The National Republican.

VOL. XX--NO. 280. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1880. FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

SONGS OF VICTORY,

A ROUSING JOLLIFICATION.

THOUSANDS OF LOYAL MEN

TURN OUT IN BRIGHT ARRAY,

AND SEND GREETINGS TO THE PATRIOTS

WHO SO NOBLY SAVED THE DAY.

The Splendid Victories in Ohio and Indiana Magnificently Celebrated—A Blaze of Light and a Flow of Eloquence—Torchlight Procession and a Mass Meeting at City Hall.

The Demonstration Saturday Night.

The republican demonstration Saturday night was the most magnificent display of enthusiasm and numbers ever exhibited in a political procession in the District of Columbia. Gotten up on the spur of the moment, without one extra minute to elaborate the display, it was a spontaneous outburst of patriotic sentiment that clearly proves how deep is the hold of the republican party on the affections and the sober judgment of the people. The night was exceedingly beautiful, an October moonlight filling the soft autumn air with a mellow radiance especially grateful and pleasant. Had the night been moonless the superb and glittering exhibition of pyrotechnics, the extensive and very general illumination of private buildings and the moving forest of torches that floated down the line of procession, as on a sea of splendor, would all have produced a more startling and vivid effect. As it was, however, the display commanded universal admiration and extorted the unwilling applause of the most disappointed and "dyed in the wool" democrats who gazed. Nothing equal to it in splendor has ever been seen on Pennsylvania avenue, and nothing since the funeral of the martyr Lincoln at all approached it in numbers. The unforced and spontaneous enthusiasm that was manifested by the immense crowds that lined the sidewalks and overflowed into the streets proved how hearty was the sympathy that the people of Washington, outside of the old bourbon element, entertain for the republican party and its mission.

As early as 6 o'clock some of the different associations were on their march to the place of rendezvous, Mount Vernon park, at Ninth and K streets, and by 7 o'clock the park was filled and the wide boulevards of K street packed with people for squares west of Ninth. The illuminations on K street were magnificent displays, the principal houses being lit up from cellar to mansard, some of them being unique and brilliant spectacles of striking effects in parti-colored lights, flags and streamers without number and Chinese lanterns of different hues. The procession moved at 7:30 o'clock sharp, numbering in procession about 5,000 persons. Its route was up K street to Vermont avenue, thence along Fifteen-and-a-half street, down Executive avenue to Fifteenth street and G, where the speakers and the chaplain joined them, thence to Thirteenth and up F street to Fifteenth, and down the latter street to Pennsylvania avenue, along which the procession streamed in a blaze of light with a moving forest of torches, Chinese lanterns, quaint, artistic and appropriate transparencies, enlivened by bands of music and drum corps and enveloped in a flashing, fragrant cloud of fiery sparks, blue, and purple, and crimson, and green lights, roman candles and rockets hissing and cleaving their glittering path through the moonlit sky in fierce blazes of splendor. The weird radiance of calcium lights illuminated the streets and houses with the ghastly glare of their lime white sheen. As the treasury building was reached the glare of these calcium lights revealed fully the portices of that edifice and the pavements crowded with gentlemen and ladies, the latter of whom greeted the brilliant parade with incessant waving of handkerchiefs. There were many quaint and unique devices on transparencies in the line, something entirely out of the usual stereotyped order and consequently the more acceptable to the looker on. There were in line three broken-down, spavined, chest-foundered, crooked-legged mules, with a general air of vicious worthlessness written all over them, that were appropriately labeled "Barnum," "Butler" and "Forney." One transparency represented a "bar'l" gone up in a blaze, with the appropriate legend "Indiana" beneath. Several other "bar'ls" with similarly disastrous fates were rendered. The Maryland Republican association carried a gigantic transparency. The Towpath club brought out the gun of last evening. This was a canvas-covered arrangement shaped like a canal boat and inscribed on the stern as "The Evening Star." It was drawn by seven mules, each one appropriately labeled, one as "Bar'l," one with the figures "Old 329," the others "Butler," "Barnum," "Forney," "Mullet" and "Hadley." The members of the club were dressed in appropriate costume, with white capes, having in the centre "329" emblazoned on them, and were out in great force, although many of them were with the "Boys in Blue." There were many other pleasing and artistic devices in the line. During the passing of the procession the District artillery on the mall gave the national and the flag salutes.

The entire procession was forty-three minutes in passing the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, the line moving quickly and in close order. The line of march was as follows: Major Brock, mounted police; Marine band; marshal, Colonel J. O. P. Burnside; Aids:

FIRST DIVISION,

Major H. D. Norton, assistant-marshal. Officers of meeting, Hon. Jay A. Hubbell, president; speakers and chaplains.

Indiana.

Ohio—National Veterans, Captain John B. Tanner, aid; volunteer company, D. B. Ainger, commanding; J. E. Bell, aid.

SECOND DIVISION,

O. E. Duffy, assistant marshal. Band; brigade of Boys in Blue, Major-General E. C. Ford, commanding, and staff; Columbia club, Major H. W. Breisford, commanding; Thomas H. McBride, aid; U. S. Grant club, Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Boyd, commanding; drum corps; "Pep" Thomas club, Colonel L. B. Cutler, commanding; volunteer company Boys in Blue, L. S. Emory, aid; independent company, Captain E. W. Oyster, commanding.

THIRD DIVISION,

Captain A. L. Barber, assistant marshal. National Towpath club, Major A. C. Richards, first mate; L. F. Clements, aid. Georgetown Towpath club—J. Q. Larmon, captain; A. L. Grimes, aid. Drum corps; Irish Republican association—E. P. Rankin, president; George W. Wallace, aid.

Connecticut—Charles Lyman, president; Mr. Spencer, aid.

District of Columbia—Minute Men of America—E. M. Rossfy in command; A. R. French, aid.

Florida—R. L. Smith, president; E. Rubenstein aid.

Illinois.

Iowa—J. M. Vale, president; Major H. W. Love, aid. Young Men's Garfield and Arthur club: W. H. Vos, president; A. N. Dewey, aid.

Kansas—Major E. J. Dallas, president; J. P. Hamilton, aid.

Maryland—Major J. W. Brady, commanding; J. C. Lang, aid. Howard University club: G. W. Corke, commanding.

FOURTH DIVISION,

R. S. Pike, assistant marshal; National band.

Pennsylvania—Thomas Penicks, vice-president; J. L. Husband, aid.

Massachusetts—Colonel A. W. Tibbets, commanding; Sumner Infantry Blues, Thomas Steward, captain; Colored Wide-Awakes.

Michigan—M. I. Higgins, commanding.

Minnesota—Garfield and Arthur Wide-Awakes, Henry Piper, president; Aaron Russell, aid.

New Jersey—J. W. Starr, commanding.

New York—G. V. N. Ogden, captain; N. C. Martin, aid.

FIFTH DIVISION,

W. B. Reed, assistant marshal. Repetti's band; government printing-office Garfield and Arthur club, Charles M. Robinson, president; J. W. Deneane, aid; East Washington Garfield and Arthur club, Dr. E. A. Adams, president; William L. Cowan, aid.

Tennessee.

Virginia—Henry White, president; B. W. Lomax, aid.

Wisconsin—A. T. Longley, president; Willis McPyncheon, aid.

Vermont—Colonel J. R. Thompson, president; M. M. Parker, aid.

West Virginia—Falls Church Garfield and Arthur club, James Ingalls commanding. North Carolina Garfield and Arthur club, A. P. Love, commanding; Herndon (Va.) Garfield and Arthur club, B. W. Clarke, commanding.

Followed by a large concourse of citizens, without regard to associations.

This long body gleamed down the wide expanse of Pennsylvania avenue a line of light, glittering, sparkling and flashing in varied hues, the whole forming a spectacle at once grandly and startlingly beautiful. They greeted THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN office, which was brilliantly illuminated, with round after round of applause. Passing down to Four-and-a-half street the grand procession swept the latter thoroughfare, and was arranged appropriately around the beautifully decorated and brilliantly lighted stand, which was the central object of interest. As they came up they were properly arranged around that platform.

At the City Hall.

The scene about the city hall during the evening was in full accord with the enthusiasm that prevailed along the line of the procession. The main stand was very prettily decorated with banners and designs in gas-jets. A row of small banners connected the Lincoln statue with either wing of the city hall. The side stands were brilliantly lighted with colored lanters, and the glorious October moon, which seemed to shine with unusual brightness for the occasion, illuminated the whole scene with a beauty surpassing the art of man. The procession arrived at the city hall about half-past 8 o'clock, and was welcomed with great enthusiasm by the thousands of people already congregated around the Lincoln monument. Shortly afterward the proceedings were opened by Mr. A. P. Marston, chairman of the committee of arrangements, who called the meeting to order and introduced Rev. J. E. Rankin, who offered a fervent prayer.

Hon. Jay A. Hubbell, chairman of the national republican congressional committee, was then introduced to preside over the meeting, and spoke as follows:

MR. HUBBELL'S SPEECH.

FELLOW REPUBLICANS: In monarch-ridden Europe when signal victory crowns the shock of arms, stoled priests and surpliced choristers sing glad *Te Deums* within the choirs of grand cathedrals.

In republican America, where "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," the sovereign people meet with thankful hearts and grateful tongues to celebrate their peaceful triumphs beneath the grander canopy of heaven, thick-jeweled with God's own bright stars.

To-night this vast assemblage meets to celebrate a triumph such as this—the magnificent triumph of republican principles in the fierce contest just closed in Indiana and Ohio.

Ohio gives us a gain of six representatives in the house and a popular majority of over 20,000 votes. That is her answer to the infamous assaults upon the character of our presidential candidate.

Indiana, besides the legislature and a United States senator, gives us a gain of three representatives in the house and a popular majority of over 6,000—a gain of over 20,000 upon the democratic majority of two years ago—and that is her answer to the threat of solid southern domination and democratic free trade.

The victory just gained is a signal one and is laden with momentous consequences, not more to the republican party than to the nation. Involving among its vital issues the ruin or prosperity of our teeming industries—the best interests o the laborer, the mechanic, the artisan, and all those vast business enterprises in which capital, that capital which General Garfield so aptly defines as "crystallized labor," is engaged; and beyond and far above those the weightier question whether we shall still have a country, no wonder the nation held its breath in agitated suspense while this great preliminary contest raged in the October states!

But the battle has been won; the nation breathes freer; the industrial interests feel more secure; and the money market—that unerring index of our public credit and national prosperity—tells us that not alone government bonds, but the whole range of industrial enterprises there represented, have bounded up since this victory, so that the aggregate increase of values already reaches many hundred millions of dollars!

As a visible and actual expression of our belief that this great crisis has safely passed; that there is hope yet for the nation's life and hope yet for continued prosperity, and as a declaration that there must be no respse, we see assembled here to-night this astounding multitude, representing the statesmen, the warriors, the clergy, the government officials and employes, the merchants, the mechanics, the laboring men, white and black, of all shades of calling and complexion, in the land. Representing the sovereignty of the people, we have assembled to-night, here at the nation's capital, to thank God with full hearts that the grand promise to this nation, set in the star-spangled blue dome above us, is surely to be fulfilled; to thank our brothers in Ohio and Indiana for the valor and patriotism they have displayed in the contest just closed; to beg them to meet the energy of democratic desperation with never-flagging effort; and here and now, to register our vows that from this hour until the close of the great and desperate and decisive coming battle in all the states, we will do each one of us, all that patriots can do, to bring it to a favorable issue.

Fellow republicans: We must convert this preliminary victory into a total rout! Will you help us do it?

We must not only elect Garfield by so large an electoral majority that the solid south will not dare to count his election, but we must secure a working majority in both houses of congress! Will you help us do it?

Fellow republicans: If you will but follow your patriotic promises with prompt deeds—if you will but sustain your committees in the great and arduous work before them—this thing can be done!

All that we ask of you is that you will *at once* help us to reach out and gather in enough congressional districts to make everything certain. Do this, and the great battle will surely be ours—and peace, prosperity, happiness and freedom shall abide with us all.

Mr. Hubbell at the close of his speech referred to the serenade to be tendered to Secretary Sherman this evening and invited every one present to participate in that demonstration and to meet for that purpose at the point to be designated in the city papers.

THE OFFICERS

of the meeting were then announced, as follows: Vice-presidents—S. R. Bond, John R. Minor, E. C. Fowler, P. H. Eaton, J. G. Johnson, J. W. Starr, E. P. Rankin, Charles Lyman, John R. Thompson, Colonel J. R. Richardson, J. M. Vale, J. Waters, J. Tanner, M. L. Higgins, S. R. Edwards, William Banks, Thomas B. Penicks, E. W. Whitaker and William Dixon.

Chaplains—Revs. A. F. Mason, B. Sunderland, J. E. Rankin, B. Peyton Brown, Alexander Crummell, John T. Jamieson, J. G. Butler and Dr Paxton.

Secretaries—W. Scott Smith, S. C. Townsend, H. W. Breisford, J. H. Richardson, John Tweedale, M. T. Anderson, H. D. Norton and L. S. Emery.

J. M. Vale to preside at the west stand.

P. H. Eaton to preside at the east stand.

The chairman, Mr. Hubbell, then introduced Hon. R. W. Thompson, secretary of the navy, who, he said, the committee had just captured at the depot, on his return from Indiana.

SECRETARY THOMPSON'S SPEECH.

Secretary Thompson began by good-humoredly remarking that he had been subjected to a rude assault and battery, but as the writ of habeas corpus had not been suspended in the District he hoped he would soon be relieved. He was worn out talking to his own people. The people of Indiana had redeemed themselves not only for the present, but for all time to come. This redemption was brought about by the people themselves. They had been aroused to investigation and thought. In Ohio it was only required to arouse the people to the necessity of voting and they would always turn up on the right side. In Indiana it was different. The democrats had always had control of the people, and the idea that there was one man in that party bold enough to put his feet out of the traces was never before dreamed of, but now they had broken asunder the bonds. The people there wanted a change. They had changed their governor, changed their congressional delegation, changed their legislature, and next winter would change their United States senator. These people would in November help the other states to wrest the house of representatives from the democrats. They had declared that they would be content with nothing short of the election of James A. Garfield. It was time to be up and doing. In the battle on the 2d of November, every republican should pull off his coat and roll up his sleeves. If they gave one long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together, they would have the satisfaction of seeing a glorious victory. In the west wherever he had gone he had found the people tumultuously excited, and there would be nothing but action there now from this time until the 2d of November. They would see not only the triumphant election of Garfield, but a solid north rebuking the solid south for daring to threaten to seize the government.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

When Secretary Thompson had concluded speaking, Mr. Tweedale read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of the United States here assembled send greeting to the people of the whole country, and congratulate them on the splendid result of the recent elections in Ohio and Indiana, by which the voters of those states have proclaimed, by majorities which cannot be misunderstood, their unalterable devotion to the principles and measures of the republican party, and their abiding confidence in the statesmanship, patriotism, ability and integrity of the republican candidates, state and national.

Resolved, That no portion of the people have greater reason to rejoice at the success of the republican cause and candidates than those who have heretofore acted and voted with the democratic party. The history of the last twenty years proves that the success of the purposes and measures of those who now constitute the controlling element in the democratic party would have brought the overthrow of the republic, and falling in this their success in their declared purposes would have denied equal civil and political rights to American citizens; would have defeated measures essential to their protection; would have permitted great frauds in the cities to control elections, and thus would have deprived legal voters of the fruits of lawful suffrage, necessary to the existence of republican government; would have left unrestrained and unrebuked the murder and intimidation in the "solid south" of unoffending voters, for no reason except a desire to vote the republican ticket; would have prevented the success of those financial measures, which have given to the government the highest credit ever before attained in the whole history of the country; would have disturbed a revenue system, not oppressive, but encouraging American industries and labor, and would have destroyed a currency unequaled in any nation of the world.

Resolved, That we cordially invite the democratic voters of the country to a change in their political course, which will prevent a change in that policy of the government which gives ample and equal protection to all citizens, which aims to preserve the purity of the ballot, the freedom of speech and elections, and a financial policy which has made the American people the most prosperous on the earth.

Resolved, That the recent elections demonstrate that the people of the United States will not consent that the nation shall be ruled by a sectional "solid south," and by agencies which would give political control into the hands of a sectional minority; but, on the contrary, demanded that the country shall be ruled by a national party, looking to the interests of all and the protection of all, so that every citizen can freely speak and vote his sentiments and have his vote honestly counted, and the era of fraternity and good-will can be restored and made enduring upon the basis of equal and exact justice, and all cause of discord be removed.

Resolved, That a government which cannot give protection to the equal civil and political rights of its citizens fails of its purpose, and one which can, but will not, fails in its duty. The industrial and commercial interests of the whole country demand this era of fraternity and good will on the basis of equal and exact justice to all, and it is the mission and purpose of the republican party to secure these great objects.

Resolved, That the recent elections demonstrate the purpose of the people to affirm that under the constitution of the United States the national government has power and is charged with a duty to preserve its own existence and to protect every citizen in the full and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right given or guaranteed by the constitution whenever and wherever states may fail to secure such equality in the enjoyment of rights. And we now affirm, in the patriotic words of General Grant in his magnificent speech at Warren, Ohio, that "This desirable solution can only be obtained by the efficient and continued effort of the democratic party, as now constituted." A denial of the duty to secure this equal protection is a declaration that republican government on the American continent is a failure.

Resolved, That the splendid success of the republican measures for the resumption of specie payments, which has placed our industry on a solid basis, proves that the democratic party, in opposing all measures designed to secure that object while proposing no other to accomplish it, were wrong on this as on all the great measures of the last twenty years.

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of all citizens of the republic in the election of candidates for office pledged to the measures and policy now declared and approved. And since "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," we exhort the people of the country to renew and continue with increased energy their efforts to this end, in the confident belief that in the election of November a new assurance will be given that the republic shall live and human liberty be rendered enduring.

LETTER FROM SENATOR EDMUNDS.

The following letter from Senator Edmunds was read:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1880.

SIR: I have received your kind note of this date inviting me to speak at the meeting for patriotic felicitations upon the elections in Ohio and Indiana. My engagements oblige me to leave the city to-night, and I regret that I am thus compelled to forego the pleasure of joining my fellow-citizens of the United States on this occasion of rejoicing. It is truly a victory worthy of congratulation between friends and foes, for the republican institutions. It is the victory of honest methods of persuasion to voters, and of free and peaceable elections and lawful and just returns. It is the conquest not of "hatred or animosity," as some of our fellow-citizens profess to believe, but of peace and good-will—of equal laws and equal rights for all, to be defended in every quality of a national character under and by a national power. It is a triumph also of the rights of the states to have their people equally and fairly represented in the national legislature, as the constitution founded by our fathers declared they should be. It is the success of that system of government which secures the protection and development of the industry of its own citizens against the cruel policy of a "tariff for revenue only." It is a confirmation of those measures of a republican congress that were designed to make, and have made—in spite of constant opposition—the opposition money of the laboring man of equal value with that of his opulent neighbor, and which gives to him each night the real and stable representative of his daily toil. These are our victories; let us rejoice, and, rejoicing, push on the struggle for these great ends with a still warmer zeal, a still greater vigor, until the sun of November shall go down in glory upon the greatest and most peaceful and beneficent of the victories of a free and self-governing people. I am very truly yours,

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

HON. JAY A. HUBBELL, chairman, etc., etc., Washington, D. C.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEVENS

was then introduced and opened by recalling the occasion four months ago, when he had stood upon the balcony at the Riggs house for the purpose of formally welcoming and introducing to the citizens of Washington the republican candidate for the presidency, James A. Garfield. He had ventured to express the hope that night that mere mud throwing and mud-slinging would be left out of the campaign. So far as the republicans were concerned, they had nothing to lament in the course they had pursued. The democrats, before Garfield's nomination, had forced into the campaign of envenomed slander against a gentleman illustrious at home and abroad, who had made himself by his own energies and industries, the proudest example of what American institutions can do, when the highest office in the land can be confided upon one of its humblest citizens, provided he ennobles his life by virtue and talent. The democratic party finds a way of escaping from a discussion of principles by rushing into a campaign of slander. It was one of the errors of the democratic party to entertain a low and debasing view of the American people. In addressing the people they did not appeal to their higher virtues, but to their baser instincts. It was, however, because the American people were noble, honest and just that free government is possible. The democratic party thought the American people cowardly, so they had started the rebellion. They had thought the people disinterested and base, so they had sought to repudiate the debt, but the American people had said that the men who lent us money to pay the soldiers should be paid, and to-day the bonds were worth more than dollars for dollars. Whatever talk there was of states' rights before the war, the real trouble was slavery, and Lincoln, the liberator, spoke the voice of the whole people when he said: "There shall be no longer a master and no longer a slave." Thus spoke the liberator whose marble image then confronted him, but whose place was far above—beyond the river, beyond yon glorious moon—seated among the sacred just. Armed with their weapons of fraud and intimidation the democrats thought they could secure 138 votes from the south; but Florida he believed, and Virginia he hoped, would cast their votes for James A. Garfield. The great question before the people was not a financial or industrial question, but whether or not we shall have fair elections. A few weeks ago, when in Indiana, he found there was not a republican there but believed if they could have a fair vote of the farmers and mechanics they could carry the state. Despite the efforts of the democracy to prevent this, they had triumphed. The result was that a wail of lamentation had gone forth from the democratic committee, and they tried to reassure the democratic party on the same principle as that on which a boy whistles when going through a graveyard. If they really believed they would carry Indiana in November they were mistaken. The blood of Indiana was up and her people did not mean to be cheated or bulldozed out of their vote. Republicans should remember that they cannot afford to waste time. Nothing must be lost in the face of an active and resolute enemy. The speaker drew an eloquent figure from the battle of Winchester, where the shattered forces were rallied and the day saved at the last hour by General Sheridan. No battle was ever lost at the point where we are, except by imprudence. They could give the enemy a Waterloo defeat which would break the solid south to pieces and compel them to abandon their banding together and share and share alike with all the people of the union. Let those who have done anything, urged the speaker, try to do something more; let those who have spoken speak more, and those who have given give more; let those who have labored labor more, and they would inflict this Waterloo defeat. He remarked that he was glad to be present at a meeting presided over by Mr. Hubbell, the chairman of the congressional committee—a man who never despended, never lost heart. Whenever he had feared he had gone to this gentleman, and he always been cheered. Talk of the effect of champagne, remarked Judge Devens, a dose of Mr. Hubbell's conversation is worth a hamper. All present could help Mr. Hubbell continue the work he had done so nobly.

In closing Judge Devens expressed his pleasure at being at the meeting and remarked that on the 4th of March they would have another—an inauguration meeting—and they would march to the Capitol to see James A. Garfield take his inaugural oath.

JUDGE LAWRENCE,

first comptroller of the treasury, was the next speaker, and after making an eloquent congratulatory speech he proceeded to show that the republican party should be continued in power, because—

First—It has always been and is for the preservation of the national government, with all its benefits and blessings alike for the whole people. A portion of the democratic party for a time opposed this purpose. The democratic platform of 1840 reasserts "the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the democratic party."

Second—The republican party made freedom the law of the land. The democratic party oppose this.

Third—The republican party engrafted on the constitution equal civil and political rights. The democratic party opposed these.

Fourth—The republican party enacted laws to enforce and secure these rights. The democratic party opposed these, and would repeal them now but for the stalwart President Hayes.

Fifth—The republican party has given us resumption. The democratic party opposed all measures to secure this, and offered none to secure it.

The democratic party has been driven to acknowledge its error and mistake on nearly every question of the last twenty years. A party so persistently wrong cannot now be right. The republican party, so constantly right, cannot now be wrong.

After Judge Lawrence finished speaking, the song "John Brown's Body" was rendered by the glee club, under the direction of Professor Widdows and accompanied by the Marine band, the whole assemblage joining in the chorus with magnificent effect. This glee club during the evening rendered several patriotic selections which greatly enhanced the interest and enthusiasm of the occasion.

PROFESSOR R. T. GREENER,

the next speaker, said: We rejoice to-night because Ohio and Indiana have said, "A truce to conciliation with rattlesnakes!" These elections meant a long farewell to the soothing syrup for political enemies and shotguns for friends and allies. It meant that the American people after all were true, pure radical and far more faithful to the traditions and landmarks of the national republican party than the leaders. The people were still faithful. They remembered what it cost of blood and treasure to preserve the nation. He charged the democratic party with being the party of centralization, and proved it by a review of its record from the ordinance of 1787 to the present. It centralized in favor of slavery and hatred of the negro. The republican party concentrated the powers of the government so as to make freedom national.

The bloody shirt and the wrongs of the southern republicans, black and white, which timid statesmen had packed away in the closet of oblivion, fearing they might annoy the enemy, were the conspicuous ensigns of victory in the Ohio and Indiana canvass. Above the question of tariff, beyond the domain of finance, and higher than even the claims of commerce, was the demand that free speech, free soil, free ballot and equal rights should be maintained on every inch of American soil.

The people are right and with us, said the speaker, in conclusion. Let us show that we are abreast with them, and there will be no doubt as to the result in November. Not dollars but more votes was the most urgent demand of this supreme hour of the country's fate, as more man—more manhood and belief in the sacred and exalted character of our cause.

MAJOR EDMUND BURKE

of Virginia was the next speaker, and he made a ringing speech, keeping up the good humor of the crowd by illustrating his subject with many stories and witticisms.

The last speaker was

FIRST AUDITOR REYNOLDS,

who stated the questions before the country in a very able manner. He remarked that the loyal people of the country should not let up until every colored man and every white man in the south had the right to vote as he chose. He related incidents that had come to his notice in the south, showing the freedom not only of the colored, but of the white voters. There was to-day existing all over the south a despotism which was grinding down not only the black man, but the white man. They all seemed happy at that meeting, because the day was not distant when all over the country there will be freedom for every man.

After the speech of Mr. Reynolds the exercises on the main stand were closed, and the great crowd was then dismissed.

The Overflow Meetings.

The overflow meeting at the western stand, where J. M. Vale had been appointed by the committee of arrangements to preside, was promptly organized and soon fairly divided the crowd with the main stand, both in numbers and enthusiasm. Patriotic music was detailed for duty there, and after it had discoursed several patriotic airs Mr. Vale opened the meeting with appropriate remarks and then introduced General Henry O'Connor of Iowa, solicitor of the state department. He was received with enthusiasm, and humorously contrasted the different explanations given by the democratic leaders of the republican victory in Ohio and Indiana, he said, was but the first voicing of the earnest and determined protest of twenty-two states of this union against the arrogant state-rights sectionalism of a solid south—the signal guns of a solid north, that will proclaim to the world on the coming 2d of November that the United States constitution and not a mere confederacy of petty sovereignties.

General W. T. Clark was then introduced and held the immense crowd in close attention for half an hour. His remarks were of a congratulatory nature, and were received with great enthusiasm.

W. W. Curtis, late president of the school board of the District of Columbia, was then introduced and made a most effective speech, referring to the condition of things in the District to-day in comparison with that of twenty years ago when republican rule began.

Major J. T. Clements of Missouri was next introduced. He was received with three hearty cheers, and upon stepping forward made an eloquent speech, in which he said that the sounds that we hear are but the murmurings of the deep, sacred, holy determination of the republican party that the humblest American citizen, whether white or black, here at home as well as abroad, shall be protected in all his rights, and that representation shall be based alone on a free ballot cast by free men, without fear, favor or affection.

Major Clements was followed by Dr. Alfred Thomas, vice-president of the Garfield and Arthur club of the government printing office, and Lewis Payne of Virginia, in the order named, who spoke to an audience but little thinned, and it was not till well on to midnight that the throng could be dismissed.

AT THE EASTERN STAND,

where Mr. P. H. Eaton presided, the proceedings were enlivened with patriotic music and singing, and the speaking was opened by Hon. Horatio Burchard, who, with glowing eloquence, recounted the victories won and the victories to be won by the republican party. He was followed by Hon. Frederick Douglass, Colonel George B. Corkhill, Hon. A. G. Riddle, Hon. George E. Harris of Mississippi, Hon. T. M. Wilkins and General R. D. Mussy.

Marshal Douglass, in his remarks, said that the great political victory which they were there to celebrate was of supreme importance and of portentous significance in every view we may take of it. It is a victory of the living and breathing present over a dead and deeply buried past. It is a victory of human progress as against the reactionary tendencies of ancient error—a living and thundering protest against a great political superstition. In a word, it is a victory of nationalism over a narrow spirit of sectionalism.

Mr. Wilkins, in his speech, said the following beautiful Tennysonian gem aptly describes the situation of the democratic party upon the two main principles of this campaign:

"Democracy at the money plank its shotgun brings to rest,
To hit inflation in the east—contraction in the west,
In all the elections routed, again it brings it forth,
To hit the tariff in the south and free trade in the north.
It dodges here and dodges there its game of half and half,
And seems to hit it if a bear—to miss it if a calf."

The Georgia State Election.

[Special Dispatch to THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.]

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 16.—In the late election Colquitt carried every congressional district in the state. His majority for governor is 55,000. The rest of the ticket has 75,000 majority over the independent democrats who ran. It is estimated that about 60,000 negroes voted, mostly for Colquitt. In all parts of the state they were encouraged to vote, the speakers on both sides impressing it on their audiences that a negro's vote counted for as much as a white man's. Norwood, the independent democrat for governor, received about 50,000 votes, mostly whites. Many believe that he received a majority of the white democratic votes of the state. The election and its results will not have any decisive effect on the pending presidential and congressional elections, but all politicians agree that the importance of the negro vote will hereafter have a marked influence upon nominations and legislation. Independentism is much strengthened and the regular democratic organization is much shattered.

Death of Hon. Henry D. Foster.

PITTSBURG, PA., Oct. 17.—Hon. Henry D. Foster of Westmoreland county died at Irwin, Pa., at 12 o'clock last night. Mr. Foster represented his district in congress for several terms and was once mentioned for governor.

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

A Vigorous Renewal of Hostilities by the Chilian Forces.

Minister Christiancy's Mediation Mission a Failure—Thirty Thousand Troops for the Attack on Lima.

PANAMA, Oct. 6.—The correspondent of the *Star and Herald*, writing from Lima September 22, says: Everything appears to indicate the Chilian advance toward Lima has been commenced, or that it will be within a very few days. Their operations in the north, the bombardment of Chorillos, Ancon and Chanacy, which has commenced under a miserable pretext, and the rapid concentration of troops and vessels at Arica, all tend to this conclusion.

They claim to have now between sixty and seventy steam and sailing ships in their service, and with these they intend to bring the 40,000 men with whom they hope to convert the flourishing Rimac valley and the city of the kings, which is its pride, into a howling wilderness. If it be in their power they will keep this threat. They did so in this south, and more recently they have done the same in the north, where they not only destroyed houses, machinery and cane and corn fields, but have gone to the trouble of cutting down fruit trees. Animals of all classes have been carried off and killed, and trifling articles have been embarked at the same time as the more valuable sugar and rum. After completely wrecking the Pale Sere plantation and burning the cane-houses, Mole railroad buildings and plants at Chimbote, the raiders re-embarked and proceeded to Supe, where they destroyed the San Nicolas and other minor properties. They then marched southward in the direction of Huacho, twenty-four miles distant, but boasting that troops had left Lima to attack them they returned to their vessels. Since then nothing has been heard of them here, but it is believed they have gone to Pacasmay, where they may perhaps continue on to the fertile and productive Chicamel valley, in which are situated a large number of valuable sugar properties. Many of these being owned by foreigners will escape destruction. Chilian authorities claim that the invading army will consist of 30,000 men, divided into four divisions, each consisting of two brigades. The divisions are to number from 6,000 to 7,000 men, and to be accompanied by 500 cavalry and twenty-five Krupp cannon, giving a total cavalry force of 2,000 sabres and 100 guns as their artillery. General Sanvedral, they assert, will remain in Tacna with between 8,000 and 10,000 men. General Baquedano is to be commander-in-chief.

It is a noteworthy fact that the return of Mr. Christiancy, from whose visit we had anticipated such great results, has been the signal for bombardment by the Chilians, and he hardly had be returned from his selection of the import of which the Chilian admiral was well aware, when the expedition was allowed to proceed north, and by its ravages effectually place hopes of successful mediation at an end. I should be sorry to charge the cabinet at Santiago with duplicity, but it is a fact that some remarkable and coincidences have occurred which leave a most painful impression on the mind as to the meaning that attaches to the word "honor." Rumor asserts that a conference was partially arranged to meet in Arica early in October. If such arrangement was made I am afraid the meeting will not take place, and the war will be of a character which will compel both sides to fight to the last unless foreign powers step in and prevent the mutual destruction. The late issue of $12,000 in paper in Chili has been followed by most disastrous results. The banks have ordered all depositors to withdraw their deposits, otherwise they will only earn one per cent. per annum. The bankers see the impending financial ruin, and are anxious to pay off their coin depositors with depreciated notes. This measure must be productive of very general loss, and will lead to much grumbling.

The topmasts of the Cavadongi are still above water. In all forty-three of her crew are now in Lima, and will shortly be exchanged. The Chilians recently took a number of cases from the steamship Talay containing the silver coinage of the Peruvian bank-notes. Notice has been given of this circumstance in order to prevent the public from being deceived should an effort be made to put these in circulation.

Montoyel, the assassin of ex-President Pardo, was executed this morning inside the cemetery. Yesterday publication was followed there was no hope for him and this morning the sentence was carried into effect. He fell instantly, pierced by four bullets.

LIMA, Sept. 22, 1 p. m.—*Latest.*—The Chilians are carrying out their threat. The boom of their guns at Chorillos and Callao can be distinctly heard. What damage they may effect will have to be related in a future letter.

A meeting of the diplomatic body last night came to nothing. All agreed that they could do nothing to protect the threatened towns, and that the only course open to them was to simply acknowledge the dispatch received from the Chilian admiral.

A Renegade's Reward.

[Special Dispatch to THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 16.—The supreme court of South Carolina to-day rendered a decision in the case of Willard vs. Simpson. This was a case to settle the claim of the contestants to the position of chief-justice of the supreme court. Willard was elected in 1877 to fill the place of Judge Moses, deceased. He was voted into the place by democrats in return for his betrayal of the republicans when, as associate-justice, in 1876, he yielded to the solid arguments of Smith Weed, Tilden's agent in buying judges and electors. It was Willard who agreed to send the returning-board to jail to prevent them from certifying to the election within the legal time. They were then in the separate cells. This was proved by the cipher dispatches and the testimony before the Potter committee. When this scheme failed he sent the board to prison for contempt, from which they were liberated by Judge Bond. Willard believed he was being elected for a full term of six years, but the democrats brought up a further use for him decided that he had only been put in for the unexpired term of Moses, and elected Simpson to the position. Willard tried to hold on, but the other judges have decided unanimously against him. Democrats and republicans rejoice in the decision. He is despised as a renegade by one party and hated as a traitor by the other.

The Funders to Surrender.

RICHMOND, Oct. 17.—The democratic national committee has ordered the withdrawal of the funder electoral ticket and the adoption of the readjuster ticket as the regular Hancock ticket. This surrender to Mahone will be a "hard bone for chaw and a bitter pill for swaller" to the F. F. V.'s, but there seems to be no other way to secure the eleven votes of Virginia for Hancock. The organization of the republicans has been growing more and more thorough for weeks past, and the encouragement received in the results of the October elections promised to bring out a full vote for Garfield. If such a vote was brought out it was certain to give the Garfield electors a plurality. The funder candidates for congress will also be directed to withdraw, but they will not so easily be disposed of. There are many Virginians who believe that the compilations of the canvass will cut cease with this action. Thousands of funders will refuse to vote for the readjuster electors, and other thousands will vote the funder electoral ticket in spite of its withdrawal, while it is believed that not a few will vote directly for the republican ticket, preferring the defeat in that way of the Mahone influence. In fact, confusion in the politics of Virginia is worse confounded by this action of the national committee.

Convention of Methodist Preachers.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—The national association of local preachers of the methodist episcopal church in the United States met in the Fayette-street church of that denomination yesterday to celebrate their twenty-fifth anniversary. Rev. Dr. D. H. Wheeler, of the New York East conference and editor of the *Methodist*, presided. A number of business committes were appointed, and at the afternoon session Dr. Wheeler delivered the annual address, dwelling especially on the value of local preachers to the church. Mr. C. C. Leigh of Brooklyn delivered an address on the advantages of having the American pulpit occupied entirely by ministers having a collegiate and theological education. About 100 delegates are expected to be present.

Another State Election in Indiana.

[Special dispatch to THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 17.—The republican committee will probably print the names of all the state officers voted for last Tuesday upon the ticket with the republican electors. The muddle into which the state is thrown by the partisan and juggling decision of the supreme court against the amendments renders this necessary in order to insure the state from being left without any state officials.

The Indiana Majorities.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—It appears from the reports received to-day that the republicans have elected another senator and representative, which gives the republicans 25 senators and 57 representatives, a majority of 11 on joint ballot, not counting the great majorities who will vote with them. The total vote gives Porter's plurality at 30,469; Landers' plurality 22,549; republican gain, 14,192; democratic gain, 1,753; Porter's plurality, 7,141.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT.

Enthusiastic Reception at Hartford.

HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 16.—General Grant arrived here at noon and met with a magnificent reception. The city is thronged with visitors, business is almost suspended and the streets are lined with decorations, not only along the line of march of the procession, but elsewhere. After a collation at the Allyn house General Grant was formally received on a stand in Bushnell park, addresses of welcome being made by James G. Batterson, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) and General Hawley. In reply General Grant said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF HARTFORD: