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Weekly Times

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

THE DEMOCRATS FAIL.

For a plain story of the blundering Democratic failure we have seen nothing better than the following, from the Chicago *Tribune*:

"The session of Congress is now within a few days of its close. It has been the first session for twenty years that the Democrats have had a majority in the House of Representatives, and the first for fifteen years that they have had a majority in either House of Congress. They took advantage of the terrible distress in all parts of the country following the panic of 1873, and of the indignation of the people towards the salary-grabbers of the previous year, and, promising speedy reforms, they succeeded, in 1874, in electing two-thirds of the House of Representatives. That House was elected under a promise to accomplish several things, among which were:

1. A general reduction of taxation, including the repeal of the protective tariff and a substitution thereof of a tariff for revenue.

2. The enactment of laws making money abundant, easily obtained, and at a low rate of interest.

3. The abolition of countless useless offices, the reduction of salaries, and placing the national expenditures on the basis of a peace establishment.

4. The reconstruction of the Civil Service, by which the several departments of the Government would be purged of ignorance and dishonesty, and the Government administered by men of integrity and ability.

The Democratic House has been in session eight months, and there has been no bill passed by that body having reference to any one of these great reforms. On the first question, that of reducing taxation by the repeal of some of the protective taxes which yield no revenue, there was a bill prepared by experts outside of Congress for the Democratic members. That bill the Democratic House, with its 100 majority, has never debated, except for two hours, and has never even asked for a vote on it.

During the eight months of session, the Democratic House, with 100 Democratic majority, has never prepared, matured, or proposed a measure on the currency, either to expand or contract, to produce or postpone specie payments, to improve the public debt, to inspire confidence, promote industry, or increase production. There have been individual schemes proposed by Bright, Holman, Fernando Wood, Payne, Morrison, and others, but the House, with its 100 Democratic majority, voted them all down. At the end of eight months, the Democratic House, with its 100 Democratic majority, is about to adjourn, leaving the finances, public credit, and the currency, precisely where the Republicans had left them eighteen months ago, confessing an inability to improve matters in any particular, and that the policy of the Republican party should continue undisturbed. That is the confession made by the Democratic House with its 100 Democratic majority, after eight months' deliberation of how to redeem its pledge to reform the country and finances.

After eight months' session it has not abolished an office. During the year, under laws passed by the previous Republican Congress, the employment of nearly 1,000 persons has expired by limitations, and they have gone out of office; but the Democrats have not been able to pass any law having for its object the reduction of the number of employes of the Government, nor for the reduction of salaries. The Democratic House has made blind, and reckless, and arbitrary reductions of the appropriations, without first reducing the legal expenditure. This is not reduction; it is merely paying half the amount required by law, and postponing payment of the other half until next winter. It has deducted $30,000,000 from the appropriations for the legally authorized and required expenditures of the Government, leaving that sum to be appropriated at the next session, after the election, in a deficiency bill. So there has been literally no reduction whatever of the expenditures.

In the matter of Civil-Service reform, the Democratic House, with its 100 Democratic majority, has done nothing and proposed nothing, except in respect to the persons in its own employment. Here it "reformed" with a vengeance. It found the various doorkeepers, messengers, and other petty officers, all Republicans, but mainly men who had been soldiers, and who had been disabled by wounds from hard labor. The Democratic House "reformed" this state of things by turning all these men out of office. For principal doorkeeper it elected a man who had been doorkeeper of the Confederate House at Richmond during the war. This functionary filled all the subordinate places with ex-Confederate soldiers, and was finally dismissed himself because of incompetency and other unfitness. The House has also been called upon to discharge several other of its officers. Here the reform begun and ended. The Democratic House, with its 100 Democratic majority, at the end of eight months frankly confesses its incapacity to redeem any one of the pledges on which it was elected, and is now about to adjourn as a notorious and absolute failure."

THE HAMBURG BUTCHERY.

On the glorious Fourth, Company A of the Ninth Regiment of the National Guard of South Carolina, being a part of the State militia, to the number of thirty-eight men turned out at Hamburg, of that State, to celebrate the Centennial of American Independence by a parade. They were going through their drill on a street between 100, and 150 feet in width, when Thomas Butler and Henry Getzen drove up in a carriage and demanded that the company get out of their way,—a demand made by Butler and Getzen, white men, to demonstrate their superiority over the "d—d niggers" who composed Company A, and which no two white men in South Carolina would ask of any white militia company. After some parley, the Caucasions refusing to drive around the "niggers," the commandant of the ranks opened, and the two representatives of the superior Caucasion race asserted their superiority by driving through, crowding the negroes into the ditch on either side.

Next, these two young bloods made complaint before a Magistrate against Company A for obstructing the highway by the Fourth of July parade!

When brought before the Trial Justice, Adams, captain of the company, was arrested for contempt, and his trial continued until the 8th. On that day "Gen." M. C. Butler, uncle of young Butler who drove through the ranks of the company, appeared as counsel for the prosecution, and there also appeared in the town some two or three hundred armed white Democrats. General Butler, instead of going into Court with his case, then proposed to settle the matter by having surrendered to him the arms of the company. He had no shadow of right to make such demand. The arms were the property of the State, and were lawfully in the hands of the State Militia, while Butler was a mere private citizen, having no authority whatever in the matter. But he had two or three hundred armed white Democrats there, anxious to shoot down d—d niggers. He graciously acceded to the request of the members of Co. A that time be given them for consultation, agreeing that "fire should not be opened upon them" until they had done so; and they retired into their armory in the second story of a building near by. From thence, Butler, having declined to guarantee their safety in case they surrendered their arms, further than to say "it would depend upon how they behaved," they declined to disarm themselves, and less than forty all told were then attacked by the two or three hundred white Democrats, reinforced by other white Democrats who crossed the river from Augusta, Ga., immediately opposite, to take a hand in the nigger-killing.

After a few rounds, the negroes, whose ammunition was exhausted, fled out of the rear of the building. Some of them, with others who were not members of Company A, and in all twenty-five men, were captured. They were placed in the midst of a ring of their captors, and one by one Atway, David Phillips and Pompey Curry were called out of the ring, and, without any pretense of trial, shot in cold blood. Later the remaining negroes were told to run, and were fired at as they fled, five being killed outright and a number wounded.

These are the facts, which are not disputed by the local Democratic press, which hastens to deprecate this atrocity that has no parallel in all the butcheries of Sitting Bull,—the deprecation being not on account of the crime itself, but rather because of its effect upon the elections in the North. Thus the Charleston *News and Courier*, the leading Democratic organ of the State, says:

> The Northern newspapers, even those most friendly to the South, are loud in their denunciation of the Hamburg slaughter. They regard it as doing good work for Hayes and Wheeler, and predict that a few more outbreaks of the same sort will insure the defeat of Tilden. It is not horrible that a band of regulators should have the power to destroy, by their inexcusable violence, the prospects of the party which, if successful, will restore constitutional rule to the whole people? The Hamburg regulators are murderers in a double sense! They stabbed the State in the back, while killing their supplicant prisoners.

So that paper, in its issue of the 11th admitting the atrocities charged, says:

> We see no reason to change the opinion expressed yesterday that, if the published accounts of the Hamburg affair are correct there was little if any excuse for the conflict itself, and absolutely none for the cowardly killing of the negro prisoners who *were shot down like dogs too, after they had surrendered.*

But the *News and Courier* finds it necessary, in palliation of this outspoken denunciation of cowardly murder, to add:

> We take no pleasure in condemning what was done at Hamburg. We wish that it were such an act as we could conscientiously justify and defend. But in our judgment, the whole affair, from beginning to end, was shamefully wrong, and we owe it to the state to say so.

The whole affair, from beginning to end, was but an ebullition of the Democracy which proposes to carry South Carolina on the "Mississippi plan," as it is known throughout the South, by which the voting power of one white man and his shot-gun is made equal that of a dozen negroes. The colored men massacred at Hamburg were murdered not because they obstructed the road with their parade on the Fourth of July, nor because they carried arms as militia, as they had a right to do, but because they were Republicans. Had they been Democratic negroes, they might have played soldier every day in the year.

What is Gov. Chamberlain going to do about it? If he cannot obtain surrender of the cowardly assassins on requisition by the Governor of Georgia, let him invoke the aid of the General Government. It is time this murderous Democratic White-Lineism be put down now, and before the "Mississippi plan" has been carried further.

"PERSONALITIES" IN POLITICS.

We have not seen anything more sensible on what are called "personalities" in politics than the following, addressed to the New York *Tribune*, by the gentleman who was at the lead of the "Liberal" party of four years ago. The only way to judge of a man's future is by his past. His record must be examined closely, especially if he be an aspirant for so powerful a position as the Presidency of the United States. Here is the letter:

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR—I quite agree with you in deprecating personalities in elections; but this objection must be limited to what is false and not extended to what is true. Politically, Mr. Tilden is known as a man of the kind called "Copperhead" during the war, as an old Tammany Chief, and especially as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. In the latter position Mr. Tilden laid himself open to grave suspicion of winking at election frauds, and certainly after they were proved had no word of apology for them. Upon these political grounds, Mr. Tilden (who, according to the *Tribune*, desires an "agressive" campaign) may be very properly assailed. But it is not so with personalities. The mere personal foibles of a candidate are not to be brought into a canvass by respectable people, and least of all are false charges affecting his character. But true charges, as of fraud, licentiousness of a gross kind, and opinions destructive of society, may very properly be introduced.

For example, Mr. Tilden has become a millionaire by reconstructing railroads. At least two suits are pending against him, which allege fraud in conducting this kind of business. You may say these charges are incredible or impossible; but they are made under oath and may be true. It seemed incredible that Lord Bacon could accept bribes, or that Rev. Dr. Dodd could forge a bond; but both of them confessed to these crimes. I am disposed to believe Mr. Tilden personally honest; but if charges of fraud can be proved against him, those whose votes he asks for the high office of President are entitled to the testimony pro and con. These specific charges, made in course of legal proceedings, are not of the class of personalities to be excluded from an "agressive" canvass. Anything that affects the honesty of a Presidential candidate, especially a "reformer," ought to be examined and sifted with the utmost care.

Yours Respectfully,
EVERAR ALLEN.

Dummerstown, Vt., July 3, 1876.

WESTLICHE POST.

We are in receipt of the campaign prospectus of the *Westliche Post*, of St. Louis, edited by Emil Preetorius and Carl Schurz, the leading German paper of the West, and we take pleasure in saying to our German fellow citizens of Kansas, that if they want a sound, able, and brilliant Republican paper, in their own language, they should subscribe at once for the *Westliche Post*. In stating its position, the *Post* says:

> The Democratic party is yet the same in character and spirit as when the one wing of it resolved that the war for the Union was a failure, and the other, arms in hand, tried to make that war a failure to the end. Since the Democratic party has achieved the control in the Congress of the United States, it has proved neither statesmanship nor patriotism, but always has been pursuing a reactionary policy, and with all its promises of reform, it has proved itself entirely deficient and unreliable with reform questions such as taxation, tariff, currency, etc.
>
> If the result of the coming election should place the Government into the hands of the Democratic party, and secure for it the control of the treasury, army and navy, it will substitute resection for progress; the South will not be able to regain its stability, while ballot-stuffing and corruption will be the rule in the Northern States.
>
> Prudence admonishes that "the destinies of the country in peace should be confided to those who saved it in war."

WHAT IT MEANS.

The New York *Tribune* calls the attention of independent voters to what Mr Tilden's election would mean. It would not be a mere personal success, but "the success of a party and the adoption of a policy." "With his accession to power," says the *Tribune*, "there must come almost of necessity a Democratic Congress; certainly a Democratic House, and very probably a Senate of the same political complexion. This is the combination of which Mr. Tilden would be the central figure"

Is the country prepared for such a result? Does it feel that it would be safe to turn the whole legislative power of the nation over to the Democratic party? Does it want to commit its fortunes to such men as now control the House of Representatives? Is it ready to put Ben Hill and Randolph, Tucker and Gordon and Lamar and Randall in full command? "A Congress Democratic in both branches, with full power over legislation, subject to no check or control except such as might be exercised by the Executive in his use of the prerogative of the veto, is not," says the *Tribune*, "a pleasant possibility for the friends of honest currency and civil service reform to contemplate?"

And yet that is what the election of Tilden means. As the *Tribune* well says, "it must give us in all departments of Government the same thing we have been beholding in one branch of Congress for the past seven months."

DEMOCRATIC PICTURE OF TILDEN

Here is a pen picture of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, drawn by that bright particular star of Western Democracy—the Cincinnati *Enquirer*—a few days before the meeting of the St. Louis Convention. Pictures of Mr. Tilden, drawn by the Democracy of the present time, are all colored in his favor, because the artists feel themselves obliged to magnify the beauties of their subject *ad libitum*, hence in order to get a picture true to life, we must take one drawn by these same artists, at a time when the present incentive to exaggeration did not exist. Such an one is the following:

"While he is not paralyzed, he has a withered arm, powerless and useless, and, while he is not blind, he has one eye that squints badly, which is so defective that he can scarcely see anything out of it. Tilden is a slightly built, litt'e frail old man. He weighs scarcely 120 pounds, and is crabbed, sour and petulent; speaks with a nasal twang; is childless and unmarried; never respected man nor loved woman, and has devoted his whole life to money grabbing and selfish ambition. He is now nearly 63 years old, and tottering toward his end. He is not the man the American people want for their President, nor the red men for their "Great Father."

PRUDENT.

It is said now that Tilden and Hendricks are both holding back their letters of acceptance until Congress adjourns. They want to put themselves square with the party, but that is an impossibility as long as Congress remains in session, for the House continues to go back on itself so rapidly and so frequently, that principles which line exactly with the party faith to-day, may be all "out of whack" to-morrow. The bosses, of course, want to be obeyed; hence they will wait to see what the jours are going to do, and then give their orders accordingly.

LET HIM TAKE IT HIMSELF.

There are plenty of people in the country who are of the opinion that Governor Tilden ought to take a little of his own medicine—that Slippery Samuel stands in need of being reformed himself. The bondholders and stockholders in the railroads that he wrecked for the purpose of putting money in his own purse, as well as the defrauded bands in the Michigan iron works would be greatly pleased to know that his Excellency had so far practiced reform upon his own character as to make reparation for the great pecuniary wrong he has done them.

DURING the first six months of 1875 there were 3,563 failures for the aggregate amount of $76,000,000. During the first six months of 1876 there were 4,600 failures, amounting to $107,000,000. This is a fearful and startling commentary upon the financial condition of the nation, and ought to be sufficient to produce immediate action by Congress and the adoption of measures that will at least have a tendency to relieve the business of the country.

THE Republican nominee for Governor of North Carolina, Judge Thomas W. Settle, is a candidate who will be likely to unite the Old North State, and conduct the canvass to a successful issue for the Republicans. He was President of the National Republican Convention four years ago, and stands high in the esteem of all the best elements of the party and the State.

IT is very comforting to the New York folks to be permitted to read such items as this, from the Albany *Journal*, of the 18th

> There is a rocky chasm in the Catskill mountains where ice is found all the year through. The other day the breath of a party of three who visited the spot was turned to frost, while a few yards away the mercury marked 100.

HOW THE BRETHREN WERE SCATTERED.

EDITOR TIMES: Several years ago there were two New Yorkers figuring very prominently in the Tammany ring, one of whom went to the penitentiary, and was allowed by his friends to escape. The other one, being a lawyer, well educated and naturally shrewd, left the sinking ship with his pockets full of money, in time to avoid being suspected of ever having sailed in it, and got himself elected Governor of the State. He then turned his back on his old friends, and set up to be a Reformer. Hence the great efforts by Tammany, at the late Democratic National Convention, to defeat the nomination of Tilden, on the ground that he is not true to his friends. But notwithstanding the strong opposition, Tilden was nominated as a reform candidate, because he so greatly reduced taxation in New York during a part of his term of office. Now, is it not laughable that a set of men so sharp and so well educated as the delegates to the St. Louis Convention, should think the people of the United States so gullible? What power has a Governor without the aid of other state officers and the Legislature, to reduce the State debt. The Governor is merely an executive and not a legislative officer. He may economize to some extent by vetoing extravagant bills and recommending measures of frugality to the Legislature and enforcing the laws; but his reducing taxation in a State, so wonderfully in eighteen months, is clearly all humbug. State taxes usually amount to but little in comparison to county township and city taxes, especially in the city of New York. Again, to bring out an unnaturalized Tammanyite as a reform candidate for President, because he made a clean fight against a few corrupt rings, is another farce; and a platform of but one plank, painted in eighteen or twenty different shades, so as to make it appear to be of so many planks, caps the whole hoax.

A few years ago the Grangers in the Western States assumed the euphonious title of "Reformers," and used their institution as a net to capture unsuspecting and too credulous Republican voters; but it was soon discovered that the word "Reformer" was used as a cloak, and not large enough to cover the hypocrisies of a set of hungry office-seekers. The St. Louis convention was composed of the same material and clothed itself with the same cloak for the same reasons; but it will be found that the cloak is neither wide enough nor long enough to cover the iniquities of that deception.

Just think of Tilden, the old Tammanyite and confederate with Boss Tweed, John Morrissey, the prize fighter and gambler; Wm. M. Wallace, who color naturalization papers in coffee grounds to make them appear old; the Blackburns, Toombs, Pendleton, Hendricks and thousands of others of like character, getting up a reform party, backed by the railroad and whisky rings of the country. If these men are sincere in their reform, the millennium must surely be at hand. It is true, most of them are getting old, and it is high time for them to better themselves; but the people are very skeptical on their avowed conversion, and will prove them at least four years, before they will trust them with the administration of the national government. But Republicans must not deceive themselves with the hope of having an easy conquest or of obtaining a victory without great effort Tilden has money, some of which has without doubt been used to secure his nomination; much more will be put in the campaign, and being supported by the most formidable rings in the United States, he will have at his command any amount of money to bring about the great "reform." Plenty of money and liquors are the most potent and persuasive arguments for Democratic reform.

Should Tilden be elected President of the United States while his old confederate Tweed is a fugitive from the country to escape the penalties of the law, we would have a wonderful exemplification of the unequal dealings of the fates with men of the same sins, but different sagacity. I. S.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Big Centennial Show, as Seen by a Kansan

EDITOR TIMES: I omitted in my last to tel you about the jewelry exhibits of the United States. It would never do to skip a matter so important, and so I return to it now.

Altogether the United States display of jewels and silverware is superior to all countries. But in a certain class of silverware, Elkington, of London, leads.

Tiffany, of New York, has the finest gems, and most exquisite collection of costly jewelry of all sorts. In a little show case at the center of his pavillion, there is a show of diamonds and other precious gems, which draws an inconvenient crowd all the time. A necklace of handsome diamonds, a lovely coronet of small diamonds, and a feather of diamonds (the feather frame being of filigree silver,) for the hair, and solitaires of diamond, amethyst, emerald, pearl and opal. There are also the most distracting lovely cameos, and pins and bracelets, of enormous cost. A policeman guards this case night and day. In this room is also the "Bryant Vase," which has been the subject of so much newspaper talk, lately, and it is truly superb.

In cameos, Starr & Marcus carry the prize, having thirty-six most beautiful designs, historic, classical and portraiture.

Caldwell uncovers a diamond necklace which you may buy for $25,000, and another at $17,000, with solitaire ear jewels to match, at $7,500 and $7,000 respectively.

The Gorham Manufacturing company has the largest and finest display of silverware, chests of table ware at $8,000 and $12,000, and the most elaborate designs in dishes and ornaments. There is one piece representing Hiawatha in a boat, as characterized by Longfellow's lines,

> "All a'one west Hiawatha,
> Through the clear, transparent water."

and the Indian maiden seems happy in her silver loveliness. 'The King of the Prairie' is another piece, representing a huge bison, ridden by an Indian woman and child, on a chef d' auvre called the "Century Vase." It is very large and very elaborate. At the base in front is the pioneer and Indian, (the first phase of civilization) surrounded by groupes of flowers, cereals, and fruit. On the left is a group "The Genius of War," holding a torch, and by a long chain holding the dogs of war in check, a shell has shattered a tree, and a broken caisson wheel is half buried in debris. The right group is a lion led by little children, musical instruments and flowers strewn around, denoting peace and security. Above the pioneer and Indian is a polished granite slab supporting the other groups, and on the center piece is a medallion of "The Angel of Fame," with a palm branch, laurel wreath, wreath of immortelles and portraits of Washington. Opposite is "The Genius of Philosophy and Diplomacy," with printing press and portrait of Franklin. On both sides is a bison's head. Above these rises the front panel representing Genius ready to write progress on the tablet of literature, science, music, printing, sculpture and agriculture. On the reverse is Genius again, ready to record the advancement in commerce, agriculture, mining and manufacture. This upper and vase proper portion is surrounded by the figures of Europe, Asia and Africa bringing their contributions to the exhibition, while the central figure, America, is welcoming them. It is a grand piece of work, and like all the rest of their exhibit, is of solid silver.

Elkington's (English) display contains a large number of classical and other scenes in repousse, notable among them being "The Milton Shield," which is in silver and steel, of the most delicate and lovely workmanship.

The foreign exhibits are so similar to those I have written of, that I shall speak only of their more prominent and super-excellent things. Mexico is not noted for anything except her onyx, which I have already mentioned, though her display of products and manufactures is quite creditable to a country so eternally in war and broils. Brazil, also makes a fair show, but gives nothing peculiar nor wonderful. Her industries are evidently still in their infancy. The Netherlands are notable for their engineering skill, reclaiming their land from the terrible sea, and in their display a large space is given to draughts of dikes, breakwaters, bridges, etc., with fine models of the section and areas reclaimed. To one acquainted with Motley's history of the Netherlands, this display is very attractive. There is a good deal of attention given also to general educational work, and the progress in this branch of industry. Belgium is famed for its magnificent carvings and its wonderful laces, both of wh ch are here exhibited with great variety and inexhaustible richness. In these and in some elegant and very large tapestries, hand-woven, (two valued at $5,000 each) she out-ranks every competitor. One never tires of looking at these wonderful things, and coming often to them, there is always something new. One tapestry, representing a wolf at bay among the hounds, seemed to me particularly and perfectly beautiful. The cases of ladies' dresses are marvelous with intricate things that no man could describe, walls of lace, shawls, black and white, and other adornments innumerable, of the same delicate fabric, are the delight of all, not even excepting ignorant men. There is a Grand Caravan pulpit in the center of the main hall, from this land of fine things, and while I am ignorant of the emblems and figures so common and numerous in the Romish Church, I enjoyed examining and studying the effect of the great array of the same on the one article of church furniture.

Switzerland appears here with abundance of watches and musical boxes; there are lovely Swiss cottages and chalets, which not really music boxes, though you wouldn't know it until they play, and the watches the Swiss are so famous for, are exquisite and rich. Ball lockets and rings which are minute watches set in gems, are in plentiful beauty. Here are, also, some most elegant lace curtains, of rare designs, fine and coarse, which seemed to me more lovely than the costlier laces of Belgium. By itself, here, is a wonderful silk dress, adorned with no end of machine silk embroidery in imitation of lace, which I thought would make some woman look queenly. Here, too, are shown too elegant and elaborate maps of the geological and geographical surveys of the mountain land.

The French exhibit is all fine. It is large and of excellent quality. You can see here how the Frenchman travels; and while his carriages are elegant and his dilligences complete in appointment, you cannot but think that in ingenious and useful vehicles, the American Yankee beats him "all holler." There are tapestries, whose beauty I cannot describe, which will only cost you $4,700, and cloths of every description, in beautiful array. There are cases of dresses and laces, which climb nearly, but not quite, to the lofty excellence of Belgium. But there is one case of fur and fur-trimmed garments, which have no superior, nor even competitor, in the place. Ladies cloaks and coats, beaver and chinchilla trimmed, and all other fine furs in style to kill, at from $175 00 to $750.00; then there are minute and mighty muffs at fabulous prices, all arranged about a horrid male overcoat, which will cost the purchaser only $300 00. Here is a necklace at $40,000, of the gleaming diamond, a splendid coronet of the same precious gems, and just the prettiest hair ornament, a spear of diamonds, you can possibly conceive. There are musical instruments of all varieties of costly make, from a Jewsharp to an organ. And I ought to remember here, that in pianos and organs, the U. S. exhibit is immense. There are so many elegant and fine toned ones, it would be almost unfair to discriminate. All the prominent firms have done their best, and the result is surprising, even to Americans. There are many organs, too, but Hook, of Boston, so long famed for his superior organs, has a mammoth one, with several smaller ones, in the gallery at the head of the main hall. Three times daily, Bialls, a Brooklyn organist, gives concerts upon it, and crowds wait upon the detuenance. In the gallery, on the north center side, Roosevelt, of New York, has an immense organ, which rivals the Hook in its musical conceits, and helps to give America a good show. I suppose the old world can surpass us in organs, but in pianos the United States can't be beat. France has some very fine bronzes, one of which struck my fancy as better than common; it is a dog pointing a partridge, and so natural and lifelike that the sporting fever was at once aroused. There is a case of beautiful animal designs in silver that are more than fine. Then there is the usual show of gaudy church furniture and figures, crucified Saviors and Virgin Mothers, which seem to me shockingly offensive.

The British exhibit is very extensive, and includes nearly or quite all her colonies. Australia, South Sea Islands, Victoria, India, and New Zealand, are all surprising in the display of industrial arts, and the perfection in these seems to overthrow our memories of them not long since barbarous lands. The educational exhibit of these colonies is especially entertaining showing how they crept up until they are now fast gaining with the mother land. The royal school of art and industry makes a splendid show of needle-work. The English and Scotch carpet-makers beat the world in their show of carpets and mammoth oil-cloths. The show of metal work of all kinds is fine, and the terra cotta display is far in advance of all other countries. I told you of the Milton Shield, which can be bought for $8,000, and in the same exhibit of Elkington is a magnificent Helicon Vase, of exquisite design, of silver, and a fine Dickens window of colored glass, with Dickens and some of his characters around him. There is the flight of little Nell; Martin Chuzzlewit taking leave of Mary; Squeers at the coach office, and Barnaby Rudge on guard, at the stable door. It would make a glorious school window.

Germany does well. It seems that every industry must be represented here. A case of ivory and ivory work is handsomer than any other display, though the Chinese carvings in ivory are more wonderful. There is magnificent furniture with beautiful carvings, cloths, carpets, tapestries, till the eye is weary. But better than anything else of the same kind is the German army hospital and field, surgical and sanitary appliances. It is far ahead of our display in the United States Government building. Here, too, is the best show of brass musical instruments, and a most elegant array of musical instrument strings. The bronze collection here is the best out, and the educational and literary show is entirely worthy.

Austria and Hungary make a gayer show than Germany, but not so good and solid. They have the most superb cases of meerschaum pipes, from which it would be impossible to select, so brilliant and bewildering are the designs, and among these is a most elegant chandelier, all of amber, price $8,000. Here is the best and largest show of glassware, the best bent wood furniture and the handsomest feather fans. There is a little case of straw goods, fans, parasols, slippers, baskets, and many other knick-nacks, all of straw.

In Russia minerals abound, and the malachite stone is plenty. Her Pedagogic museum has the best entire exhibit of school apparatus and experimental appliances in the whole place. This institution seems to be the mother of common school education in Russia, and in history of struggle, trial and success is very instructive. The Russian display is not large nor notable.

The same must be said of Spain, though here are to be seen some of the loveliest silk bed-spreads, of blue and of pink, woven in exquisite designs, that eye ever saw. Minerals are extensively shown, and the most prominent are the ecclesiastical stuffs, which Spain has loved so well and so long.

Portugal, Denmark, Egypt and Turkey are meagre in exhibits. Denmark has chiefly some pottery with classical ornaments, and huge piles of cherry cordial. Egypt and Turkey and Tunis have gaudy gold cloths, showy saddles, and some elephants' tusks and sponges.

Sweden, of whose iron and steel display I have spoken before, is equally good in practical pottery; in furs which are very handsome, in cloths and in minerals. Here is also a large exhibit of watches. But in one thing both Sweden and Norway abound, viz., matches. The piles and piles of matches shown by them would indicate that fire is a great necessity in that northern clime.

Norway shows some very beautiful silver filigree work in jewelry and ornaments, and it is not costly either. There are some carioles in the Norwegian show which seem to be a cross between Dr. Wever's gig and a Spanish calash. They are well made and look as though they would ride easy. There are some robes made of down that are finer than anything I have seen in that line, and some other robes of feather work in variegated colors, natural, of northern waterbuds; one has a loon in the center which sets off the feather-work just right.

Italy is full of showy trinkets and handsome jewelry. There isn't much else exhibited. She has brought things to sell and not to show. There are some cases of leghorn hats of great fineness, some of the best of which you can buy for two hundred and fifty dollars. I saw here also a very elegant set of stone furniture, four pieces, a table, sofa and two chairs, carved and cut into excellent designs. Here is a bell, not very large, but costly and beautiful. The tone is delightfully sweet, and it must be that precious metals help the sweetness. The decorations of the bell were lovely. An Italian of a Philadelphia Catholic church has bought it. You can find almost anything in household ornaments here, and in designs that are full of humor and good taste. In the other industries Italy is not represented.

Chili, Argentine Republic and Peru, display their fabrics and products in good shape, but with no great note in any especial branch. Chili shows a $200 panama hat, and a combination invention of a lounge, bed, sofa, writing desk, dishes, cooking utensils, &c., almost everything for housekeeping in one large portable trunk, and a wash stand with all toilet articles in the very smallest compass, both which are well worthy of a yankee.

Japan and China are full of their minute, but often ugly work in silk embroideries, and ivory and wood cuts; one case of ivory work in China is perfectly entrancing, and hours would not suffice to examine and admire them all. There was a set of chessmen that I wanted and did not buy, price, $150. The frail ivory filigree in the wonder of the world.

The Orange Tree state, a noble mushroom in Africa, displays many fine products, and textile fabrics, which are a credit to the little colony.

These constitute the main building exhibit, except the U. S. educational show, which one must take up separately. I have "done" Machinery Hall, and am to begin on Agricultural Hall to-day. I rambled this yesterday and know that a ceaseless delight is before me. S.

TILDEN DURING THE WAR.

His Connection with the "Surrender" Resolution of 1864.

[From Harpers' Weekly July 11.]

The charge that Mr. Tilden was a very luke-warm patriot during the war, and that he reported the famous surrender platform of the Democratic Convention of 1864, has been laboriously denied and evaded. It has been alleged that the resolution did not express Mr. Tilden's sentiments. Mr. Tilden was the member of the committee from New York, and he made no protest against the platform then or subsequently, nor was there anything in the resolution which was in any degree inconsistent with his attitude through the war. In plain words, Mr. Tilden was, in political phrase of the war, a copperhead—cautious, prudent, discreet, indeed, for he is always a skilful politician. He had none of the foul-mouthed hostility to the war and its soldiers that characterized such men as Henry Clay Dean, but he was none the less one of that class of citizens, who, under cover of respect for the Constitution, constantly perplexed and embarrassed the Administration, chilled the patriotic ardor of the people, and thereby gave the most substantial moral aid and comfort to the enemy. The platform committee of the Democratic convention of 1864, of which Mr. Tilden was the member from New York, and Vallandigham, the typical copperhead, was the ruling spirit, reported the following resolution.

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war—during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired—justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal States.

There is nothing in this resolution, we say, which is inconsistent with Mr. Tilden's action and position throughout the war. One of the most deadly blows aimed at the efforts of the Government to save the country was the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Political Knowledge—that is, of what were known as Copperhead sentiments—which was formed in New York in February, 1863, one of the dark hours of the war. It was a time when every generous patriotic heart was seeking how to encourage and multiply the soldiers in the field, and how to stimulate the devotion of the country to sustain the Administration. This was the moment in which a circular was issued for a meeting at Delmonico's, on Fifth Avenue. It was addressed, of course, to those who were known to be unfriendly to the war, and it was signed, among others, by A. Belmont, S. B. Morse, Geo. Ticknor Curtis, Loring Andrews, and Samuel J. Tilden. It is notorious that these are the names of some of the most malignant of the New York opponents of the war. Mr. Sidney E. Morse, of the New York *Observer*, presided at the meeting. Among the speakers was Mr. James Brooks, who made the remark which became afterward noted, that he had seen men sitting on the stumps by the road side in the woods of the South, who were unable to read or write, but who knew more of government and political questions than the best of New England children, with all their book learning; and he lustily denounced Northern fanatics and abolitionists. He was followed by Cyrus Mason, a man well known to many New Yorkers, by George Ticknor Curtis, and by Samuel J. Tilden. The meeting decided to form a society to publish and diffuse sound political information—that is, as the result showed, the most uncompromising copperhead speeches and pamphlets. A committee on publications, and one on finance, of which Samuel J. Tilden was a member, were appointed, and a week later the organization was completed by making Mr. S. F. B. Morse permanent President, Loring Andrews Treasurer, and Cyrus Mason Corresponding Secretary and General Agent. Then operations began.

These consisted of the occasional publication of pamphlets, the study of which is to-day profoundly suggestive. Their main object was twofold: first, to show the blessing of human slavery; and second, to prove that every great measure of the War was unconstitutional. The first pamphlet contained an account of the speeches of Mr. Brooks and George Ticknor Curtis at the Delmonico meeting, with a letter from Samuel J. Tilden to the *Evening Post* denying that the movement was in any sense a revolutionary conspiracy or intrigue. Mr. Tilden's letter, written at the moment when the issue of the contest was most uncertain, was calculated to persuade the country that the measures of the War were perilous usurpations, and that liberty and the Government were perishing amid the follies and faults of Abraham Lincoln's administration. Mr. Tilden stated that when Mr. Preston King asked him to co-operate in the formation of the Republican party, he replied that it would be a dangerous agency, and either a political blunder or crime, as creating a conflict in which the Government would probably perish. This first pamphlet was followed by a speech of Mr. Turpie, the Senator from Indiana, of the kind that Mr. Pendleton and Fernando Wood and the other peace men were in the habit of making. Other numbers of the series were, "Emancipation and its Results," showing that it had always been a misfortune, and the ovation at the Academy of Music on the Fourth of July, 1863, when Gov. Seymour made a speech fomenting utmost hostility to the Administration, and unquestionably inciting the draft riots of ten days later. There was also the "Bible View of Slavery," the speech of Pugh for Vallandigham, the letter of the Albany Copperheads to Mr. Lincoln of the 30th of June, 1863, and others of the same kind.

This was the business in which Mr. Tilden was engaged in the crisis of the struggle for national existence. This was the measure of his patriotism, and this was his view of Mr. Lincoln's policy and conduct. Is there anything in the Democratic resolution of 1864 which is inconsistent with it? Is that resolution anything else than a declaration of the sentiments which Mr. Tilden had carefully inculcated and fostered? And while this is the way in which Mr. Tilden maintained the government and served human liberty and equal rights, Gov. Hayes served his country and her cause in another way. To which one of the two is that country and her cause the more indebted? Which one of the two more deserves the gratitude of every true-hearted American—the modest Republican citizen who, when the threatened, said quietly, "Nothing would now be so fatal as compromise; a man may escape a pistol-shot, but not a dose of poison," then offered his life for his country, or the Democratic "reformer" who, with Fernando Wood, and Vallandigham, and Henry Clay Dean, did in the Northern States the work of Jefferson Davis?

We are told that this is an obsolete question. Far from it. The attitude and conduct of every public man of this generation, when the existence of the Government and human liberty itself were in peril, cannot be an obsolete question. There are, indeed, present issues which are commanding and pressing. But they can be dealt with more wisely and fitly by honest and experienced men, who were instinctively true and loyal to the country and its cause throughout the war. It is not necessary that a reformer of to-day would have been a copperhead of yesterday, while the copperhead would desire nothing more earnestly than that political and patriotic memories should not extend further than two or three years. The war, indeed, is happily over, despite such constant and skilful hostility as that of Mr. Tilden. But there are questions which the war has left that cannot be treated safely and wisely by a party and politicians who neither approved the war nor sympathized with reconstruction. A Democratic restoration with a candidate who was not even a War Democrat, would be a reaction which, as it is not necessary to any reform or measure of progress, we believe a patriotic country will think long before it decrees.

MY MOTHER-IN-LAW.

I married a woman of sweetness and truth,
And beauty without any flaw;
But over my head hung, like Damocles' sword,
That horror, a mother-in-law!

So upright and downright in person and looks,
She embodied the dissa oid saw
Of a scolding and prodding, and worrying and bothering
Old bore of a mother-in-law.

She decided to live with us—Chaos and wreck
Would be the result I foresaw;
So I gave my cigars and my meerschaums, with groans,
To a friend with no mother in-law.

One night, as we sat by a blazing wood-fire,
When the days had grown chilly and raw,
"How cosy and nice you would look with a pipe!
Don't you smoke?" said my mother-in-law.

Did my ears hear right? Yes bless her dear heart!
"Don't you smoke?" was the first happy straw
To "show how the wind blew," and clear up the clouds
'Twixt me and my mother-in law.

And, oh, she's the kindest and dearest and best
Old darling that ever I saw!
My mother I love and my wife I adore,
But I worship my mother-in law!

A BLANK.

A Respectable Young Lady the Victim of the Wiles of a Lottery Man—She makes a Narrow Escape—A Wedding Prevented by the best of Reasons.

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary" to put on record the occurrence of an event, that, although a fact, sounds stranger than fiction, it becomes the bounden duty of a reporter to go in with a will and tell the whole story, hence we relate the following:

About a year ago a beautiful and accomplished young lady who is well known and highly respected in this city, accompanied her father on a pleasure trip to one of the near Southern States. On their arrival in one of the principal cities where they were to remain for some time, the young lady became acquainted with a dashing gentleman, who was engaged in the lottery business, and whom she deemed, as