

1: Samuel J. Tilden - Wikipedia

Long prefaces are seldom read; and the author of the following pages presents a, short one. He wishes it to be distinctly understood at the outset, that, in writing the Life of Samuel Jones Tilden and of Thomas Andrews Hendricks, he has nothing to say that will or can possibly be construed to the.

He is the first and only individual to win an outright majority of the popular vote in a United States presidential election but lose the election itself, though other candidates have lost despite garnering a plurality of the popular vote. A political reformer, Tilden was a Bourbon Democrat who worked closely with the New York City business community and led the fight against the corruption of Tammany Hall. Born and raised in New Lebanon, New York, Tilden came from a family that was well off and well known as a maker of patent medicines. During the years prior to the American Civil War, Tilden counseled patience and compromise with the Southern states on the slavery question. The Republicans nominated Governor Rutherford B. The presidential election was exceedingly close, with the disputed electoral votes of three Southern states potentially providing victory to either party. Both campaigns were later accused of corruption in their efforts to win the disputed electoral votes. To resolve the contest, Congress created the Electoral Commission, which voted along party lines to declare Hayes the winner. As part of the resolution of the election, leaders from the two major parties also reached the Compromise of , in which Hayes promised to end Reconstruction in the South in exchange for Democratic acceptance of the election result. Tilden thus became the second presidential candidate in U. Many expected Tilden to win the Democratic nomination, but his strength as a candidate was undercut by Republican gains in the New York state elections of and and allegations that his supporters had engaged in corruption during the election dispute. Tilden loomed as a potential candidate prior to the Democratic National Convention, but he declined to run due to his worsening health. He died at his estate in Yonkers in , and was buried at Cemetery of the Evergreens in New Lebanon. After the war, Tilden again favored conciliation and opposed the Radical Republican approach to Reconstruction. He was a delegate to the New York Constitutional Convention. After initially having good relations with William M. Tweed and working closely together with him in the Democratic Party,[19] Tilden came into conflict with the Tweed Ring and the Tammany Hall Democratic organization over its involvement in bribery and corruption. By analyzing the bank accounts of certain members of the Tweed organization, he obtained proof of the principle on which the bribes and graft they took had been distributed, which was used as evidence to convict them in their trials. Barnard, a Tweed-connected judge. Tilden succeeded in breaking them up. In , Tilden received an honorary LL. Hendricks was nominated for vice president on the first ballot. Hayes, proving that the Democrats were once again competitive in the American political process following the Civil War. But the result in the Electoral College was in question because the states of Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina each sent two sets of electoral votes to Congress. There was separately a conflict over one elector from Oregon, who was disqualified on a technicality. Republicans had taken over the state governments in the South during Reconstruction, but were unpopular with the overwhelmingly Democratic white southerners, many of whom resented what they perceived as interference from the North and blamed the Republicans for the Civil War. By white southerners had regained control of most southern states, but in one state with a black majority South Carolina and two with very large black minorities Louisiana and Florida Republicans still held power. Both sides claimed victory, though the Democratic claim was tainted by violence and the Republican by fraud. As a result, one set of electors from each of these three states had voted for the Republican Hayes, and another set had voted for the Democrat Tilden. Without these three states, Tilden had won electoral votes, but needed to win the Presidency. If he had taken even one more state, he would have become President. However, if Hayes were to win all the contested states, he would receive electoral votes and win the election. Samuel Jones Tilden While the Republicans boldly claimed the election, Tilden mystified and disappointed his supporters by not fighting for the prize or giving any leadership to his advocates. Instead he devoted more than a month to the preparation of a complete history of the electoral counts over the previous century to show it was the unbroken usage of Congress, not of the President of the Senate, to count the electoral votes. The Commission

consisted of five members from the Republican-controlled Senate three Republicans and two Democrats , and five from the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives three Democrats, two Republicans. The remaining five members were chosen from the Supreme Court — originally two Republicans, two Democrats, and independent Justice David Davis. Davis, however, was elected to the US Senate from Illinois, resigned from the Court and turned down the commission appointment. Bradley , a Republican, was named to replace Davis. The Commission voted 8—7 along party lines to award all the votes to Hayes. Some Democrats threatened to filibuster in the Senate to prevent the electoral votes from being counted, but were dissuaded. Grant administration, bringing an end to Republican Reconstruction in the South. The Compromise of was in line with views that Hayes had already expressed; in his letter accepting the Republican nomination, he had indicated his desire that the South enjoy "the blessings of honest and capable local government" but only with guarantees that the states would guard the civil rights of the freedmen. Andrew Jackson also lost the election after winning the popular vote, but he attained the presidency in . In addition, Grover Cleveland won the popular vote in all three elections in which he was the Democratic nominee — , , and —but lost the presidency in because Republican nominee Benjamin Harrison won more electoral votes. This panel, chaired by Democratic Congressman Clarkson Nott Potter of New York, investigated allegations of fraud and corruption in the three contested states. For ten months beginning in May , the Potter Committee subpoenaed all telegrams sent by political operatives during the election dispute. However, the remaining telegrams were in cipher, as was common with business and political communication in the telegraph era, and nothing could be made of them. Reid implied that the ciphering of the messages showed Democratic hypocrisy, and suggested that Republicans try to decipher the messages in order to learn their content. Other Republicans sent him additional ciphered telegrams. There were also Democratic contacts with the election boards in Louisiana and South Carolina. But the revelation of the attempts reflected poorly on the Democrats, who lost some of the moral authority behind their argument that Tilden had been cheated out of the presidency. House seats in New York, which undercut the argument that Tilden should be renominated in because he was the only candidate strong enough to carry the largest state in the Union for the Democrats. Republicans also won the governorship of New York in , further undercutting the argument that Tilden could carry New York in . Tilden appeared voluntarily before a Congressional sub-committee in New York City, and under oath denied all knowledge of the dispatches. There was no definite evidence to show otherwise, but his reputation for honesty suffered; Tilden was still presumably the strongest candidate leading up to the Democratic National Convention , but the Republican gains in New York, the damage to his image as an honest politician, and failing health all combined to dissuade him from running, and he withdrew from contention. In , the Tilden Trust was combined with the Astor and Lenox libraries to found the New York Public Library , whose building bears his name on its front.

2: Catalog Record: The life of Hon. Samuel Jones Tilden, | Hathi Trust Digital Library

*The life of Hon. Samuel Jones Tilden: governor of the state of New York; with a sketch of the life of Hon. Thomas Andrews Hendricks, governor of the state of Indiana [William Mason Cornell] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Tilden was frequently in poor health during his youth, and he spent much of his time studying politics and reading works such as *The Wealth of Nations*. In 1825, as a reward for campaign work on behalf of Governor William C. Tilden handled hundreds of cases on behalf of the city, but was forced out of office in 1828 after New York City elected a Whig mayor. He became a key ally to Wright and helped pass a compromise land bill that defused tensions between tenant farmers and their landlords. After serving as a delegate to the New York State Constitutional Convention in 1829, Tilden left public office to focus on his legal practice, where he gained a national reputation as a "financial physician" for struggling railroads. His success at money management and investing caused many of his friends, relatives, and political allies, including Van Buren, to allow Tilden to manage their finances. Like other Barnburners, Tilden sought to prevent the spread of slavery into the land acquired from Mexico in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Unlike many other anti-slavery Democrats, Tilden did not join the Republican Party in the 1850s, but he did not have close relations with Democratic presidents Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan. He warned that the election of Lincoln could lead to the secession of the South and a subsequent civil war. McClellan at the Democratic National Convention. Tweed, the leader of the Tammany Hall political machine. Through bribery, patronage, and control of Irish-American voters, Tweed and his allies had become the dominant power in both New York City and the state of New York. Tilden ran for the New York State Assembly as part of a slate of anti-Tammany Democrats; at the state party convention, he declared that it was "time to proclaim that whoever plunders the people, though he steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, is no Democrat. After the election, Tweed fled the state, but he was eventually extradited back to New York, where he died in prison in 1878. As governor, he continued to focus on rooting out corruption. He helped to break up the "Canal Ring," a bipartisan group of state and local officials who had enriched themselves by overcharging for the maintenance of the New York State Canal System. Tilden gained a national reputation as a reform governor, a valuable asset given the number of scandals that had come into public view during the presidency of Ulysses S. Bayard, Allen G. Thurman, Thomas A. Hendricks, and General Winfield Scott Hancock. Many "soft money" Democrats wanted Congress to repeal the Specie Payment Resumption Act and authorize the printing of more greenbacks, banknotes that had first been printed during the Civil War. The printing of more greenbacks would result in inflation and potentially benefit farmers by raising prices and helping them pay down their debts. Like most Republicans and "hard money" members of the conservative business establishment, Tilden believed that the termination of greenback circulation which would return the country to the gold standard was the best way to solve the ongoing economic crisis. His closest rival was Hendricks, who had the support of New York party boss John Kelly and the soft money faction of Democrats. Tilden won the necessary two-thirds majority on the second presidential ballot, and the convention then voted to make his nomination unanimous. Hayes of Ohio, another governor who had established a reputation for honest governance, Tilden was widely regarded as the favorite in the general election. As per tradition, both Tilden and Hayes avoided publicly campaigning for president, leaving that task to their supporters; Tilden appointed Abram Hewitt to lead his campaign. Southern Democrats especially hoped to end Reconstruction and gain control of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, the last three "unredeemed" Southern states. He had won a majority of the popular vote and tallied clear victories in seventeen states, leaving him one electoral vote short of a majority. On November 6, the day after election day, most major newspapers reported that Tilden had won the election; however, Hayes still had a narrow path to victory if he could sweep the electoral votes of Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana. Both parties feared the possibility that a dispute over the election would lead to armed conflict; Tilden discussed appointing General George B. McClellan as his military assistant, while President Grant ordered army and naval units to reinforce Washington. Initial election returns showed that Hayes had carried South Carolina by several

hundred votes, but that Tilden had won Florida by 91 votes and Louisiana by over votes. Republicans controlled the bodies charged with determining the validity of election results in all three states. Meanwhile, another controversy had arisen in Oregon, where a Hayes elector, John Watts, resigned because his simultaneous service as a presidential elector and as a low-ranking official in the Post Office violated the United States Constitution. The vague wording of the Constitution gave rise to further controversy, as Republicans held that Thomas W. Ferry, a Republican senator from Michigan and the president pro tempore of the United States Senate, could determine the validity of the disputed electoral votes. Democrats argued that Ferry could only count the votes that were not disputed; in such a scenario, neither candidate would have an electoral vote majority, necessitating a contingent election in the United States House of Representatives. Since Democrats controlled a majority of the state delegations in the House, they would be able to elect Tilden as president in a contingent election. Hayes defeated Tilden in the election. On January 26, both houses of Congress agreed to establish the member Electoral Commission to settle the dispute over the contested electoral votes. The commission consisted of five Democratic members of Congress, five Republican members of Congress, and five justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Of the Supreme Court justices, two were to be Democrats, two were to be Republicans, and the fifth justice would be selected by the other four justices. Tilden opposed the creation of the Electoral Commission because he still hoped to force a contingent election in the House of Representatives, but he was unable to prevent Democratic congressmen from voting for the establishment of the commission. Most had expected that the fifth justice on the commission would be Associate Justice David Davis, a political independent, but Davis refused to serve on the commission after he accepted election to the Senate. Another associate justice, Republican Joseph P. Bradley, was instead chosen as the fifth justice on the Electoral Commission. Vann Woodward, have argued that the Compromise of played the decisive role in determining the outcome of the election. On March 3, the House passed a resolution declaring Tilden the "duly elected President of the United States," but this had no legal effect. Potter Committee[edit] Samuel Tilden In , Democratic Congressman Clarkson Nott Potter convinced the House of Representatives to create a committee to investigate allegations of fraud and corruption in the election. Potter was appointed as the head of the commission, which Democrats hoped would implicate Hayes and damage the Republican Party in the next presidential election. For ten months beginning in May, the Potter Committee subpoenaed all telegrams sent by political operatives during the election dispute. The remaining telegrams were in cipher, as was common with business and political communication in the telegraph era. New York Herald Tribune editor Whitelaw Reid obtained and deciphered many of the telegrams and, in October, he published the story of the Democratic efforts to sway election officials through bribery and other means. He declined to run for another term as governor in, focusing instead on building support for the presidential nomination. The New York delegation interpreted the letter as a notice of withdrawal, and the delegates began looking for a new candidate, eventually settling on Speaker of the House Samuel J. Blaine in the general election. He died a bachelor at Greystone on August 4, In, the Tilden Trust was combined with the Astor and Lenox libraries to found the New York Public Library, whose building bears his name on its front.

3: Tilden's Extract - Wikipedia

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