

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA. Friday, July 3, 1880.

Democratic National Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT, Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, Wm. H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET. SUPREME JUDGE, GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson county.

AUDITOR GENERAL, ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS. It is earnestly recommended that in all the townships of Columbia county the members of the Standing Committee, shall proceed to call together the Democrats, at some convenient place, and organize a club for the campaign; and Wednesday evening, July 7th, is suggested as the time, at the place of holding the election.

The several Committees are organized to notify the chairman of the organization and the names of officers. George A. Clark, David Lowenberg, Secretary, Chairman.

His imbalanced character in private life, his high attainments, his social standing, fit him to grace the Presidential chair. His public acts as a brave and daring soldier in war, and as a considerate and liberty-loving soldier in time of peace, justify the trust that has been reposed in him.

Not since 1856, when the democracy of Pennsylvania under the lead of John W. Forney in this same city of Cincinnati nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency, and returned home resolved to elect him by every means known to human ingenuity and by every effort in the reach of human energy has there been an event which will so inspire the party as the nomination of Hancock.

But the General among soldiers was the one named yesterday by the Cincinnati convention as the democratic nominee for the presidency—General Hancock.

This day has cast great shadows across the path of James A. Garfield. The nomination of Winfield Scott Hancock as his competitor for the highest civil trust of the world, by the spontaneous acclaim of his own democracy, forecasts a contest that under even the most favorable circumstances for Garfield must be doubtful in its issue, and that gives more than even promise in its sweeping Hancock in every northern State.

The republic can boast of no citizen whose private life, and whose public career have been more worthy as being held up as the purest and most praiseworthy types. Physically, mentally, morally General Hancock is one of the best of a class which happily is beginning to furnish many illustrious statesmen in the adornment of public affairs; and while we could esteem as nothing else than calamity the success of the Democratic party we must recognize from the beginning that its defeat in the coming campaign will find no promoting cause in any lack of personal services on the part of its most distinguished candidate for the Presidency.

His nomination appears to be the result of the deliberate choice of the convention, and he will undoubtedly make a strong candidate before the people. His public record is without blot and his private character is equally stainless. The democracy ought to have no apprehensions for the result of the election next November.

The Republican party is now put upon a purely defensive campaign, for its candidate has matters to explain, while Hancock has nothing. As the things now look the Democrats have the call, unless they shall commit most fatal acts of indiscretion during the campaign.

"This is a strong nomination—probably as strong as they could make." Mayor Stockley.

"It is a very popular nomination." Colonel Charles Thompson Jones.

"They could not possibly have made a stronger nomination." General A. H. Bligham.

"It looks to me as if they had a lucid interval—the first they had had since the war." Colonel M. S. Quay.

Garfield's adherents affect to believe that he possesses high qualities of statesmanship yet they confess that he possesses so little discernment that he fell into the clasp trap of Oakes Ames and is of such amazing simplicity that he accepted the De Golyer bribe in the belief that it was an attorney fee. There is another episode in the career of Garfield as a statesman to which his supporters are reluctant to refer. He was one of the visiting statesmen who went to New Orleans to encourage J. Madison Wells to wipe out a democratic majority of ten thousand votes in Louisiana. When this work was accomplished he returned to Washington and boasted of his share in it. He next had the effrontery to sit on the electoral commission as a judge when he had already prejudged the case as counsel for Mr. Hayes. When the fraudulent decision of the electoral commission was made he joined in the intrigue to quiet the title of Mr. Hayes with the consideration that the carpet-bag government of Packard in New Orleans should be abandoned by the federal troops and left to its fate. The aptness for intrigue and conspiracy which Garfield has developed in his career in Congress is held up to the American people as proof of statesmanship. It is a kind of "statesmanship" that General Hancock is too proud and high-minded a man to learn—Patric.

When the news of Garfield's nomination was received at Galena, General Grant was in General Rawley's office receiving dispatches. All he said was, "It is all right—I am satisfied," and soon after went home. He was the best place for him just then, for no doubt he felt sick at the stomach.

Our Candidates.

A FEW EXPRESSIONS BY NEWSPAPERS OF ALL PARTIES. I always know where to find Hancock. (Grant in the wilderness. You'll find him in the White House after March 4, 1881.)

Happy is it for the democratic party, for tunc is it for the people of the United States, that the delegates at Cincinnati made so wise a decision—Washington Post (dem.).

The Philadelphia Chronicle Herald estimates that "the Surratt slander is making votes for Hancock at the rate of 10,000 a day, and the campaign has four months to run."

The original Garfield man is not as numerous now as he was ten days ago. The original Hancock man is of more importance and there are many applicants for his situation.—Philadelphia Times.

In making up its White House gallery the Times struck three out of a possible four candidates—Hancock, Garfield and English all filled niches in that collection of statesmen. It was not supposed that the republican party would get as far down as Arthur.—Philadelphia Times.

It is the harbinger of victory. It unites and solidifies the American democracy, and serves both for the autumnal struggle with a full assurance of success at the polls, and the profound conviction that neither force nor fraud will be able to wrest from the people the fruits of victory. The nomination is a wise one gauged by all the standards.—Pittsburg Post (dem.).

By the nomination of Winfield S. Hancock, a soldier of the republic and an irreproachable citizen, they have re-established some claim to political sagacity as well as to get on rapport with the best sentiment of the people.—Pittsburg Dispatch (rep.).

A brave and well tried soldier of the Union, General Hancock is at the same time a sincere and thorough believer in the democratic idea that civil government must always be superior to military authority, and that the people are infinitely greater than the army, which they employ and pay.—N. Y. Sun (ind).

His imbalanced character in private life, his high attainments, his social standing, fit him to grace the Presidential chair. His public acts as a brave and daring soldier in war, and as a considerate and liberty-loving soldier in time of peace, justify the trust that has been reposed in him.—Philadelphia Record (ind).

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The Platform.

The Democrats of the United States, in convention, declare: First, We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teachings and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the national convention of the party.

Second, Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create whatever be the form of government, a real despotism. No summary laws, separation of church and state for the good of each, common schools fostered and protected.

Third, Home rule, honest money; the strict maintenance of the public faith, consisting of gold, silver and paper convertible on demand; the strict maintenance of public faith—State and national—and a tariff for revenue only.

Fourth, The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a general and thorough reform of civil service.

Fifth, The right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all the rights, and must and shall be maintained to every part of the United States.

Sixth, The existing administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the elections, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and impairs their institutions.

Seventh, The great fraud of 1876-77, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two states, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war, submitted for the time in firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue proceeds and dwells every other.

It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

Eighth, We exhort the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and do hereby especially suspend this writ and direct that you proceed and execute the order heretofore given you upon the judgment of the military commission, and you will give this order in return to this writ.

This was indorsed on the writ and, accompanied by the United States Attorney General Speed, General Hancock presented himself before Justice Wylie and made return to the writ. The execution took place the following day. General Hancock said that the only hope of Mrs. Surratt lay in the power of her daughter to move the president's heart and he so informed the daughter and gave her every facility in his power to gain access to the President. So great was his anxiety in the looked-for pardon or reprieve that he placed a line of mounted sentinels from the White house to the place of execution, that the words of grace, if spoken at the last minute, should go surely and swiftly. But no such words were spoken.

Had General Hancock resigned his position to escape the performance of his duty, he would have been denounced as a coward and a traitor. Had he refused to obey the orders of his superiors he would have been court-martialed and dismissed from the service in dishonor, or perhaps in the excitement of that time, have been sentenced to death. And yet the same press that at that time howled for the execution of an innocent woman, whom trial and sentence was the work of a republican administration, now attempt to avail themselves of the circumstance by starting the cry against General Hancock that "he hung Mrs. Surratt."

Consistency is indeed a jewel that does not sparkle in the crown of republicanism.

Why Leonard Jerome Will Vote for Hancock. The following was written by Leonard Jerome to General Hancock, giving his reasons for supporting him for Presidency.

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Executive Office, July 7.

To Major General Hancock, Commander: I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, hereby declare that the writ of habeas corpus has been heretofore suspended in such cases as this; and I do hereby especially suspend this writ and direct that you proceed and execute the order heretofore given you upon the judgment of the military commission, and you will give this order in return to this writ.

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REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

One of the strongest features of the republican party is its inconsistency. It has already made its appearance in the present campaign. Only a day after General Hancock was nominated they began to abuse him with his connection with the hanging of Mrs. Surratt, everybody knows the circumstances of that unfortunate affair.

The Philadelphia Times says of this: "General Hancock was in command in the Valley when the country was thrown into excitement by the assassination of President Lincoln, and he was immediately summoned to Washington by President Johnson and assumed the military command at the capital. It was in this way he was associated with the trial by the military court, and the subsequent execution, of the alleged conspirators, including Mrs. Surratt. Much interest had been exhibited in this part of his service, and the prominence of his position has in the minds of some ignorant people, made his connection with the execution of the prisoners more intimate than it is. It must be remembered that he was in command of a force in and about the capital of about 100,000 men, having, practically, only the Secretary of War and the President as his superiors. With the detail of the guarding and the care of the prisoners he had nothing whatever to do. They were confined in the arsenal, and the commander there was General Hartranft, who took the position by order of the Secretary of War. A military commission, ordered by the President, tried by the prisoners, found them guilty, condemned some of them to death and the military court was approved by the President. The execution had been ordered for the 8th day of July. On the 9th Messrs. Aiken and Clappitt, the counsel of Mrs. Surratt, went before the United States Justice Wylie and procured a writ of habeas corpus. This was served by the Marshal of the district on General Hancock as the head of the military division. As was his duty he forwarded it to his superior, the President of the United States and the Commander-in-Chief. President Johnson at once issued the following proclamation:

Executive Office, July 7.

To Major General Hancock, Commander: I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, hereby declare that the writ of habeas corpus has been heretofore suspended in such cases as this; and I do hereby especially suspend this writ and direct that you proceed and execute the order heretofore given you upon the judgment of the military commission, and you will give this order in return to this writ.

This was indorsed on the writ and, accompanied by the United States Attorney General Speed, General Hancock presented himself before Justice Wylie and made return to the writ. The execution took place the following day. General Hancock said that the only hope of Mrs. Surratt lay in the power of her daughter to move the president's heart and he so informed the daughter and gave her every facility in his power to gain access to the President. So great was his anxiety in the looked-for pardon or reprieve that he placed a line of mounted sentinels from the White house to the place of execution, that the words of grace, if spoken at the last minute, should go surely and swiftly. But no such words were spoken.

Had General Hancock resigned his position to escape the performance of his duty, he would have been denounced as a coward and a traitor. Had he refused to obey the orders of his superiors he would have been court-martialed and dismissed from the service in dishonor, or perhaps in the excitement of that time, have been sentenced to death. And yet the same press that at that time howled for the execution of an innocent woman, whom trial and sentence was the work of a republican administration, now attempt to avail themselves of the circumstance by starting the cry against General Hancock that "he hung Mrs. Surratt."

Consistency is indeed a jewel that does not sparkle in the crown of republicanism.

Why Leonard Jerome Will Vote for Hancock. The following was written by Leonard Jerome to General Hancock, giving his reasons for supporting him for Presidency.

You, sir, embody the views and sentiments in regard to the great question of the day that we have entertained since the war closed. They are the same that actuated General Grant when he laid down those liberal terms of surrender to General Lee. They are the same that actuated my poor friend Raymond when he battled so manfully