican party is pledged to maintain the civil and political rights of the freedmen.

It restored the seceding States to their former relations with the Government, and in its treatment of the enemies of the Union it has been as magnanimous in peace as it was unyielding in war.

By amendments to the Constitution it has secured the validity of the National debt, and in the same instrument it incorporated a provision that guarantees the payment of pensions to our soldiers and sailors, and prohibits the payment of any part of the rebel debt, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

By a reduction of the tariff and of internal taxation it has removed many of the burdens imposed by the war, and since 1865 it has reduced the National debt over $1,000,000,000.

By economy and prudence it brought about the resumption of specie payments. It has always stood firmly for the maintenance of the faith of the Government; It has furnished to the people a sound and stable currency; and within twenty years of the close of a great and costly war, we have an overflowing treasury and unprecedented credit.

It has established the principle of international arbitration for the adjustment of claims against other nations which threatened war; it passed the homestead laws opening up the public domains to actual settlers; it enacted the law compelling reforms in the civil service, and a Republican Administration has faithfully executed that law in letter and in spirit.

It has shown itself to be the party of progress and reform, of law and order, of liberty and equality, and during the whole period of its existence, on all questions involving the welfare of the people or the integrity of the Republic, it has encountered and overcome the active hostility or indifference of the Democratic party.

II. In devotion to principle and in prompt response to the demands of the country, the Republican party of to-day is the same as the party of other years.

Judging it by its record, no fair-minded man can have reasonable fears as to its purposes for the future; and Republicans should not be deceived into giving aid and comfort to the Democratic party, which, although masquerading now as a party of patriotism and reform, is essentially the same as when it declared the War for the Union a failure, denounced the amendments to the Constitution, and persistently opposed all efforts to improve the civil service.

III. By the census of 1880, the City of New-York is shown to be the largest manufacturing city in the Union. Its 12,000 manufacturing establishments employ 230,000 men, women and children who produce goods to the value of $450,000,000 annually, and their yearly wages amount to $100,000,000.

By law and in its National platform the Republican party is pledged to a policy that will protect these interests in the fullest sense of the word. A policy that protects and encourages the vast and varied industries of the country, that protects the American workingman from competition with any form of servile or contract labor either from Europe or Asia; and a policy that protects the citizen, native or naturalized, at home or abroad, from oppression, illegal arrest or unlawful detention, is a Republican doctrine, and we heartily approve it.

Whatever inequalities exist in our present tariff the Republican party is pledged to correct by just methods, and the Democratic party cannot evade its responsibility for the late attempt in Congress to legislate in the interest of free trade by vague and evasive declarations in its Chicago platform, which mean "all things to all men."

V. The Republican party favors and always has favored any policy that by lawful means extends American influence and American ideas. To that end we approve every legitimate effort to open the markets of the world, but especially those of our Western Hemisphere, to the products of American skill and capital; thus reviving trade, increasing commerce, and diverting to our own shores the enormous traffic practically monopolized by other nations.

VI. As citizens of the State of New-York we take pride in commending the wise and dignified Administration of President Chester A. Arthur. It is no small portion of the glory of the Republican party that it has given to the Nation such Presidents as Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur.

With full faith and confidence in the character, capacity and patriotism of James G. Blaine, with warm appreciation of his eminent public services, and pride in the abilities which, in the judgment of all parties and the whole country, have placed him in the front rank of American statesmen, we pledge ourselves to use every honorable effort to add his name to the brilliant list of Republican Presidents.

VII. At all times, and under all circumstances the Republican party has shown its appreciation of the services of the soldiers and sailors of the late war, whose valor and sufferings saved the Republic.

Without hope of reward save that which comes from the consciousness of duty performed, they risked life and limb that "a government of the people, for the people and by the people should not perish from the earth."

Recognizing in John A. Logan a representative volunteer soldier, whose civil record is as distinguished and pure as his military services were heroic and effective, we cordially ratify his nomination for Vice-President of the United States.

VIII. The Republican party comes before the people in its seventh Presidential campaign with candidates of approved courage, tried faithfulness, high ability and great experience, and it stands now, as in the past, for just laws, pure administration, a fair ballot, a full wage, profitable industries, peaceful homes, and a foreign policy worthy of the traditions and position of the great Republic.

After the resolutions had been adopted the Glee Club sang "We'll follow where the White Plume waves," each stanza calling out enthusiastic tokens of delight.

ADDRESS OF MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts was then introduced, and the growing enthusiasm of the meeting repeated its welcome to him with a tenfold emphasis. Most of the persons on the stage rose to their feet and led in the cheering, and hundreds of people from pit to gallery followed them. A false cue started the band behind the scenes, but the audience had got ready for the music of a great orator's eloquence and would have none other. The band was silenced after a bar or two, and a hush came over the house while Mr. Evarts spoke. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—FELLOW CITIZENS: I might satisfy myself in making but a salutation to this great assembly, and enjoy my share in your salutation of all who meet you to-night on the condition of our country, on the condition of our party, and on the indissoluble hopes bound up in the glory of the country and the labor and fidelity of the Republican party. And were I to consult my gather my own sense of the pertinency to a mere ratification meeting, I should think that the exchange of congratulations, our praise of our public men, our praise of our delegates to the great convention, our acceptance of the noble gift to the free suffrage of this people to choose between the great leaders of the Republican party and the novel arrangements of the opposition party of the Democracy, I might leave that to speak for itself.

But it is not that there is some confusion of mind among our own friends in the party, and a considerable interest left in the opposite party as to our condition and the integrity and value of republican institutions. Well, gentlemen, a brief attention on your part, if you will give it, to what the great transaction is that is proceeding in this country, will satisfy you that the institutions of our fathers and the implicit trust which they put in the popular suffrage of a great nation, as to whom as a nose, and in what party and what principles they will entrust the government for a large one of years, have not been disappointed in any expectation of the humblest citizen or the elections of the Republican party. If there has been any series of Presidents of the United States that have not had the courage, the intelligence, the loyalty necessary to institute this country as a unit, as an indissoluble Nation of States, they were not candidates or Presidents of the Republican party. [Applause.]

A NATION'S GRAVEST DUTY.

Now the transaction by which a great, populous, wealthy, independent, brave people meet, and by the union of the voices, one candidate, or his opponent, are to fix for four years the character and the principle of the government that are to be maintained, is one of the largest transactions, the noblest efforts, and the gravest duties, that ever have devolved upon a people or a nation in this world. [Applause.] All little considerations, all criticisms, all yield at length to the final will of the people, as by ballot she expresses their judgments as to what causes, what principles, what leaders they approve of. Now there have been different methods provided in the wisdom of the settlers of the Constitution, as to how the rulers are to be selected. England, as free a nation in its institutions as any but ourselves, and perhaps France, has this method; that it chooses the members of the House of Commons, and leaves it for them—the people having settled the drift, having determined what party is to be in power—leaves it for that party, representing their sentiments, and being in the majority, to select the Prime Minister, who is the ruler of England by the will of the people, in favor of the party that had the majority. In France they provide that the Chambers of their representation are themselves to choose, by the majority by which those Chambers have been filled by the elective franchise, their President to fill the term for seven years. Our ancestors deliberated gravely where they would deposit its power and duty of selection. Everything was free; the Congress was free; the Representatives and Senators all came from the people, in one form or another; and it was debated and determined over and over again one way and the other; first, that the Congress should choose the President; but they said (and this was their last, their final, their noble reason and wisdom, and duty to the people), "We will choose the Congress in all its branches, but we will choose the President by the people of the United States [applause] and the executive power shall never be divorced from the deliberate vote of the people in a mass." [Applause.]

And new we have got on pretty well. We have held up our head among the nations of the world; we have enlarged our territory; we have swollen our population; we have heaped up wealth; we have made liberty, duty, justice, religion, love, teaching, the transfused sentiments of a Nation of fifty millions. [Applause.] We have suppressed a rebellion that no Nation ever yet has suppressed, or could suppress, and, while we had millions arrayed against the law and the constitution, we were strong enough to put them down, and not exact the forfeit of a life for that sorrow. What people ever went through such an ordeal as that and presented such a magnificent result as that no passion in any form should overrule the sentiments of justice, of reason, and as well of mercy?

WORKING OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

Now, how are we to get at the people to learn whom they will put in nomination? Well, various methods. They had a junta of the Senators and of the Congressmen, and the nominations were made here and there. It was found out by the people that against the frame and purpose of the constitution these houses of Congress were usurping the nomination and leaving to the people nothing but the choice between those whom these bodies irregularly nominated, and at last within our generation public men were told: "You shall trust the people of the United States altogether respectively by party, one, two, three, as many as you please, who shall to this great convention name the candidate that shall carry their principles and their power into the Presidency of the United States." [Applause.] Now, up to that solemn decision of a representation of a party, the utmost freedom is allowable within the party in dealing with the men, the character, the principle, the conduct of this or that name that is before the people. Party is where their private and personal freedom exists, and they use it pretty liberally, as it seems to me. But when the assemblies call, then all may debate, all may criticise, all may accuse, all may abuse, all may persuade, all cajole, and all vituperate, to the top of their bent, but when this equal assemblage, by the majority of its voices has determined that out of just number their principles shall be carried into the Government of the United States, when all this tumult of voices in the National Convention has been stilled and the announcement is made, and the name that is to carry the party into the possession of the Government is fixed and declared, then comes the free-born of the suffrage to pass upon this one great and only question, which party will you put in possession of your Government? [Applause.] If I may borrow an illustration from my own profession, while all the planning and scheming of the pleading and the proofs go on, at last, when you come to the verdict, there is no longer opportunity for dissection or division, the question is "are you for the plaintiff" or "are you for the defendant?" and there is no prevarication and there is no division of that verdict. No individual member of the convention of either party, no delegation or instruction from their constituents, has ever carried their right to go further than to debate and reason and bring home the result. That debate is over when the candidate is named, and then you are all, in your suffrage, with your ten million of voters all over this land, with such wisdom, on such arguments, with such purposes and under such light as may affect the cause—you are to determine in conscience, in duty, in fidelity to the Constitution, in obedience to the traditions of our ancestors, which party shall govern the country. And thus you see that in one election accomplish what in Great Britain they do in two forms; we in one form, pass ing upon the election of a President, pass also upon the question what party is to be in power; and that is the great and main question. When we present a name that also enters into the calculation, some admire and love him, some malign and hate him; but they vote upon the question which party shall govern the country. [Applause.]

A NEW SCHOOL OF POLITICIANS.

And now I find for the first time in the history of our politics and our institutions that we have a new school of politicians that, when election day is coming on are in favor of carrying the Republican party into the possession of the Government, but in favor of carrying Governor Cleveland to be President of the United States. [Laughter.] They are opposed—these people—to trusting the power of the country with the Democratic party; but they don't like to trust Mr. Blaine; and so they are going to find somehow or other, in the agitations of this discussion what the lawyers call, not a general verdict but a special verdict. [Laughter.] They are going to take a verdict from the people that they want the Republicans in power, but don't want Mr. Blaine. They abhor the idea of having the Democratic party in power, but they want Governor Cleveland President. [Laughter.] Well, when we amend the Constitution we may provide for these special verdicts, and provide that the Supreme Court of the United States, when the vote is to carry in the Republican party and to carry in the President of the opposite party—that then he shall hold the Government as a receiver under the direction of the court. [Applause and laughter.] Well, that may be wise in the future, but it is not time enough for this election (laughter) and I would like to see a posse of a sheriff big enough under the order of the Supreme Court of the United States, when the receiver was peculating in the trust and governing for the benefit of the party that he belonged to, to turn him out. [Laughter.]

THE ISSUE TO-DAY.

Now, gentlemen, that is the freedom that we enjoy. At every appropriate stage we determine what shall be done by our will, but when, at the appropriate time, then, we make the issue; and the issue to-day is whether the Republican party for four years shall hold up the standard that has been handed down from Abraham Lincoln [applause], or whether it shall be handed over to a President that shall follow for the first time the successor of James Buchanan. Now that is our question. It seems to me that if there is not any difference between these parties of ours, we have reached the millennium. [Laughter.] We had better not be making speeches, and wasting planes and crowding these assemblies and picturing our candidates for President and Vice-President in both parties, if it is of no consequence for four years who governs the country, who is to get it back at the end of four years. [Laughter.]

Now we have had some experience and the predecessors of these great parties, of what happened sometimes when there was apathy or dissention or criticism in one party and the other party has carried the day; sometimes it happened that it touched the interests, the honor, the life of the people of this country who had charge of the government of the country. Why, I remember when President Pierce took the helm in the interests of the Democratic party, carrying all the states of this country except Massachusetts and Vermont on the one hand and Kentucky and Tennessee on the other. And everything was to go according to the Constitution and justice and liberty, and the savage crimes of Kansas horrified them. And then the time came when we had plucked up the courage to name a candidate that should go for liberty and equality, and we named General Fremont [applause] as a Pathfinder to carry us through the wilderness of Democracy.

And now let me call your attention to what may come from meddling an error in the name of conscience, in the name of honesty, in the name of duty, in the name of love of country. The great orator, the great patriot, Rufus Choate [applause], when he was to choose whether he would follow Fremont or Buchanan, said: "We will join our forces to a party that does not move, that does not follow the flag and keep step to the music of the Union" And that great orator and statesman, following his wisdom, followed the Buchanan party as that carrying the flag to the moving music of the Union; and where did Buchanan lead under the scheme and plan of the flag of the Union and the music of the Union? That step! That music that at every step it made against the very integrity and life of the Nation; and Rufus Choate, dying as he did, before these flames of treason and of war broke out, well might wish to sear his eyeballs rather than to look upon the share he took to that flag and the music of that administration. Private judgment, however enlightened, is, like all other human judgment, subject to fallibility, and therefore wise men and lovers of their country have decided that if they know which party they should go to they will follow that flag and keep step with that music. [Applause.]

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES.

Now, I can very briefly represent to you from an authority more eloquent than mine as to what the difference between the two parties is, or may be. A very eloquent Republican orator and member of the late convention, the heat of the delegation from the great State of New-York, there expressed freely his views about both of these parties. He says: "We are confronted with the Democratic party, very hungry, and, as you may well believe, very thirsty [laughter]—a party without a single definite principle, a party without any distinct National policy which it dares to present to the country, a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights and now attempts to sneak back into power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils." Well, now, if there is no difference between that party this election and our party, certainly the country is in a very bad way. But Mr. Curtis gives his views also about our party. I shall not repeat to you the splendid story of the Republican party—the story that we never tire of telling, and that our children will never tire of hearing—a story which is written upon the hearts of all American citizens, because it recounts greater services for liberty, for the country, for mankind, than those of any party in any other nation and at any other time. What is the secret of this unparalleled history? It is simply that the Republican party has always been the party of the best instincts, of the highest desires of the American people. [Cheers.] This tells its special glory. It has represented the American instinct of nationality, American patriotism and Christian devotion to liberty.

Well, now gentlemen, I am not an orator like Mr. Curtis; but I do not believe he said a word about the Democratic party that I believe what he said about the Republican party. [Applause.] And I do not know how, to a lover of his country, a man need stop to think in weighing which of these parties shall govern this country for four years by executive authority; for in determining between those parties the question of what candidate on either side is to be chosen is as but the dust of the balance compared with our duty. I am willing, as I do, to applaud the great statesman on my right. [Referring to the portrait of Mr. Blaine.] I am ready, as I do, to applaud the great and brave soldier and Senator on my left. [General Logan.] I am willing to decide and decry the candidates that are named by the other party in competition; but the question is, whether the Democrats or Republicans are to govern this country for four years.

THE PRESIDENT THE SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE.

Why, gentlemen, they talk as if our President were kings, and were placing our necks under the personal foot of a President of the United States. What are we doing? We are saying that the President has behind him a majority of the people of the United States (applause) and what they will he is to do; and that responsibility and that accountability follow the President by day and by night, coming in and going out, in the White House and in his travels; for he is the servant of the United States, as the majority of that people desire and wish. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, let me see a little about this question of private judgment. Somebody out in that convention of ours said, I suppose, a smart thing when he said that he "carried his sovereignty in his hat." Well, if he would have taken it off he would not have had anything over his head; and if he had laid his head in the lap of some Delilah he would not have had any hair covering his head. But what has that to do with the question whether the individual whom, the "humorsome factious spirit," as Burke called it, is to be at liberty to break down a great party by opening a postern gate for the enemy to enter? Is everybody at liberty, in counting the struggle of two great masses to calculate, and say: "I will get together a party of twenty-five hundred or of twenty-five thousand; and I will govern the country for once by determining which party shall fill it?" Men may do it; some of them may desert us without betraying us, and others may betray us without deserting us; but the question is, what meets the honest and open public question before the people of the United States but an honest adhesion to their respective parties? Now, when any Republican who holds as wide a sufficience in the virtues of the two parties as I have cited to you from a great Republican orator, thinks that all that disappears, and he would like to join that Democratic party, and that he never will get tired of hearing the stories the Democrats tell him [applause]; why, that is very well; for his wish, his reason, his intelligence, his duty are his own. But you cannot, either by any logic, or by any mathematics, find the division of a hair between those points, being against the Democratic party and have Governor Cleveland, and for the Democratic party and against Mr. Blaine. [Applause.] It is said, and very truly, that the elevation and purification of politics and of life are dear, and should be dear to everybody. That is so. But let us understand that when we come to a mass to count our votes, each man's vote is one; and its opinions, its obligations, its reasons are not dissected or displayed; but the result is counted, and one man counts as another. And one way or the other the scales are to rise or fall upon election day, putting our power and Nation in the hands of one or the other of these candidates. What, then, is the measure of one's power and duty?

A LESSON FROM THE NEW TESTAMENT.

It may not be as rapid or decisive as running from your party to the other, but it is influence, it is instruction, and the principle is disclosed in that great parable of the New Testament, which speaks of leaven when a woman had in three measures