

Gen. Tom Ewing will be the next Governor of Ohio.

The war-worn veteran, Gen. James Shields, died a few days ago in Iowa, where had been visiting relatives.

We invite a careful perusal of the speech of Hon. Joseph E. McDonald on first page of to-day's SENTINEL.

Thanks to Hon. Benj. H. Hill, U. S. Senator from Georgia, for copy of his recent speech in the Senate. It is able, and clearly fixes the responsibility for the late war upon Tupy, Chandler, Bingham & Co., radical leaders north, and Messrs. Toombs, Yancey & Co., radical leaders south.

Crown Point Star: The fact that Mr. Hayes stated unreservedly that he knew of no valid reasons why his approval of the free election bill should be withheld and in a few days thereafter allowed himself to be bulldozed into signing his name to a veto thereof, reveals the contemptible littleness of the man in such glaring light that neither Democrat nor Republican can have a particle of respect for him. Henceforth the fraudulant occupant of the White House should be made to feel that he is despised as a weak in mind and vacillating demagogue.—*LaPorte Argus*.

The following letter is one that the people should read and ponder well:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1879.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 3d inst., covering resolutions of "Joint Resolutions of the Democratic members of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois." It is hardly necessary for me to say that I am in favor of the free elections of senators from the interference or presence of any part of the army at the polls, because that opinion was emphatically expressed by Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, testified under oath, but a few days ago, that \$500 was sent by his Committee to the 10th Indiana District. Perhaps \$500 of a corruption fund is too small for the *Herald* to notice. We ask the reader to store all this up in his memory. It may be useful after a while.—*LaPorte Argus*.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

One of the military or "strong" measures expressly intended for the protection of Republican rule in the South was the law passed during Grand's term in relation to United States marshals and supervisors at elections.

Under this new and entirely unprecedented law an army of over 26,000 supervisors and deputy marshals were appointed in the elections of 1868 and 1878.

They were not used in the South. They were not used in the North prior. They were not used in States that were decidedly Democratic, with the single exception of Missouri, and were only on account of the districts in St. Louis. They were not used in States that are Republican. The official statements show conclusively that these 26,000 marshals were almost entirely used in the close districts of the close or middle States. The closer the district the more money would be spent in it for marshals, and the official figures presented by Mr. Thurman in his recent speech established beyond the shadow of a doubt the significant coincidence that these doubtful, or even Democratic districts, were the only ones where these marshals were most numerous employed.

In Cincinnati, for instance, the Democrats had carried both districts in four successive elections by decided majorities until last year, when, by terrorism and corruption, these marshals stole both districts and gave them to the Republicans.

In this city a whole regiment of 1,200 deputy marshals were employed in 1876. Mr. Frost alone received fully 1,000 and these were almost used in the South. The words to reduce or prevent Democratic activities—What wonder that a district which had never in its whole existence elected anybody but a Democrat, should have been made to return a Redoubt?

In New York city, however, the working of this law was most infamous, as thousands and thousands of voters were arrested by these marshals with even a warrant, and, as it was often done, without even a shadow of ground, and hundreds of thousands of voters were prevented by the reign of terrorism from voting at all.

The character of these marshals was universally very bad. As a rule the scum of the very lowest strata of the very lowest of the population of the large cities were selected, nominally to protect, but really to prostitute the ballot box. In this city, as in New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, etc., men served as United States marshals who had previously and frequently been in the employ of the jails and penitentiaries of the land, and were consequently qualified for that service. In other words, every rough, bumptious, shoulder-tilter or vagrant, every thief, burglar, robber or murderer who wanted to sell his vote, or those of others, could do so by taking the place of "deputy marshal" during the election week, and receiving a pay out of the United States treasury, under the provisions of the law for the protection of the purity of the ballot box."

It is this infamous law which the American Congress has resolved to repeal.

It is this infamous law which is the executive of the Constitution.

"Strides heading toward the anarchy his proclamation of the 8th of December inaugurated."

"More scandalous outrage on the legislative side of the people has never been perpetrated."

"He has already exercised this dictatorial usurpation in Louisiana, and defeated the bill to prevent its fruition."

"A grave accusation."

"A blow at the principles of Republican government."

"The body of the Union man of Congress will not submit to be impeached by him of rash and unconstitutional legislation."

"If the members of the Government fail to insist on this they become responsible for the usurpations they fail to rebuke."

"Let them consider the remedy for these usurpations, and having found it, resolutely execute it."

To-day Hayes vetoes an appropriation bill because it has legislation attached to it which prevents the President from ordering the army to the polls to interfere with the elections, and the Stalwarts shout with

"The veto of this law by both Houses of the American Congress is now voted by the first president who never was elected, but owes his place to fraud."

There seems rather a natural fitness of things in this last veto.

joy over the act, and have signified their consent that the President shall once more be admitted into their party. It is decidedly interesting.

Our young friend Mervin O. Cissel has pulled up stakes from the Union office and moved his job press and other printing material into Leopold's stone building, up-stairs, in room rear of SENTINEL office, and will hereafter do business on his own hook. He intends to commence the publication of a straight, reliable republican newspaper soon, and should meet with the earnest approval and hearty support of all true republicans. The Union will probably continue to advocate republican doctrine so long as Calkins is representative in congress from this district, but when the government pap ceases to flow in the direction of the consul, then we may look out for breakers. Mr. Cissel is a gentleman of more than average ability, is republican to the core, and while we do not agree with him politically, we wish him unbounded success, financially, in his new enterprise. Here is our *new*, Merve. Shake!

The statement made by the *Argus* last week that a sum of money was sent Maj. Calkins last year by the Republican State Central Committee, to be used in doubtful legislative districts, with a view of saving the legislature to the Republicans, is entirely untrue. Not one dollar was sent into the district by the State Central Committee or any other party. The silly story that Maj. Calkins used this money for his own benefit, is told only to catch gudgeons.—*LaPorte Argus*.

To the first part of the above statement we will say that our information came from very high and very credible Republican sources, and we might astonish our esteemed contemporary if we felt at liberty to publish the names. As to the positive statement that "not one dollar was sent into the district, etc.," our esteemed contemporary, we say to it, is again getting sadly reckless in its statements. Our contemporary evidently forgets that Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, testified under oath, but a few days ago, that \$500 was sent by his Committee to the 10th Indiana District. Perhaps \$500 of a corruption fund is too small for the *Herald* to notice. We ask the reader to store all this up in his memory. It may be useful after a while.—*LaPorte Argus*.

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GREAT FRAUD OF THE CENTURY!

And What It Cost the People, as Exhibited by Hayes' Pension Roll of Infamy.

Annual Wages of the Presidential Thieves, \$254,765 00.

Amounting in Hayes' Four Years to \$1,037,560 00.

List of Persons Connected With the Canvass and Election in Louisiana and Florida in 1876, Subsequently Appointed to, or Retained in Office.

CONNECTED WITH LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.

NAME.	POLITICAL EMPLOYMENT IN 1876.	OFFICE HELD NOW.	SALARY.
J. Madison Wells	President returning board.	Surveyor port of New Orleans.	\$4,500
John R. Root	Member	Deputy collector port of N. O.	2,580
M. Koner	"	Deputy naval officer	1,000
G. Casevane	"	Brother of U. S. stockkeeper, N. O.	1,460
W. C. Cissel	Secretary	Clerk custom house	1,800
York A. Woodward	Clerk	Clerk custom house	1,000
W. M. Green	"	"	1,000
G. P. Davis	"	"	1,000
Charles Hill	"	"	1,000
John Ray	Counsel for	Special agent treasury department, and attorney for Sherman	2,000
S. Wells	Son of J. Madison Wells	Special agent treasury department, and attorney for Sherman	1,000
F. A. Woolley	Admiral's taker	Special agent treasury department	2,500
R. M. Koner	Returner	United states commission-er	1,000

STATE OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

NAME.	STATE register	Superintendent of mint.	4,000
A. J. Duane	Chairman Republican State Central Committee	Superintendent custom house	1,000
W. P. Collier	Member	Clerk custom house	1,000
L. J. Souder	"	United States Senate	6,000
W. G. Lane	Candidate for governor	Appraisement custom house	3,000
G. W. Smith	Candidate for Congress	S. C. com. circuit court, Louisiana	6,000
James Lewis	Police Com. of New Orleans	Counsel to Liverpool	6,000
Jack Wharton	Adjutant General of Louisiana	Naval officer	5,000
H. S. Campbell	Adjutant General of Louisiana	United States marine	6,000
H. Conquest Clark	Chief of admiralty factory	United States attorney, Wyoming	5,000
W. F. Loan	Clerk of admiralty	Private secretary to com. int. rev.	2,500
W. L. McMillen	Chief of police and supervisor	Inspector tobacco internal revenue	1,000
	15th ward, New Orleans	Pension agent N. O.; now P. M.	4,000

ELECTORS.

ELECTOR	United States Senator.	United States Representative.	United States Custom House.	United States Post Office.
P. K. Kellogg	Electors at large	United States Senator.	Superintendent of mint.	5,000
H. H. Birch	"	"	Superintendent of custom house	1,000
Peter C. St. John	"	"	Clerk custom house	1,000
L. E. St. John	"	"	Counsel for John Sherman	600
Montgomery	"	"	Collector internal revenue	3,000
B. L. Lovell	"	"	Inspector of custom house	1,000
O. H. Brewster	"	"	Surveyor general	1,800

SUPERVISORS AND PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE ELECTION.

NAME.	Supervisor at Oneida	Deputy collector internal revenue.	1,000
J. H. Dinkgrave	Manager at Oneida	Legislature	1,000
H. C. C. Astwood	Manager at Oneida (knows Gar)	Deputy United States marshal	1,000
W. R. Hardy	"	Officer post office	1,000
Henry Howard	"	Postmaster	