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FRIDAY AUGUST 18. 1876

HORACE GREELEY AGAINST NAMUEL J. TILDEN.

HORACE GREELEY'S EXPOSURE AND AR RAIGNMENT OF SAMUEL J. TILDEN AS THE PATRON OF "REPEATERS" AND "BALLOT-BOX STUFFERS" IN THE DEFEAT IN NEW YORK, IN 1868-'69, OF GRANT AND GRIS-WOLD, AND OR THE REFORM CONSTITU-TION OF NEW YORK.

O, " Humbuy! thy name is Democratic Reform!"

In the great debate in the United States Senate during the session of 1874-'75, stimulated by Democratic White-League deviltry at New Orleans in January, 1875-by the violent conspiracy of the Democratic White-League minority to seize and organize the Louisiana Legislature, in the White-League interest, by tompling down the laws guaranteeing the rights of the Republican majority-in that debate the Democracy, led by Judge Thurman, pleaded, in justification of White-League violence, rebellion, and outrage, that Kellogg was not elected Governor-that he was falsely counted in! Were it true the clurge was a grave one-a damning one. Because if any condition of affairs, in a free government, justifies rebellion-if any justifies violent or armed resistance to an existing government-it is the forcing into power and place, either by violence or fraud, of a set of rulers condemned or repudiated by the majority. It is practically a violent or fraudulent subversion of the will of the people-an overthrow by violence or fraud of the fundamental laws of the State; truly, under every aspect, an intolerable con-

How well did Thorman understand that! how well did the Democracy! But the charge, utterly talse, was only fabricated as a plausible justification of irrepressible White-League deviltry, and supported pretendedly with elaborate proofs ingeniously fabricated to mislead the American people, still jealous of the integrity of the law talsehood, and fraud, as a whole and in detail, in all its parts tumbled ignominiously into ruins under the trenchant blows of Roscoe Conkling and other senatorial champions. Not a support was left stand-

Senator Conkling, after disposing of the charge by Thurman that Kellogg was not elected Governor of Louisiana, says, in his magnificent argument in the Senateof January 28 and 29, 1875:

"Other States have known deeper wrongs than these; but they did not resort to the blade, the bullet, and the torch. New York has known deeper wrongs than these. It is an open secret now that in 1868 John T. Hoffman was falsely counted into the office of Governor when the people had elected John A. Griswold. The count was falsified by forgery more than thirty thousand in two counties. " " " Who did it? The managers of the Democratic party; and they seated in the Legislature after year men whom the people had voted down. The same regime made the courts, and made them corrupt. They made the inspectors of election, and the inspectors polluted and debanched the ballot-box. They d vided the chief city of the State by suddenly redistricting it on the eve of election in such wise as to bisect blocks and houses, so that men domiciled in the same house could vote and repeat in different election districts. Wielding usurped executive and legislative power, they plundered the treasury by the most colossal robbery of modern times. By such as-tounding means a political party [the De-morney] for years dominated a State of five million people, and held it by the throat. They made taxes, assessments, gributes, and exactions the bribes and the penalties of political submission.

And who were the authors, who the maalpulators, of this infamous, stupendous, and frightful structure of unparalleled crime; this systematic "pollution" and "debauching of the ballot-box;" this long carrival of bloody violence and fraud by which "five million of people" were so long "dominated" and "held by the throat?" Why, SAMUEL J. TILDEN. as "Chairman Democratic State Committee," with Boss Tweed, John T. Hoffman, its characteristic craft, by reviving the 7th of an intelligent and patriotic majority at Connolly & Co., as coadjutors and active instruments.

There is no longer a question as to the facts of this damning arraignment. They can be neither refuted nor denied. They are rows part of the history of the country. and form one of the tonlest stains upon the escutcheon of the Republic. But we propose to furnish the proofs. We shall do it out of the mouth of a patriotic man familiar with every fact of the damning record; in the language of a man honored and trusted by the Democracy, and whose ability, integrity, and worth-whose veracitywere confessed and attested by the Deraceracy in its selection of him in 1872 as its standard-bearer before the nation. We mean Horace Greeley.

In 1869 Mr. Greeley addressed two open "Letters to a Politician"-to "SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman of the Democratic State Commiltee"-in which he arraigns Tilden, and demonstrates his criminal complicity in-his "direct responsibility" for these vile frauds. But previously, in the Tribune, prior to the election-prior to the perpetration of this monstrous "villainy"he warms Tiblen and the State that they are in contemplation. Mr. Greeley says, in infamous labors and extended the area of one side, it is morally impossible that any the Tribune, of July 3, 1868, under the their operations. They determined to considerable proportion of fraudulent votes head of "Fraudulent Voting:"

friends of a Republican candidate for the Assembly in Kings county were approached hy an operator, who proposed for a consideration to poll for them several hundred votes. 'Business is business,' said the operator; 'we work for pay; we usually work for the Democrats, but we will work for you if you will engage us.' The gentleman approached, though not inclined to negotiate, thought they might as well increase their stock of knowledge; so they sent a trusty agent to ascertain, in strict confidence, how the thing was done.
"The agent was taken to a suit of rooms

on Broadway, near Fulton street, and there, under an injunction of secrecy, initiated into the mysteries. There were maps of the city by wards and election districts, and in each district (or most of them) were marked the number of houses from which bogus voters might register with full assurance that they would be protected in so doing; that any inquiry for them there would be answered as they would wish. "The voters were procured as follows:

A hundred or more persons were hired to to do as they were bid and ask no questions. Each was provided with a name-under which he was to register wherever required. They were then divided into sounds of ten. each led by a wide-awake trusty captain. Thus organized each squad starts-usually n the last day of registration-to register in as many places as possible. The squad captain regularly provides each man with the street and number from which he is to register at the next poll. So each squad starts under the lead of its captain, say at the Battery, and registers in each district up to the west side of Fiftieth or Sixtieth street; crossing over to the east side, and registering along down town till the regis-tries are closed. If industrious and resolute a captain may get his squad registered in fifty districts; and he can easily vote them in as many on election day, the captain knowing his ground so thoroughly that he makes no filse steps. Five him-died villains thus organized may poll twenty-five thoround fraudulent votes.

But, says the luquiring agent, are you not atraid of the law?" "The operator smiled meaningly. "The law may be a little rough, he replied. but the men who are to execute the law are our triends and will see us through. We polled fifteen thousand bogus votes last fall, when but siz arrests were made for illegal voting, and nobody hurt. We shall poll twenty-five thousand this year.

The law don't bother us much! The villains who work this machine will be prepared to go all lengths this fall. The money to pay them munificently has been provided in our city and county tax levies. It any are so ignorantly timid as to lear our legal dispensers of injustice the captains may draw their squads from the aliens of Philadelphia and other cities. sending them away as soon as they are done using them. We have nothing to hope from our officials, whom this trand habitually keeps in power and enriches!"

How did Boss Tweed & Co. treat this exposure? How did Samuel J. Tilden. Tweed's "chairman of the Democratic a blind of the Republicans, and offered a State Committee?"

Again and again, in the Tribune, Mr. Greeley repeated this exposure; again and character were boldly perpetrated, and again he denounced the extraordinary levies through them the State was counted for of the year, from two to fice millions, upon Seymour and Hoffman. To make "assur-New York city and county, as a corrupt ance doubly sure," in order to stuff the extortion for the vilest of party purposes- ballot-boxes intelligently; in other words, as an enormous partisan fund for the "mu- in order to ascertain with accuracy the nificent payment " of the "villains who precise number of fraudulent votes neceswork the machine;" as a wholesale rob- sary to destroy the Republican majority in and the purity of their Government. But bery of honest citizens for the means of the State, the following circular over Tilthe monstrons structure of demogoguery, rewarding ruffians employed to cheat those den's signature was a few days before the very citizens, by the most infamous frauds. of all voice in their government! How spiritors throughout the State : were the exposures of such crimes, which, according to Thurinan, should have called the State to arms; which should have aroused every honest and patriotic man to a vindication of the laws, the purity of the ballot-box - how were such exposures treated? How by the Democracy? How by Tweed & Co.? How by Samuel J. Tilden. Tweed's "chairman of the Democratic State Committee?" Did he indignantly condemn the "villians?" Did he denounce the proposed frauds? Did he prohibit them, or give out any sign of dis-

Horace Greeley had long known Samuel J. Tilden. He thoroughly understood his character. He accordingly, in the Tribune, paints its strong features—the character of a Democratic reformer, in the duplicity, the craft, the wilv machinations of an unprincipled and consummate demagogue and trickster. He exposes the wicked craft of the ex-rebel party-the so-called Democracy-in fixing upon the 4th of July as the day upon which to hold their Presidential nominating convention. He says. in the Tribune of July 4th, 1868, that no "infidel ever had the audacity to appropriate to his skeptical uses the hallowed birtlulay of our Savlor," but the Democney-"the ex-rebel Democracy," the revilers of the Declaration of Independence" -prostitute the "birthday of the nation" to their unholy and traitorous ends.

Such an outrage Horace Greeley only chief manipulator, Samuel J. Tilden!-Under Tilden's management Seymeur enacted the farce of pretending to refuse the people"-"the State surrendered to the Democratic nomination, protesting that he could not and would not accept, and ended scene, act III, of Richard III, in which the feet of a rascally minority-Ignorant, ingham, of the British Crown! Even con- his labors for the purification of the ballot spirators, hardened as they were in blood box, for its rescue from pollution by Tillates the people, praying Gloster to accept ters to a Politician," to "Samuel J. Tilden, the Crown. All will remember the inci- Chairman of the Democratic State Comdents of the scene-all Shakspeare's masterly mittee"-the first of which is as follows; portraiture of the two most precious scoundreis in English history. Greeley adopts it as the portraiture of Seymour and Tilden, representing Seymour as Gloster, who

"Change shapes with Protens for advantages And set the murderous Machiavels to school." And Tilden as "high reaching Buckingham," Tilden manipulating the convention and repeating to Seymour Buckingham's counsel to Gloster-

"Be not easily won to our requests;
Play the maid's part, still answer nay, and
take it."

As Mr. Greeley anticipates, in the Tribune of July, 3, honest citizens-hostility to fraud—had "nothing to hope" from such conspirators. They even multiplied their a tew districts where the voters are all on

wrest Pennsylvania from its Republican "During our last canvass the active majority by similar frauds and villatny; and at the October election. (of 1868) at the command of Tweed & Co., New York was emptied of its blacklegs, repeaters, rufflans, roughs, and thieves en route to Pennsylvania, where, aided by similar "villains" from Baltimore, they plied their devilish vocations. Says a Philadelphia dispatch to the Tribune: "The election vesterday was more like a conflict in the field of battle!" Says the Tribune of October 14, 1868 :

"Could not our Philadelphia friends contrive to have an election every day in the week and every week in the year? We do not know how they might relish it, but we know how we should. Nobody was robbed yesterday in New York; nobody was assaulted; nobody had his pocket picked. The police had little or nothing to do. The police courts were idle. It might be pretty rough on Philadelphia, but we should like to make a permanent transfer of those interesting classes [Democratic reformers] of our population who on yesterday helped to give variety, if not attractiveness, to their election. Don't send them back to-day, and you love us."

Truly, what was to be "hoped" from men who employed such agents and agencies? Nevertheless, Mr. Greelev labored earnestly to defeat the conspirators-to circumvent their "villainy." Again and again he renewed his demands, his appeals for a fair election, for the freedom and purity of the ballot-box. In the Tribune of October 20, 1868; he mrges :

"The greatest calamity that could befall this country would be the election of Horatio Seymour. Next to that would be the election of John T. Hoffman. The triumph of Hoffman means the transfer to Albany of the worst 'ring' of political thieves that ever preyed upon a people; the election to the Governor's chair of a man who is the creature of Tammany Hall; the surrender of this great State to the most degrading influences. The city of New York is the worst governed city in the country. Vagabonds administer justice; rowdies are among its members to Congress; ignorant and greedy jobbers are its representatives in the City Conneils and the State Legislature ; and this great city, with its wealth, its majesty, its renown its vast resources, its royal strength and beauty, its ever growing enterprise, and its ablimely magnificent future—this metropolis of the Western World is now leased out to knaves and adventurers like to a tenement or pelting farm.' The election of Hoffman means the extension of this shameful misrule-the election of Griswold an earnest attempt to destroy it!"

But all in vain! Mr. Greeley's expos ares and appeals were alike treated with the contempt born of long impunity in crime. Hoffman, on the day of election, in mere brutish deflance, issued a proclamation, asserting that the cry of fraud was reward for its detection. The election was held, stopendeous frands of every vile election secretly circulated among the con-

[Private and strictly confidential.] ROOMS OF DEMOCRATIC STATE COM-MITTEE, October 27, 1868. My DEAR SIR :- Please at once to communicate with some reliable person, in three or four principal towns and in each city of your county, and request him (expenses duly arranged for at this end) to telegraph to Wm. M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, at the minute of closing the polls, not

mate of the vote. Let the telegraph be as "This town will show a Democratic gain (or loss) over last year of (number); or this one is sufficiently certain: This town will give a Republican (or Democratic)

waiting for the count, such person's esti-

There is, of course, an important object to to be ottained by a simultaneous transmission at the lover of closing the polls, but not longer waiting. Opportunity can be taken of the usual half-hour luli in the telegraphic com-Opportunity can be taken of the unications over lines before actual results begin to be declared, and before the Associated Press absorb the telegraph with returns and interfere with individual mesages, and give orders to watch carefully e count.

Very truly, yours. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman Thus over thirty thousand bogns votes vere trandulently counted for Seymour and Hoffman. Grant and Griswold, who had a clear majority of twenty thousand of the legal votes cast, were cheated out of the State, and a fraudulent majority of near ten thousand proclaimed for Seymour. A cloud of witnesses," "mountains of testimony," before the Congressional committee which investigated the frauds demonstrate this. And thus, through the agency of equalled by the mischlevious cunning of its Tilden, the frauds of Tweed & Co., was "transferred to Albany the worst ring of political thieves that ever preyed upon a

most degrading influences !" Such a result was disheartening-the by taking it. Mr. Greeley, in the Tribune triumph of systematic perjury and fraud; of July 14, 1868, exposes its low couning, the prostration, through gigantic villainy, systematic murder and perjury triumph in corrupt, vicious, and traitorous. But Mr. the seizure by Gloster, aided by Buck- Greeley, indefatigable and ever earnest in and sin. courted the popular voice as a den and Tweed's "stuffing" and "repeatshield for their crime, their meditated selz- ing" ruffians, addressed, at the following ure of the Throne ! Buckingham manipu- election in the full of 1869, two open "Let-

> " LETTER TO A POLITICIAN." To Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman Democratic

Sin :- You and I are growing old. We came here young from the country, and have lived and struggled aide by side near-ly forty years. We have participated ardently in many political struggles, always on different sides. You were the pupil and protege of Van Buren and Silas Wright; I a disciple and follower of Henry Clay.

Mr. Greeley then arraigns him for his "dereliction" of daly in reference to "the preservation of the purity of the ballotbox." He says:

"You and I grew up with the country,

should there be polled. For those who attend a poll are all nearly well known to each other, and hardly ever is one entitled to vote who is not known to be so to the men of each party. If one should offer a vote who is not known he is challenged and questioned of course, his answers will convict him it a bogus voter. I do not believe that the illegal vote in the rufal districts was ever one per cent. of the whole number polled, even when there was no registration of legal

How different is the case in cities, and especially in this Babel. You very well know, long as you have lived on Grammercy Park, and eminent in social posi-tion and fortune as are the inhabitants of that favored locality, you could not tell within twenty which of the residents within sight of your front door are and which are not entitled to vote. You could not make a list or the legal voters residing on that square which would even approach accuracy. How must it be, then, with the nomadic denizens of our "back-slums" and of our great tenement houses—how utterly impossible it is that any one should know which among them are and which are not legal voters, and whether the man who offers to vote at 11 A. M. at one poll has or has not already voted several times at different polls, and whether he is not on his way to vote still oftener at other polls. You cannot help knowing if you would. I can imagine how a man may shut his eyes to many things which he deems it convenient not to know; but I speak of what you must know, however you may

wish or seek to be ignorant of it. The matter to which I call your atten tion is vital to the very existence of free Whenever it shall be generally understood that the results of elections are not determined by ballots of legal voters, but by frauds in voting or frauds in counting, then the advent of avowed, unequivocal despotism must be near at hand. Between the rule of an emperor and the rule of a clique of ballot-box tuffers every intelligent man must prefer the former, as less rapacious and more re-sponsible. When honest citizens shall avoid the polls, asking "What is the use of voting? the result is always fixed," THE DAYS OF THE REPUBLIC WILL BE NUMBERED. Between the ruler who prohibits voting altogether and the gang who make it a sham by filling the ballot-boxes with illegal votes, or miscounting those actually cast, the sway of the former is every

Mr. Tilden, I have been voting here for thirty-seven years, and an active politician for more than thirty of them, and I appeal to God for my sincerity and to my public record for a witness that in all those years have earnestly sought and labored to have our elections decided by legal votes and none other. Seeing how great are the temptations and the facilities, under a right of suffrage so general as ours, to pol-illegal votes, I have openly and actively favored every effort to shut them out and keep the suffrage pure and legal. That every legal voter should have a full and fair opportunity to vote once at each electhat no one should be enabled to vote more than once; and that none but legal voters be allowed or empowered to vote at ull-such has been my constant nim. I lave not confined myself to barren pro fessions, but have shown my faith by my works. How is it with hold a most responsible and influential sition in the councils of a great party. You could make that party content itself with polling only legal votes if you would. our late constitutional convention I tried to erect some fresh barriers against election frauds. Did gou? The very little that I was enabled to effect in this direction! shall try to have ratified by the people at our ensuing election. Will you? Mr. Tilden, you cannot escape responsibility by saying, with the guilty Mrc-

Those gory locks at ME. For you were at least a passive accomplice in the giant frauds of last November. Your name was used, without public protest on your part, in circulars sowed broadcast over the State, whereof the manifest intent was to "make assurance doubly sure" that the frauds perpetrated should not be overborne by the honest vote of the rural districts. And you, not merely by silence, but by positive assumption, have covered those frauds with the mantle of your respectability. On the principle that "the receiver is as bad as the thief." you are as deeply implicated in them to-day as though name was Tweed, O'Brien, or Oakey

Mr. Tilden, you and I were ardent participants in the struggle of 1840, wherein Martin Van Buren was ousted from the Presidency by General Harrison. You know how thoroughly our city was absorbed in that contest, wherein every man, woman, and child took a deep and lively interest. Our elections were then held throughout three days. There was a registration freshiv enacted which blacklegs had not learned to circumvent. The right of suffrage was as widely diffused as it now is, and no one ever complained that a single legal voter was unable then to poll And, though our city has since largely increased its population, the lower wards were quite as populous then as they are to-day, several of them more so. They were full of boarding-houses crowded with clerks and mechanics; many of these covered sites since given up to great warehouses and manufactories; their denizens have moved up town, over to Brooklyn, or out on some of the railroads that lead into the open country. Practically the lower wards are being given up to commerce, and no longer shelter by night the multitudes who throng their streets by

Now look at the vote of four of these

wards in 1840 and 1848 respectively : Harrigon, Van B. Grisw'ld Hoffma 1,138, 1,777, 480, 8,830 806, 2,223, 369, 5,633 1,767, 1,728, 1,728, 6,885 1,142, 1,393, 728, 4,526

Mr. Tilden, you know what this contrast attests Right well do YOU comprehend the means whereby the vote of 1868 was thus swelled out of all proportions. There are not TWELVE THOUSAND legal voters living in those words to-day, though they gave Hoffman 17.443 majority. Had the day been of average length it would doubtless have been swelled to at least twenty thousand. There was nothing but time needed to make it one bundred thousand, if so many had been wanted and paid for. Now, Mr. Tilden, I call on you to put a stop to this business. You have but to walk into the sheriff's, the mayor's, and supervisor's offices, in the City Hall Park, and say there must be no more of it—say it so that there shall be no doubt that you mean t-and we shall have a tolerably tair election once more. Probably a good part of the fifty theusand supplied last fall with bogus naturalization certificates will offer to register and to vote, some of them preng not to know that they are no more King of Dahomey is; but very few will vote repeatedly unless paid fur it; and we shall not be cheated more than ten thousand if you simply tell the boss workmen that there must be no more illegal voting instigated and toold. instigated and paid for.

Will you do it? Your reputation is at stake. The cowardly craft which—

"Would not play false, And yet would wrongly win"-

hope from the ministers of justice, and the villains have no terrors of the law. I appeal to you, and anxiously await the re-Yours,

HORACE GREELEY. New York, October 20, 1869.

And what was the result? What effect had Mr. Greeley's indignant but manly appeal to Samuel J. Tilden in behalf of the freedom and purity of the election-his indignant exposure of the appalling crimes upon the registration and ballot box by Tilden's infamous agents? Did Tilden command the "business to stop?" Did he manifest any indignation?-give out any sign of disapproval? Let Mr. Greeley state the result. In the Tribune of Nov. 3, 1809, he says: "OUR STATE ELECTION."

"Shameless and cunning frauds," like those which the editor of the World saw perpetrated at our polls a year ago, and which he undoubtedly attributed to Wm. M. Tweed and Oakey Hall, have again defeated the Republicans in the general vote of our State. The vote polled here by the 'repeaters' yesterday cannot have fallen below 20,000, and we think it largely exceeded that amount. The Sixth and Seventh enth Wards gave a Democratic majority enth Wards gave a Democratic majority considerably exceeding their entire legal vote; but the Twenty-first (Sheriff O'Brien's) far outstripped all rivalry, polling about 4,000 fraudulent votes, and thus largely increasing the fraudulent Democratic majority it rolled up for Seymour, Hoffman & Co., last year. We presume the vote returned from this ward Republican candidates is several hundreds below that actually cast for them; and we have assurances that like frauds were perpetratrd in other wards. The swindlers, feeling sure of legal impunity, were even bolder than last year, and piled up the majorities in their rotten boroughs with an ntter recklessness of appearances; but they did not operate so universally as last year Still they swindled us enough for their present exigency, and know how to double the amount whenever the State shall seem to justify the cost. Unless the laws can be so amended as to meet and baffle the new devices and skillful combinations of the villains who now misrule and plun ider onr city our elections must henceforth be farces But the magnitude of the evils almost insures its speedy correction.

"Judging from what we witnessed at the polls yesterday, the Democrats almost manimously defeated the amended constitution, with the requirement of equal taxation on real and personal property, while their votes upheld and perpetuated the property qualification for colored men. The judiciary article was not generally op-posed by them, and we think it is adopted. But all is yet guess-work."

In the Tribune of November 9, 1869, Mr. Greeley, in a 'second letter to a politician" "To Samuel J. Tilden, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee"-again arraigus Tilden for his complicity in this gigantie villainy, and holds him, as he indicated in his first "letter." to a just accountability. In this letter Mr. Greeley reviews the labors of the Constitutional Convention of 1867; the defeat of the results of its labors, the "Reform Constitution," by the great champion of reform, Samuel J. Tilden, at the election of 1869; the deteat of a fair registration and the means of purging the ballot-box of its notoriously infamous frands, and of securing to the people and State a fair election. Mr. Greeley reviews all in detail, in the light of uncontrovertible facts, and says:

my, villamy ever sleeps with eye open, and plans new and more subtle devices for circumventing instite and over-throwing right. Had no illegal vote been polled in this city and Brooklyn, General Franz Sigel would now be onr Secretary elect, as Grant, in the absence of traud, would have received the electoral vote of our State by more than 20,000 majority. Let me multiply demenstrations on point: Since your party pretends to believe our State census erroneous and imperfect, I put that aside, and appeal to oficial returns whereof no one can even of fect to doubt the accuracy. Here follows the number of deaths in several of the lower wards in our city, where your party has swelled its vote so monstronsly the past two or three elections :

Wards, 1835 1858 1859 1861 1862 4th... 844 934 817 781 768 6th... 1142 874 933 1,664 928 7th... 1189 1134 1,040 1,917 1,018 14th... 776 913 858 806 798 Total .. 3,951 3,855 3,648 3,658 3,512 3,970 Now, Mr. Tilden, you know that those wards have not increased in aggregate population since 1855. People who live packed up in tenement houses fronting the narrowest, crookedest, worst smelling streets of our city die at least as fast as those who live in more cleanly, siry, commodious quarters; and the increase or diminution of the population of these wards is accurately reflected in their annual return of our several Presidential elections since 1855 and at our State elections last week 1868 4,310 5,401 8,160 5,232 2,585 2,824 4,800 3,578

Total......13,241 13,837 16,920 23,123 20,037 Tou know what these fingers prove as well as I do. You know that every yote was drawn out that could be in the intensey contested election of 1860, and that not a few were then polled which had no right to be You know that the population of these wards has not increased, yet they polled over nine thousand more in 1868 than they did in 1860, and over six thous and more in 1869, when the 6th ward cast eight hundred and seventy three more than her monstrous vote of last year, and considerably more than double her vote in

1880 or 1884. I do not instance these cases as wors than others. Probably none of them are so bad as that of the 21st ward, where your So bad as that of the 21st ward, where your Sheriff bears away. But the 21st is a growing ward; so I confine myself to those which the bills of mortality clearly show to be less populous to-day than they were when their aggregate vote was but 13,241 against the 23,232 they rolled up for Hoff-

man last fall.

Mr. Tilden, you have confederates who will chuckle over this expose, as showing that "the Democrats know how," and that they can never be driven from power, "What if the public judgment condemns us? Let our repeaters vote twice more all round, and we'll come out all right." But I believe in God, and feel a profound conviction that the fruits of triumph thus achieved will turn to ashes ou the line of man last full. achieved will turn to ashes on the lips of the victors. I believe you will yet realize that an honest defeat would have been more advantageous to you in the long run than either of your fraudulent victories.

Does God, indeed, rule? Shall !the fruits of such triumphs turn to ashes on the lips of the victors ?" Shall Greeley's fulth in God be justified? Or shall the infamous victors" be rewarded by further impunity in "villainy?"-by the "transfer" to Wash-Will not avail. If we Republicans are swindled last fall, you, and such as you, sell be responsible to God and man for the outrage. Prosecutors, magistrates, municipal authorities, are all in the pool. We have nothing to

ballot-box stuffer, the repeater, be proclaimed King? All in the election of Samuel J.

Tilden as President of the United States?

These are the tearful issues practically involved in the nomination of Tilden by the Democracy! He is its truest representative Democracy! He is its truest representative.
He is the embodiment and incarnation of its creed, and the infamous agencies by which it proposes to strike down the Republican majority of the Nation, to seize upon the National Government, and to fasten upon the Treasury its hungry, corfasten upon the Treasury its hungry, corrupt and vicious legions!

"Reform, retrenchment, economy" are the old blinds under which it has enacted its greatest "villainies !" "Reform" the old slogan under which it marched to its most corrupt and corrupting victories!

Must vindicate the wrong, and warp the right! Some factious phrase, by cunning caught and spread,
That GUILT may reign, and wolves and worms be fed!"

Now, again, under its old cry of "Retrenchment, Economy, Reform," the gigantic rascality, the stupendous and syste- end matic frauds of 1868 in New York are to be re-enacted in 1876, as they were in Maryland at its last election, when, by similar agencies and agents, by the "Bruiser," "Ballot-box Stuffer, "and "Repeater"-by the manufacture and count of thousands of fraudulent votes in Baltimore as in New York, an ignorant, corrupt, and vicious minority seized the government of the State, and now "holds by the throat" and "dominates" the intelligent and respectable majority, as, indeed, throughout the Union. does a similar minority in nearly every State under Democratic rule-in every Southern State where dominate ex-rebe

venting justice and overthrowing right !" Thus the "Great Comoner," Henry Clay, in 1844, was robbed of the Presidency. Mr. Greeley also reminds Tilden that he (Tilden) was a supporter of Jas. E. Polk in 1844, and in an article under the head of "Mammoth Frauds" says :

"By the ballots non-residents, minors, aliens, repeaters, and others not lawfully clothed with the rights of suffrage"—by "the engineers" of such "frauds"—"always liberally rewarded by 'the spoils' of vsctory," "Henry Clay was beaten in 1844. being defrauded of the electors from New York and Louislana. Thus was General Grant cheated out of the votes of New York and New Jersey in 1868."

Thus (in 1844) was Jas. K. Polk fraudmently foisted into the Presidential Chair. Thus was the long chain of Polk's maladministration, usurpation, and crime, which troi. comminated in the rebellion, inflicted upon the Nation, by bollot-box stuffers and Repeaters in New York, and by Slidell's Thugs in New Orleans and along the Mississippi. Thus(in 1868) was John T. Hoffman, with his corrupt gang, fraudulently forced upon the people of New York; now, again, every vigilant "villainy" is planing and plotting through like "Mammoth the people. "But while honesty and law act spas- Frauds," in the election of Tilden and ton of "the worst ring of political thieves shat ever preyed upon a people," all under its old slogan of "Retrenchment, Economy, Reform !"

O! "Humbug, (Diabolism.) thy name is Democratic Reform!"

Good Hints.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph offers the following hints: It doesn't pay to reset thin wheel

There is great economy in soaking

the wood and save the necessity of frequent tire setting, an operation to be avoided.

13. The Constitution confers upon Con-When you buy a new fork or hoe, good farming requires that you cal the and in the exercise of this power it is right handle. It costs but a trifle, and your tool looks better and will wear longer.

foot oil is a credit to the owner, and a the supremacy of American institutions in comfort to the animal that wears it all the Territories. comfort to the animal that wears it. Soft harness is stronger than a dry one.

It is slightly electional hards wears it.

If the pledges which the nation has given to her soldiers and sailors must be It is slightly elastic and bends without infilled, and a grateful people will always breaking.

Horse stalls are usually made too narrow. A tired horse needs room to turn over and stretch his limbs; fatal injuries come from confining spirited orses in short, narrow stalls. A friend had the best one of a valuable span kicked by a strange horse in a short who were recently arrayed against the nastall, which broke a leg. A pair of tion, and we invoke the earnest attention handsome western horses were brought to take the place of the bays, and one of them in one year knocked down a rights. hip, perhaps by harrow stall, and is now of trifling value.

The evidence before the Wilson inestigating committee is said to show that Samuel J. Tilden, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, was the atterney of the Credit Mobilier during all the important period of its life.

Ex- Secretary Bristow is stumping Vermont for Hayes and Wheeler.

National Republican Platform.

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

1. The United States of America is a Nation, not a league by the combined

Nation, not a league by the combined workings of the National and State governments under their respective institutions. The rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and common welfare promoted. welfare promoted.
2. The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anni-

joyment of all their rights and duties, to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the en-forcement of the principles embodied in the recent Constitutional amendment is of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes for discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to

protection of all its citizens in the free en-

versary of the Nation's birth, and they are

every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a Chief Executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall 4. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Govern assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and "solemnly pledged its faith to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." Commercia

prosperity, public morals and national cred-

it demand that the promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie

onyment:
5. Under the Constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nom-inations for office, the Senate is to advise Southern State where dominate ex-rebe minorities ratify systematic perjury and wholsale frand in the blood of their loyal majorities!

Mr. Greeley reminds Tilden that "villainy ever sleeps with one eye open, and plans new and more subtle devices for circumshould have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration re-quire its policy to be represented, but per-mitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency to the public service, and the right of al citizens to share in the honor of rendering

faithful service to the country We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the proseofficial trusts shall be switt, thorough, and

unsparing. 7. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for sidding the appropriation of any public finals or property for the Benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian con-

8. The revenue necessary for current expenaltures and the obligations of the public debt, must be largely derived from duties upon importations, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the in-terests of American labor, and advance the

prosperity of the whole country.

9. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations

10. It is the imperative duty of the gov-Hendricks, the seizure of the National European governments that the same pro-American citizen that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants, in the absence of power in the States for that pur-

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongollans upon the moral and material interests of the

12. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advances recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for woman by the many important amendments effected by Republican legislatures, in the laws which concern the pertires. The chief strength of the wheel sonal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superinthe felloes of business wagon wheels with raw linseed oil; it will preserve of this class of citizens for additional rights,

gress sowereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government. and the daty of Congress to profillit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of Good harness kept soft with neat's such legislation as shall secure this end and

their country's preservation in the kindest

remembrance.
15. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feelings and tendencies. We, therefore, note with deep solicitude, that the Democratic party counts, as its chief hope of suc-cess, upon the electoral vote of a united South secured through the efforts of those

16. We charge the Democratic part with being the same in character and spi as when it sympathised with treason; w as when it sympathised with treason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent fives; with reasserting and applicating in the National Capital the sentiments of unrepentant rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rene, and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudlate the plighted faith of the government; with being false and impecile upon the ownshadowing financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself, through the period of its ascendancy in the Lower House of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government, and we warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthly, recreant and incapable.

17. The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his eminent services in war and in peace.

For Sale!

A Large Body of Rich Land for Sale Cheap.

980 ACRES OF LAND IN LINE COUNTY