present be a necessary evil, and that if either section is to rule the country, let it be that section that saved the whole country. [Applause.] And the next issue is that every man in the United States, high and low, rich and poor, black and white, Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, who is entitled to vote under the laws of the United States, shall be allowed to vote without intimidation, without molestation, without violence. [Applause.] And there can be no peace in the United States until that right is conceded throughout the length and breadth of the land. [Renewed applause.]

THE RULE OF THE MAJORITY.

Now, the Republican party have no prescriptive right to rule this country, no more than any other party. They have no inheritance that is royal. They exist merely by the will of the majority. But the Republican party has the right to rule the country until an honest majority of votes, legally cast, says they shall no longer rule it. [Applause.] It has taken many centuries to educate the Anglo-Saxon race up to the point of submitting to a majority of one. You may try it in what are called the Latin nations, or you may try it in Spain or South America or Mexico or in France, and the majority of one is as potential as a majority of a million. [Applause.] But it is of the first and the last consequence that that majority of one shall be an unbought, unbribed, honest majority of the men who cast the votes. [Applause.] And the Republican party to-night in the United States, is not so much as even accused of attempting a fraud on the ballot-box—is not so much as even accused of it. They say that we want to intimidate votes in the South by the army. Why, there is not an intelligent man in the South, there is not an intelligent man in the length and breadth of the United States, who will say or pretend to say that the presence of a few Federal troops in South Carolina will prevent any man in that State from voting for Wade Hampton if he chooses to—not one. [Applause.] And it would be a gross outrage if they did. [Renewed applause.] But what the army may do there is, they may prevent the supporters of Wade Hampton from preventing other people voting for whom they prefer. [Applause.] And I say throughout the length and breadth of the land to-night there is not a well-founded accusation that the Republican party hope or expect or desire to profit by a fraudulent or dishonest or bribed or intimidated vote anywhere. [Applause.] And if the Republican party is beaten, it goes down with an unstained banner, bearing on it all the stars that represent the States of this Union. [Great applause.]

The Democrats tell you that they will carry the solid South. I tell you, in answer to that, that there are six States in the South to-night as honestly and decisively Republican as the State of Maine. [Applause.] There are six States to-night in the Southern country that, if left to a free vote, are Republican by majorities ranging from 10,000 to 40,000. [Applause.] And when the Democrats tell you that they intend to have a solid South, they proclaim their own shame—they do not conceal their own fraud. [Applause.] Why, they claimed that they recovered Mississippi from the Republicans last year by what they call a peaceful election. And it gives us an index by which to measure and estimate what the Democrats call a peaceful election. And I here state, as I have often stated elsewhere—and I state it on official data, I state it on competent testimony, I state it on evidence that would be received in any court of justice in New-York—that in that election last year in Mississippi, in which the Democrats claimed to have recovered the State by a majority of some 10,000 or 15,000 in a peaceful election—I state, I say, on competent testimony, that there were more men murdered in connection with that election than ever lost their lives in all the election fights and disturbances that ever occurred in all the elections, municipal, State and national, in all the free States, from Maine to California, in all the time that has elapsed from George Washington's time to this hour. [Applause.] Nay, I go further: I state that double the number were killed there. I state another fact, and I speak only from official data, when I say that since Lee surrendered to Grant [applause], and the war of the Rebellion thereby ended, in April, 1865, that there have been more men murdered in these eleven years in the South, for political opinion—which means simply for being Republicans—than fell on the Union side in the three bloodiest battles of the war. [Applause.]

Now, I know, gentlemen, that it is the mode, that it is quite the fashion for the Democratic party to sneer and jeer and scoff at statements of this kind; and you cannot make one, terrible as it is in its simple truth, still more terrible in its fearful significance—you cannot make one without being sneered at for shaking the "bloody shirt." But I tell the Democratic party that such outrages as this, that such tragedies as this, that such trampling on human rights as this can never be tolerated as long as God Almighty is just. [Prolonged applause.] Nor can any nation that tolerates them prosper in this world, nor can any white man or any white race make a more terrible mistake than to believe or imagine that these wrongs belong to a race for whom he need have no concern; that so long as they do not touch the blood or the rights of the Anglo-Saxon we ourselves may prove indifferent thereto.

THE RIGHTS OF ALL TO BE RESPECTED.

Ah, gentlemen, that is a terrible mistake. It is a terrible mistake in this country for any man, however high in position, or however secure he may imagine himself in his rights, to believe or imagine that the rights of the humblest man can be trampled upon without endangering his own. [Applause.] And I repeat here, as I have often before, that the three great amendments to the Constitution which have been ingrafted upon your organic law through the agency of the Republican party, and which are now recognized to be as much a part of your Constitution as that to which George Washington subscribed his name in 1787—those three great amendments must share one of two fates: they must either be enforced or repealed. [Applause.] The one thing this country cannot stand is that these great amendments, now a part of the organic law of the land, now the recognized safeguards of all classes of citizens, should be trampled under foot and treated with contempt [applause], because you cannot permit the dry rot to affect any part of your Constitution without fatal decay enveloping the whole; and therefore let me say to you, and especially let me say to any voter of foreign birth, that your rights and liberties—the rights of the white men, the rights of native-born citizens, the rights of naturalized citizens—are just as much bound up in these amendments as the rights of African-born citizens. [Applause.] You owe it to your country that you shall preserve them—you owe it to your country, my foreign-born friend—yea, you owe it, my native-born friend—you owe it to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States—you owe it to that great organic addition to that law—that it shall remain in full force to determine and dictate what constitutes you a citizen of the United States. [Applause.] And I never knew a man in this country—never knew one who really felt what it was that constituted him and made him a citizen of the United States until the word was spoken in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.]

Nay, more, though still further presuming that your citizenship might be secured to you in New-York, that gave you, before the Fourteenth Amendment was passed, no warrant, no authority for claiming citizenship in any State of the Union. None whatever. That was tried and retried, and failed; and States like South Carolina, after her disregard of the rights of citizenship and contempt for the privileges of equal and exact suffrage, must be made to feel—and other States of this Union must be made to acknowledge, and not be left to themselves to determine—that a citizen of one State has an equal right to be a citizen of another State in any part of this Union [applause]; that a citizen of New-York shall not be told that his right of citizenship in that State shall not constitute him a citizen of any other State, or that he shall not be a partaker of any right outside the limits of his own division of the Union. [Applause.] The Republican party has constituted this privilege in the organic law of this country in words that can never be misunderstood, and in words which every American citizen should learn by heart. Let me repeat them: "All persons," says the Fourteenth Amendment, "born or naturalized in this country and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States." [Applause.] And still further, "citizens of the State wherever they reside"—[applause]—and being citizens of these United States he may select for himself any individual State in which to exercise his rights of citizenship. I can stay on the soil of New-York from this night forward, and neither the Empire State nor the whole of the United States can prevent me being a citizen. [Applause.] Any one has, under that clause of the Constitution, the right to go to Maine or Massachusetts or any other State and become a citizen thereof, despite any prejudice or law of that State to the contrary. [Applause.] When that great article was put into the Constitution, every Democrat, both in the Senate and in the House voted against it, and conspicuous among them was Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, the candidate for Vice-President. More than that; when that amendment went to the States, seeking the record of the assent of three-fourths of the Union, every Democrat in every State throughout the length and breadth of the Union voted against it—every one of them. [Hisses.] And every Republican in both branches of Congress, and every Republican in every State Legislature throughout the length and breadth of the Union voted for it. [Applause.] Therefore it is that I claim that, in respect to all the rights of American citizenship, native and foreign, black and white, without regard to caste or religion or sect or race, the Republican party is to be trusted, and that the Democratic party is to be distrusted; and do not let us forget, as I have said before, that we can never neglect the rights of the humble and have the rights of the strong secure. [Applause.] One of the most magnificent sentences that Edmund Burke ever pronounced, was when he declared that the British Empire was not strong enough to trample on the rights of the humblest Hindoo on the banks of the Ganges, and yet preserve the rights of the proudest peer of the realm on the banks of the Thames. And I tell you that powerful and mighty as the United States Government is, it is not strong enough to trample on the rights of the negroes in Alabama and in Georgia, and preserve the rights of the white men in New-York and in Maine. [Applause.]

But, gentlemen, the omens are good. I have just returned from an extensive tour in the West, and in answer to a solid South I bring you good cheer of a solid West, and with the possible exception, although I will not yet believe it, of Connecticut, we give you a solid New-England. And here the duty presses right down on you men of New-York. The West on the one side, and New-England on the other, are safe. The Democrats have got you down on the black list. They claim you as supporters of the new conspiracy against law and order and right. I do not believe it. I believe New-York will be true to her traditions. [Applause.] I believe that all the omens are good. I believe they are strong. I believe the men of New-York are aroused to their duty, and I believe it will be your proud part, which you will proudly perform to save the Union in the hands of those, in peace, to hold what they protected and preserved in war. [Applause.]

The persistent manner in which our judges show by their sentences that they consider property of more value than life is beginning, remarks a critic, to have its effect. On the stage of a transpontine theater the indignant hero thus apostrophizes the double-dyed villian: "Scoundrel, tremble; your hour is at 'and! I 'ave long known yer to be a murderer; but you are worse—ay, far worse! You are a forgerer!"—[London paper.

THE LOCAL CONTEST.

ELLIOT C. COWDIN FOR ASSEMBLYMAN.

The following letters urging Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin to accept a nomination for the Assembly have been successful, and the State is to be congratulated on it. Mr. Cowdin has several times refused to be nominated for Congress;—he is a business man, and cannot afford the time. But a seat in the Legislature means only a hundred days, and this he has agreed to give up. He ought to be elected by a rousing majority.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1876.

ELLIOT C. COWDIN, esq.—Dear Sir: We are sure we cannot be mistaken in our conviction that the affairs of this city have suffered greatly from the want of more members of the State Legislature who have worthily represented its highest sentiments and its vast business interests. And there has never been a time when such representation has been more important than it is likely to be at the next session. If a high and broad field of public usefulness, where honorable distinction may be won, were the only reasons why a citizen should take upon himself the labor and expenses of a canvass for the New-York Assembly, these reasons would fully exist, but beyond all these are the higher considerations of public duty which hardly leave men of adequate means and capacity the liberty of declining when their fellow-citizens call them to such public service. It is plain that our municipal affairs can never be much improved until our first citizens shall set an example by giving to them their time and thought in the discharge of legislative functions. In looking about for a candidate for the office of Assemblyman from the XIth Assembly District of this city, for whom, with such views, we could vote, and who, upon such a theory of public duty we could call upon to make the necessary sacrifice of private interest for the public good, we have selected yourself, and we venture to hope that if the nomination shall be tendered you you will in the same spirit decide to accept it. And we are, with great respect, your obedient servants,

D. B. EATON, JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, SINCLAIR TOUSEY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.

ELLIOT C. COWDIN, esq.—Dear Sir: The undersigned, merchants and business men of the City of New-York, have heard with pleasure that you are being urged to accept the nomination for member of Assembly. Your familiarity with public affairs and energy of character, coupled with your acknowledged ability, induce us to express the hope that you will consent to be a candidate, feeling assured that your election will be certain. We make this appeal as business men, having solely in view the best interests of the city, for never were the services of gentlemen like yourself more needed in the Legislature than at the present time. We are, your obedient servants,

WILLIAM E. DODGE, CYRUS W. FIELD,
ISAAC SHERMAN, DAVID DOWS,
B. G. ARNOLD, JAMES W. ELWELL,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN, BENJ. P. SHERMAN,
GUSTAV SCHWAB, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.
GEORGE W. BLUNT,

APPEAL FOR LEVI P. MORTON.

An appeal to the voters of the XIth Congressional District on behalf of Levi P. Morton, the Republican candidate, has been issued, and is signed by Thurlow Weed, William E. Dodge, Moses Taylor, Joseph H. Choate, J. D. Vermilye, George Cabot Ward, Charles E. Butler, Thomas Denny, E. D. Morgan & Co., Horace B. Fry, Herbert B. Turner, B. F. Lee, W. H. L. Lee, Jacob Hess, Salem H. Wales, J. & W. Seligman & Co., Geo. Bliss, James Buell, Low, Harriman & Co., Elliot C. Cowdin, Theodore Roosevelt, A. A. Low & Bros., Jackson S. Schultz, Isaac H. Bailey, Netter & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Hagen & Billings, Moritz Meyer & Co., and Elliott F. Shepard.

The appeal is as follows:

To the Voters of the XIth Congressional District.

We most urgently bespeak your support without distinction of party, for Levi P. Morton, as a member of the next Congress. Mr. Morton is a citizen of the highest character and intelligence, and well fitted for the discharge of the duties of the office. He has never sought or held any public position, but has now reluctantly, and at great personal sacrifice, accepted a nomination, forced upon him by his fellow-citizens, who desire to place their interests and those of the country, as administered in Congress, in safe and competent hands. His long and honorable career as a banker and his intimate acquaintance with the history and necessities of the national finances enable him to bring to the service of the country a sound judgment enriched by a large experience. The people of the district ought not to lose the opportunity now offered them of being represented at Washington by a first-class business man, and should turn out in force to secure his election.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE ON TILDEN.

NUMEROUS SIGNATURES TO A PAPER OPPOSING HIM.

A paper supporting Mr. Tilden for the Presidency was circulated for signatures on the Produce Exchange yesterday, and is said to have been sent there by August Belmont. Members of the Exchange who did not wish to indorse Mr. Tilden started the following paper, and the wish to sign it was so general that very many of those who desired to affix their signatures did not get an opportunity:

We, the undersigned, do not think Mr. Samuel J. Tilden a safe man for President of the United States of America, and do not advise our fellow-citizens to vote for him, as we fear, should he be elected, we may be called on to pay the rebel claims:

This was signed by the following: Paul Babcock, Jas. McGee, Geo. H. Lincoln, H. A. Blakslee, Chas. Foster, Wm. Rockefeller, H. M. Flagler, Richard C. Veit, Geo. W. Getty, F. W. Lockwood, Chas. Pratt, C. Sullivan, W. Leslie Servuser, Wright Babcock, Clint. Roudebush, Frederick Dinsmore, H. Stursberg, F. Prentiss, Frederick A. Prentiss, R. S. Mulgrave, Charles C. Burke, Francis Kimball, E. C. Van Derlin, Isaac H. Archer, Geo. F. Gregory, A. K. Gregory, R. T. Buch, W. T. Denslow, G. I. Boehltz, J. A. Bostick, S. R. Post, Wm. H. Donaldson, N. N. Merrill, Geo. Walther, O. T. Warring, Samuel Taylor, W. T. Wells, J. A. Chamberlaine, Walter M. Suydam, J. M. Sirman, Edw. N. Norton, John H. Evans, John Turton, A. Spence, J. H. Nash, J. Thompson, H. P. Law, Richardson, Boynton & Co., Mansell & Thompson, C. H. Skidmore, Richard Arnold, H. C. Parker, James Drew, M. L. Kretel, E. A. Wallace, F. A. Gano, S. G. Whitton, A. Limbeck, George G. Rucker, S. F. Strong, John Dougherty, C. A. Kimball, A. R. Richardson, William E. Ferguson, William Braman, James Powell & Co., P. Hisch, P. A. Welsh, Ward F. Foster, Thomas C. Bushnell, Merritt Briggs, C. T. Reynolds & Co., John McKesson, jr., E. R. Post & Co., Dickerson, Van Dusen & Co., William Brookfield, George W. Bailey, Southard, Robertson & Co., W. Sanford, J. B. Thomas, William Gregory, F. H. Morley.

BROOKLYN'S REGISTRATION.

ADDITIONAL ARREST OF OFFENDERS—GROUNDLESS CHARGES AGAINST MARSHALS.

It is hardly to be supposed that, under the strict system of inspection employed at present by the United States authorities and by the vigilance committees of citizens in Brooklyn, over the elections, many repeaters will venture to the polls next Tuesday. It is so well understood that many of the criminals have been marked, either for arrest or challenge, that few will risk the prospect of the penitentiary for the sake of their candidate or even for pay. The continued arrests which are still made daily have doubtless had a beneficial effect in this direction. Yesterday the first man brought before Supervisor Allen was Henry Rose, who was charged with registering falsely and obtaining false papers. He appeared to be a mere boy, but claimed to be 21 years of age. This will be investigated on trial, to appear for which he furnished $1,000 bonds. A tramp, John Heatt, registered from 297 Smith-st. Finding that he did not live there, Marshal Daily had him arrested and held in $1,000 bail. William F. Bagley was charged with false registration and held for examination.

Complaints have been made to the United States authorities that the special deputy marshals were overstepping the bounds of their duties by overbearing and insolent conduct to the persons of whom they made their inquiries. On investigation it was found, however, that all these complaints came from persons who were interested in some way in hiding the facts from the authorities, and on that account had attempted to prevent the deputies from obtaining them. It has been shown that the officers have only followed out the terms of the statute defining their course of action in requiring persons to furnish the information sought, and where they still refused after the reading of the law, in arresting them.

INCIDENTS AT PARTY HEADQUARTERS.

The Hon. James G. Blaine arrived at the Republican Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning and had a long conversation with Secretary Chandler and other members of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Blaine has made speeches in different parts of the State, and from personal observation and inquiry says he thinks the Republicans are thoroughly awake and masters of the situation. Ex-Gov. Jewell and W. P. Frye were among the numerous callers at the National Headquarters. It was said that John Kelly would have 1,000 deputy sheriffs appointed and on duty on election day to counteract what the Democrats call the "corrupting influence" of Mr. Davenport's officers, who are engaged in preventing illegal voting.

The carefully-estimated table of majorities by counties of this State, which was published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning, created some excitement at the Democratic headquarters in the Everett House. The Democrats denied the correctness of the totals, but at the same time acknowledged that the Republican majorities set down for several of the counties agreed with their own estimates. The Democrats claim the State by about 30,000 majority, on the supposition that they will get 60,000 in New-York, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk counties. This estimate the Republicans regard as absurdly extravagant.

GOV. TILDEN'S MIDNIGHT SPEECH.

HIS VERSION OF THE MEANING OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

The Democratic torchlight procession in this city ended at a quarter past 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Before its close, Gov. Tilden, in response to loud calls, spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This grand demonstration is a harbinger of success. Do your duty on Tuesday next as nobly as you have done it to-night. Our success means peace, reconciliation, and fraternity among all our people of every class and race. It means national credit, founded on a solid basis of the united people, a frugal administration and honest and just government. It will bring a reduction of one-half of one per cent in the interest on the bonded national indebtedness below the lowest rate at which any loan has been negotiated, which in a period of 38 years would save to the people $350,000,000 of the $700,000,000 proposed to be issued at 4½ per cent. It would mean giving fair play to the healing influences of nature in the restoration of our business and industries, to the prosperity which bad administration has impaired and for the time destroyed.

WHERE TILDEN'S MONEY IS GOING.

There is good reason for believing that Gov. Tilden is putting out money in these last days of the campaign with a lavish disposition quite unknown in the early stages of the canvass. It is understood that yesterday and the day before he sent $10,000 to Buffalo, $5,000 to Rochester, $3,000 to Elmira, and $1,000 to Port Jervis in this State, and it is quite probable that these payments, of which the Republicans have got wind, form only a small proportion of his outlay within the week in the State of New-York. As a sample of what he is believed to be doing in other States, it may be stated that he is understood to have sent also, a day or two ago, $20,000 to Wisconsin.

THE CONTEST FOR CORONER.

There are strong hopes of electing at least one of the Republican candidates for Coroner and defeating Richard Croker, who is on the Tammany ticket. Croker's record was so bad that Mr. Ely, before agreeing to accept the Tammany nomination for Mayor, insisted that Croker should not be nominated on the county ticket, but was induced, upon seeing how strong Croker was with Mr. Kelly and the Tammany Convention, to withdraw his opposition, and reluctantly consent to run on the same ticket with one whom he recognized as a political adventurer of the worst character. The fact that Croker is Mr. Kelly's personal representative on the ticket will probably cost him 10,000 votes of respectable Democrats in the county. Fully as many Germans of the party will cut him in favor of William H. Stiner, whose course in the Excise Board makes him very popular with all classes of the Germans. It is also charged that Croker having once been an Orangeman, changed his religion shortly before his first nomination for Coroner, and many Catholics as well as Protestants will refuse to support him on this account.

JERSEY CITY REGISTRATION.

The registration of voters in Jersey City this year is the largest ever known. In 1875 there were 17,000 names registered, and on Oct. 17—the first day of this year—there were 14,180 names taken. Thursday there were 6,676, which makes a total of 21,066. The following is a table of this year's registry, according to the returns made to Commissioner Muirhead:

District.	Oct. 17.	Nov. 2.	Erased.	Total.
I	2,117	1,105	24	3,198
II	2,952	1,272	26	4,198
III	2,742	1,193	17	3,918
IV	2,166	1,624	3	3,787
V	1,784	869	6	2,649
VI	2,423	961	9	3,375
	14,180	6,676	85	21,066

In the VIIth District (Hoboken) the registration was about the same as last year, there being 2,181 on the first day and 1,704 on Thursday, making a total of 3,873.

THE VIIITH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Republicans of the VIIIth Congressional District, representing both the regular and independent organizations, and acting as the friends of Gen. Anson G. McCook and Charles P. Shaw, both of whom have received Republican nominations for Congress in that district—Gen. McCook being the regular candidate—met last evening at the Republican State Committee rooms, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to arrange for the retirement of one of the candidates, with a view of concentrating all the Republican strength upon a single candidate. It is understood that a satisfactory arrangement was reached.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A committee of Anti-Tammany Democrats of the IXth Congressional District called yesterday on George W. Da Cunha, the Republican candidate in that district, and stated that they had indorsed his nomination.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

The VIIIth Congressional District Convention of the Independent Greenback party met last evening and nominated Thomas A. Coapley for Congress.

STATE SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

The Vth Senatorial District Convention of the Independent Greenback party met last evening at Military Hall, No. 229 Seventh-ave., and nominated Alfred Wagstaff, jr.

LOCAL ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Meetings were held in several Assembly districts last evening, and the following nominations were made:

XVth District—Frederick E. Hagemeyer (Ind. Rep.).
XVth District—William N. Loew (Rep.).
XVIth District—Gen. Francis B. Spinola (Tam. and Anti-Tam.)

NOMINATIONS FOR ALDERMEN.

John Tice was nominated for Alderman by the VIth Senate District Anti-Tammany Convention, which met at No. 90 Avenue C last evening.

ALLEGED REGISTRATION IRREGULARITIES.

It is charged by the Democrats in New-Brunswick, N. J., that the registration in the Sixth Ward of that city has been rendered void through the action of Republicans. The Republican Inspector being absent on the first day of registration, a Democrat was put in his place, at, it is alleged, the suggestion of Republicans. Irregularities on the second day are also charged.

PROHIBITION CANDIDATES IN WESTCHESTER.

The Prohibitionists of Westchester County have nominated Alonzo Wheeler as their candidate for member of Congress and Delancy H. Will as member of Assembly from the IId Assembly District. These nominations complete their ticket, except for Justice of Sessions, for which office they make no nomination.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN JERSEY CITY.

A large Republican meeting was held at Kepler Hall, Jersey City, last evening. The Hon. William A. Lewis reviewed the status of the two parties, and showed that the Republican party was the one of honesty and reform. The Hon. Cortlandt Parker indulged in an exposition of the issues of the campaign, and stated that a Democratic change meant a revolution in our system of government.

HOW THE CENTENNIAL WILL BE CLOSED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Though the Exhibition will close on Friday, the United States Centennial Commission, in executive session on Thursday passed a resolution continuing the usual fee of 50 cents for admissions until Saturday evening, the 18th instant.

The committee of the Commission having in charge the ceremonies of closing day, to-day finally agreed upon the principal features of the exercises proposed to commemorate the event. They provide for salutes to be fired at sunrise and noon of the 10th instant, by a battery stationed on George's Hill; the first of 13 guns in honor of the 13 original States, and the latter of 47 guns, one for each State and Territory of the present day. Both salutes will be repeated by the United States steamer Plymouth, Capt. Barrett, at her moorings on the Delaware River. The oratorical feature will consist of brief remarks by the following gentlemen, in the order named: The Hon. D. J. Morrell, Chairman of the Executive Committee; the Hon. John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance; the Hon. A. T. Goshorn, Director-General, and Gen. J. R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission. The orchestral and choral music will be under the direction of Theodore Thomas.

At the request of the United States Centennial Commissioners the President of the United States has consented to be present, and will discharge, in his official capacity, the duty of finally and formally closing the International Exhibition of 1876.

GOING HOME TO VOTE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Hon. R. H. Duell, Commissioner of Patents, and the Hon. J. Q. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, started for their respective homes last night to remain until after the election. S. A. Galpin, chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, will leave Washington for Connecticut on Sunday night. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Gorham, and Gen. Williamson, Commissioner of the Land Office, will be the only officials of note remaining on duty at the Department. At the Post-Office Department, Postmaster-General Tyner, Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady, and Third Assistant Postmaster-General Barber are all away. First Assistant Postmaster-General Marshall, who votes in Virginia, will be absent only on the day of the election. Sixth Auditor McGrew will leave for Ohio on Sunday evening. Secretary Morrill of the Treasury and Attorney-General Taft both left the city to-day, and other heads of bureaus in the Treasury Department will leave to-night and to-morrow. A careful estimate shows that fully two-fifths of the clerks in the departments have gone home or will go to-morrow. Those remaining are from districts which are overwhelmingly Republican.

ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Chamber of Commerce has received the following communication from Willis Graham, Secretary of the "Committee of True Reform," accompanied by bundles of ballots left legible but artfully canceled. The deposit of these ballots, instead of promoting, would defeat the proposed amendments. Let every voter carefully see that his ballot is *not canceled*:

ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1876.

DEAR SIR: Can I request you, in the interest of free discussion, to distribute these circulars and ballots among your members, if your sympathies are with this movement in favor of a cheaper transportation, or, at least, if your views tend otherwise, to leave them about your place of meeting, where all may read or use them freely? Yours respectfully WILLIS GRAHAM, Secretary.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

Commodore Vanderbilt's health has improved in a marked degree. He suffered little or no pain yesterday, and was in excellent spirits. A large number of persons called at the house during the day.

FINAL CAMPAIGN PARADES.

A GREAT TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN NEW-YORK.

THOUSANDS OF THE BOYS IN BLUE IN LINE—FIFTH AVENUE ABLAZE WITH MOVING LIGHT—REVIEW BY GOV. MORGAN AND OTHERS—GOOD MARCHING AND A FINE DISPLAY—THE ORGANIZATIONS TAKING PART.

The great closing parade of the campaign of the Boys in Blue and other Republicans of this city was made last evening. The weather was very favorable for a large attendance. The evening was mild, and the floating clouds darkened the moonlight and brought out vividly the long line of torches. The procession made a brilliant display, the men marching well and evenly, the majority of the Boys in Blue having served in the army or navy during the late war.

About 8 p. m. the various companies and organizations began assembling. The first brigade of the Boys in Blue formed on Fourteenth-st., with their right resting on Broadway and Fourteenth-st.; the second formed on Sixth-ave., with their right resting on Fourteenth-st. The civic portion of the procession also formed at Washington-square in response to a call from Gen. Charles K. Graham, who acted as Marshal of the mercantile division. The following gentlemen were named as aids to the Marshal, and a large majority of them assembled at the Brevoort House at 7:30 p. m.: Thomas L. James, George M. Van Nort, A. B. Cornell, B. F. Manierre, Thomas E. Stewart, Gen. John Cochrane, Weeks W. Culver, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Gen. J. J. Bartlett, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Col. Hamlin Babcock, Hugh J. Hastings, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Col. Drake DeKay, Major W. S. Dodge, Col. George F. Hopper, Col. F. E. Hone, Dwight A. Lawrence, Major J. M. Bundy, George Jones, A. M. Palmer, Abraham Disbecker, Gen. H. E. Tremaine, Isaac Henderson, Thomas Murphy, Gen. Thomas W. Hillhouse, Thomas C. Acton, Charles A. Peabody, George Opdyke, George W. Blunt, Gen. J. W. De Peyster, Gen. F. R. Cruger, Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, Gen. J. H. Liebenau, John I. Davenport, James T. Hale, Col. Emmons Clark, Gen. C. A. Arthur, G. E. Kasmire, B. T. Morgan, Sheridan Shook, G. N. Hale, C. A. Stewart, Whitelaw Reid, D. D. Conover, H. R. Wells, L. P. Morton, Major G. W. Corney, ex-Gov. E. W. Salomon, Robert H. Strahan, and George W. Betts. The first of the civic associations to form on Fifth-ave. was the Dry Goods Republican Club, composed of over 600 employers and clerks connected with the wholesale and jobbing dry goods trade. They were headed by Grafulla's Band, and the men carried flags and a number of transparencies. Behind them followed two large wagons, piled high with dry goods boxes, gayly decorated with the national colors.

First Brigade of Boys in Blue, under Gen. A. P. Ketchum, comprising three regiments, commanded by Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, Cols. Samuel Minnes and T. B. Odell.

Second Brigade of Boys in Blue, under Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, comprising five regiments, under Cols. C. S. Strong, E. M. L. Ehlers, J. B. Lee (colored), E. Hill, J. H. Brady, and the Staten Island Battalion, under Major James Cameron.

Companies from Jersey City and Westchester County.

Fifth-ave. was lined on both sides of the street with people long before the starting of the procession, and frequent bursts of applause broke forth as exceptionally good marching was displayed. About 9:15 p. m. the line moved in the following order:

Gen. J. T. Owen, division commander, and staff, escorted by the Lincoln Guard, under Col. Stevens; the Cuban Republican Club.

The Morgan Legion, as escort for the civic portion of the parade. The latter included the Dry Goods Club, about 100 brokers from Wall-st. in a body, and many organizations without uniform. Scattered through the mercantile division were the ward and local organizations, in uniform, and bearing torches and transparencies, and the procession was closed by the Italo-American Association, with red, white and blue lanterns.

The tone of the whole procession was national rather than local, the transparencies bearing the names of ward and district candidates being comparatively few. The appearance the procession presented as a whole was very fine as it moved up Fifth-ave. toward the Fifth Avenue Hotel, there being very few if any boys in line, and the men marching with great precision. In the line were a number of companies of colored men, several of them appearing as artillerymen, and dragging light cannon. The only large emblem in the procession was the "Ship of State," a small vessel with sails set, drawn upon a wagon. It was estimated that there were from 8,000 to 9,000 persons in the two brigades of the Boys in Blue, and these, with the local and civic organizations, made from 15,000 to 20,000 persons in the line. The procession took two hours to pass a given point. The soldierly bearing and orderly conduct of the members of the procession received general commendation, and excited much enthusiasm at many points along their route.

A short time before 10 o'clock the van of the procession reached Madison-square, which was densely crowded with people. The Fifth Avenue Hotel was brilliantly lighted. Upon the veranda were Gen. Dix, Gen. Robinson, Gen. Kiddoo, Col. Knox, and others, with a number of ladies. The various organizations saluted Gen. Dix as they passed. Passing on the column reached the residence of ex-Gov. Morgan, at Thirty-seventh-st. and Fifth-ave. The mansion was gayly decorated with flags, and upon the steps stood ex-Gov. Morgan, whom the passing battalions greeted with enthusiastic cheers. There was also a considerable display of fireworks from some of the clubs as they passed in review. Near and around Mr. Morgan were Thomas C. Acton, Postmaster James, James Terwilliger, Gen. Thomas Hillhouse, Dr. E. D. Morgan, jr., Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Gen. George H. Sharpe, William E. Dodge and others. The piazza was filled with the ladies of the family and guests. The procession probably presented a more brilliant appearance as a whole, from this point, than from any other. Fifth-ave., from Madison-square to Fifty-second-st., was a mass of glittering torches, and the glare danced fantastically over the handsome residences and the crowded sidewalks and entrances. The white handkerchiefs that were continuously and enthusiastically waved from the windows added not a little to the effect. As the various organizations advanced they responded to these fluttering greetings in like manner. It may be a small matter, but it was remarked that this was the first torchlight procession of the season that seemed to be provided with white handkerchiefs.

At Fifty-second-st. the column turned and passed down Sixth-ave. to Twenty-third-st., through Twenty-third-st. to Fourth-ave., down Fourth-ave. to Union-square. As the advanced guard began to pass the Twenty-third-st. entrance of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the rear guard, composed of Italian Republicans, passed the Fifth-ave. entrance. From this an idea of the length of the procession may be gained. Senator Chandler, Gov. McCormick, Eugene Hale and members of the National and State Committees stood at the Twenty-third-st. entrance, and received and returned repeated salutes. Gen. Sickles, who spoke at Newark, and Mr. Blaine who delivered an address in Brooklyn, were not present until a late hour. Across Madison-square to Fourth-ave. the procession passed. The admirable discipline of the various organizations was not at all relaxed as they entered Union-square and wheeled past the Everett House, and it was only in obedience to the word of command that the ranks were broken.

THE BROOKLYN DEMONSTRATION.

ABOUT 7,000 BOYS IN BLUE IN LINE—A REVIEW BY MR. BLAINE.

The torchlight procession of the Boys in Blue in Brooklyn, last evening, was the finest and most complete demonstration of the kind ever witnessed in that city. In the early evening the various divisions began to gather in the appointed places of assembly, and at 8 o'clock were converging toward the common rendezvous at Gates and Washington-aves. The line of march was finally taken up, and was down Gates-ave., with Gen. Fowler and his staff at the head. As division after division fell in, and the long line stretched down the street, the regularity and precision of the movements were marked, and the whole appearance was imposing. On the streets through which the procession was to pass, the sidewalks were filled with enthusiastic spectators. Around City Hall Park the throngs were the densest, and when the procession first appeared in sight, turning down from Schermerhorn-st., all available places were crowded with those eagerly waiting for it to pass, and only with difficulty could the police clear the way to allow room for the Boys in Blue. From Court-st. the line of march was up Myrtle-ave. The procession, in passing by this corner, occupied about 40 minutes, marching in close order. Moderate estimates of the numbers reached 7,000, and there were probably more than that in line. To one standing at this corner, looking up either street when the column had half passed, there was a view as far as the eye could see, of regularly-moving ranks and lights. The age of those in the ranks, too, was noticeable, very few boys or young men appearing among them. There was no straggling, no mixture of uniformed with non-uniformed bodies, and no uproar, although much enthusiasm. There were a number of appropriate transparencies in the line, and an attractive variety in the modes of uniform. Several batteries, with accompanying cannon, were scattered here and there through the column.

Passing up Myrtle to Clermont-ave., the procession was there reviewed by Mr. Blaine, and, passing on, were dismissed at the appointed places. This is the last demonstration of the Boys in Blue, and in every particular was as successful as could have been hoped.

WORK OF THE BOYS IN BLUE.

A THOROUGH SYSTEM FOR PREVENTING THE COLONIZATION OF VOTERS—GOOD RESULTS OBTAINED.

The real aim and work of the organization known as the Boys in Blue is little understood. Its labors are carried on so quietly that their nature and usefulness are not generally appreciated. It is supposed by many that this organization is merely a set of campaign clubs which has taken the name of Boys in Blue for theatrical effect; in reality it is a well-organized and thoroughly-disciplined army, with commander-in-chief, aids, officers, and privates, which is fighting a tangible battle and accomplishing important results. The Boys in Blue are guarding the States and counties in danger of inroads and colonization of voters from the Southern States. If the citizens of Ohio and Indiana poll the true vote of those States, without any additions from the emissaries of Southern Democrats, it is claimed that this will be due chiefly to the ceaseless vigilance of this united army of the Boys in Blue. The officers say that the Southern border of those two States, in danger of these marauders, is picketed by a band of watchful men, in communication with each other and with their commanding general. No one can enter either State without passing these sentinels, and when the visitor can give no satisfactory reason for his journey he is strongly advised to turn back; and if he refuses to do so a Boy in Blue is detailed to follow him and watch all his movements. In the October elections a large number of unrighteous tourists were returned to their Democratic homes by these faithful guards, and the officers are confident of achieving still greater success with the tramping "reformers" in November, the plan of operations having been perfected, and the men brought into more perfect discipline during the past month.

The harmonious working of so large and so scattered a body of men, although based upon a very simple plan, is a matter of much difficulty and constant watchfulness by the commander-in-chief. After considerable experiment it has been found necessary to place him in direct telegraphic communication with his men. This telegraphing, as well as correspondence by letter, has been voluminous, the telegraphic bill since the beginning of the campaign having reached many thousands of dollars.

The value of this work, quietly and unostentatiously performed, is asserted to be beyond computation. Letters of commendation, or containing examples of encouraging results, are received every day at the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and many Republicans concede the credit of the Ohio Republican majority of October and November and the Indiana Republican majority which it is expected will be given next Tuesday, to the vigilance and faithfulness of the pickets of the Boys in Blue.

TWO PARADES IN NEWARK.

Both political parties had torchlight parades in Newark last night. In order to avoid any disturbance the managers of both processions met during the afternoon and arranged the lines of march so that there would be no collision. Both were said to be the largest and most brilliant held by the respective parties during the campaign. The streets were lined with people, and the most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed.

A DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

MORE OF THE SYSTEMATIC CAMPAIGN BOASTING—TWO HUNDRED ELECTORAL VOTES CLAIMED—STATEMENT BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic National Committee has issued a before-the-election address to the people of the United States as follows:

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, EVERETT HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1876.

To the People of the United States:

The great contention between the Republican office-holders and the people is now drawing to a close. The evidence is all in, and the country is to pass upon the issue—which is whether by a change of men and measures there shall at least be opportunity given for a change from the "bad times" brought on by mismanagement and maladministration of the public interests by the party in power. The great majority of the people desire only an opportunity to earn an honest livelihood, and their main concern is not in the success of any party, but in the maintenance of a government which protects life, liberty and property at the lowest cost, and does not tend, by its policy and measures, to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The Republican managers have ignominiously failed in their efforts to obscure and pervert the real and only issue involved in this struggle for honest government by the substitution of false party cries and calumnies, addressed to the passions and prejudices rather than to the reason of men. The result is no longer doubtful. The bad men who have so long abused the trusts confided to them by a patient people will be driven from power by the popular vote on Tuesday next.

From the information in the possession of this committee, based upon careful estimates received from the various States, we are justified in claiming as sure for the cause of reform, embodied in the National Democratic ticket, 200 electoral votes—a clear majority of the whole number. In this estimate we do not include the electoral vote of South Carolina or Louisiana, which, if accorded an election free from military interference, will undoubtedly cast 15 additional votes for the cause of good government. Besides these votes we have every reason to expect 71 votes from States regarded as doubtful, which if cast for Tilden and Hendricks will give them over two-thirds of the Electoral College. In this estimate we do not include the State of Ohio, from which, however, we have assurances of victory. On the other hand our estimate concedes to the Republican office-holders every State in which by their power of patronage and their reckless use of illegal expedients they have any reasonable ground for claiming success.

The committee feel that the day of redemption draws nigh, when our beloved country will be freed from the embraces of corruption; when equal rights will be restored to all classes of citizens; when the Government will be honestly and economically administered; when the burden of taxation will be lightened so as to be tolerable; when the national credit will be upheld and strengthened; when the shackles of commerce will be stricken off, and prosperity, so long a stranger within our gates, will once more take up its abode in the homes of American freemen.

It only remains, therefore, for the committee to make this final appeal to their fellow-citizens to use all possible precautions to prevent frauds in the election by which the will of the people may be defeated, and to exercise the great privilege and the supreme duty of freemen by casting their votes for the cause of Reform in such overwhelming numbers as will for the coming century render impossible the resurrection of the corruption and improvidence which have dishonored and impoverished the country during the Republican rule.

The victory thus achieved will be the triumph not of any party or section, but of the whole people, vindicating their own honor and assuring their own welfare.

By order of the National Democratic Committee.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Chairman.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TWO SHIPS BURNED.

MARSEILLES, Friday, Nov. 3, 1876.

The American schooner Moses Williamson, Capt. Weaver, from New-York Aug. 24, which arrived at this port Oct. 15, was destroyed by fire to-day. She had no cargo aboard.

PLYMOUTH, Friday, Nov. 3, 1876.

The Austrian bark Araldo, Capt. Tarabochia, which sailed from Havre in ballast Oct. 28 for New-York, was burned Oct. 29. The crew were saved and landed here.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, Friday, Nov. 3, 1876.

Herr Forkenbeck has been elected President of the Reichstag—the Diet of the Realm—and Baron St. Auffenberg First Vice-President.

THE FRENCH COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 4, 1876.

The Standard's Paris dispatch says: "M. Gatineau's bill for the cessation of the prosecutions against the Communists was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday by M. Lisbonne. After a debate, during which M. Dufaure opposed and M. Gambetta supported the measure, the House by an overwhelming majority decided to proceed to debate on the clauses of the bill."

The Standard's correspondent remarks that this defeat of M. Dufaure ought to show the Government the necessity of doing something in the matter. *The Times* yesterday published a letter from Paris on the subject, of which the following is the substance: M. Gatineau's proposition is that no new prosecutions for participation in the Commune be begun and all old prosecutions be quashed except those directed against instigators or principals in assassinations, incendiarism, or robbery, and that all trials of persons who are absent be before the Court of Assize instead of military tribunals, as heretofore. This provision would prolong the trials ten years, as between 3,000 or 4,000 cases remain to be heard, while the Court of Assize could only try 300 or 400 yearly.

ANOTHER FIRE AT ST. HYACINTHE.

ST. HYACINTHE, Nov. 3.—A fire broke out here this morning about 9 o'clock in a stable on the premises of E. Lariviere's planing and machine shop. The surrounding buildings were all of wood, and the wind, which at the time was blowing almost a gale, spread the fire with such rapidity that the whole eastern part of the town remaining intact from the fire of Sept. 3 was almost immediately a mass of flames. Lariviere's insurance is $6,000; the other insurances are not known. About 20 buildings were burned. The total insurance losses are $10,000, in the St. Adacona, Royal Canadian, and Niagara Mutual Companies.

St. Hyacinthe is a small Canadian town, about 30 miles east of Montreal. It is on the Grand Trunk Railway.

FOREIGN NOTES.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—Gen. Martinez Campos, with 1,000 troops, arrived here to-day.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—Juan Poey, one of the most extensive sugar planters in Cuba, died last night.

TORONTO, Nov. 3.—Over 2,000 tickets have been sold for the excursion which starts to-morrow for the Centennial Exhibition.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 3.—Charles Gage, son of Nelson Gage of Bowmanville, accidentally shot and killed his sister Fanny this evening.

DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENTS.

ADDRESS BY DAVID A. WELLS.

HIS REASONS FOR ADVOCATING THE ELECTION OF TILDEN—ERRORS OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION—EFFECTS OF A CHANGE ON LABOR AND THE FINANCES—DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN THE SOUTH.

The last of the Tilden and Hendricks Central Campaign Club's Friday evening meetings was held last evening at Cooper Institute. It was indicative of the waning fervor of the Democratic canvass that so prominent a speaker as David A. Wells of Connecticut was merely able to draw a comfortably-seated audience, which began to dwindle 15 minutes after the meeting opened. This was all the more noticeable inasmuch as Mr. Wells was expected to answer the great speech of William M. Evarts. Besides, Mr. Wells was reinforced by James S. Thayer, and by a calcium light and brass band. The hearers exhibited the usual Democratic characteristics, with the addition of an extra infusion of intelligence, due to Mr. Wells's reputation as a political economist. The body of the audience, however, listened to the address open-mouthed, and applauded with the regularity of clock-work, the incentive being usually a comma or breathing-spell in the address. When a genuine opportunity for applause occurred the audience cheered vociferously. Howard Potter, president of the meeting, said he had been induced to come before the people for the same reason that led a distinguished man (Mr. Evarts) to say that no one should be silent now who could speak. Mr. Evarts had made a valuable remark relative to the three motives which influenced a citizen's vote. There was the motive of personal interest in the fortunes of a candidate, or of a disinterested zeal for the candidate, or of choice or confidence in the principles or professions of one party above another. To these he would add a fourth, and, as he thought, more important motive. It referred to the known past, and not like Mr. Evarts's three, to the unknown future. It had reference to a vote of confidence or want of confidence. The reason for holding elections at all was found in the fact that administrations might occasionally be changed. To the question, "Has the record of the Republican party been such as to command the confidence of the country?" he answered "No;" and there were a few responses from the audience. The present Administration, he said, was not "by the people, for the people," but by the office-holder for the office-holder.

Thomas Cooper Campbell read a list of 43 vice-presidents and secretaries of the meeting, and the crowd cheered each name irrespective of its degree of familiarity, but especially applauded the mention of August Belmont, W. E. Dodge, jr., Abram S. Hewitt, Smith Ely, jr., and Edward Cooper, only one of whom was present.

Mr. Potter then introduced David A. Wells as one who had been an office-holder under President Lincoln when it was no disgrace to be an office-holder. Mr. Wells, after a brief apology for reading from manuscript, said that for years he had been in thorough sympathy with Mr. Schurz, but recently they had differed, and he desired to submit to the public the grounds of that difference. The times were out of joint, capital was unremunerated, labor was unrewarded. The question was how to change this condition of conceded facts. Other subjects were important, for instance, civil service reform, but he must confine himself to economic details. At present there was a great depression of all commercial interests, and the question he proposed to address himself to was, how the Government affected them and how a change of the governmental system might affect them. There was cotton in the South, corn in the West, textiles in New-England, and no lack of the bases of prosperity, but commerce was sluggish and the whole State suffered. He was not so narrow-minded as to attribute the whole evil to the action of the Government. Government is not omnipotent, nor absolutely wise or foolish. Yet no one agency had so much to do with deciding whether the poor man's loaf should be large or small, whether the price of coal should be exorbitant or within bounds. And the United States Government extended itself over a large part of these interests. It controlled the imposition of customs on imports, and with its powers bore great trusts. If those trusts were wisely administered there would be nothing to prevent general prosperity except ignorance and lack of energy in ourselves, and of this lack as a people we had never been accused.

It appeared by the report of the Labor Bureau of Massachusetts—a report on a very thorough investigation—founded on an inquiry into the condition of 70,000 workingmen, that their average earnings were $459 annually, their average expenditures $439—a bare difference of saving of $20 a year. To save even this they had to confine themselves, for food for their family, for shelter, clothing, taxes, and all necessaries, to $1 53 per day. If this was the rule in Massachusetts, a comparatively wealthy community, how would it be in less favored communities? Suppose mismanagement of the Government relations between sections of the country or other causes broke down this income, what would be the result? The laborer had at most ten days' margin between comparative scarcity and absolute want. The first question which made the result of the coming election important was whether there should be peace or discord—to the laborer abundance or want. And in connection with this was the Southern matter. Had we, in the words of Gov. Andrew, prosecuted peace vigorously. He called Charles Nordhoff as a witness concerning the condition of the South, that the States under Radical control were deeply in debt. In Georgia, under Democratic management, there was little debt, good credit and low taxation, while even the negroes were acquiring property. In Louisiana and South Carolina hostility of races and a broader difference between intelligence and ignorance threatened grave dangers. Contrast Arkansas and South Carolina! The former, down to 1874, under Republican rule, only shaken off by Republican dissensions, but shaken off—and Judge Poland reported that the work should be left alone. Why Arkansas had decreed a special thanksgiving for the recovery of the birthright of a free people, and Nordhoff tells how it was celebrated!" No other State had made such progress. A man from Little Rock, who had come on to procure machinery, had told Mr. Wells that with it they could make more cotton, better cotton, and cheaper cotton than any other section. Contrast that with South Carolina! Out of 16,000,000 of acres of fertile land only 3,000,000 were under cultivation. One-third of its inhabitants could neither read nor write, yet it spent for public printing in one year almost as much as the whole expense of the government of Connecticut in the same year. Its borrowings cost 13 per cent a year. Capital comes out of Arkansas for use; arms and ammunition flow into South Carolina. It would be better to pay all the Southern claims to the uttermost penny than have a continuance of discord. Capital wastes more by dry rot than even by war.

As to these Southern claims Mr. Wells argued that most of them were barred by the fourteenth amendment. But aside from that taxes, and expenditures in well-regulated governments—Mr. Boutwell in trying to pay debt not due, and not paying debt due, had violated this rule—were kept in a close relation. If $50,000,000 were paid for Southern claims, Congress must provide the money in one of two ways: by increasing the debt—a thing which would be flashed at once all over the world to the depreciation of American securities—or by added taxation. Neither of these things, he insisted, would any Congress permit. Some people had quarreled with their own labor and their own pocket-books, but that kind of quarrel the American people were not apt to pick up.

The present Administration, Mr. Wells said, had not acted on the supposition that the commercial interests of the metropolis were also the interests of the Government. It had exacted $271,000 from a New-York firm, with a knowledge that most of the sum would go into the pockets of Republican clerks and moiety thieves. And yet Mr. Schurz and Mr. Evarts had said the Government of the country would be imperilled if this Administration were not perpetuated. Mr. Wells enumerated a number of cases which had been brought before the chief revenue officers for settlement, and ridiculed the decisions made. He argued that the Government statistics gathered in 1870 portended the financial disasters of 1873 and 1874, and that a remedy might have been provided in time to arrest the danger if there had been a proper intelligence at the head of the Government. Mr. Tilden was a man who understood economic principles and finance, and was fitted to apply the remedy at this late day. There must be a change in the methods of transacting public business before there would be a return to prosperity. The Republican party had not shown a proper tendency to commercial freedom. Mr. Evarts and his friends had not had any influence in the Republican administration since 1868. William E. Dodge, for his faithfulness to the Republican party, had been robbed by one-half of the party and the other half had stood by and seen the outrage committed. Smitten on the right cheek, Mr. Dodge, with characteristic Christian benevolence, had now turned the left cheek also. There was a political storm ready to burst which would purify the channel of government of its corruptions and almost putridity. It would knock down Grant and all his works; it would wash out the "Widow" Butler's mill for the manufacture of bunting; it would make Gen. Babcock so sick that a court-martial would have to be called to cure him; it would demolish the "outrage mill" and hurl the "bloody shirt" into that hole in the sky which Mr. Boutwell had discovered, never to be heard of more.

James S. Thayer of this city addressed the meeting at considerable length after the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Wells.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED FOR THE KANSAS PACIFIC.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 3.—Judge Morton of the Shawnee County District Court yesterday appointed C. S. Greeley and Henry Villard receivers of the Kansas Pacific Railroad on an application from the trustees of a mortgage covering the entire road.