

Grant and his administration with being guilty of the heinous crimes usually charged by other Democratic speakers, the Senator made a statement of his belief that the question of the war is settled, that the Southern people, Ku-Klux and all, are ready and willing to come up and assist in carrying out civil service reform, and also ready and anxious to resist the aggressions of the "Grant dynasty."

In conclusion, Mr. Trumbull said he had not seen fit to say anything unkind about Gen. Grant, only that he had been guilty of oppressing the South; false to all his promises when elected; that he was a sort of a foul blot on the fair face of the earth, and should be wiped out. [Cheers.]

At the close of the Senator's speech George E. Pugh stepped forward and shook hands with the speaker. The cordial greeting of these two lifelong enemies was greeted by the crowd with a yell of pleasure.

Mr. Pugh then made a brief speech, during the progress of which he again shook Senator Trumbull's hand.

Mr. Pugh's chief cause of dislike to Gen. Grant was the President's incorrigibility. He believed it was time for the honesty of the country to stand side by side, against stubborn, willful, impudent military rule and corruption. His idea of a model President was a man who would know that it was his duty to obey the will of his fellow citizens.

Said Mr. Pugh: "I don't want an emperor, fellow citizens, nor will I have one, if God spares my life, as long as I live." [Cheers.]

Gen. Durbin Ward came forward and said it was not his purpose to address the meeting; he had come simply to hear Senator Trumbull speak. He would only ask for three cheers for Senator Trumbull, &c.

The cheers were given, and the meeting adjourned.

SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Speech Last Night at Mozart Hall—The Administration Overhauled—Chorpenning, San Domingo, &c., as Usual.

Pursuant to announcement, Senator Trumbull delivered a speech, last night, at Mozart Hall, upon the issues of the campaign. The audience was very large, crowding the hall to its fullest capacity.

During the evening a number of small processions from various parts of the city, aggregating about twelve hundred persons, paraded the streets and concentrated at the hall before the close of the speeches.

The speech was ostensibly aimed at the issues of the campaign, the principal one seeming to be Senator Carpenter's speech delivered in this city last Saturday evening. The particular part of Senator Carpenter's speech which aroused the wrath of Mr. Trumbull, and made it one of the issues of the campaign, was that in which allusion was made to the failure of Mr. Trumbull to persuade Gen. Grant that Trumbull, jr., was a good man for office.

The speech of Senator Trumbull was warmly applauded.

The meeting was called to order, at 8 o'clock, by Col. Len. Harris, who read from a long roll of paper the following directory of names of officers:

President—Hon. Samuel F. Hunt.

Vice-Presidents—Judge Wm. B. Caldwell, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, F. Springmeyer, Judge Isaac J. Collins, Dr. John M. Scudder, Hon. John F. Follett, W. B. Maddox, Judge W. M. Oliver, John Gerke, Hon. Henry E. Spencer, Gassaway Brashears, Col. Robert Christie, Geo. N. Bishop, M. Kleiner, Judge E. J. Pruden, the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, Robert Hosea, Judge J. N. Price, F. J. Mayer, Howard Douglass, Geo. S. La Rue, Col. C. W. Woolley, Geo. H. Harris, Hon. Emil Rothe, Wm. Kenau, Geo. E. Peters, Hon. Theo. Cook, Herman Lackman, Dr. F. L. Emmert, Jas. Trounstine, Dr. A. E. Jones, Marcus Feccheiner, C. Von Seggern, E. T. Carson, Joseph A. Hemann, Julius Balke, P. V. C. Thilly, Charles Alberts, Dr. J. L. Vattier, Jas. H. Laws, Henry Bowman, Adolphus Carnes, Hon. John A. Shank, James Coates, John Martin, Timothy Kirby, J. J. Hooker, Judge J. L. Minor, E. Arleth, Hon. J. L. Keck, Hon. J. Fitzgerald, Hon. Ross Creighton, John R. Hunter, A. Beppler, Wm. Stoms, John Cooper, Dr. J. J. Quinn, Jas. L. Ruffin, Thomas J. Stevens, Robert Hill, Thomas A. Corcoran, Fred. Henry Kraushbrink, F. H. Rowekamp.

Secretaries—Chester N. Merrill, C. Bently Mathews, H. D. Peck, R. B. Bradford, Wm. C. Hipp, Hon. John K. Love, Louis Kramer, Edward Kramer.

The officers proposed were elected with a howl by the parties in attendance.

Upon taking possession of the chair, Sam. Hunt said it afforded him great pleasure to welcome Senator Trumbull to Cincinnati. He was greeted, not as belonging to a political organization, but as one who had always contended against arbitrary arrests. As a jurist and legislator he has always insisted upon the rights of citizens. When Andy Johnson was impeached, Trumbull stood faithful among the faithful. After referring to the work of pacification now alleged to be demanded by the country, Chairman Hunt introduced Senator Trumbull, who was received with loud cheers.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S SPEECH.

The Senator spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: If anything were needed to strengthen a public servant in the discharge of what he believed to be his public duty, I think he would find it in the complimentary words of the speaker who introduced me, and the reception given me by this vast audience.

I have claimed nothing in the discharge of my public duties, except a conscientious desire, at all times, to perform them for the best interests of my country, and as seemed to me to be right. [Applause.] Within the last few weeks it has been my privilege to address many thousands of my fellow citizens in different States upon public questions, and I have been gratified everywhere to observe that the people are disposed to listen to the words of soberness and truth. [Applause.]

Animated by a desire to see the people of all sections of our country bound together by ties of affection for each other, and love for a common country, I shall say nothing this evening, intentionally, that will wound the feelings of any fair-minded and candid man. It is against the abuses and corruptions and usurpations of the administration and those controlling that I make war, and not against individuals. [Applause.] A Republican from the beginning, in common with many others, both from the Democratic and Whig parties, I entered the Republican organization nearly twenty years ago, from conscientious convictions of duty, to endeavor to arrest what I believe to be the unjust aggressions of the slave power. [Applause.] The Democratic party of that day was controlled by men who sought to govern the country in the interest of slavery, and it was against that that we organized the Republican party. Now, the Republican party, in its machinery is controlled, as I believe, by designing men, who undertake to govern it in the interest of bad men, and, in many instances, to protect and cover up fraud and corruption [applause]; who are attempting to subvert our republican system of government. [Applause.]

The attempt is made by the administration to control the next election. Prior to the Philadelphia nomination there was a widespread dissatisfaction with the administration, whose adherents say all who are its opponents are traitors.

A few days ago, in this city, Senator Carpenter made a speech, and I was astonished at some of his statements with reference to myself. He stated that I, among others, was influenced by unworthy motives, and that my misfortune is that I had a son whom I wanted appointed to an office, but that Gen. Grant would not appoint him.

Knowing that I had never demanded anything at any time from President Grant, and knowing the good nature of my friend Carpenter, I was astounded at this statement until I read his speech through. At the close of it he says: "We must suppose something, or we would not have anything to talk about." When I read that, I understood it.

As he had no facts, he was obliged to draw upon his fancy, and made an untruthful statement.

But, as all of you may not be as well acquainted with Senator Carpenter as I am, lest some of you should give heed to his statements, I will refer to some other of his statements, to show you that his speech was made up mostly of suppositions.

Another of them is this: "Andrew Johnson, in the nearly four years of his administration, reduced the public debt a little over thirteen millions of dollars."

The official report made by Mr. Boutwell in 1871, says that the reduction, during the first two years of Johnson's administration, was over one hundred and sixty one millions. Mr. McCulloch states that the public debt was reduced, more than \$470,000,000. On the 21st of July, 1865, Mr. Boutwell said, in a speech, that at that time more than one third of the public debt had then been paid.

Having disposed of this statement of Mr. Carpenter, I proceed to others. He then states the amount of debt paid by Gen Grant, and claims that Grant is entitled to great credit for it. These men, at one moment, claim that Grant put down the rebellion, and the next that the Republican party did it.

Now, which was it? If it was the Republican party, then Gen. Grant had nothing to do with it, for during the war he was a Democrat. So with reducing the national debt.

Mr. Trumbull then referred to the great losses the country has sustained through corruption among Republican office holders, and read copious extracts from the testimony in the investigation of affairs in the New York Custom House.

The Civil Service Commission reported that one quarter of the revenues of the country were lost in the collection, chiefly from the fact that your Custom Houses and offices were filled with broken down politicians and men whom merchants would not trust to handle their goods.

The Custom House at New York to-day is a political machine, just as it was when the report of the Civil Service Commission was made.

The Senator then referred to that part of Senator Carpenter's speech in which that gentleman said it was necessary to keep a large amount of specie in the Treasury as the only check upon the gold gamblers in Wall street, and said the hoarding up of gold did not bring us any nearer to specie payments. The best way to resume specie payments is to bring currency up to a gold basis. This can not be done in a day.

Senator Trumbull then went into a complaint of the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to gold sales and hoarding gold, and contradicted the general belief that the election of Mr. Greeley would cause a financial crisis.

He insisted the President of a national bank in Illinois had had his bank made a depository of public money, merely for the purpose of using the interest on the money deposited as a campaign fund to beat Greeley.

Mr. Trumbull believed the accumulation of gold in the Treasury vaults would lead Congress (of which he is a member) into extravagant appropriations. He also believed that this gold in the Treasury was dangerous to the liberties of the people, inasmuch as it might be used, and the people never be the wiser for it. [Applause.]

Nothing demands a change in the administration more than the scandalous manner in which the finances are managed.

The Senator then spread out each of the departments—State, Treasury, War, Navy, and Postoffice—upon the gridiron of his wrath, saying nothing, however, about the Department of the Interior. Drawing from his pile of papers divers and sundry reports, newspapers, documents, etc., he proceeded to seal the fate of the President's Cabinet by sheer weight of documentary evidence, stepping aside for a moment to annihilate Jay Cooke, the syndicate, and other ill-starred individuals who obstruct the Senator's pathway. He accepted vigorously to Senator Carpenter's statement that one of the main questions of the campaign is whether the course of the government during the war was right or wrong, and also to the statement of the same gentleman that Horace Greeley was a secessionist. Said Mr. Trumbull:

Mr. Greeley never said secession was right. He only wanted to avoid the war, and proposed compensation for the slaves to accomplish that object. It was an insult to the intelligence of the American people to tell them that Greeley was in favor of secession. Mr. Carpenter himself was a good Democrat up to the beginning of the war, and should not now go back to dead issues, such as Greeley's secession proclivities. If he did so go back, he might expect to sit in sorrow among the ruins of his glass house.

In reply to Senator Carpenter's assertion that Gen. Grant was elected by the Republican party, and had not proved unfaithful to that party, Mr. Trumbull retorted: "Is a President, when elected, President of a party? No; he is President of the nation!"

Mr. Carpenter asks if President Grant has not at all times, and in all places, faithfully executed the laws of the country and obeyed the Constitution. I say no, for he has ordered the navy to support Baez in San Domingo, in violation of the Constitution, and he has employed army officers on the active list in civil offices. The White House is filled with such officers.

The Senator then relinquished Senator Carpenter, and introduced the Chorpenning claim, which furnished weapons for a terrific onslaught on the President and Postmaster-General Crewell. After charging