THE WEEKLY HERALD.
OCTOBER 6, 1876.

W. S. TIPTON, W. O. WIGGINS, } Editors.

FOR PRESIDENT,
R. B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
W. A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

For Electors, State-at-Large,
H. S. FOOTE,
A. H. PETTIBONE.

1st. DISTRICT—A. A. TAYLOR.
2d. " L. C. HOUK.
3d. " J. W. RAMSEY.
4th. " W. W. GOODPASTER.
5th. "
6th. " J. R. DILLIN.
7th. " A. M. HUGHES.
8th. "
9th. " R. M. HALL.
10th. "

FOR CONGRESS
GEORGE M. DRAKE,
OF HAMILTON.

FOR SENATOR—6th DISTRICT
J. T. BRADFORD,
OF POLK.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE
W. I. DOWELL,
OF POLK.

Colorado goes Republican; Connecticut makes heavy Republican gains. That's the way they will all do in November.

Gen. Dibrell told the people two years ago that if the Civil Rights Bill passed they would have to sleep with negroe's. Now it has passed and we suppose the General has been sleeping with the "man and brother."

The Democratic papers are manifesting great interest in the colored people all at once. They fear Yardley will not get their support. Those papers need not bother their brains about it; they can and will vote right when the time comes.

Boss Tilden has had the "committee" to make an explanation of this false income report. He dared not make it himself. We cant see why not though. If he swore a lie once can't he do it again. The explanation is entirely too thin—in fact it is no explanation at all. He simply lays the stealing on his two dead brothers. Even the New York *Sun* says it don't "explain worth a cent."

Isham Harris is a candidate for the United States Senate; and that end is what he is now trying to accomplish by canvassing the State. If the Democratic party have control of the next Legislature—which we suppose they will—He will undoubtedly go there. That he is the choice of that party, was plainly shown when he was put on the electoral ticket over Eb James a Union Democrat; and because the Union Democrats became indignant at such a step, Isham crawled down and out with the promise no doubt that he should be Senator. Time will prove all things. Mark our prediction. If the corrupt Dog Law Democracy succeed again in getting the Legislature, Harris and Bates will be the Senators.

Drake & Dibrell at Georgetown.

We are informed by a gentleman who heard them at Georgetown that Mr. Drake fairly demolished the General. Dibrell spoke his "Mary had a Little Lamb," and Drake made a national speech, arraigning the Democracy most terribly. He said Drake made votes for the Republican party, furthermore the Republicans of that section were fairly aroused to a sense of duty. He said he took dinner with an honest old farmer who said he considered there were only two parties in that section—the Union and Rebel—and that Meigs county would do better this coming November that she ever did before. Bully for them.

The Memphis *Avalanche* the leading Democratic paper of West Tennessee says of Yardley's candidacy: It is well known that Yardley was put on the track in the interest of Gov. Porter, and by the friends of the notorious Funding job. He must look alone to the men who started him in the race for votes. He has no claims on any other class.

Gen. Franz Sigel who sold out the Union forces at Guntown, Miss., is again making Democratic speeches. A fit representative of that party.

Something More as to Dibrell and Drake.

Time and space forbade any extended remarks in last week's HERALD concerning the speeches made by the two Congressional Candidates for this District at this place Sept. the 26th, and we will give our readers who may not hear their speeches some more thoughts that occurred to us as we listened.

General Dibrell makes a great deal of talk over the reduction of expenses secured by a Democratic majority in the lower House of Congress, but no one who has read the record of the action of this same majority can fail to see that through all their work on the appropriation Bill, their investigations and all that they did, there ran a current of partizanism that betrayed the real intent—it was all to make capital for the election in November—and when this Congress, or some other, have provided for the Deficiency Bills that are bound to come because, of the reckless, senseless refusal of the present Congress to provide the Government with means to carry on its work, then we can tell far better how much Gen. Dibrell and his associates have saved. It sounds very nice now to talk of having saved the people thirty millions of dollars, but when we read that even in these days of cheap labor and with thousands of men glad of the chance to work for the bread for their families, in spite of these facts, and also that the Government would save a large amount of money, this same Congress appropriated so small a sum for the Navy that work is stopped. This leaves work partly finished, vessels decks &c that need repairs to go to ruin unless money is provided soon. What economy! The General brags about the ten thousand dollars he got for the Hiwassee river—it would not make a commencement if the river needs any work at all, and we presume it does.

The General showed his ignorance of American politics by asserting that the Republican party was formed with the abolition of slavery as its object, and Colonel Drake made the point on him in such a manner that we guess the General has learned something of the history of parties. Colonel Drake is ready for him always. and the General, like all his party, is on the defensive-offensive—trying to cover Democratic record with his talk of reform and the wonders he and fellows did in Congress. The General, with all the wind and pompousness he can muster, declares that during nine years of Republican rule that party have used $865,575,000 more than the Democrats did in the last nine years they were in power. Well supposing his figures are correct, why does he not tell the reason for it? Why does he not say "I and my bushwhacking crowd helped make all this extra cost; the great and good Democratic party of which I am a noted member made the trouble that led to the war and death, and debt, and destruction?" He would tell only the truth, but he is glad to stop before he gets to that part. When any of us feel our part of the great weight of debt our country is under, when we think of the destruction of life and property incident to a terrible war, we can look at the Democratic party, as a party, and see the cause. It is their record and no amount of dodging can get around the facts. General Dibrell here in East Tennessee always tells about his working against secession—perhaps he tells it over the mountain—and seems to think it one of the most honorable and deserving acts of his life, and we agree with him, but his after conduct reminds us of the parable of the father and his two sons wherein he assigns them each a task—the one said he would go but did not, the other refused but afterward repented and did his work and was justified. The General answers to the first son. For a time he promised well, according to what he says, but a little later we find him not only refusing to do what our country demanded of all true citizens, but actually fighting with the enemy—a complete turn around. It was all very Democratic to be sure but it illustrates the character of the individual right well. Democrats will say that Colonel Drake was as much of a rebel as General Dibrell. Yes, he refused his country's demand on the loyalty of the American heart, but there has been a change for the better instead of the worse, and he is now in the ring and working with the party that saved the country as he says "in spite of himself and General Dibrell."

The general talk about corn whiskey may be refreshing to the minds of a few who may have a disgusting, soul destroying habit for strong drink, but to the average citizen who has any care for the welfare of society and knows the workings of intemperance, his "Bill," as he terms it, means cheap rum by the flood every where and consequent crime and misery. We say tax it out of the world if possible. Altogether we think what the General said on this point was utterly beneath a Congressional candidate.

If our Government can get so much revenue from one of the worst things in the world and thereby restrain the making of that same thing, as the General says the tax does, then we are rejoiced that our Government is accomplishing two great and good objects at once.

The General said that 28,000 stand of arms had been sent to South Carolina, but he was very careful to make no allusions to the Hamburg affair nor to the open boasting of the Democracy of that State that *they* are going to carry the coming election in spite of a clear Republican majority of at least 25,000. He tells half the truth and by the indignation he puts on, and by his words, he says to his heavens that all is peace and quiet down there and all through the South. Men and women who read and know are well aware that in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Alabama intimidation, murder and fraud have been practiced on Republicans, white and black, for the Democratic press of parts of those States have openly boasted of their victory and the way they obtained it. General Dibrell denounced the order of Secretary Taft sending soldiers into those States to secure the right to vote to all, but Colonel Drake sounded the hearts of the audience on the *justice* of the order and was answered with ringing cheers. Democracy does not want fair elestions in those States where there are Republican majorities for they are depending on a "Solid South" to elect that chief of all the "Reformers," Samuel J. Tilden. The Taft order means simply that all lawful voters in those States shall have the right to vote, without respect to politics or color, and yet hear the howl of Democracy all over the land about being trampled on and having their rights taken from them.

Of the finance General Dibrell appears to have no settled idea. Colonel Drake stands on the Republican platform of honest money for the people. Republicans may well be satisfied with the way their candidate handles his opponent, and we all should do active work for Colonel Drake till the last minute. This subject shall have further consideration from us from time to time, in the meantime *let us all be doing*. Through the north all is enthusiasm in its highest degree and we should catch some of the spirit.

The Loudon Times as a Republican Paper.

The Loudon Times has ever since its first breath claimed to be a Republican paper, still it has all the time been fighting the party. Two years ago it did all in its power to defeat Hon. J. M. Thornburg for Congress, and for no reason under the sun, except Thornburg wouldn't buy it up. This time again it is not supporting Thornburg who is the regular nominee of a fair convention and as sound a Republican as there is in the Union; and a man whose character is without a blemish. But to "cap the stack" the Times came out last week advising the counties not to recognize the call of a Senatorial Convention at Athens—That it was in the interest of some "favorite." The only reason we could see for such conduct in the Times was that it was afraid it's pet could'nt be nominated. In other words it knew that the Republican party would'nt nominate a man who was fighting the only member of Congress it had from the State. The Times had acted very shabily all the time—So much so that it can't control ten votes. Personally we we like its editor but politically he is a fraud.

Congressional Speaking at Charleston.

There was a good audience and Gen. Dibrell opened in his usual way, thanking them for his former election and went over what he had done, and tried to do. Then he showed that the expenses of the government under Grant cost more than it did when so much less, and not encumbered by an immense debt and depuate rebellious opposition.

He next tried to damage the Republican administration by showing that under Johnson the National debt was paid off much faster than under Grant. Yet in another part of his speech he said that formerly four hundred different articles were taxed but now nothing but Whiskey, Tobacco and Banks were taxed and did not seem to suspect that as a number of articles taxed were reduced that the debt must necessarily be paid more slowly.

He spent considerable time on Whiskey and Tobacco trying to make the impression that the tax on them was ruining our farmers.

He grew pathetic over Belknap, Babcock, Clap and Robeson. He finally reached the State Sovereighty subject, and denounced Atty. Gen. Tapt's order to protect the ballot-box as an infamous outrage on the rights of the Southern States. He discovered a great wrong in the silver bill and closed.

Drake came forward, and at once entered upon the discussion by showing that we had heard the same State Sovereignty cry in 1860 of the invasion of our rights and had been told that one Southern man could whale five yankees but he found by four years fighting experience that one yankee to each of us was enough. He was brought up in the strictest States right Calhounism and it took four years of war to knock it out of him. But he had parted with it and was a sound Republican. The Republican party had introduced a new era in politics, the doctrine of holding its own officials to a rigid account, and of punishing them for their hishonesty. He challenged the General to show that his sham Democratic party had even punished any of its officials.

The Democrats had done wonders in charging dishonesty and stealing, but proving it was a different matter and then, they had made a complete failure. The government had lost no money by Babcock, Belknap or Robeson, though Belknap took bribes and Babcock opened and published Piereponts letter.

He showed that there was such a want of brains in the present Democracy that they even stole the cry of Reform from certain puritan Republicans such as Whitelow Reed, and others. The cry of reform by the Democrats out of office was like that of Tom Bradley's Jack braying for his fodder.

He showed that Tafts order was right and just and was absolutely necessary in many parts of the South. That it was based on law as old as the days of Washington, and such orders had been endorsed by Caleb Cushing under Pierce, and by Wm. M. Evarts under Andrew Johnson. He was glad that we had a President and Attorney General that had the determination to protect the voter at the bollot box whether white or black. He showed that the Democratic party was controled by Confederate officers, that when the party was seen it had the power to elect its candidate a Confederate private, or Union Conservative man, got a nomination. These Conservatives were only used in doubtful cases and forlorn hopes.

He showed that no man paid tax to the United States unless he used tobacco or whiskey, the consumer pays the tax. These articles are not necessaries but luxuries that must be paid for. They yield a better profit to the producer to-day than they did in 1859 when few. But it is the State, County and Corporation Tax Collector that hunts you down and even taxes your dog, and that while bringing you to poverty is not reducing the State debt.

JOHN W. RAMSEY.

The Knoxville Tribune is down on Gen. Maney heavy. It says "he is nothing but a Radical, having always supported the Republican ticket, and now declaring for Hayes & Wheeler." Well, suppose he *is* "nothing but a Radical." That simply implies that he is an honest man—which is more than the Tribune can say of either of its candidates—Yardley, Porter or Thomas.

It is not Democracy which the people of the South need. It is home manufactures, obedience to law, regard for human life, industrious farmers to come in and settle her vast area of vacant lands, plenty of free schools, and news papers to teach good will to all men, which will make her prosper, fill up her towns and cities, crowd her railroads with freight, and make her the rival of the North in wealth and power. To this end works the Republican party.—*Louisville Commercial.*

South Carolina dispatches to Washington say that the brother of M. C. Butler, the leader of the Hamburg massacre, is at the head of a band of white men who are patrolling the country and killing negroes wherever found. Within a few days he has, according to reports received there, stopped the train and took colored members of the Legislature from it and shot them. The Tilden reformers of South Carolina show the same activity that they did in 1861.

Gen. S. F. Cary, the late Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio on the ticket with Old Bill Allen, has just returned from a visit to New York. He expressed it as his opinion that Hayes will carry New York by 50,000 majority.

Thursday of last week was the "Pennsylvania day at the Centennial." The visitors on that day were 257,286. There are now an average of more than 100,000 visitors daily.

The Chattanooga Times came to us on Sunday last with a new heading and under the new firm. It is improved both editorially and in appearance. We wish the new firm much success financially—but not politically.

What They Say in Illinois.

From the Chicago Tribune we take a part of Mr. Bairds speech. Mr. Baird is the Democratic elector in the 8th Illinois District. In his speech he said:

"The Radical party are howling all over the country about the Democrats in the South running Rebel Generals and Colonels for Congress. The truth is fellow citizens the socalled Union Democrats in the South hav'nt brains enough to go home by themselves, let alone to go to Congress. So you see they have to nominate rebels."

If that is not "bloody shirt" for you what is?

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following is the platform, as adopted by the National Republican Convention that nominated Hayes and Wheeler:

When in the economy of Providence this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the Government of the people, by the people, for the people, was demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories and high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled make the following declaration of principles:

First. The United States of America as a nation, not a league; by the combined working of the National and State governments under their respective Constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and their common welfare promoted.

Second. The Republican party has preserved those governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are new embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; until those truths are cheerfully obeyed, if needed to be vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party are sacredly pledged. [Applause.] The power to provide for the enforcement of principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by the amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and securing every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercises of all civil, political and public rights (Applause.] To this end we imperitively demand a congress, and chief executive whose courage and fidelity to those duties shall not after until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall. [Applause.]

Fourth. In the first act of congress signed by President Grant, the National government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith t make provision at the earliest practicable period for redemption of the United States notes in coin. [cheers.] Commercial prosperity, public morals and national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment. [Loud and long-continued applause and cheers.]

Fifth. Under the constitution the Presidents and heads of departments are to make nominations for office; the Senate is to advise and consent to the appointments, and the House of Representatives is to acuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that this distinctiveness be respected; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and acusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of aspointees; giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to efficiency of public service, and the right of citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

Sixth. We rejoice in the quickening conscience of the people concerning political affairs; will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing. [cheers.]

Seventh. The public school system of several States is the bulwark of the American Republic; and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States, forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control. [Great cheeing continued several minutes.] In response to repeated calls, Gen. Hawley read the plank a second time, and the delegates and audience repeated the cheers.

The revenue necessary for the current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon importations which so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

Ninth. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

Tenth. It is the imperative duty of the government to so modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to adopt American citizens that is given to native born, and all necessary laws be passed to protect emigrants in the absence of power in the State for that purpose,

Eleventh. It is the immediate duty of congress to full investigate the effect of the emmigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

Twelfth. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights woman by the many important amendments affected by Republican Legislatures in the laws, which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demand of this class of citizens, for additional rights and priviliges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

Thirteenth. The constitution confers upon congress sovereign powers over the territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power, it is the right and duty of congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic or barbarianism, polygamy, and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end, and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories. [Applause.]

Fourteenth. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled; the grateful people will always hold those who periled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

Fifteenth. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies; we, therefore, note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would re-open sectional strife and imperil the national honor and human rights.

Sixteenth. We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, and making it control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the national capitol the sentiments of unreported rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear, and with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself through the period of its ascendancy in the lower House of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the Government. We warm the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable. [Cheers.]

Seventeenth. The National administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of the domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his immense service in war and in peace. [Cheers.]

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To the People of Tennessee.

I announce myself a candidate for Governor. With a judgment thoroughly convinced, and a heart sincerely devoted to the National Unity, and utterly reconcile to all legitimate results of the late civil war, I pledge myself, if elected, to the advocacy of just laws, affording protection of rights and punishment for wrongs, impartially to all rich or poor, exalted or humble, and their faithful enforcement; without respect to antecedents, color, or previous condition of any; to rigid economy in administering the Government; abolition of all unnecessary offices; reduction of costs in collecting the revenues; retrenchment and reform in the expenditures in criminal prosecutions; the utmost practicable restriction of competition by convict labor with the mechanical employments of the people; vigorous efforts to direct population to our unappropriated lands, and capital upon our vast resources of mine and ores, that the burthens of taxation may be lessened by distribution over an increased public wealth.

Under a faithful practice in these retrenchments and reform, it is trusted the current liabilities of the State, including interest on its bonds, may be discharged without increase of taxation. But the debts of the State should be faithfully met by its citizens. The moneys of widows and orphans, of lunatics, and other of the public's wards have been invested in obligations of the State, issued by authority of its people and guaranteed by their repeated solemn laws, and in honesty must be paid.

If reasons of expediency need be added, we are reminded by history that capital, in its sensitiveness, is always withheld from a State dishonored by disregard of its financial obligations; and population, which is wealth, will be slow to cast fortunes with a community that stands confessed of insufficient resources to pay taxes.

I will discuss these and all proper issues before the people, and ask judgment upon hearing.

Respectfully,
GEO. MANEY.

A gentleman from Conasauga informs us that Dowell will get a heavy vote in his section regardless of politics. It is only necessary to let the people know that Mr. Dowell is the candidate of no dog-law ring, or no Convention. The people are getting tired of a few men forming themselves into a Convention and saying who they shall vote for. Mr. Dowell if elected, will be an honor to the House of Representatives, and will do what he can to represent the whole people. Let the whole people work earnestly to elect one of the best men in the country to represent them.

The recent issue of Harper's Weekly contains a fine portrait of Bishop James.