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Rutherford B. Hayes.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1822. His parents, Rutherford Hayes and Sophia Birchard, were natives of Windham County, Vermont, and emigrated to Ohio in 1817.

His first American ancestor of the name of Hayes was George Hayes, a Scotchman, who settled in Windsor, Conn., about 1680.

His mother was descended from John Birchard, who came over with his father's family from England in 1635, and became one of the principal proprietors and settlers of Norwich, Conn.

Three of his ancestors, Daniel Austin, Israel Smith, and Elias Birchard, were members of the Revolutionary Army, the latter dying during his term of service.

In 1842, young Hayes graduated at Kenyon College with the first honors of his class, of which he was the youngest member, and during the same year he began the study of law with Thomas Sparrow, Esq., at Columbus, Ohio.

In 1845 he graduated at the Law School of Harvard University, was admitted to the bar at Marietta, and began the practice of his profession at Fremont, Ohio, in partnership with General Ralph P. Buckland.

In 1849 he removed to Cincinnati, and in 1852 was married to Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb and Maria Cook, of Chillicothe.

In 1856 he was nominated for Judge of Common Pleas, but declined the nomination.

In 1858, the office of City Solicitor becoming vacant by the death of Judge Hart, he was unexpectedly elected by the City Council to fill the vacancy, and in 1859 was re-elected by the people for a full term running over five hundred votes ahead of his ticket.

He held this office until the breaking out of the Southern rebellion, when, with Judge Matthews, he raised a regiment for the Union service, and went out with it as Major.

He led his regiment, forming part of General Reno's division, at the battle of South Mountain, in September, 1862, having received a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel. [illegible] was the first that established a position on South Mountain. Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes was severely wounded in the arm, but remained on the field throughout the action.

[illegible] Colonel of [illegible] Division, [illegible] ordered back to West Virginia.

He was subsequently promoted to Brigadier General "for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek," and was brevetted Major-General for "gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864, in West Virginia, and particularly in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek."

Prior to these promotions he had commanded a brigade as Colonel for over two years, and he was then commanding a division.

In the course of his arduous services five horses had been shot under him, and he had been wounded four times.

In 1864 he was nominated to represent the Second Congressional District of Ohio, and was elected by a majority of 3,525, and in 1866 he was re-elected.

Before his Congressional term expired, in 1867, he was elected Governor of the State, and was re-elected in 1869.

His opponent was Senator Thurman, then a popular Democratic leader in Ohio.

On his retirement from the Governor's chair General Hayes was again elected to Congress.

In 1874 he was unanimously nominated for the third term as Governor.

The Democracy nominated Governor Allen and threw into the contest the best men and effort at their command.

General Hayes canvassed the entire State, making speeches in nearly every county, often making two or three at as many different places in a single day. For two months he was kept thus employed.

The vitality and energy of the canvass was sufficiently attested by the fact that it brought out the largest vote by over sixty-three thousand ever cast in Ohio. The Republicans elected their entire State ticket and the Legislature, the majority for General Hayes being 5,511.

THE CHRISTIAN SPIRIT OF THE MAN.

As an officer he was noted not only for strict loyalty to his superiors but for gallantry in battle and charity in the discharge of every duty, however perilous or arduous.

The first suggestion of his nomination for Governor was strongly disfavored by the General, who put a quietus upon the movement in that direction as soon as he heard of it. He generally preferred to remain in the military service as long as the rebellion lasted, and no political promotion was any temptation for him to leave it while the triumph of the national arms was incomplete.

During the war he was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second District, and directly afterwards received a letter importuning him to return home and make the canvass.

General Hayes replied to this letter as follows:

IN CAMP, October 2.

Yours of 26th ult. is received. Thanks. I have other business just now. Any man who would leave the army at this time to electioneer for Congress ought to be scalped. Truly yours,

R. B. HAYES.

Notwithstanding this refusal to leave the field to cooperate with his friends in securing his political preferment, he was handsomely elected, defeating Jos. C. Butler, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of 2,455.

In 1868 he was re-elected, his competitor being Theodore Cook, and his majority over that gentleman was 2,556.

In Congress his industry, sound judgment, and fidelity to the interests of his constituents were conspicuous, and gave him a position of great prominence and influence with his fellow members.

Though not apparently ambitious of oratorical display, and seldom occupying the time of the House with even a short speech, his unobtrusive and thoroughly diligent discharge of his duty won for him not only respect but reputation, and he was regarded both in Washington and in Ohio as one of the ablest and best members on the floor.

He took a deep interest in all the great and agitating questions then before Congress, including those relating to the reorganization of the lately revolted States, and acted uniformly in accord with the Republican line of policy in reference to the measures.

Mr. Hayes is a good-sized, well-formed man. He is every way well made, has a handsome head and a rather handsome body, and a face which would introduce him favorably anywhere. His complexion is light, skin florid, temperament composes, of the vital motive and mental in almost the same proportions. He is neither too fast nor too slow, excitable or sluggish, but is at once sufficiently energetic, original, comprehensive, dignified and resolute. He is more profound than showy, and has more application than versatility. He will finish what he begins, and make thorough work. He has a hopeful, happy nature, is eminently social, fond of home and all that belongs thereto, and as hospitable as he is thoughtful and considerate.

NASBY.

Nasby Considers it Necessary to Instruct the People of the North.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
Which is the State uv Kentucky.
September 4th, 1876.

Reeding the Northern noospapers, for some weeks past, I hev come to the conclooshen that the people uv the North don't understand the troo status uv things down here, and I feel it my dooty to enlighten em. It is not moderat that a Forthern man kin understand the feelings uv a Sutherner. The Northerner never wuz a aristocrat like us—he never wuz a sooperior race. But bein men, they kin reezonably be expected to comprehend how some things strike the minus uv howly, shivelrous people, which hev been obleedged to succum to force. That the nigger is a trubble to us ther aint no question, and nobody denies it. He is

A WORRIMENT AND AN IRRITASHEN,

and more than that an absloot noosence, and there he,er kin be peece so long az he is unrestrained and uncontrolled.

1.—We are in constant feer uv him. Here in the Corners there is about 200 uv em—there wuz more, but ther repeeted assaults onto us hez ended in ther bein thinned out somewhat—and them 200 keep us in constant feer. They form a bod by themselves and hev dhubtlis organized to act agin us. I myself hev recently seen two uv em in close converse, and they hev ther own religious meetins, which is doubtlis a kiver for ther nefarious designs. We hev never sufered from any outbreaks uv theirn, for the Corners is prompt. Whenever we anticipated danger, and fear a risin, we immediately sally out and kill a do'zen or so.

WHICH XIES IT IN THE BUD.

2.—They will not labor for us, and thus stand in the way uv the progress uv the country. This season the folern losses wuz inflicted on citizens uv the Corners by these people refoosin to work for em:

Issaker Gavitt, four akers uv grass.
Captain M'Pelter, six akers, ditto.
Deekin Pogram, five akers, ditto.
Elder M'Grath, four akers, ditto.

And others too tejus to menshun. I shuddered to think that I shood hev lost all my crop ef I'd hed any. But ez I sho'd I wuz mercifully spared. Tu loss comes direckly upon the people by the absolute refoosal uv the niggers to cut and git in the hay. Every mawnin we wuz at Bascom's every day sooin the hayin season, implorin them wretches to git it in, but they refoosed, givin as a reezon that they hed ther own to take keer uv. One uv them insultingly asked why we didn't go and git it in ourselves?

HE NEVER ASKED NO MORE QUESTIONS.

There wuz only $2.50 on his body.—And ez we lost the hay crop so we shal lose our corn. It hez not been ploughed or hoed, becoz we coodent git the labor, and now what little ther is uv it is to be cut and husked, is the question that we are perpetyooally asking ourselves at Bascom's.

3.—They are not a contendid race, and are outfitting theirselves ez fast ez they kin to be an interior people. They hev skools among theirselves, which is taught by emissaries from Noo England. They are not only learnin their children to read, and sich, but they are flyin in the face uv Providence by learnin themselves. They hev the impudence to discuss things, and in one naborhood they hev reely startid a debatin skool! Uv coarse all this worries us. Ef they keep on in this way, they won't be fit to be again redoosed, even ef we do git a Dimocratic President. I ain't shoor that it ain't too late now, and that even ef Tilden shood be elected, I doubt ef we cood bring em to anything

NEER WAT THEY TOOSED TO BE.

4.—They are insolent to us to a degree that is onbearable. They refoose to take off their hats wen they meet us, and teech their children to show us the same disrespect. To a true Southern gentleman, one uv the sooperior race, this is sufficient to drive him to madnis. He hez allus taken great comfort in the idee that ther wuz a race beneeth him, and it cuts to the quick to destroy the illushen. Niggers which only a few years ago wus the property uv our citizens now pass us with ther heads erect, and their hats on, and even irritate us by appearin with better close than we kin wear. Issaker Gavitt's wife wuz only last week driven to the very verge of madnis by seeing Mirandy, the wife uv one ov ther niggers on the street with a black silk dress on, suthin Mrs. Gavitt hezn't had sence Issaker told Mirandy's daughter to git one for her in 1860. This prodooses insubordination in our families.

MRS. GAVITT MADE IT LIVELY

for Issaker. She told him that of he wood quit loafin around Bascom's and go to work, ez Mirandy's husband did, possible he mite get her mother dress. Issaker coodent make her understand that o shivelry coodent be expectid to work in the field, like a nigger, and to escape her tongue he didn't go home for two days, but slept on the floor at Bascom's.

5.—This inferior race insists on votin and takin part in public affairs. At meetings called to decide ez to levyin taxes for roads and other purposes they come in and vote and speek just ez tho they wuz white, claimin that becoz they pay taxes they hev a rite to a voice in the disposition of 'em, forgittin that an interior race ain't no rites to mix in anything. At a meeting last week to consider the extenshun uv a road

ONE UV THESE DEGRADED BEINGS

come with a paper, on which he had written the cost per mile, and all abot it, and he hed the impudence to hand it to the Secretary, Issaker Gavitt, to read. I hed to releeve Issaker's embarrassment by tellin the inferior man to read hisself, which he did, and in consekens the proposishen was voted down. They inflict these humiliashens onto us reglarly.

I cood say more, but this is enuff.—Ther is but one way out ov this trubble, the two races wuz never calkelatid to live together except ez master and servant, and there never will be peace [illegible] our can't be—till these fellers [illegible] people [illegible] the place nacher intended 'em for. [illegible] the aristocracy uv the sunny South will

NEVER ADMIT [illegible] AN EKALITY.

They hev [illegible] to grow farms [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] Ez the stronger race [illegible] we must be releeved uv all feer uv 'em. We must be wunst agin made their servants and protectors and guides.—They must wunst more labor for us, and foller our direckshen. We shall never ask that they be abslootly reenslaved, but they must be our wards, ez it were. They must not be elevated to the rites uv citizenship till they are fit for it.—The must shut up their skool houses and their churches and

RESIGN THEIR NORMAL CONDISHEN

till such time ez they hev progressed fur enough to be safely entrusted with the rites of freemen. This is wat we want, and this is wat we must hev to hev peace. If the nigger will consent to this ther will be peace—otherwise not. We can't endure the present condition uv things no longer. This Fall will decide the matter. Ef Tilden is elected, all will be well. With a Democratic President and a Democratic Congris, with the southern claims all allowed, with capital and the means to compel nigger labor, the South will enter upon

A NEW CAREER OF PROSPERITY

and be almost ez well off ez it wood hev bin hed we succeeded in cookerin the minyuns uv the gorriller, Linkin, and establishin a Government uv our own. Dimocrats uv the North to your posts!

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Reformer.

P. S.—In the interest uv reform I hev arranged for four hundred Kentucky Dimocrats to go over into injanny in October, provided the money for ther expenses is forthcomin. We are waitin anxiously.

Hon. W. A. Smith.

MR. EDITOR: The following little incident may not be without interest to the many friends of this gentleman, and give those not personally acquainted with him some insight into the private character of him whom we expect soon to make Lieutenant-Governor of North Carolina.

In the Fall of 1870, a poor Confederate officer, who had lost his all by the war, found himself unable to provide food and clothing for his wife and children. He had served about four years in the army of Gen. Lee, and after the surrender united himself with the Democratic party, and gave his active and enthusiastic support to its nominees. In his distress he applied to his old friends and comrades—told them his condition and begged their assistance—begged for work—anything that would enable him to support his family. They all expressed great sympathy for him, and promised they would do their utmost to procure him a situation. Day after day he called on them to do something, but to no purpose, until at last in despair he went home one evening and told his poor wife that he saw no hope for them, that his friends could not aid him. She thought a moment and then asked him if he had tried Major W. A. Smith, then President of the North Carolina Railroad. He had not, for [illegible] posed [illegible] claim [illegible] politi [illegible] he ha [illegible] for hi [illegible] from [illegible] she [illegible] spoke [illegible] ge [illegible] and [illegible] them [illegible] hearin [illegible] wrote [illegible] his [illegible] ceived [illegible] assigni [illegible] ing the [illegible] his fau [illegible] ing [illegible] wh [illegible] ter [illegible] fuse [illegible] T [illegible] swee [illegible] the [illegible] Sinc [illegible] than [illegible] shine [illegible] to th [illegible] ones [illegible] get him [illegible] for Ma [illegible] mother's [illegible] no one [illegible] whole [illegible] hope an [illegible] Lieuten [illegible] Mr. H [illegible] an isolat [illegible] neighb [illegible] Many [illegible] is now [illegible] coul [illegible] W [illegible]

[illegible] only come from a char[illegible] tude of the Southern people toward the administration. *You say that* no one in the South is supporting Hayes but negroes and carpet-baggers. *I would be sorry to think this were so, but if it were I should still vote for the candidate of my choice, and would not* let this class deprive me of it. I suppose they support Hayes because it is to their interest to do so. I think it would be equally to the interest of all the Southern people to do the same thing. But you say that even admitting it would be better for them to do so, yet, as it is notorious they will not, that I ought to surrender my individual convictions to the will of the majority. I don't think so. It is better for some to go right than for all to go wrong. If I think they are going wrong I could do no good by going with them. If they insist on breaking their necks I don't intend to assist them. Besides, you say that if Tilden is elected he will be under the control of the Confederates. If that is so, then you will have no need of me. But suppose Hayes is elected with a solid South against him, what are you going to do then? You do not see now, but you will then see the force of my logic. It was for these reasons that four years ago I urged the Southern people that if they really desired peace and reconciliation to bury their passions and resentments and support the man who was not only the representative of an overwhelming majority of the North, but was the most powerful, as he had been the most generous, of our foes. I have seen no cause to change my opinions or to regret my course. Many things have since occurred which no one deplores more than I do. But "you can never say I did it." The responsibility is with those who adopted the fatal policy, "Anything to beat Grant." In the conflict they invited Grant to beat them. Having predicted all sorts of evils to result from the election of Grant they have done all in their power to make their predictions come true.

You speak of the bitter hostility of the North toward the South. Well four years of hard fighting is not calculated to make men love each other; neither is an everlasting rehersal of the wrongs which each side imagines it has suffered going to bring us any nearer to a better understanding.—Peace can only come with oblivion of the past. I know as well as you what the Southern people have to endure; but this has been the experience of every conquered people.—The figure of Judea on the Roman coin—veiled and weeping among her

[illegible] Old [illegible] will go [illegible] he has [illegible] not often [illegible] know h[illegible] mountains, we learn you have received our co[illegible]ryman with open arms. Your kind hospitality could not have been extended to one more worthy. He is emphatically the champion of labor—the poor man's friend and will never sneer at the honest poor, or cringe or bow to a purse-proud aristocracy. All honor, say we, to our fearless standard-bearer, Thomas Settle, and his worthy associate W. A. Smith. H.

JOHN S. MOSBY.

Som Good Reasons Why the South Should Support Hays and Wheler.

The following letter has been written by Colonel Mosby to a former Confederate comrade in reply to one urging him to support Tilden:

WARRENTON, VA., August 6, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your communication inquiring if it is true, as reported, that I am supporting Hayes and Wheeler. It is true that I am a cordial and earnest advocate of the election of that ticket, notwithstanding you say that a majority of the Southern people, and especially Confederate soldiers are unfriendly to the support of the Democratic [illegible]. I see, however, that in this you are misled, and that many men in the ranks of sound conservative and national sentiments will be found on the other side; however this may be, it will not divert me from my purpose. I thought you knew I ceased to be a Confederate soldier about [illegible] years ago, and became a citizen of the United States. As a soldier I thought conscientiously what I thought was my duty; as a citizen I shall do the same thing as far as I know how. The ground on which you now support Tilden and Hendricks is that they are the candidates of the southern people, and, if elected, will be under their control. This is why I oppose this thing because the election of Tilden is a calamity. In attempting to [illegible] which the South will lose [illegible] the sectional unity of the [illegible] people has been the [illegible] and bane of their politi[illegible] from its being

[illegible] with us for Wm. A. Smith.

[illegible] is fully aroused, and [illegible] him by the largest majority [illegible] for years. The poor are not often ungrateful, and the poor who know him are for him. Men of the mountains, we learn you have received our co[illegible]ryman with open arms. Your kind hospitality could not have been extended to one more worthy. He is emphatically the champion of labor—the poor man's friend and will never sneer at the honest poor, or cringe or bow to a purse-proud aristocracy. All honor, say we, to our fearless standard-bearer, Thomas Settle, and his worthy associate W. A. Smith. H.

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But the Democrats are going t[illegible] rebuild everything if they get pos[illegible]session of the Government, they say. Have you ever known a party out of power that did not promise reform to get in? Has there been one single abuse exposed for which the Democrats have not established a precedent? Do you think that a higher standard of morals would prevail in public life by transferring the influence of Tammany Hall to Washington? Has that been a proper school to educate reformers? I know nothing of Governor Tilden except that he has long been the leader of his party in New York, whose colossal roiberies have been the opprobrium of American politics. When Governor Tilden has purified politics in his own State it will be time enough then to turn his attention to the national administration. It was only about twelve months ago that Tweed was released from prison on heabeas corpus by a decision of the New York Court of Appeals composed of seven Democratic Judges. Mr. Charles O'Conor, the Nestor of the New York bar, in a letter published at the time charged that the decision was procured through the corrupt influence of Tweed's money. Here was a splendid case for an investigation, far excelling in enormity the sale of a sutlership; yet these Judges remain unimpeached and are still wearing the ermine of justice. I allude to this fact to show the tone of political morality of the party of which Governor Tilden has been the acknowledged head ever since the retirement of Tweed. He proposes to reform the civil service; but now? By a change in the system of appointments? Not at all; but by filling the offices with his partisans, who will flock to Washington "as fierce as famine and hungry as the grave." When the offices have thus been all filled somebody will then have to reform the reformers. The character of such bogus pretenders is well described in the language of Junius as "resembling the termagent chasity of a prude who while she prosecutes one lover for rape, invites the lewd embraces of another." That official trusts held under the administration have been abused no one denies; that the delinquents have not been screened by their party associates is equally true. Any observer can see that those who have

[*Continued on Fourth Page.*]