

# THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE AND TIMES.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

Wade Hampton's personally unfor-

gentlemen at Stanton, Va., is presented in the following paraphrastic way by the

*wa Herold:* "Consider what Lincoln, Sumner, and Wilson, and Seward do were they alive. Consider what thousands who died that the Union live would do. Hear the cries which up from Andersonville and Libby prison. Listen to the loyal men of the South beseech you to guard them against wrongs wreaked upon them."

ACCESSION TO THE DEMOCRACY.

New York Sun, under its political editor, gives the following "important" information: "William Kelly, one of the largest carriage manufacturers in Newark, N. J., who is an influential politician, has declared his intention to vote for Hancock and Lincoln." If this is meant for Captain Kelly, who is one of the best known and most radical Democrats in this city, the question arises as to who "gave him away." *Ariz. Daily Advertiser*

Respectfully submitted to the "Sti

"The Republican party," says the *buns*, "is about to take off its coat." So, and the Democratic party is at bay on the Hickory gad.—*N. Y. Eagle!* simply a hickory gad? Nineteen years ago the Democratic party resorted to something more dangerous than a hickory gad. They employed shot and loaded batteries the torch, small

masked batteries, the worn, small-patched clothing, iron clads and other

ons much more effective than hickory. But it wasn't the Republican party on its coat and acknowledged "licked."—*Norristown Herald*.

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CONUNDRUMS AND ANSWERS.—The *Norristown Herald* says:  
A correspondent of the *Boston Globe* has sent several conundrums, a few of which we have answered with one hand tied

our back—as follows:

Ans: The placing of a rope around the necks of the fiend Wirz, of the Andersonville prison pen, and a few other Democratic leaders, is what caused the "rise" of that party. The other half of the answer will be answered when the Republican party falls.

"Why is it so many Republicans

Ans: Because the Democratic ed

Ans: It is another campaign lie.

composed of men who were not o

**SOME THINGS THE REPUBLICANS NOT HAVING DONE.**—The Democrats so much to say about the sins of our country and the commission of the Republican party, that it may be interesting to refer to some of the things they confess they have not done. They did not use an army to force the seceding States into Kansas.

They did not fire upon Fort Sumt

They did not attempt secession.  
They did not plunder the nation  
arms.  
They did not inaugurate rebellion.  
They did not drive American com-  
from the seas.  
They did not "huzzaz" over Un-  
asters.  
They did not mourn over rebel  
They did not oppose enlistments  
Union army.

They were not draft rioters.

They did not hang Union colors in the city of New York or burp the lums.

They were not "Knights of the Circle."

They did not commit the atrocities of Libby, Belle Isle, Salisbury and Anville.

They did not oppose emancipation.

They were not "Ku Klux."

They did not commit the butch-

Fort Pillow.

They did not commit the horrible  
 cre at New Orleans.  
 They did not butcher the Chisholm  
 ily.  
 They did not massacre black  
 Hamburg.  
 They did not organize the Lo  
 White League or the South Carolin  
 clubs.  
 They did not invent the "Missi  
 plan.

They did not use tissue ballots.

They did not try to pauperize the  
can mechanic.

A people's prosperity.—*New York C*

Hardly to be credited, but it is no less true, that a sick horse or a bled cow can be brought up in a few days by the use of Simmon's Liver-Laxative. The powders should be mixed with the food; and they will eat it readily. It is surprising to see what improvement immediately takes place. It opens the

strengthening them, and does all and more than the best Condition Powder.

small quantity in the food for c  
will cure cholera, and keep the  
healthy.



# ADVOCATE & TIMES

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## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
**JAMES A. GARFIELD,**  
Of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:  
**CHESTER A. ARTHUR,**  
Of New York.

## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:  
**FREDERICK A. POTTS,**  
Of HUNTERDON.

ELECTORS AT-LARGE:  
**BANKER GUMMERE,**  
**Z. K. PANGBORN.**

## DISTRICT ELECTORS.

at District—WM. E. POTTER.  
2d District—E. B. GRUBB.  
3d District—SIMON VAN WICKLE.  
4th District—D. C. BLAIR.  
5th District—GEORGE RICHARDS.  
6th District—CHAS. M. TIERBETH.  
7th District—GEORGE C. TOFFRY.

## The Congressional District Republican Convention.

The Republican voters of the Third Congressional District of New Jersey, composed of the Counties of Middlesex, Monmouth and Union, are invited to meet, in their respective wards and townships, and select delegates to represent them in a District Convention, to be held in the city of Rahway, on TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1880, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in Congress, and of transacting such other business as may properly come before the convention.

Each ward and township is entitled to one delegate for every one hundred Republican votes cast for President at the election in 1876, and one additional delegate for each fraction of the same not less than fifty; provided, however, that each ward and township shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

Upon this basis the several counties are entitled to the following representation: Middlesex, three delegates; Monmouth, forty-seven delegates; Union, fifty-one delegates; and NEW JERSEY, one hundred and thirty-nine delegates.

By order of the District Convention,  
WILLIAM KELLEY, JR.,  
ELIAS R. POPE,  
Republican Executive Committee.  
September 18, 1880.

## Republican Primary Meetings.

At the last meeting of the Union County Republican Executive Committee, it was resolved to recommend to the several wards and townships to hold their primary meetings to elect delegates to the Congressional Convention on MONDAY, THE 27th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1880.

In accordance with this resolution, the Republican voters of Union County are requested to meet at their usual places and select delegates in the ratio of one delegate to every 100 Republican votes cast for President at the election in 1876, and one additional delegate for each fraction of the same not less than fifty; provided, however, that each ward and township shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

The number of delegates to be elected from each ward and township is as follows:

Elizabeth, 1st Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 2d Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 3d Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 4th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 5th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 6th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 7th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 8th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 9th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 10th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 11th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 12th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 13th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 14th Ward	1 delegate
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Elizabeth, 22nd Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 23rd Ward	1 delegate
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Elizabeth, 27th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 28th Ward	1 delegate
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Elizabeth, 31st Ward	1 delegate
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Elizabeth, 33rd Ward	1 delegate
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Elizabeth, 89th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 90th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 91st Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 92nd Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 93rd Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 94th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 95th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 96th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 97th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 98th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 99th Ward	1 delegate
Elizabeth, 100th Ward	1 delegate

The Convention will be held in Elizabeth, Tuesday, Sept. 28th, 1880.

JOHN KEAR, Jr., Secretary.  
David, Elizabeth, Sept. 18th, 1880.

## LUDLOW AS AN OFFICE SEEKER.

Mr. Ludlow was the Governor, that much is certain. His letter of acceptance demonstrates it. He framed each sentence with a view to make it pleasing to everybody. His theory of the proper management of the campaign is to satisfy all whom he meets that everything is lovely. To use an old description of an office-seeker, "he wags himself all over." As a whole, his letter is a conglomeration of flattery, insinuation and evasion.

The flattery begins at the outset. To show how unflattering it is, we quote it: "In no other State has the right of every citizen to an equal voice in the control of government been more freely extended, or more freely protected." It is known, as a Jerseyman is an honor everywhere.

As a question of fact the first assertion is untrue. In 1864, the Legislature of several States passed laws by which the soldier was given the right of voting in the field, equally with citizens at home. The Democratic Legislature of New Jersey refused this right to its soldiers. No man has an equal voice in the control of government. If while fighting to maintain it, he is thereby, for the time being, disfranchised, the second assertion is sheer nonsense.

To be known as a Jerseyman is simply to be known as a citizen of one of the States of the Union. The "honor" of the thing depends entirely upon the character of the man. The allegation that the name of a Jerseyman is in itself an "honor" is idle chatter. One who makes it is either fool himself or believes his listeners are fools. We are pronounced Jerseymen ourselves and feel a natural pride in the State. Still we would feel our intelligence insulted if one should say that the fact that he was born west of the Hudson and east of the Delaware was a proof of special "honor."

The insinuation immediately follows the flattery. He says he approves of the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention and "of the resolutions adopted by our State Convention." He says that which declared in favor of such a tariff as will protect our home industries. The Democratic National Convention demands a tariff for protection.

Mr. Ludlow says the Democratic platform will accomplish the same purpose. His idea is that they are synonymous. He says that the Democratic platform is to "give the people the right of voting in the field." He says that the Democratic platform is to "give the people the right of voting in the field." He says that the Democratic platform is to "give the people the right of voting in the field."

His argument is that the more revenue we have the more protection we have. The simplest way to get better than that. Suppose iron can be put on the market by our own people at a cost price of twelve cents per pound and that foreign manufacturers can bring it here at a cost of nine cents. A duty of six cents will afford complete protection. Being so completely protected, will yield no revenue. Put the duty down to two cents and the foreign article will flood our markets and in consequence yield immense revenue. But it will afford no protection, because our own people must pay more to produce the article than the foreign article sells for. In such case the iron works must stop, or the workmen accept reduced and probably starvation wages.

His evasion, if possible, are still more marked. He says: "I should always be paid in legal money." Why don't he tell us what is legal money? Republicans say it is gold. Democrats like Ludlow evade an intelligent definition in order to fuse with the Maine Greenbackers.

Again, he says: "The State is practically free from debt. This result has been reached through the sturdy economy of Democratic legislatures and Democratic Governors and every effort should be made to secure its continuance." Indeed! Has there been a single year since the Democratic Governor since the war upon anything passed by Republican Legislatures on the ground of economy? Has there been any Legislature since the war but what one of the houses has been Republican, unless on exceptional occasions? Surely they are not such idiotic know-nothings as they have been represented by a Democratic Legislature or Governor.

Once more. Ludlow says what the short hats call "uphill." They were afraid that on the question of appointments the might might be lost. He desired to please both wings. To conciliate the swallow tails he said: "Character and capability should always be absolute prerequisites of appointments to public office." Well, that looked like a test that might exclude a good many Democratic applicants, and as a principle it wouldn't keep the party vote. To neutralize that appeal he therefore added: "The policy of every party acknowledges the propriety and necessity of recognizing the services of those who support and maintain it." Will that please the swallow tails? The name is familiar to him, but it is the first time we ever knew of him using it in a pious sense. He probably got the idea from the wicked fellow who unexpectedly on a dark night lost his way and tumbled into the water.

After floundering for some time he felt there was imminent danger of drowning. Human help was insufficient. In his despair he begged himself of Divine assistance and thus prayed: "Oh, Lord, please guide me to land." You ought not to refuse him this time for I've never seriously asked a favor of you before.

For Mr. Ludlow as a private citizen we have great respect. For him as a politician we regard him as one of his intimate friends. Mr. Ludlow, to whom principles are nothing and expediency and popularity everything, is a man who has a pliancy, it being now conceded that neither of them possesses a majority of the entire vote. Everything else we claimed a week ago is safe beyond a doubt; the job question that remains to be solved is whether a regular or a Greenback Republican has the Governorship; in either event it is shown that the Democrats in Maine as a party are dead and buried.

Our neighbor of the *Antislavery Democrat* following the directions of Harney in his comparison of the Republican vote of this year with that of 1876, when the majority was 16,000, ignoring the fact that since then a third party, the "Nationals," has sprung up which is composed of men of both the parties, and of whom Mr. Plafied and thousands besides him, were Republicans. Yet as we like to be courteous, we will accommodate our neighbor and even go further into insisting that "what is sauce for the goose shall be sauce for the gander." If the Republican vote and majority of 1876, in order to obtain a fair comparison, should be placed against the vote of the present year, then by a party of reasoning, the same test should be applied to the Democratic vote and their majority.

In 1876 the Republicans polled in round numbers 75,000 votes, the Democrats and scattered, also in round numbers, 60,000. Republican plurality, 15,000. This year the Republicans have polled nearly 74,000 votes, the Democrats 60,000. Republican plurality over the Democrats, about 14,000. Again of nearly 10,000 in four years, so far as the contest between these two parties is concerned.

In 1877 the Republicans cast, in Maine, 58,981 votes; the opposition, mainly Democrats, cast 49,414 votes, giving a Republican majority of 11,567.

In 1878 the straight Republican vote was 58,418; the straight Democratic vote was 57,472, and the National or Greenback vote was 41,484. So, in that year the Republicans had a majority over the Democrats of 36,646, over the Greenbackers of 16,114; but as against the two, the Republicans were in a minority of 16,638.

In 1879 the Republicans polled 68,700 votes, and the Democrats cast 51,688, giving, as between the two parties, a Republican majority of 47,068. The Nationals that year polled 47,000. So that as against the two parties the Republican majority was 10,000.

In 1880 the Republicans have polled about 74,000 votes, the Democrats 60,000. The Nationals have cast about the same number of votes as the Republicans did, and between these two the Democrats are in a minority of 14,000.

These into the Democratic party in Maine have been completely wiped out. This year the straight Republican vote was 58,418; the straight Democratic vote was 57,472, and the National or Greenback vote was 41,484. So, in that year the Republicans had a majority over the Democrats of 36,646, over the Greenbackers of 16,114; but as against the two, the Republicans were in a minority of 16,638.

Here are the figures in tabular form. The vote of Maine at State elections for the last four years has been as follows:

	1877	1878	1879	1880
Rep.	58,981	58,418	68,700	74,000
Dem.	49,414	57,472	51,688	60,000
Nat.				47,000

From the above it will be seen that in the last four years the straight Republican vote has steadily increased till it is now 80,000 greater than it was in 1877. On the other hand, the straight Democratic vote has steadily diminished till it has been driven out of the field. Two years ago the Democrats and Greenbackers, taken together, polled 16,600 more votes than the Republicans. Last year they polled 10,000 more votes than the Republicans. This year they polled 4,000 more votes than the Republicans. And in 1880 they polled 14,000 more votes than the Republicans.

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