The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. - - - - July 19, 1876.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

BENJAMIN H. BREWSTER,
Philadelphia.

JOHN W. CHALFANT,
Allegheny

ELECTORS.

1. JOHN WELSH.
2. HENRY DISSTON.
3. CHRIS J. HOFFMAN.
4. CHAS. T. JONES.
5. EDWIN A. FITLEY.
6. BENJAMIN SMITH.
7. J. W. BERNARD.
8. JACOB KNAB.
9. JOHN B. WARFEL.
10. JOSEPH THOMAS.
11. ARIO PARDEE.
12. LEWIS PUGHE.
13. ED. S. SILLMAN.
14. WILLIAM CALDER.
15. MILES L. TRACY.
16. S. W. STARKWEATHER.
17. DANIEL J. MORRELL.
18. JEREMIAH LYONS.
19. WILLIAM HAY.
20. WILLIAM CAMERON.
21. J. B. DONELLY.
22. DANIEL O'NEIL.
23. WILLIAM NEBB.
24. ANDREW B. BERGER.
25. SAMUEL M. JACKSON.
26. JAMES WESTERMAN
27. W. W. WILBER.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET!

Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

CONGRESS,

WM. H. KOONTZ.

SENATE,

E. D. YUTZY.

COUNTY TICKET!

ASSEMBLY,

E. J. MEYERS,
ALLEN S. WILL.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

C. C. MUSSELMAN,
DANIEL STUFFT.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,

SAM. SNYDER.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

CHS. T. HUNTER.

THE South Carolina Democrats think it easier to shoot colored Republicans than to out vote them.—Rah for Tilden!

REPRESENTATIVE SAVAGE, of O., thinks the St. Louis nominations will cost the Democrats of his State the loss of seven seats in Congress.

IT is declared on responsible Democratic authority, that the nomination of Tilden will defeat that party in every Congressional district in Iowa.

THE Petersburg (Va.) *Index* rejoices over the "disturbances" at Hamburg, S. C., by which "a half dozen mutinous negroes lost their worse than useless lives." The *Index* is strong for Tilden.

THE New York *Herald* reminds Tilden that when he carried New York "the Republicans were divided and the Democrats were united.—Now the Republicans are united and the Democrats are divided."

GEN. HAYES has been elected Governor of his native State three times, Thurman, Pendleton and Allan being his unfortunate competitors. Tilden's scalp will be added to this list before the ides of November.

THE Governor of the State of Maine, has appointed Hon. James G. Blaine as United States Senator in place of Hon. Lot M. Morrill, who has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Grant.

GOV. HAYES is daily receiving a large number of congratulations upon his letter of acceptance from distinguished Republicans in all parts of the country and of all shades of opinion. For years past no political utterance has done so much to harmonize and invigorate the Republican party.

HON. GEO. W. HOUK, a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, made a speech in Dayton, Ohio, Tuesday evening. He denounced the Convention, platform, and candidates, and the treachery of the gold bags of New York, and stated his determination to oppose, with voice and vote, the election of the candidates who represented the treachery of the money sharks to the Democratic party.

SPEAKING of Gov. Hayes' acceptance, the Richmond (Va.) *Whig* says: "We have no hesitation in pronouncing it a good letter; that is, the tone and spirit of it is good, and we have no doubt that if left to his own honest impulses he would make a fair, just, and impartial chief magistrate. We have some personal acquaintance with Gov. Hayes, and frankness compels us to say our objection is not to him, but to his party."

THE letter of Gov. Hayes, accepting the Republican nomination, is the frank, manly, unequivocal declaration of an honest and sincere man. It carries with it the conviction that he possesses the integrity of purpose that has nothing to conceal, nothing to evade, and is fearless of criticism. It is not the letter of a trimmer, or of an aspirant for office seeking by platitudes to cultivate popular feeling, but it is the outspoken expression of the views and purposes of a man who thinks for himself, and having nothing to conceal "talks right out."

THIS is the pithy way the Dayton (O.) *Journal* puts the case: "On the day the committee of which Sam Tilden was a member, pronounced the war a failure, Gen. Hayes was leading a victorious brigade up the Valley of Virginia; when Hayes was entering on his first term as Governor, Tilden was still the counsel and political ally of Boss Tweed; while Hayes was serving in the Union army Tilden was quarreling with the draft and lending moral support to those who resisted it; when Hayes enters the White House Tilden will be laid amid the broken lumber of a treacherous and rickety party platform. And we venture the addition, that Tilden's "Barrel of money" will not save him from the proper fate here predicted for him—the little crooning demagogue.

THE Brooklyn *Argus* says: "Tilden's friends claim that he carried the State of New York in 1874 by 50,000 majority. His vote was 416,000 against 378,000, which gives him a majority of 38,000 only. Last year a majority of 14,810 is claimed for his ticket. His vote was 390,000, against 386,000, which gives him some 4,000 majority. It is well to state the figures accurately, as they take down the lofty pretension of Gov. Tilden's popularity, and show that he has fallen far short of his claims to public confidence. He will find that a revolution has taken place since it was seen that he were only the mask of reform, and that New York is good for 50,000 against him, of which Kings county will furnish 10,000.

IN another column we publish an account of the late murderous occurance at Hamburg, South Carolina, taken from the Augusta, (Ga.) *Chronicle*, a rebel Democratic sheet, published just across the river from the scene of the tragedy. The Democrats of South Carolina and Georgia are evidently preparing for the election, and to make good their pledge of a solid Southern vote for Tilden and Hendricks. A careful reading of the article will show that the pretext for the massacre was that, two young men claimed that they were prevented driving through a street because it was obstructed by the parading on the 4th of July of a negro volunteer company. The evident offense to the chivalry was, not the parade, but the carrying of arms, by the negroes, for "Gen." Butler did not attempt to have punished the alleged infraction of the law, but to deprive the company of its arms, claiming "that there was no necessity for arms in that place." Failing to procure the arms he prepared the way for the butchery by notifying the young men of Augusta "that he might need their services," to which they at once promptly responded by arming and crossing the river into South Carolina. On the appearance of these armed banditti, the colored company, numbering about thirty, took refuge in a house. The whites then opened fire upon them, shooting at all who attempted to leave the house. The first man who did succeed in surrendering himself, was afterwards "shot in the back," and after the surrender *seven of the Prisoners were taken to the edge of a corn field, turned loose, and shot as they ran.* A more wanton slaughter of inoffensive men was never perpetrated, the pretext for the murder being as shameless as it is thin. The negroes had a right to their arms, they had a right to parade in the streets, and their murder was as cowardly as it was brutal. We suppose we shall be doing that most unpardonable act, in Democratic eyes—"waiving the bloody shirt," when we ask if the government should not protect these citizens by sending sufficient troops into that community to prevent the recurrence of such scenes, and also if ruffians like Butler and his gang of murderous banditti would have more or less license in the South if Tilden and Hendricks are elected next November.

IF the Democratic party could induce the people to take its professions for verity, if its past history proved either its truth, its sincerity, or its consistency, then its present clamorous declarations in favor of "reform" might avail it in the struggle it is making for control of the Government; but it would require the greatest imaginable credulity, in the face of its record, to repose confidence in its protestations. Without a single fixed principle, it has for the last fifteen years, shown itself to be a mere confederation of obstructionists, controlled only by desire to obtain power, and willing to sacrifice anything and everything to attain its purpose. In the last Presidential campaign in adopting Horace Greeley for its candidate it surrendered everything to expediency, but so thoroughly did the people distrust it, than even with so unexceptionable a candidate, it was largely beaten. Now, with a shameless inconsistency that proves its insincerity and lack of truth, it has abandoned its professions of four years since, fallen back on its old organization, unblushingly nominates a hard money candidate for President, and a soft money one for Vice President, places them side by side on a juggling platform that can be interpreted to mean one thing or the other, to suit any or every locality, proclaims itself to be the party of "reform" and hopes to be believed.—This is simply the infatuation of a madness that imagines the people to be blind, unreasoning dolts. That the party of obstruction, the party that has hitherto opposed every movement of progress or reform, until it was accomplished, and then haltingly and grumblingly adopted it, that the party that year after year has clothed itself in the cast off garments which the Republicans have outgrown, should set itself up as a "reformer," is the most sublime exhibition of cheek ever displayed to the gaze of mankind.

While this party has been trimming and maundering, and obstructing, while it was in armed rebellion against the government it now wants to control, while it was sacrificing hundreds of thousands of lives, and millions of treasure to its insane desire for power, the Republican party was persuing earnestly, steadily and consistently the greatest reforms the world ever witnessed. It has reformed a government half slave and half free to universal freedom, it has **reformed four millions of human beings** from slavery to freedom, it has reformed a so-called confederacy of States into an indissoluble union of States, it has reformed a wild cat paper currency into the best and safest paper currency any nation ever possessed, it has reformed a limited ballot to universal suffrage, it has reformed the national constitution so as to secure to the people the fruits of the blood and treasure expended in the war for the preservation of the Union, and all these and many other minor reforms it has effected despite the persistent, determined, obstructive hostility of the Democratic party. And now forsooth, this party that has stubbornly attempted to block the way to all these reforms, this party that never once, during the period of its existence, sincerely attempted the slightest reformation of governmental affairs, attempts to steal the livery of reform to serve its crawling purposes, and hopes by the oft-iterated and blatant cry of "reform," "reform," to mislead the people, and thus secure possession of the reins of a government that would have no existence to-day had it had its will.

But the people are not to be deceived by this false and mocking cry of reform. There is a deeper, more profound distrust of the Democratic party to-day than there was in 1872. They have a majority in the present House at Washington, and their deeds of commission and omission in that body have thoroughly alarmed the country.

Unreconstructed rebels like Ben Hill, and apostles of the State's Rights disunion school, of the Tucker stripe, have, as in the old slavery days, controlled the party. When they came into power in 1874, they were over confident, and all the fire-eating ex-rebels, ex-Kuklux of the South flocked to Washington and clamored for office. The old officers, crippled Union soldiers, and all, were turned out of place to make way for them. The more disloyal, the more disreputable were these fellows, the more certain were they of position. Eulogies of Jeff Davis were pronounced on the floor of Congress, the atrocities of Andersonville were defended, and amnesty was rejected because **the arch traitor was not included.**—Every member of the administration was attacked and traduced, with courseness and brutality. Confederate soldiers brazenly stood up in their places and demanded the reduction of the army and navy. Appropriations were refused for the purpose of crippling the Government, and despite their hypocritical professions, the long pent up bitterness against the North was constantly finding vent. Now it is hoped to distract attention from these things by a lusty howl for "reform" But the people have been startled from their dream of a perfect reconciliation by these glimpses of the hell that is boiling beneath the loud professions of a change of heart, and we opine that the reform they will first demand, is that the Presidency be placed securely beyond the grasp of the Confederate Democracy.

TILDEN.

A Few Points Made Against Him by a Leading Democratic Newspaper.

Cincinnati Inquirer, (Dem.) June 5, 1876.

A private letter just received from New York, from a gentleman of fairness and intelligence, says: I had a good opinion of Tilden until I came among those that knew him, but I find they all agree that his show of reform is a humbug. The recent Alabama conference is corroborative of all this testimony. The controlling politicians, as well as the masses of the people in the Democratic party in New York, who can draw a dividing line between an honest man and a Bengal tiger or a hypocrite, are alike well aware that Tilden cannot carry his own state, should he, by the wrath of God, be nominated for the Presidency. If there are potent reasons why the Democracy of Tilden's own state are opposed to his nomination, there are more, and greater reasons, why the Democracy of the West and South should be intelligent and honorable enough to resist his bribes and defeat his nomination. We do not apprehend his nomination, but we are not insensible of the power of money and management. There are a few facts concerning Sam Tilden which, we trust, will sink into the minds of Western and Southern Democrats.

1. He cannot carry his own state in November.

2. He cannot carry any Northern state.

3. He is a hypocrite, a political swindler, has long been a plunderer and is really the only disreputable candidate prominently named on the Democratic side.

4. He did what he could to defeat the Democratic party of Ohio in 1875, expending his money and subsidizing the Eastern Democratic press to that end, knowing that Ohio's victory was his defeat, and loving Tilden more than the Democratic party, he has earned the enmity of the West and South.

5. He has sought this high office by methods so unprecedentedly shameless and disreputable that it would be an everlasting stigma upon the American people to elect him if nominated.

6. Upon the foremost question of the hour he is a most pitiless foe of the interests of the West and South. He is the unscrupulous oppressor of the great struggling industries of the vast producing sections of the country. No Republican administration could be more hostile to them than would his.

7. Should "God's Providence, seeming estranged," permit his nomination, by whom and what would he be nominated? By the servile, conscienceless that money can purchase; by the most corrupt influences that ever entered into a Presidential nomination; by the system on which all other quack medicines are sold—advertising—and even respectable medical associations read out of the profession the "Doctors" that will advertise. It would seem that the Democratic party should have as high a respect for the good name of the party and the Government as venders of pills have for their craft. It could not but be that a man educated in cunning, in corruption and shameless effrontery, even though his millions could elect him, would give us the most corrupt administration the country has ever known. "Neither imperial dignities nor the gloom of solitude," said Tacitus, "could save Tiberius from himself." And Tilden could not rise above himself, or above the sources of his power.

From the Brooklyn *Argus* (Dem.): *As a reformer we think Governor Tilden is a fraud;* as a business man he is badly smirched; as a hard money man he is without convictions; as an advertising adventurer and suborner of the press he is impudent; *and as a political trickster he is a disgrace.* He is willing to talk about national honor, and advocate hard money at the East, while violating the laws of the country and issuing an illegal currency in the West. He bid loudly for reform support throughout the State by attacking Dennison in Syracuse, and Lord in Rochester, *where the Democrats have no strength,* while bargaining *with ring scoundrels in Albany, New York and Brooklyn, where the Democratic machine is powerful.*

I think he (Tilden) cannot carry New York. Those who claim that he is unassailable do not know him, or, if they do, *then they are quite as dishonest as he is.* He has been counsel for all the broken down corporations with which New York has been afflicted for a long term of years, and out of them he has not come with clean hands.—*August Belmont.*

These attacks on Tilden cannot be attributed to the partisan rancor of the campaign, nor to opponents of the Governor's in the struggle now upon us. They are the well weighed words of a leading Democratic politician who knows Tilden intimately, and of an editor who opposed his nomination, and now urges his election. How much "Reform" can be fairly hoped for under one whose intimate friends denounce him after this fashion?

Schurz and Hayes.

From the New York Tribune.

Probably those who have been professing the most doubt about the position of Carl Schurz in the Presidential campaign, have really felt least. Certainly, since the day Hendricks was nominated, there was never reason for any doubt at all. The whole logic of the position, the whole record of the ex-Senator pointed plainly to but one possible course. When Governor Hayes became the champion of hard money in Ohio, Mr. Schurz headed the column of reenforcements for him which carried the day. When he became as conspicuously the champion of the same cause on a wider field, there can be no doubt as to the banner under which Mr. Schurz must fight. Since, however, some people are still professing to have doubts, we take the liberty to dispose of them by printing the following extract from a private letter just received from Senator Schurz:

"There is a striking contrast between the hard-soft money mixture in the Democratic platform and candidates, and the strong, fearless assertion of moral duty in the financial paragraph of Governor Hayes's letter of acceptance.

The views he expresses about the civil service, form the most comprehensive, most clearly defined, and in every respect most satisfactory civil service reform programme I ever saw uttered in a few words; and that programme is accompanied by the pledge of an honest man that, if he is elected, it shall be faithfully carried out in its completeness, and that no personal ambition shall interfere with the work. Never had civil service reformers a better opportunity to fight with a chance of *real* success—I mean the success of the cause, and not only the success of a candidate or a party. I shall support Gov. Hayes heartily and actively, and I have never felt more clearly conscious of doing the right thing for the best interests of the country.

Official Honesty and Dishonesty.

The anxious search of the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington for official malfeasance and dishonesty, has led to a remarkable report from the Treasury Department, exhibiting the amount of defalcation and the ratio of losses per $1,000 to the aggregate received and disbursed in periods of four years each, from January, 1834, to June, 30, 1875. It may be briefly epitomized as follows:

Receipts Jan. 1, 1834, to June 30, 1861	$1,290,986,192 18
Losses	2,907,521 31
Average loss per $1,000	2 09
Receipts July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1869	12,769,645,609 91
Losses	4,348,098 10
Average loss per $1,000	38
Disbursements before the war, to 1861	1,309,977,302 92
Losses	12,364,722 91
Average loss per $1,000	9 02
Disbursements during and since the war	12,866,802,560 53
Losses	9,905,276 37
Average loss per $1,000	78

On the whole this statement does not prove that wholesale and universal corruption and dishonesty alleged by the St. Louis platform as characteristic of Republican rule, and the losses are remarkably small for the gigantic sums handled by the public officials. In private business the proportion of losses would have been heavier. Instead of dishonesty having increased, this statement shows that it has decreased, and that there is more integrity in the public service since 1860 that there was prior to that date. Partisan exaggeration and sensation journalism have misled public sentiment and blackened the National character unjustly, and foreign critics have judged us accordingly.—*N. Y. Times.*

Thunder Storm.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 11.—A terrific thunder storm swept over this city at six o'clock this evening, accompanied by fierce flashes of lightning and a drenching rain. Several buildings were struck and damaged by the electric bolts, and two houses caught fire and were entirely destroyed. A dwelling was struck by lightning in the Twelfth ward, and one of the inmates, a young woman named Mary Jordan, was instantly killed. Several other accidents of a minor character occurred. The storm was the severest that has visited this region in many years.

Gov. Hayes Acceptance.

GENTLEMEN—In reply to your official communication of June 17th, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude, hoping that under Providence I shall be able, if elected, to execute the duties of the high office as a trust for the benefit of all the people. I do not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the Convention. The resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce. In several of the resolutions however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The fifth resolution adopted by the Convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up, based upon the maxim, "To the victors belong the spoils." The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties, in practice, have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction. It has not, however, been improved. At first the President, either directly or through the heads of departments, made all the appointments. But gradually the appointing power, in many cases, passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate Departments of the Government. It tends directly to extravagance and official cupidity. It is a temptation to dishonesty. It hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured. It obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy. In every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the Government. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress, to be an intolerable burden, and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the Government, supplying by legislation that which was formerly an established custom.

They neither expected nor desired from the public officer any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the Government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform. The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati Convention makes no announcement in favor of a single Presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration. But believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the earlier Presidents, can be best accomplished by an Executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election. I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on the subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the indebtedness, the legal tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the Government which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuation of values, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business, and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way—the resumption of specie payments. But the longer the instability connected with our present money system is permitted to continue the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests, and all classes of society. If elected, I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation on this subject to be apprehended until, by constitutional amendment, the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The Republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment.

The resolution of the Convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyments of all their constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union in their progressive recovery from the effects of the war. Their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of State Governments, which will protect all classes of citizens in their political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon distinction of race, or upon sectional lines is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to imigration and capital. But laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured where the constitution and the laws are set at defiance and destruction, apprehensions and alarm take the place of peace loving and law abiding social life. All parts of the constitution are sacred, and must be sacredly observed. The parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all, by all a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general government, the efforts of the people of these States, to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing, an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests, the interest of the white and of the colored people both, and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country.

With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare, solely, in appointment and the speedy, thorough and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts, with a sound currency, with education unsectarian and free to all, with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be preeminent as an era of good feeling, and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizen,

R. B. HAYES.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1876.

POLITICAL.

The Democracy of New York are the sickest set of men that ever lived. The nomination of "Slippery Sammy," does not strike them at all favorably, and they have at this early day, given up all hope of electing him. The fact is, they see that the American people are not ready, as yet, to place the goverament in the hands of a party so soaked in corruption, so utterly undeserving of confidence as the Democracy, as it is now constituted. Some show will be made to carry congressional tickets and local offices, and some powder will be burnt, in consequence, over the Presidential nominees; but no one has an idea that Tilden has any reasonable chance of success. Betting men are offering odds that Hayes will carry New York, and they find no takers. The decent portion of the Democracy have got tired of spending money for the purpose of placing speculators in the best offices, and hordes of unnaturalized Irish in the minor places. The business men of the city know that Tilden's nomination was the result of a bargain and sale between his supporters and the inflationists of the West, and altogether, there is a demoralization in the Democratic camp that is very encouraging to those who want good government. And speaking of political matters, I wish every Republican in the United States could see the "*Sunday Democrat*," a paper which Tilden's money supports, and which is the organ of the Irish end of the party. To make sure of the support of the Irish Democrats, it has a portrait of Kernan the nominator of Tilden, right over a prominent portrait of Tilden, with this inscription, "A Catholic statesman, Senator Kernan, the nominator of Gov. Tilden." This is a bid for the support of the Catholics—an assurance to them that Tilden is fairly in their hands, and that, in the event of his election, they will, in national matters, have the same consideration that they have always had from him in the other positions he has filled. Without the Irish-Catholic vote in this city, the Democracy is nothing; to get it the Catholic church must be conciliated in the most substantial manner. The gorgeous cathedrals, churches, monasteries, and convents, all on ground which Democratic politicians filched from the city for them, and which are more than half supported by grants from the public treasury, attest the price the Democracy has paid for their votes.

The Republicans of the city are not only confident, but entirely jubilant. The nomination of Hayes and Wheeler they accept as the best that could have been made, and more than that, as all that was desirable. Clubs are being organized in all the wards, and the best men in the city are taking hold of the work. While it is impossible to carry the city, the Democratic majority will be so reduced as to make the state absolutely certain for the Republican ticket. The Liberals are, as a rule, in line again, and thousands of Democrats will vote the Republican ticket for the first time in their lives. The north part of the state where Mr. Wheeler resides will give the largest majority for the ticket ever known, and will of itself, more than balance all the frauds that can be perpetrated in the city. The outlook is excellent here; see that you do your duty everywhere else.

BUSINESS.

I hate to write that word, for there is no such thing in New York. The wholesale merchants are doing little, the retailers are doing less, except the little spurt they had in Fourth of July goods, and the other trades are dead as smelts. "It will be better after the Fourth;" was the hopeful thought, but it was worse than before. And even the lawyers are feeling it. And have all adjourned, and the poor lawyers have all gone into the country where they can live cheaper and get a breath of fresh air and wait till cooler weather enables them to come back and pluck their clients with more comfort to themselves. Altogether New York is a miserably dull place just now, and will be for the next two months.

THE CENTENNIAL.

drew off its thousands from the city this week. All business was closed from Saturday at three to Wednesday morning, giving the New Yorker three good days to see the great show. It is estimated that forty thousand people from this city alone were in Philadelphia, enjoying the Exposition, if any sight-seeing may be called enjoyment with the thermometer at 104 in the shade. The heat was intense. Members of military organizations in the grand procession dropped in the streets, and the suffering of the multitude that lined the streets was awful. The show was the biggest thing that ever took place in the United States, except perhaps, the New York procession. All the trades were represented, and the city was gorgeous as could be. Every building, public and private, was profusely decorated, and at night the city was one blaze of light. Such a display was never seen before, and never will be again for a hundred years.

Speaking of the Centennial, don't delay your going. In September the city will be crowded, and if it is hot now, you have the advantage of more room to yourself. You can keep cool. You can get good board now, in that city, for $1 per day, which means good rooms and a good table. At this rate you can afford to go slow, and take it leisurely. Don't think of staying away. It is the biggest thing the world ever saw, and the biggest thing that will occur for another century. There are miles upon miles of the finest works of art in existence—there are the best works in machinery and everyting the world uses, from all the nations on the globe, and no one can afford to miss the education the view affords. Come, and come now. Come while the city is so empty that the landlords are anxious to see you, and will do something to make you comfortable. And come and stay a little while. Come prepared to see it all at your leisure, and be careful that you do see it all before you leave. I have said.

THE EVE OF INDEPENDENCE.

The Fourth of July began the night before. Sunday and Monday passed off very quietly, the boys holding their crackers and fireworks in reserve, but many of the shops gave their employees holiday from Saturday afternoon. About five in the afternoon of Monday business was virtually at an end. At nine in the evening Broadway was full of people, in the streets and out of it as thick as they could stand. The denizens of the east side of New York that hide in their lodgings and workshops at all times save holidays, came out, the Germans with wife, children and baby, the Irish boys and girls, fleet-footed and fleeter tongued, and stood round, cheerful and perspiring, or sat on steps and curbstone, till the great show should begin that would be an event in their lives. At nine, the signal for the illumination was given. The buildings were gay and a-flutter with flags since morning, when Broadway looked as if all the butterflies of the world had settled upon its face in the sun. And now, looking down the street miles away where it sinks to the harbor, as far as one could see, a calcium light shone, a great blazing star in the forehead of the sky, and below wound a river of fire, tossing glittering waves of flame, that reached till lost among the tall buildings of Union Square. As a spectacle, of unreal magnificence, the effect was exciteing and the prodigal wonders of magic and romance seemed possible in that wild, blazing night.

THE PROCESSION.

It was a soft and splendid evening, a perfect moon rode high, as if to mark the splendor below, a fresh breeze blew up from the bay, and through that gulf of people miles on miles uptown went the torchlight procession, first the city troops, in full uniform, in column by company—a gallant sight. The finest of all—not the aristocratic Seventh Regiment or the petted Twenty-second, but the old Seventy-ninth Highlanders, disbandoned who had begged permission to come out with the other troops. From Major-General Ward, who stood at the head of the Third Brigade, the beau-ideal of a soldier, high, courageous, impassive from sword-hilt to chapeau, every one of those eagle-faced black Scotch who marched kilted and plumed behind him with a dagger in his garter, they were the very make of soldiers, and men for any commander to covet. The German troops were fine, solid-looking soldiers, and, in their spiked helmets and close blouses, looked as if they still owned allegiance to King William. The Cuban societies made a fine impression for so small a body of men, their dress and bearing unmistakably that of gentlemen, and it was pathetic to see their beautiful colors—another red, white and blue—carried in honor of a country which celebrated the independence they were struggling to achieve. The dark, proud, handsome faces that marched in the shadow of its folds were lit up with the spirit of the hour, as they flashed back the gayest repartee to the cheers and jests of the crowd.

MIDNIGHT

there was such a noise by the crowd that the chiming of the bells lost its effect, and the singing of the eight hundred members of the German choral societies was unheard. People stood packed round the four sides of the squares, which wese filled in the centre with military; and from the four angles a bombardment of fireworks was kept up for an hour that made the place little less than hell to the sight. There were the accompaniments of women fainting, and pickpockets making organized rushes to drive people into corners where they could work on them better, while the cannon rockets, which seem the favorite pyrotechnic this year, dulled the boom of ordnance from the North and East rivers. One wondered how the children stood it, for there were hundreds of babies in arms whose mothers could not stay at home and lose the sight. Next day, Broadway was quieter than it ever was of a Sunday, for all were tired out. At evening, a beautiful sight from the Battery finished the day, with a stroke of natural glory. Heavy clouds gathered in the west, betokening a storm, but as the first gun was fired at sunset, the light broke through, and the arch of cloud shone an arch of glory, under which rolled the smoke and thunder of salute from forts and ships down the harbor and up river, answering and echoing—fitting close of such a day, and fitting honor to the memories it celebrated.

The casualty list was very small, considering the vast number on the streets, and everywhere else, engaged in the exploding of combustibles. Occasionally a boy won't get a bullet in his pistol, and that bullet would kill or maim somebody; occasionally a girl's clothes would take fire from sparks, and she would burn to death; a few buildings were burned, and an occasional pyrotechnist was blown up with his own dynamite. But, after all, the accidents were comparatively few, and the city has reason to congratulate itself. The day, or days, rather, passed off comfortably, all things considered.

ONE REFORM INCIDENT.

Two years ago the "Reformers" who are now supporting Tilden appropriated $50,000 to improve Tompkins Square. One year ago $80,000 more was appropriated, making in all $130,000. What was done with it? Tomkins Square is to-day a dust pile, with no pretense of grass, fountains or anything else. The $130 000 were stolen by Tilden's "Reformers," the same as millions of dollars were stolen before. If the Republicans outside of the city could only know what a set of thieves the "Reformers" who went to St. Louis really are, they would work day and night for their defeat.

THE CHURCHES

are, like the business houses, in a state of suspension, during the hot weather. The pastors are all off in the country, or down by the sea-side, taking the rest that some of them have earned. Henry Ward Beecher spends his vacation in the White Mountains, Hepworth goes down to the sea, while Tyng, the younger, proposes to fight it out all summer in his gospel tent, uptown. By the way this idea of Tyng's is a good one. He noticed that the sinners did not go to the Hippodrome, last winter, that only the pious were there. As the sinners would not come to Tyng, Tyng proposed to go to the sinners. So he goes up town, right in the midst of them, and he erects an immense tent, something like a circus tent,—he had his skirmishers going about pulling them in, and he preaches there constantly. He is doing a good work. The hardened reprobates of the worst part of the city are brought under gospel influences, and very many of them have been induced to lead better lives. Tyng is a hearty supporter of Peter Dwyer and Jerry McAuley, who are hard at work among the lowest people of the down-town part of the city. He is an honest, eloquent conscientious worker for good, and deserves all the good things that are said of him.

PIETRO.

Shooting Negroes.

The Pitched Battle in Hamburg.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, July 9.]

The readers of the *Chronicle and Sentinel* doubtless perused in its columns yesterday the following item:

"On the Fourth, while two young men were riding through Hamburg on their way home, they were detained on the streets by the colored military company which was parading. When they desired to pass some of the soldiers threatened to keep them all night. Yesterday they applied to Prince Rivers to have the matter investigated as to whether the military had the right to obstruct the highway. During the examination of the first witness, the Captain, Doc Adams, became so insolent as to compel the Trial Justice to arrest him for contempt of court, and continue the case until 4 o'clock this afternoon."

The two young men referred to were Messrs. Thomas Butler and Henry Gettsen. Mr. Robert Butler, father Thos. Butler, employed Gen. M. C. Butler to prosecute Adams. Gen Butler reached Hamburg yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to the office of Prince Rivers, Trial Justice, where the trial of Doc Adams was to take place. The General asked Rivers whether he intended to try Adams in his Military capacity as Major General or in his civil capacity as Trial Justice. Rivers replied he could not tell until he had examined into the case. At 4 o'clock, the hour designated for the trial, Doc Adams failed to put in an appearance. After waiting some time, General Butler told Rivers that he must proceed. The constable then went to the door and called Adams, who, however, failed to answer. It was then ascertained that Adams, with his company, were up in the street in a defiant attitude.

Gen. Butler thereupon informed Rivers that this sort of thing had gone on long enough, and it was about time it was put a stop to. The negroes must give up their arms at once, and he would give the names of twenty of the best citizens in Edgefield as security they would be turned over to Gov. Chamberlain. Rivers then asked if Gen. Butler, in case the arms were given up would see that the town was protected during the night. The General answered in the affirmative. Rivers assured him that he could go immediately to Adams and persuade him to give up the arms. He accordingly went to that worthy and talked with him for some time. Upon his return he told Gen. Butler that the Mayor, Gardner, and the officers of the company would confer with him at the Council Chamber. Gen Butler accordingly went thither and had a conference with the negro leaders. He told them that the arms must be given up, there was no necessity for them in that place, and they had no business with them As for the Adams case, Mr. Butler would be satisfied if Adams would make an apology.

This conference accomplished nothing. The negroes still hesitated about giving up the arms. In the meantime, however, a numbr of white citizens of South Carolina had assembled in the town and the matter began to look squally. Gen Butler rode over to Augusta and told several young men that he might need their services in Hamburg during the afternoon. He then returned to the town. Just after crossing the bridge he was met by Prince Rivers, who said he would make one more effort to induce the negroes to give up their guns, and if they would not yield they must take the consequence. Accordingly he conferred with the officers of the company, and shortly returned to General Butler with the announcement that the negroes said they would not give up their guns; they intended to fight. In the meantime the news of the trouble had spread in Augusta, and caused much excitement. A large number of young men hastily procured arms and ammunition and hastened to the scene. Many others waited at the foot of the bridge, anxiously awaiting the result. By 7 o'clock there was a large crowd at that point.

Upon learning the result of Rivers' efforts Gen. Butler determined to accomplish by force that which could not be done by peacable demands. The negroes had entrenched themselves in a large brick structure, known as Sibley's building, on a corner and defied the whites. The latter surrounded the house, and at 7:30 o'clock *opened fire upon it.* This was returned by the negroes, and a constant fusillade was kept up for over two hours. About 8 o'clock a young man named I. Mackey Merriwether, who was standing near the front of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad bridge, was struck in the head by a minie ball fired from one of the windows of the Sibley building, and almost instantly killed.

Soon after the death of Merriwether several men were sent over to Augusta for a piece of artillery. This was procured and carried to Hamburg as soon as possible. The piece was stationed on the river bank, a short distance from the house where the negroes had taken up their position, and a fire opened with canister. Four rounds were fired. Little damage was done the building, but the fire had the effect of completely silencing the negroes. During the evening eight negroes were captured, two of them members of the company.

A reporter of the *Chronicle and Sentinel* conversed with one of them, a negro named Gilbert Muller, who works in Augusta. He said that he knew nothing about the origin of the difficulty. All he knew was that when he got home from his work that afternoon, his Captain ordered him to get his gun and "fall in" with the company. He obeyed orders, and was with the company in the house while the firing was taking place. He declared, however, he did not fire a single shot. Each member of the company had two rounds of ammunition. They had all gone into the cellar of the building when the cannon commenced firing, and he supposed that they were there now. For his part he considered it best to give himself up, and he therefore did so.

About 8:30 or 9 o'clock a party of five escaped from the building and ran across an open field. They were *fired upon by the white men,* and two of them returned the fire, but without effect. About 10 o'clock a negro jumped over the fence in the rear of the house and attempted to escape, but he was *instantly fired upon and fell dead,* riddled by bullets. It was then ascertained that he was Jim Cook, the Marshal of the town, who had been one of the chief promoters of the difficulty. His head was almost shot to pieces. Soon after this another negro named John Thomas, First Lieutenant