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Washington City, D. C.

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Office Cor. Tenth and D, near Penn. avenue

W. J. MURTAGH....PROPRIETOR

☞ All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to WM. J. MURTAGH, Proprietor NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Washington, D. C.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

"I care nothing for promotion, so long as our arms are successful."—*Grant to Sherman, February, 1862.*

"If my course is not satisfactory, remove me at success of our arms."—*Grant to Halleck, February 8, 1862.*

"This is a Republic, where the will of the people is the law of the land."—*General Grant's letter to President Johnson, August, 1867.*

"I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people."—*Grant's Letter, May 29, 1868.*

"Human liberty, the only true foundation of human government."—*Grant's Letter to Citizens of Memphis.*

WHOM WILL YOU CHOOSE?

As the hour approaches it may not be amiss—indeed, it is needful—to recur again to those patriotic utterances of General Grant, our great standard-bearer, which so fittingly and eminently distinguish him, both as a warrior and statesman.

After the surrender of Lee and Johnson General Grant issued an order to his soldiers, in which he says:

"By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery, and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and the proclamations forever abolishing slavery—the cause and pretext of the rebellion—and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace, on a permanent and enduring basis, on every foot of American soil."

There are people in this country who will insist that Grant is no statesman. Has any of our statesmen of a past or of the present age said any words more pregnant of meaning than the above?

Take the following memorable words to his father, written from Vicksburg:

I never expect to have an army under my command whipped, unless it is very badly whipped, and can't help it. I have never sought a large command, and have no ambitious ends to accomplish. I have no desire to have this war continue. I want, and I will do my part toward it, to put down the rebellion in the shortest possible time, without expecting or desiring any other recognition than a quiet approval of my course.

Can anything place in clearer light the modest mind and the unassuming character of this truly remarkable man?

Take the following terse expressions which have been put forth by General Grant from time to time:

"This is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land."—*Grant's letter to President Johnson, August, 1867.*

"I shall have no policy of my own to enforce against the will of the people."—*Grant's letter May 29, 1868.*

"If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere. In times like the present, it is impossible, or, at least, eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues not foreseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall."—*Letter of acceptance.*

"It is an insult to ask any Northern man to support a candidate whose anxiety that the flag should have thirty-six and not twenty stars, did not come to him until after Lee's surrender."—*Private letter of General Grant, 1866.*

"It is a source of gratification to me to feel that I have the support of those who sustained me in the great rebellion through which we have passed. If I did not feel that I had the support of those, I would never have consented to be a candidate. It was not a matter of choice with me; but I hope, as I have accepted, that I will have your aid and support from now until November, as I had it during the rebellion."—*Speech, May 29, 1868.*

Now let us contrast these words with certain distinct utterances which the leaders of the opposition have put forth, and after giving due and proper attention to what we here quote, the reader, we trust, will not find any difficulty as to whom he will choose in this hour of our nation's peril:

Secession is not dead; it is more alive to-day than ever. I support Blair because he promises a revolution.—*Wise.*

I have been a Democrat all my life—before the war, during the war, and since the war—and fought the war on principles of Democracy, and as such I drew my sword against the old flag. * * * * The grand old Democratic party has risen from the long slumber in which it has indulged, and now gives signs of new life and vitality.—*Semmes.*

Swear that the day shall come when the Susquehanna and Ohio shall be like rivers of fire, as they are now rivers of blood, between your native land and that of the Northern Huns, which no man shall attempt to cross and live.—*Albert Pike.*

We will now, at all hazards, recover our lost liberties and restore the State. We are in the midst of a great revolution, which may end peacefully at the ballot-box; but if not, then the true men of the South will rally once more under their now folded banner, and will try the issue at the cartridge box.—*Ramsay, of Georgia.*

The reconstruction acts are null and void, and shall not stand. * * * * The grinning skeletons which have been set up in our midst as legislators shall be ousted by Frank Blair, whom our party has expressly appointed for that purpose.—*Toombs.*

The fortitude of the South, in the midst of her desolation, has attracted the admiration of the world, and now the Democratic party of the Union throws over her a banner inscribed with the principles of constitutional liberty, for which she fought. The Democratic party indorses the principles for which you battled.—*General Battle.*

Let all who love their country, and all who desire to see the Constitution of the fathers maintained in all its strength, decide whom they will have to rule in the land.

DISMISSAL OF CLERKS IN THE SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that all the clerks in the Second Auditor's office who testified before the investigating committee appointed to investigate alleged frauds in the pay department have been dismissed; whereas the facts are, that only two out of eleven who testified before said committee have been discharged. The intimation that certain officials, and among them the Second Auditor, were cognizant of the alleged frauds is equally false, as the report of the select Congressional committee to investigate these charges fully proves. The committee, in their report, fully exonerate all officials of the Treasury Department.

We had, on Friday last, prepared an article setting forth these facts, with extracts from the report of the committee, but it was mislaid, and hence did not appear in the REPUBLICAN, as we intended it should.

THE SURRATT CASE.—The Surratt case comes again before the court to-morrow, as will be seen by our court reports; the first motion being to dismiss Mr. Carrington's appeal from Judge Wylie's judgment discharging Surratt.

Personal.

Hon. Henry Wilson and Hon. James G. Blaine were both at Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Saturday last. Both gentlemen have finished their speeches in the West and are homeward bound. Count Adelsward, one of the wealthiest noblemen of Sweden, is said to have refused an offer of $70,000,000, made to him by an English company, for his copper mine of Atvustberg. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was at the Parker House, Boston, on Saturday. Hon. Andrew Tracy of Woodstock, a prominent member of the Vermont bar, died yesterday, at the age of 72. He served ten years in the Vermont Legislature, and was Speaker of the House from 1841 to 1845. He was a member of Congress from 1853 to 1855. Nathan Porter, of San Francisco, and Mr. Sears, are at Willard's. Col. P. Malmborg, of Illinois, is at the Kirkwood. J. E. Robinson, of Beaufort, South Carolina, and R. H. Carrington are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Fitz Henry Warren, United States Minister to Guatemala, and Gens. Babcock and Porter, of Gen. Grant's staff, arrived at New York on Thursday in the steamer Alaska, from Aspinwall. Governor Bullock, of Georgia, and Gen. H. S. Barton, U. S. A., are at the Ebbitt House. Hon. B. F. Wade is on a visit to Senator Chandler, at Detroit. Hon. E. M. Stanton is in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, left on Saturday for his home in New Hampshire. Major Gen. Abner Doubleday arrived in town on Saturday. Col. James K. Young, of the New York *Tribune* bureau, left town last evening for the city of Brotherly Love. Gen. H. V. Boynton, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, left town for Ohio last evening.

Democratic Testimonials to General Grant's Worth.

When Congress was engaged in discussing the bill for reviving the grade of General, Congressman A. J. Rogers, of New Jersey, said:

"I believe that the mantle of the illustrious Washington may well fall upon the shoulders of General Grant. I believe that he has walked in the footsteps of the Father of his Country."

Congressman Fink, of Ohio, observed at the same time:

"I honor him, sir, not only for his brilliant services in the field, but because of his magnanimity in the hour of triumph, and his genuine modesty."

Alexander H. Stephens recently wrote:

"He is entirely underrated by the country and the press. I know him very well. He is a remarkable man, and one that few appreciate, of decided military genius, indomitable energy, and determined will."

And the New York *World*, which now delights in applying opprobrious epithets to General Grant, said, on the 11th of March, 1865:

"General Grant's last brilliant campaign sets the final seal upon his reputation. It stamps him as the superior of his able antagonist as well as of all the commanders who have served with or under him in the great campaigns of the last war."

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS have been naturalized in New York city, and almost all of this great crowd of men are now ready to march to the ballot-box and vote down the liberties of the intelligent masses of the great Empire State.

The paper called the *Nation*, in speaking of this business of naturalization, says:

Of these, 10,000 are perhaps rightly admitted, 10,000 have passed through the machine without having been here five years, and the other 15,000 have never, at any rate, been near the court room; indeed, from 5,000 to 7,000 of the latter are non-existent. This is what one of our "upright judges"—he was upright at the moment—did one day last week. He invited a friend who happened to be in his court room to sit by him while he played a little joke. Then he left off calling the names from the list before him, and proceeded to call off a long string of purely imaginary names invented by himself on the spur of the moment: John Smith, James Skooks, John Jones, Thomas Noakes, and the like. For every name a man instantly answered, and took a certificate! Finally, seeing a person on the other side of the room scratching his head, the judge called out, "George Scratchem!" "Here!" responded a voice. "Take that man outside to scratch," said his honor to the usher, and resumed the more regular manufacture of voters.

Yet there is not a single Democratic lawyer of any weight in this city who dares to come out and run for a certain one of our judgeships against this audacious ruffian, who might as well as not be defeated had any of his nominal party associates the nerve to face him and his backers. It is notorious that even among the nominating leaders, whom he purchases with services such as we have been speaking of and with money, he has not one friend and many enemies. At least 10,000 certificates of naturalization have been issued for the use of "repeaters," and scattered through the State. The total number of certificates fraudulently obtained in this and other cities is at least 25,000 to 30,000. This is a heavy load for Grant to carry in this State, and it may be too much for him. Although, had we known the dimensions of the fraud perpetrated, our fears in predicting the result in this State might have been even less confident than it has been, we are still reasonably hopeful that this enormous wickedness will fail to achieve its purpose. Thousands of Democrats have been disgusted by the shameless conduct of their leaders, and Hoffman will lose more votes than he suspects, even in this city, as a consequence of the means which are used for his election.

THE Richmond *Whig*, speaking of the "labor question" in the South, says:

"White labor may come in; there is room and to spare for all that will come; but the main reliance and the best for the cultivation of the old staples, must be upon the black population. Some of these will not work, and are worthless. They reduce the supply of those who are available. These last should be warmly encouraged. They should have comfortable dwellings, with five or ten acres of land for their families to cultivate, and with such other privileges as may tend to better their condition. And these privileges should be accompanied with the assurance that they shall continue to enjoy them as long as they are faithful to their duties. This system, diligently pursued by every farmer, will greatly benefit the negroes, encourage them to industry and honesty, and elevate their condition at the same time that it will augment the prosperity of the country."

We are glad to see a disposition manifested, at least in some quarters of the South, to do the colored laborer justice and aid in elevating him in all that may pertain to his own welfare and the well-being of the community of which he is an integral part.

SOME of the Southern Democratic journals, in noticing an article in the New York *World* intimating that even should the Democratic party be beaten in the elections on Tuesday "the South will not give up," plainly tell that journal that they have had enough of the Democratic party. Thus the Richmond *Whig* says:

"If the Democracy are beaten in the Presidential election, that defeat will in all probability be the signal for their disbandment. The only circumstance, perhaps, that enabled that party to preserve its organization and unite under its banners all of the opponents of Radicalism, was the fact that one Department of the Government, at least, the Executive, was in sympathy with it."

THE "ECONOMIST," the London commercial banking and railway paper, in its issue of October 3d, thus reports the political situation in this country, in a long elaborate article:

"And we do not speak without weighing well our words, and carefully pruning away every tendency to exaggeration, when we say that the victory of Horatio Seymour would mean to all intents and purposes the success of a party bent on precisely the same ends in very nearly the same way as the end which Mr. Jefferson Davis had in view before the war, and which he hoped and intended, no doubt, to accomplish, without appealing to that dangerous, and, as it proved to be, fatal ordeal."

DOWN SOUTH.—There bids fair to be a carnival of blood in the South on election day. Threats and intimidation everywhere abound in that land of crime. The Seymour and Blair rebels seem fully determined to outnumber the Republicans, even if it requires to kill them off to effect this purpose. The danger in New Orleans and other parts of Louisiana of a bloody time on Tuesday is imminent.

THE VOX POPULI.—A neat, eight-page paper with the above title made its appearance on Saturday last. It will be published weekly—its columns being devoted to the principles and interest of the Republican party and the "Boys in Blue." Its editor, Mr. Joel G. Floyd, wields a facile pen, and, under his management, the *Vox Populi* will achieve a success.

THE FIFTH WARD ELECTION CASES.—It will be seen by our court reports that the contested election cases growing out of the last municipal election were before the court on Saturday.

POLITICAL.

THE following States will next Tuesday vote for Governor and other State officers, and for members of one or both Houses of their State Legislature: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, and Nevada. Iowa will elect its Legislature and State officers, with the exception of Governor. Wisconsin and Minnesota will elect their Legislatures, but will not vote for State officers. Of the Legislatures thus to be elected, those of the following States will each choose a United States Senator: New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and Nevada. The present Senators whose terms expire are: Edwin D. Morgan, Charles Sumner, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Zachariah Chandler, James R. Doolittle, Alexander Ramsey, John R. Henderson and William M. Stewart. The following States will elect Congressmen: New York, California, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina. These States will elect one hundred and thirty-nine members.

THE state of the "happy family" is still further illustrated by Gen. A. R. Wright, of Georgia, a delegate to, and one of the vice presidents of, the New York Convention. He accuses the New York *World* of having "inaugurated and followed up a system of personal abuse of General Grant, which was intended to and has shocked the decent and respectable people of both parties, North and South, and caused thousands of honest men to support him, who otherwise would not have done so." He says that the chief owner of the *World*, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was very slow to consult with Seymour about the campaign, and adds: "We have been reliably informed further, that when he did open communication with our candidate, that it was done with a demand that Mr. Seymour should promise to permit Wall street to name the Secretary of the Treasury in case of his election. This impertinent and disgraceful demand was promptly and forcibly repelled by Mr. Seymour, and hence the *World* and Wall street have been since that time continually plotting his defeat."

THE Democratic party of 1860 had for its central idea the nationalizing of slavery.

THE Democratic party of 1862 had for its rallying point opposition to the abolition of slavery, and its watchword in 1864 had "The War is a Failure" for its motto. The Democracy of 1868 has revolution and repudiation on its banners. It has been compelled in turn to give up the extension of slavery, the perpetuity of slavery, the success of treason. Shall revolution and repudiation prevail?

A GENTLEMAN who is vouched for by the Albany *Journal* as "one of the most reliable and prominent citizens of Herkimer county," says he heard Horatio Seymour use the following language in a speech to a meeting called to raise recruits, immediately after the Bull Run disaster: "You who have advised your friends and neighbors to go down there, and got them into this scrape, should go and help them out of it. As for myself, I feel no responsibility, having never advised any man to go."

THE *Round Table*, which has been a supporter of the Democratic candidates, says that "it is a notorious, and now proves a significant fact, that the great bulk of eloquent speaking and clever writing in this canvass has been done for the Republican side. With exceptions that may be counted on the fingers, the Democrats have really had neither spokesmen nor journalists whose abilities were worth a straw to the party."

THE Atlanta *Era* says; "Unless Republican voters are kept away from the polls by violence and intimidation, the State will give a handsome majority for Grant and Colfax; and we warn the opposition now that if force and intimidation are used to deter Republicans from voting, Congress will certainly throw the vote of Georgia out of the electoral count."

MR. SEWARD, hearing of the proposition to change the Democratic candidates, the other day, said: "What nonsense! It will take the Democratic mass at least six weeks to comprehend it. They will all vote for Andrew Johnson first."

HARPER'S WEEKLY asserts that in the Tammany convention resolutions complimentary to Gen. McClellan were prepared and sent to the president (Mr. Seymour) to be read, but that Mr. Seymour suppressed them.

GEN. SCHURZ has met with extraordinary success in his trip through North Missouri. He has had enormous meetings, most enthusiastic and successful, and finds the people fully aroused.

CYRUS W. FIELD is coming home from Switzerland to vote for General Grant, and then going back again to his family. Here is an example for stay-at-home Republicans.

THERE is no antagonism between the plowholders and the bondholders. Their interests are identical, and if the one class sinks the other sinks also.

THE Republican Congressional Executive Committee have circulated 4,000,000 documents during the campaign.

IT is unreasonable to object to Seymour staking the stump; doesn't he represent the tump-tail Democracy?

THE Democratic platform is fast assuming the shape of a scaffold.

Speech of Mr. Sumner.

Hon. Chas. Sumner delivered a very eloquent and able speech at East Cambridge (Mass.) on Thursday evening, October 29th. The following are his concluding remarks:

THE CHARACTER OF THE REPUBLIC.

There is another consideration which I have reserved for the last, and which I would call an issue in the pending election. It is nothing less than the good name of the Republic and its character as an example to the nations. All this is directly in question. If you are true to the great principles of equal rights, declared by our fathers as the foundation of just government; if you stand by the freedman and the colored man who is well-entered citizenship; if you require full payment of the national debt in coin, principal and interest, at the pleasure of the holder, so that the Republic shall have the crown of perfect honesty, as also of perfect freedom, I do not doubt that it will exercise a far-reaching sway. Nothing captivates more than the example of virtue; not even the example of vice. *By this sign conquer;* by fidelity to declared principles, by the performance of all promises, by a good name. Then will American history supply the longsought definition of a Republic, and our western star will illumine the nations.

Reverse the picture; let the rebel party prevail and what do we behold? The bonds of the nation repudiated, and the equal rights of the freedman, which are nothing but bonds of the nation, repudiated also. Alas! the example of the republic is lost, and our western star is quenched in darkness. But this cannot be without a shock, as when our first parents tasted the forbidden fruit:

"Earth felt the wound; and nature from her seat
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe
That all was lost."

The shock will begin at home; but it will spread wherever there are hearts to thrill with anguish. The struggling people in foreign lands now turned to us with hope will sink in despair as they observe the disastrous eclipse.

I would not seem too confident in the destinies of my country; but I cannot doubt that, if only true to herself, there is nothing too vast for her peaceful ambition. Here again I catch the aspiration of our leader in war, "Let us have peace." Out of peace will spring all else. Abroad there will be welcome and acceptance, with the might of our example constantly increasing. At home there will be safety and opportunity for all within our borders, with freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of travel, and the equal rights of citizenship, like the rights of the national creditor, all under the perpetual safeguard of that public faith which is the golden cord of the republic. Tocqueville, who has described our institutions with marvellous power, says, profoundly, "Despotism may dispense with public faith, but liberty cannot." Never did he speak a more beautiful word. Let despots break promises, but not our republic. A republic is where every man has his due. Equality of rights is the standing promise of nature to man, and the republic has succeeded to this promise.

In harmony with the promise of nature is the promise of our fathers, recorded in the Declaration of Independence, to which the republic has succeeded also. It is the twofold promise; first, that all are equal in rights; and secondly, that just government stands only on the consent of the governed; being the two great political commandments on which hang all laws and constitutions. Keep those truly, and you will keep all. Write them in your statutes; write them in your hearts. *This is the great and only final settlement of all existing questions.* Under its kindly influence the past rebellion will disappear, alike in its principles and its passions; future rebellion will be impossible; and there will be a peace never to be disturbed. To this sublime consecration of the republic let me aspire. With nothing less can I be content.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS,
IRISH POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS,
IRISH POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS, PLAID POPLINS.

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No. 26 Central Stores,
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TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
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LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT

Spanish Affairs

MORE SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE

SERIOUS RIOTS IN ROTTERDAM

AMERICAN BONDS ABROAD

Shipwreck of an American Bark

POLITICAL AFFAIRS SOUTH

Mayor Hoffman's Proclamation

SPEECH OF EX-SECRETARY STANTON

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY

News From the Pacific Slope

FOREIGN NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, November 1.—Serious riots took place in Rotterdam yesterday. The troops were called out and obliged to fire upon the rioters, and it is reported that several persons were killed and many wounded. A large number of arrests were made.

LIVERPOOL, November 1.—Intelligence has been received here that the American bark Bounding Billow, from Barcelona for New York, has been spoken off the coast of Portugal under jury masts, having lost her main mast, mizzen mast, and foretop mast in a gale on the 15th of October.

SOUTHAMPTON, November 1.—The steamer Deutchland has arrived from New York.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 31.—U. S. 5-20 bonds are excited, and transactions are large. Prices are higher at 15¾.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—It is reported that slight shocks of earthquake have been felt at Leamington, in Warwickshire.

The formal dissolution of Parliament will probably take place this week.

The writs for the elections will be issued immediately thereafter, and the elections will commence three days from the date of the writs.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—The Provisional Government is about sending reinforcements to Cuba.

The city of Havana has been authorized to borrow ten million crowns for the completion of the Isabel canal.

Belgium has recognized the Provisional Government.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Khan of Khokand has sent an embassy to St. Petersburg to make offers of friendship and submission to the Czar.

Speech of Ex-Secretary Stanton.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—In the course of ex-Secretary Stanton's speech last night he said:

"The War Department bought, the War Department hired or begged the use of vessels and men, and the troops; and it is to the glory and honor of the business men of the country that they refused not to lend every assistance in their power to further these efforts.

"Seymour, in his speeches, however, has brought reproach upon this glory and honor, and on the merchants of Philadelphia who aided the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

"The denunciation of war expenditures and the extravagance of the Republican party makes the constant burden of Seymour's speeches; only he varies the tone a little to suit the people of various localities. When he got into Sciota Valley the other day, he put down his face and talked to the farmers about the low prices of corn and flour. At Pittsburg he talked about the wages of labor; at Philadelphia he got a smaller point, because he next talked about the Secretary of War. [Laughter.]

"He says in his Reading speech that the War Department has had a great many war vessels, although he always thought this was the business of the Navy Department, and would like to know how much was paid for the vessels and who got the money. Ladies and gentlemen, you know that the President of the United States is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. You know that the man who would commandeer your Army and Navy ought at least to have a knowledge of the provinces of the different departments of the Government, if he was as ignorant as Seymore in everything else. [laughter;] and now behold Seymour declaring that he always thought hiring transports belonged to the Navy Department. Behold the statesman of this man. Wade Hampton, or Forrest, or any man in the rebel army would blush with shame to hear his candidate say that hiring or chartering transports belonged to the Navy. [Laughter.]

"It is the business of the War Department. It is the business of the Quartermaster, as the officer of the Government who has the moving of troops under his control, to move them either by railroad, by stages, wagons, steamboats or ships. Seven hundred were chartered by General Meade to move the army; and behold Horatio Seymour, within about five days of the Presidential election, declaring—he who would be the next Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy—that he always supposed it was the business of G. Welles to transport the army. [Laughter.] How great is the ignorance of this man relative to military and naval affairs! and yet this man his party would elect as the next Commander-in-Chief.

"He said further that he would like to know how much was paid for vessels, and who got the money. That is the point. [Laughter.] He wants to know who has the cheese. [Renewed laughter.] He professes to be in the most profound ignorance on the subject.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen and fellow-citizens, would you believe that this very man has had accounts of this money expended for the purchase of transports, their charter and their subsistence. He has really most accurate information on this point, and yet, although he knows the figures, and those who received the moneys, as well as the purposes for which some were expended, he charges the Republican party with having spent it all, and he charges them with extravagance."

Mr. Stanton then dwelt at length on the dispatches sent from himself to Governor Seymour about the time the rebels were invading Pennsylvania, thanking him for his prompt sending on of troops, and asserted that these dispatches amounted to nothing, and that the very fact that they were sent to Seymour alone, should be sufficient to remove all their significance.

"In reply to the question put by Gov. Seymour (as he was told) in Ohio in relation to these despatches, why they were sent solely to a copperhead Governor and not to other and loyal Governors, he would answer 'they did not need them.' Seymour depends for his only claim to loyalty upon these despatches emanating from Secretary Stanton, and yet he is constantly, in his speeches, censuring that Secretary, who, on that point at least, has proven his best friend.

"That Seymour was only compelled by circumstances to supply the troops he sent, and that he was not in hearty and loyal accord with the Government when he did so, is manifest by his being at the head of the draft rioters in New York only a few days after.

"In concluding his address, Mr. Stanton advised his hearers to vote for Grant on Tuesday as the only salvation of the country and means of defeating the election of Seymour; and in reference to a Democratic triumph at the polls, he said, finally, 'May the great God Almighty avert that calamity!'"

As he resumed his seat he was enthusiastically applauded.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The civil authorities have adopted vigorous measures to prevent any riotous proceedings, either before or after election day. The large police force is greatly augmented, and fears of any serious disturbance are considerably lessened.

The Democratic County Committee and leading Democratic citizens published a card in this morning's papers disowning the disgraceful proceedings of Friday night, when an attack was made on the Republican procession, and promising assistance to prevent outrages in future.

Attempt at Robbery and Murder.

ST. LOUIS, October 31.—Early this morning five men attempted to rob the First National Bank at Alton, Illinois, but while four of them were at work M. H. Fuller, the watchman, arrested the one who was outside watching. The remainder of the party then attacked the officer, cut him badly, and shot him through the heart, causing his instant death. The robbers all escaped, leaving behind their tools.

From New York—Mayor Hoffman Issues a Proclamation.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Mayor Hoffman has issued a proclamation to the people of New York.

It recites that unscrupulous, designing, and dangerous men and political partisans are resorting to extraordinary means to increase the existing political excitement. Gross, unfounded charges of fraud are made by them against those high in authority; threats are made against naturalized citizens; and the authority of the judges, and the seal of the Supreme Court are defied.

A grand jury of the United States court, summoned through the agency of those who are in this scheme, has (as I am informed,) been induced, without that preliminary examination which is usual, and which is afforded by law for the protection of character, to find, in great haste and secrecy, bills of indictment against divers persons for the openly-avowed purpose of intimidating them.

The proclamation concludes:

In the exercise of my duty as chief magistrate of this city, I call upon all good people to unite in preventing the consummation of this scheme. Let them watch carefully the movements of those who seek to perpetrate frauds while they charge frauds upon others; and, above all things, let them see to it that there shall be no excuse of violence or disorder on the day of election.

Perfect peace and order are essential to the welfare of the city, the protection of the State, and the maintenance of the rights of all the people. Nothing but evil and calamity can come from any disturbance of the public peace; and those in authority and those out of it alike find their protection in the maintenance of law and order. Let no citizen, however, be deterred by any threat, or fears from the discharge of his duty at the polls or elsewhere; but let him assert his rights boldly, resolutely, and, at the same time, with firmness and dignity, and he will find his perfect protection under the laws and the lawfully constituted authorities of the State of New York.

JNO. T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

The Blair Democracy Hopeful.

ATLANTA, GA., November 1.—A large Democratic meeting was held in this city last night, which was addressed by Hon. Benjamin Hill. He called the attention of the Democratic party to the tremendous issues at stake in the coming election, and said that Grant and Seymour were nothing, save as instruments—the one of centralized despotism, and the other of Constitutional liberty. It was for the Democracy to decide on Tuesday whether free government on this continent should live or die.

He believed Seymour's chances for election were better than Grant's, and that the Radicals built their hopes of success on a panic in the Democratic ranks. If Democrats came squarely up to their duty Seymour would be elected, and the Constitution vindicated.

L. L. Levy, a prominent Israelite of this city, comes out in a card supporting Seymour

The Selma, Rome and Dalton railway was completed to Rome, Georgia, yesterday, and a train which came through from Selma to Rome in twelve hours brought two cars of cotton, one for Boston and one for Philadelphia.

Political Affairs in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 1.—Mayor Leftwich issued a proclamation to-day, earnestly recommending the exercise of unusual forbearance, both in manner and speech, and the closing of saloons on election day.

The superintendent of police also publishes a similar proclamation, calling for three hundred special policemen, and directing the police to patrol the various roads leading into Memphis, and ordering the prompt arrest of all citizens coming into the city armed. He states that the utmost vigilance will be used to detect persons carrying concealed weapons.

Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, has issued a proclamation declaring the registration invalid in Ashley and ten other counties.

Alabama—Political Affairs Somewhat Mixed.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., NOV. 1.—Last night while a Republican mass-meeting was in progress, a disturbance occurred, during which fifty or sixty shots were fired. Judge Horton was mortally wounded; two negroes were killed, and a number were wounded. Intense excitement prevails.

SELMA, NOV. 1.—The reports of riots and disturbances telegraphed within the last few days are wholly false. There has been no disturbance or difficulty whatever in Central Alabama, and there never was less excitement on the eve of an election.

New Advertisements.

YARD WIDE COUNTRY FLANNEL,
Heavy and good for Shirts and Drawers.
ALL-WOOL WHITE, RED, AND GRAY PLAIN NELS.
Plaid Linseys, 3-4 and 4-4.
Red Blankets, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 14-4.
Full stock of all kinds of
DRY GOODS.
We solicit an inspection of our stock by all persons in want of Dry Goods.
WM. R. RILEY & BROTHER,
No. 26 Central Stores,
no2-6tt Between Seventh and Eighth streets.

JOHN G. JUDD, late at McGill & Witherow's. FRED. M. DETWEILER,
JUDD & DETWEILER,
Book and Job Printers,
517 Seventh street,
Second door south of D street.
Every description of Printing executed neatly, promptly, and at prices equally low with Northern cities. no2-3t

SEED STORE.—REMOVED TO K STREET, near Nineteenth, opposite the Market. Trees, Vines, Seeds, Implements, Bird Seed, Lawn Grass Seed, China and Crockery, &c.
A. F. MORRIS, JR.,
nov2-3t K, near Nineteenth street.

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, containing seven rooms, with an enclosure of Six Lots of Ground, within two squares of the terminus of the Seventh street railroad south. Inquire of R. R. CLARK, No. 257 Four-and-a-half street. oct31-tf

FOR RENT—FOUR DESIRABLE OFFICES, on Second Floor, newly finished.
For particulars inquire of L. C. PARKE & CO., Plumbers and Gas-Fitters, 500 Ninth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and D street.
oct29-tf

BUY A LOT AT ONCE!
"YOU WILL NOT REGRET SECURING A HOME."
Eight beautiful Lots on Eleventh street west, where improvements (opening streets, paving sidewalks) are rapidly going on, directly on the grade, dry ground, alley in rear. $10 down and $10 monthly, will buy a lot, which we offer cheap. See for yourselves, by calling on STARR & METCALF, corner N. Y. Avenue and Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—WRAPPING PAPER.—APPLY TO E. N. Waters, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, over Metropolitan Hall, 333 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. oct-tf

FOR RENT.—ROOMS AT 316 NORTH B street, between First street and New Jersey avenue, near the Capitol. Price $6 to $10. Inquire at premises. oct

FOR SALE OR RENT—Three three-story-and-back-building Brick Dwelling-houses. Lots 19½ feet by 142, to a thirty-foot-alley in rear; fifteen foot alley at side. Houses set back 15 feet from building line for front garden; water and gas; just finished, and for sale on long time—one-fourth cash, or for rent to careful tenants. Inquire of JOHN R. ELVANS & CO.,
sep22-tf 87 and 89 Louisiana avenue.

Stables.

COOK'S BOARDING STABLES,
ON EIGHTH STREET,
Between D and E, No. 467.
Particular attention paid to Boarding Horses. Large, airy and comfortable stables. The proprietor is well-known as one of the best feeders in this District. Owners of poor horses can have them attended and well cared for.
CARRIAGES can be had at all hours for Parties, Weddings, and Funerals. ja23-tf

Printing.

JNO. R. CUNNINGHAM. DAVID M'INTOSH.
CUNNINGHAM & McINTOSH,
PRINTERS,
Woodward Building, North Side Pennsylvania Avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.
Book, Job, and Newspaper Printing promptly executed. sep27-tf

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!
PEKIN AND YEDDO TEA STORE,
oct29-3t 469 Ninth street.

Stoves and Tinware.

W. S. COOPER, late of the firm of COOPER & RAGAN, A. J. RAGAN
(Successors of Jas. Dunning,)
STOVE, TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS,
497 Eleventh street, above Pens. avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
☞ Particular attention paid to repairing Furnaces, Ranges, Parlor Heaters, &c., &c., and all work warranted. mh7

318 STOVES, STOVES, 318
STOVES.
Very Low.
I have purchased the large stock of STOVES and other goods of the late firm of WOODWARD & CO., 318 Pennsylvania avenue, and to reduce stock will sell for the next thirty days at cost.
THOS. W. MILLER,
318 Pennsylvania avenue.

Prepare For Winter!
REPAIRS FOR ALL KINDS AND SIZES OF STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,
Can be found at
BOYD'S STOVE AND HARDWARE STORE,
No. 479 Ninth street.
Bring name or number of stove. Old stoves taken in part pay for new ones.
ROBERT BOYD,
se28-3m No. 479 Ninth st., bet. D and E.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST!
JOHN J. GEORGES!
FOR SALE, THE NEXT FEW WEEKS I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S, Ladies' Misses' and Boys'
BOOTS AND SHOES, AT COST,
With the view of removing to my new STORE, which will be completed in a few weeks, where I design keeping a large, new and select stock.
By giving me a call you will save a liberal percent.
JOHN J. GEORGES,
Nos. 73 and 75 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twenty-Second streets, near Twenty-First and Twenty-Second streets, Washington square.
N. B.—Custom work of all kinds promptly attended to by the best workmen. oct27-4t

538 LIVE AND LIVE 538
OUR MOTTO
AT TILLEY'S CHEAP CASH STORE.
Hand-made double sole Stitched Boots, $5.
Single sole 4.
Custom-made Boots, $5.50.
New stock of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, and Rubber Goods, at small profits. All at the lowest cash prices.
530 SEVENTH STREET,
oct6-1m Four doors north of Pa. avenue.

THE ORIGINAL $5.50 BOOT.

Always on hand. Together with a full assortment of BOOTS and SHOES of all grades, at prices that will defy all in the trade. Buy your BOOTS and SHOES or anything else where you can buy to the best advantage.
Try us. You will find it greatly to your advantage.
Depot of
BURT'S LADIES, MISSES, and GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES, at
WILSON'S,
Late of 340 Pennsylvania avenue, now under Odd Fellows' Hall, Seventh street. oct23-tf

$50,000 WORTH OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
PANIC PRICES.
HEILBRUN & BRO.,
506 Seventh street,
NEXT DOOR TO ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
Are now commencing to run off their entire new stock as follows:
Ladies' Button Gaiters, $3 up.
Ladies' Kid Balmorals, $2 up.
WHITE KID GAITERS AND SLIPPERS, $2.50 up.
Misses' and Children's Button Gaiters, all colors.
Misses' School Shoes, $1.25 up.
Boys' Copper-toe Boots, $1.50 up.
MEN'S HOME-MADE BOOTS, $3 up.
Fine Stitched Boots, $7 up.
Box-toe Gaiters,