Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - JULY 23, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HON. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. GEO. A. JENKS,
Of Jefferson County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT,
Of Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
A. H. COFFROTH, of Somerset.
[*Subject to decision of Democratic Conference.*]
FOR STATE SENATOR:
HERMAN BAUMER, of Conemaugh Boro',
[*Subject to decision of Democratic Conference.*]
FOR ASSEMBLY:
JOHN FENLON, of Ebensburg.
L. D. WOODRUFF, of Johnstown.
FOR PROTHONOTARY:
CHARLES A. LANGHEIN, of Chest Township.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
WILLIAM H. SECHLER, of Ebensburg.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTORS:
FRANCIS J. BAKER, (3 years,) of Susquehanna.
GEORGE W. EASLY, (1 year,) of Johnstown.

THE only charge made against Hancock by the Republican press that will *stick*, is the one that he was badly wounded at Gettysburg just before the victory was won.

THE people are running Hancock's campaign with a will, and after the election the unholy work of Returning Boards in the South, like Othello's occupation, will be gone.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, the Republican candidate for Vice President, is out in a letter accepting the nomination, and judging from its contents and the ability of the man, no one will be disposed to doubt that he is the *Arthur* of it.

IT would be simply a useless waste of time to reason with an organ like the Johnstown *Tribune*, whose editor invariably acts on the convenient but vicious doctrine laid down in Hudibras, that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth."

THE Democratic convention of Butler county has nominated the veteran editor, Jacob Zeigler, for the State Senate. The district, which is composed of the counties of Butler and Armstrong, is Republican, but with so popular and strong a candidate as "Uncle Jake" would undoubtedly make (no rhyme intended) we entertain a firm conviction that the "old man" could pull safely through.

THE population of Pennsylvania, according to the new census, is 4,226,099, showing an increase of twenty per cent. in ten years. There is only one county (Venango) which shows a decrease in population, while in a large number of counties the increase is insignificant. The largest increase is in McKean county, caused by the opening up of what is known as the Bradford oil district.

GARFIELD'S majority in his Congressional district at the election in 1872, a short time previous to the Credit Mobilier exposure, was 10,955. At the next election, in 1874, which was *after* the investigation into the matter had been made by a committee of Congress, composed of a majority of Mr. Garfield's own political friends, his majority fell to 2,528. This illustrates the doctrine of cause and effect.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* says that the Republican National Committee will not make an effort to carry any Southern States except Florida and Virginia.—Why is this thus? Has the irrepressible Tom Keogh, an original Grant man like the editor of the *Tribune*, abandoned all hope in North Carolina, and will Madison Wells, William Pitt Kellogg and Agnes Jenks surrender Louisiana without a struggle?

"I HAVE nothing to say against Gen. Hancock. I have known him for forty years, and his personal, official and military record is good." That is what Grant in an interview a few days ago in Colorado said of Hancock. In another interview with a man who had been his friend when Grant was stationed at a military post in Oregon, he said, in speaking of Hancock's nomination: "I shouldn't wonder if the Democrats this time had hit the right nail square on the head."

OFFICIAL information received at the bureau of statistics at Washington shows that 72,567 immigrants arrived in the principal ports of the United States during the month of June. Of this number Ireland contributed 14,190; Germany 13,548; England, 7,812; while from the Dominion of Canada we received the large number of 12,323. The arrivals of immigrants at the port of New York during the year ending June 30, 1880, were 263,726, against 99,224 for the previous year.

THE *Herald* of this place last week proclaimed its own shame by publishing the forged dispatch to General Hancock from "John, Archbishop," of New York. The *Herald* knew two weeks ago, if it knows anything, which is questionable, that Cardinal M'Closkey had pronounced the dispatch to be a base forgery. An editor who will knowingly and deliberately circulate through the columns of his paper a forged document, may flatter himself that he has performed a remarkable journalistic feat, but his own patrons, when they find it out, will estimate him at his proper worth.

ALTHOUGH the Republican press keeps up a constant cannonade upon Hancock's position, every piece it has yet trained has managed to burst at the first discharge, playing fearful havoc with the gunners. Judge Black's positive denial from London that he either wrote or saw Hancock's order No. 40, or any of his other orders issued at New Orleans, scattered destruction and death along the whole Republican line. They then loaded a rifled cannon with the charge that after the last Presidential election Hancock wrote a letter to Gen. Sherman in which he said that if Congress declared Tilden elected he (Hancock) would obey his orders and not the orders of Hayes. This was pronounced incipient revolution and treason most foul. But now Gen. Sherman, who was at Jamestown, Dakota Territory, on Wednesday of last week, emphatically states that he has no recollection of ever having received any such letter from Gen. Hancock. In a conversation the other day Hancock said: "I have never written anything in my life of which I am ashamed," and even if he had written to Gen. Sherman what the Republican press imputed to him, it would have been sound doctrine in the absence of the passage of the act establishing the Electoral Commission. The latest charge against Hancock is that while he was stationed at New Orleans he one day invited Gen. Beauregard to dine with him—that before doing so Beauregard insisted that Hancock should take down his headquarters' flag, and that Hancock, to avoid offending him, complied with his request. Beauregard declares there is not one word of truth in the story, and that he was never invited to dine with General Hancock. A man who would charge a soldier like Hancock with hauling down the American flag, at the dictation of an ex-rebel officer, hasn't brains enough to know when to come in out of the rain.

IN a recent letter of Gen. McClellan to a Veteran Club in Plainfield, N. J., he said: "Gen. Hancock did so much to insure the success of the war, knew so well what it was for, and perceived so clearly when it was over, that he deserves the hearty and enthusiastic support of all the old soldiers." How accurately General McClellan's words about Hancock understanding so clearly when the war was over," describes him as a military commander at New Orleans in 1867. He was clothed with supreme authority, but appreciating the fact that the war had ended more than two years before, he used it with wisdom, firmness and moderation, for the good of the people and in obedience to the constitution of his country. He was the only commander of a Southern Military District who understood and boldly recognized the constitutional doctrine of the supremacy of the civil over the military power in time of peace. The man who announced to the people of Louisiana and Texas, that "the right of trial by jury—the habeas corpus—the liberty of the press—the freedom of speech—the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property must be preserved," did more to sustain the true principles of constitutional liberty than Garfield has ever done during his whole eighteen years of service in Congress. It was because Hancock gave utterance to these and kindred views that he was speedily removed from his office. Time, however, makes all things even, and the American people will now seize the opportunity to vindicate the soldier who was not afraid to proclaim his devotion to the constitution and laws of his country.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* 's always discovering something startling and wonderful in the political world. On Tuesday last it announced that Louis W. Hall, who at one time represented this district in the State Senate, but who now resides in Harrisburg, becoming disgusted with the machine methods within the Republican party after the war, withdrew from its councils, but has now "flopped" back into the Republican ranks. Is it possible that the *Dispatch* has forgotten the fact that this same Louis W. Hall was selected by Don Cameron to run the Cameron-Grant machine at the Republican State Convention, which met at Harrisburg on the 4th of February last, and that as the chairman of that body he ran it according to the schedule drawn up for him by Cameron, Quay and Cessna with a firm, steady and skillful hand? And does the *Dispatch* also forget that when, in the same convention, Charles S. Wolfe offered a resolution in favor of putting none but "honest men in office," Hall sat heavily down upon it—decided that Wolfe was out of order, and sent the resolution to a packed committee, from which, as was intended, it never had any resurrection? No, Mr. *Dispatch*, Louis W. Hall was never disgusted with "machine methods"—he is Don Cameron's shadow, and wherever the son of Simon is, Hall, like big Bill Blizzard at a dance, is sure to be "thar" or "tharabouts." Hall never "flops."

PRESENT indications in the Indiana Congressional district justify the belief that Harry White will be badly defeated. Two years ago the vote stood:—White, 10,744; Guffy, Democrat, 9,031; Mosgrove, Greenback, 8,874—showing that although White had a majority of 1,713 over Guffy, he was in a minority of 7,161 on the combined vote cast for Guffy and Mosgrove. The Democratic and Greenback conventions in four out of the five counties composing the district have endorsed Mosgrove as the candidate against White, and he will of course be nominated. We cannot, therefore, see how White can fail to go down in the November Democratic deluge, and when James Mosgrove, who is an honest and in every way a most competent man, succeeds him, he will take the place of as arrant and thorough a demagogue as ever occupied a seat in Congress from this or any other State.

THE two wings of the Democratic party in Philadelphia, known as "McGowan faction," and the "Vaux faction," having accepted the report of the committee appointed by the late Democratic State Convention to adjust and harmonize the differences between them the party in that city is now thoroughly united and will present a solid front in favor of Hancock, and the whole ticket.

GEN. GARFIELD appeared before the committee of investigation into the Credit Mobilier scandal on the 14th of January, 1873, and stated under oath as follows:

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

One month later, February 18th, the committee made their report to the House, and in regard to Mr. Garfield's transaction with Oakes Ames, a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts, who was the active agent in distributing the stock of the company among Congressmen with whom it would do the most good, as he swore before the committee, said:

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent. and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the sergeant-at-arms, and Mr. Garfield then *understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.*

The committee consisted of five members, three of whom, a majority, were Republicans, viz: Luke P. Poland, of Vermont; N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, and George W. McCrary, of Iowa, late Secretary of War. Gen. Garfield stands charged, therefore, in this report with having taken a bribe from Oakes Ames in the shape of ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock without paying for them, but the enormous dividends on which soon more than paid Ames the price of the stock, $1,000, and enabled him to hand over to Garfield the balance due him, $329. If this is a false and slanderous charge, who made it and who are responsible for it? Not a Democratic committee of Congress, nor a Democratic newspaper, but three Republican members of Congress—Poland, Banks and McCrary—all of whom were the intimate friends and associates of Garfield himself. Mr. Garfield has never made any satisfactory explanation of this accusation against him by the committee, and the only reply his organs make to it is that it is "a Democratic lie." The people, however, demand something more tangible and weighty—something better than the argument of a fishwoman.

PENNSYLVANIA'S POSITION.—Hon. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon, recently said to a New York *Herald* reporter: Hancock, first, carries not the solid South, but every Southern State, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana and California, with Pennsylvania, Illinois and Oregon, to say the very least, debatable. But with the tide running as it now is, debate as to Pennsylvania will soon end. Her people have great State pride. Her soldiers, as well as the soldiers of the Union, love the very name of Hancock. The Republicans of Pennsylvania could have but two issues—first, the bloody shirt, and second, the tariff. The first issue is eliminated from the canvass by the nomination of Hancock. He wore the bloody shirt when it took some life to wear it, and it cannot be used now by men who never heard the roar of cannon or saw the flash of powder. As to the second, Garfield has declared repeatedly that he is for protection for the purpose of securing free trade, and so distinguished have been his services in public life for free trade that he has received the unusual honor, for an American, of being elected a member of the Cobden Free Trade Club, of England. Hence Hancock is aggressively strong in Pennsylvania with the soldiers and in his appeal to our State pride. He knew when to fight and fought. When the war was over he knew when to quit.—And he quit. The machine Republicans of Pennsylvania were for Grant. The Independent Republicans were for Blaine. Prior to his nomination there were not a dozen Republicans in Pennsylvania who ever dreamed of Garfield becoming their candidate. Party drill may and doubtless will bring the body of the party to Garfield's support. But I predict that the ballots cast by Republicans will lose every doubtful legislative and congressional district in the State. Hancock is the pride of our people and the idol of our soldiers. He is stronger than the party, and with the many declarations of prominent Republicans of their earnest and enthusiastic support I cannot and do not doubt that the electoral vote of Pennsylvania will be cast for him by a decided majority.

AN OLD MAIDS' ASSOCIATION.—The Old Maids' Association of Geauga county, Ohio, had a picnic on the lake recently, and mustered eighty-six souls. This society was an outgrowth of the war, and was organized in 1862 by a bevy of young ladies whose brothers and sweethearts were fighting for their country, and left them without the resources of male escorts, except the laggards who remained at home. Unwilling to accept the gallantry of these young men, the young ladies preferred to depend on themselves, and formed the association named. Out of revenge the gallants dubbed these independent damsels "old maids," and they accepted the cognomen and made it their own. A humorous constitution and by-laws were drafted by Mrs. C. E. Henry, then a single young lady and one of the founders of the institution. Men were declared the "common enemy," and one of the chief objects of the society was a continued war against its advances. He was religiously excluded from all meetings, and a special clause of the by-laws said that any member who should marry should be fined one hundred big copper cents, and be branded in tar on the soles of her feet, "I B 1," meaning "up and done it." The beautiful consistency of woman's nature will be appreciated when it is known that every one of the charter members, and nearly all of eligible age since, are married.

THE TOY PISTOL'S RAVAGES.—It would have been well for the world had the inventor of the toy pistol died ere he turned his genius that way. No toy ever produced has been so destructive to the life and limbs as this one. Its peculiarity seems to be to burst or to throw around the fragment of the copper covering of the cartridge it holds. Copper is poison and is very apt to produce tetanus or lock-jaw, a disease rarely cured and, when ending fatally, attended by the most distressing agony. In Philadelphia five lads have died from this disease produced by the toy pistol, and in numerous other cities and towns come similar reports, so that the list is distressingly long. It is to be hoped that the lesson will not be lost upon paprents, altho' it is a fact that in some of the cases the lads obtained the pistols secretly and in violation of the injunctions of parents. Had they not been for sale, they could not have been obtained. The next Legislature should pass a stringent law on the subject of the sale of toy pistols, torpedoes, etc., of dangerous tendency. A heavy fine, with one half for the informer's benefit, would soon stop the business.

IT seems, says the Chicago *Times* (Ind.), that General Garfield once engineered an oil company, also. Mr. S. H. Kerfoot, of Chicago, recollects that some time in 1865 or 1866 Garfield arrived in the city, sent for him, told him a plausible story about a newly discovered and immensely profitable oil well, in Ohio, and asked him to help organize a company to develop them. Kerfoot had other matters to attend to, and could not devote his time to the brilliant scheme, but Garfield remained in Chicago some time preaching to and roping in the Campbellites, and finally did organize the Venango Oil Company. A number of people took stock in the enterprise, but so far as can be learned not one of them ever realized a cent or recovered the sum invested. The Republican organ-grinders have been crowding out news for several weeks to make room for a charge similar to this against the Democratic candidate for President. It remains to be seen whether they will lay the above charges before their readers with the same frequency and explicitness.

HONORED AND BLESSED.—When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to day the discoverers of that *great medicine*, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

SEVERE AFFLICTIONS—SHOCKED BY A BOY—FIRST COMPLETE RETURNS—DIVISION OF THE STATE—THE SKIRMISH FUND—MAJOR MOSES YEALE—FROM GORE TO GLORY—PEACHES FOR THE MILLION—THE STATE FAIR, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1880.

To the Editor of the Cambria Freeman:

Your correspondent was prevented from sending his weekly contribution for the last issue by a complication of causes. He was not only greatly enervated by the excessive hot weather, but suffered from neuralgia and rheumatism, had the toothache, stomach ache, and was otherwise not very well himself. He was indeed in a very demoralized condition. To make his unpleasant position still more unpleasant, an arrogant real estate agent had the effrontery to make offensive insinuations about arrearages of house rent. Your correspondent could have staggered under this heavy burden and dished up something for the FREEMAN, had it not been for the utterance of two simple words, mere monosyllables, by a small boy. Your correspondent has had during his long pilgrimage through the world many unpleasant encounters with men and women, but never was he so sorely discomfitted as in this instance by a mere child. Never before were my tender feelings so terribly lacerated and my sensitive nature so severely shocked.

HOW THE BOY SHOCKED ME.

He is a bright, handsome little boy, the son of my neighbor, and he told me that his papa, an ugly, bad man, had a fight about a Senator, and he asked me if I would please tell him what a Senator was, and what it looked like. Being all my life happy to impart information, when requested to do so, I commenced to describe that great functionary to the boy. I told him that the average Senator was a man with a full stomach, false teeth, a bald head, and generally past the meridian of life, who stood with gouty insecurity on his slender legs, but who, when seated at the bottom of that architectural "punch bowl" called the Senate Chamber, surrounded by a crowd of to him admiring humanity, he felt as if he had not lived in vain. I told him that a Senator was a man of such great dignity that he impressed one with the belief that he sleeps in Roman togs for a night-shirt and with a Liberty cap for a night cap, and never for a moment losing the pose of a statesman. The boy listened to me, as I thought, with great respect and attention, and I was feeling intensely happy—indeed proud—that I was competent to describe the great functionary so perfectly, and imagined the sensitive little heart of the dear little boy was swelling with admiration of a Senator, when to my great astonishment and intense mortification, the boy turned on his heel and in the most contemptuous manner blurted out, "OH SH—!"—ame, where is thy blush?

BUCHANAN'S DOCTORS

The crime against society which John Buchanan, of this city, has perpetrated, the exposure of which is solely due to the unsparing efforts of the *Record*, is one of the most awful that can be conceived. The crime of sending forth ignorant and vicious charlatans and arming them with authority which places them in the most sacred relations with suffering humanity, is horrible to contemplate. There are over 11,000 bogus diplomas from Buchanan's institution scattered throughout the world. The amount of fraud which Buchanan has perpetrated is almost incomprehensible. The *Record* has revealed the fact of a bogus Medical Eclectic Association, with branches in almost every State, in which diplomas are sold for $5. To the *Record* the credit is due for the exposing of the length and breadth of this offending. Buchanan's practices were most detestable and utterly wicked, and no man could be brought in contact with the hypocrisy and villany of Buchanan's scandalous establishment.

A DIVISION OF THE STATE

Some time ago I spoke of a project being in view about a division of the State, and which, it seems, was not a mere surmise of my own, for now it appears that there is a scheme on the part of a number of leading Republican politicians throughout this commonwealth to divide it into two States, thinking that both would be Republican. The Susquehanna river is to form the natural boundary between the two States, and the next session of the Legislature is expected to complete the work. Many of the Republican leaders are in favor of the division, because the parties who have this scheme in hand have made an estimate of the political complexion of both commonwealths and find that both will be Republican. They have taken the Presidential election of 1876 as a basis, but after the Presidential election of 1880 they will have to change their base.

THAT FAMOUS SKIRMISHING FUND.

There appears to be a good deal of skirmishing to find out anything about that famous Irish skirmishing fund which is believed at this time to aggregate $100,000. The trustees decline to make any explanation as to the disposition of the money, or whether any of it is left or not. They have learned that silence is golden. They set the skirmishing that was originally intended.

MAJOR MOSES YEALE.

In my last letter I stated that Major Moses Veale was the first man in Pennsylvania to publicly declare in favor of Gen. Hancock's nomination for the Presidency, and when one finds a politician who stands high in all the requirements and attributes of perfect manhood, of unswerving loyalty, unselfish devotion and intrepid gallantry, he is apt to make a note of it, and hence I take this occasion to say that Major Veale is the hero of twenty battles, in every one of which he displayed great gallantry and became conspicuous for intrepid courage. From first to last, through all the dangerous vicissitudes of the war of the rebellion, he was ever found where death and danger raged the fiercest. He acted not, as many others did, to let the opportunity of one battle suffice him, but on every occasion exhibited the most daring and conspicuous gallantry until his name became proverbial in the old White Star Division as the synonym of all that was fearless and daring. He was severely wounded in battle, and at Pine Knob a ball passed entirely through his body and right lung, from which it was thought he could never recover. This occurred in June, and in November he was again with his command. He was early and gallantly attached to the staff of Gen. John W. Geary, and was in every fight in which that division participated. Gen. Geary characterized him as the "bravest of the brave," and General Kane made mention of him with high commendation for gallantry, while Gen. Hooker and Slocum especially referred to his soldierly qualities and marked gallantry in their reports. His name has also been mentioned again and again with strong recommendations in General Orders. Besides being a distinguished soldier, Major Veale is a ripe scholar, a fine orator, an able lawyer, a man of great moral worth, spotless integrity of character, and withal a modest man.

FROM GORE TO GLORY.

The announcement the other day that the law had been avenged in the execution in New York of Chastine Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, brought to mind the report made some time ago that the soul of that cold-blooded murderer was in a fine condition, and that the angels were preparing a crown, a harp and a special seat for him in heaven. If this is true, if it is nearly the case, that Paradise opens its pearly gates with a rush and accepts the cold-blooded assassin with cordiality, and that the pietic intercourse between the angelic hosts and the executed murderer begins at once, it is comforting for a bloody butcherer to know that he can go direct from *gore to glory*.

PEACHES FOR THE MILLION.

The report from Middletown, Delaware, the peach emporium of the Peninsula, is that the crop of peaches this year promises to be larger than last year, when the orchard shipments were 3,480,000 baskets. Upwards of 4,000,000 baskets will be shipped from the orchards of the Peninsula this year, and it is estimated that there will be 30 per cent. more fruit consumed than by the drying and canning establishments than there was last year. It is also estimated the Peninsula will be $1,500,000 richer by this year's crop.

THE COMING STATE FAIR.

The State Agricultural Society has opened its office in this city, and it is expected from present appearances that the fair will exceed in size all others ever held in the State. It seems probable that there will be more entries than can be given space in the Exhibition Building, more applications for space having already been received than during the whole of last summer. The high premiums offered are great inducements to exhibitors. The United States will be largely represented.

PERSONAL LIABILITIES OF MANAGERS.

It is said that two clauses in the charter of the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road Company makes the managers and stockholders in the road personally liable for its debts, and an impression prevails that the equity proceedings against the insolvent Reading Companies will be pushed to the last extremity.

A MAN WITH A CHRISTIAN HEAD.

John Y. Huber, a member of Dr. Magoon's Broad street Baptist Church, told the pastor that he would defray all expenses for a day's recreation of poor families at the Park. The church took the matter up, a committee distributed a thousand tickets, and on Wednesday last one thousand persons from the poor families of the city were afforded a full day's pleasure in the Park, whither they were conveyed, and there supplied bountifully with refreshments and entertained by a fine band of music. Every ticket was used, and the excursionists showed a hearty and grateful appreciation of the effort made to give them a day's recreation and enjoyment.

THE POLITICAL BATTLE.

While Dill is listening to the soft murmurs of the Susquehanna at Lewisburg, Cessna is rusticating in the salubrious atmosphere of the Alleghenies at Bedford, and it is thought that not until the 1st of August will these two political chieftains unfurl their headquarter flags in Philadelphia. In the meantime much is being done in the city by the workers of both parties, and everything now points to an unusually desperate contest in this city. It will be Greek looking horns with Greek. Although the Republicans have three-fourths of the election boards and the machinery necessary to run them all in their favor, they will be met by the most defiant Democratic army they ever before encountered. The largest vote by many thousands ever given in Philadelphia will be given in November next. The city Democrats look for a triumph in the State, and will contest Republican supremacy step by step. The Democratic masses of the city are eager for the conflict, and have hopes for power and position to which they have long been strangers. They have happy visions and great faith in the Hancock star. Whatever conflicts the leaders of factions have in store for themselves in the future, they will work together squarely in the party harness in the present Presidential contest. Factions wrath will be smothered and each faction will work for the victory they feel confident of achieving. The entire Democratic rank and file of the city feel confident of carrying the State and Nation, and woe to any Democratic leader who blocks the way to victory. The masses are in no temper to be trifled with, and of this the belligerent leaders are well aware.

Some of the Republican followers are inclined to sulk, and are not so ready for battle as their leaders, but the Republicans in this city have a thorough organization, skilled and desperate commanders, abundant resources to pay the indifferent and enlist the venal, and have also a great reserve of patriotic voters who are always ready to swallow all the inventions and villainies of the machine rather than hear the Democratic shouts of victory; and although it looks at this time as if the Republican party will be defeated in Philadelphia and even thrown in the State, it will fall fighting desperately and die in violent throes.

G. N. S.

Hancock and English Officially Notified of Their Nominations.

The Committee appointed by the Cincinnati Convention to inform its candidates of their nomination, held a meeting in the New York Hotel on Tuesday of last week. Letters to Gen. Hancock and Mr. English were adopted and signed by all the members of the Committee, the President of the Convention, and Secretary of the Committee. The Committee then proceeded to Governor's Island, where they were met by General Hancock in the parlor of his house, Mr. English being present. Mr. Bell read the letter to Gen. Hancock which was as follows:

To General Hancock:

SIR—The National Convention of the Democratic party, which assembled at Cincinnati on the 22nd of last month, unanimously nominated you as their candidate for President of the United States. We have been directed to inform you of your nomination for this exalted trust and request your acceptance.

In accordance with the uniform custom of the Democratic party, the Convention have announced their views upon the important issues which are before the country, in a series of resolutions, to which we invite your attention. The resolutions embody the general principles upon which the Democratic party demand that the Government shall be conducted, and they also emphatically condemn the maladministration of the party in power, its crime against the Constitution, and especially against the right of the people to choose and install their President, which have wrought so much injury and dishonor to our country.

That which chiefly inspired your nomination was the fact that you had conspicuously recognized and exemplified the yearning of the American people for a reconciliation and brotherhood under the shield of the Constitution, with all its jealous care and guarantees for the rights of persons and of States. Your nomination was not made alone because in the midst of arms you illustrated the qualities of a soldier, but because when the war had ended and authority in war gave way to courage and fidelity, you were placed in command of a portion of the Union undergoing a process of restoration, and while you were thus clothed with absolute power, you used it not to subvert, but to sustain the civil laws and rights they were established to protect.

Your fidelity to those principles manifested in important trusts heretofore confided to your care, gives proof that they will control your administration of the National Government and assures the country that an indissoluble union of indestructible States, and the Constitution, with its wise distribution of power and regard for the boundaries of State and Federal authority, will not suffer in your hands; that you will maintain the subordination of military to civil power, and will accomplish the purification of the public service, and, especially, that the Government of our fathers will be free from reproach or the stain of sectional agitation, or malice in any shape or form.

Rejoicing in common with the masses of the American people upon the bright promise for the future of our country, we wish also to express to you personally the assurance of the general esteem and confidence which have summoned you to this high duty and will aid you in its performances.

Your fellow citizens,
JOHN W. STEVENSON,
President of the Convention.
NICHOLAS M. BELL,
Secretary.
And all the other members of the Committee.

In reply General Hancock said:

"Sir, Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I appreciate the honor conferred upon me by the Democratic National Convention lately assembled in Cincinnati, and thank you for your courtesy in making that honor known to me. As soon as the importance of the matter permits, I will ponder it and send to you the formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of President of the United States."

Secretary Bell then read the address to Mr. English, who replied as follows:

"Sir, Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: As a practical business man, not much accustomed to the indirection of action or circumlocution of speech, I will say plainly and in a few words, that I accept the high trust with which you have conferred me with feelings of profound gratitude, and that I will at an early date formally and in writing make my acceptance known. As I am informed, is usual on such occasions. In doing this I fully realize the great responsibility of the situation, care, turmoil, anxiety, misrepresentations and abuse which are certain to follow. And I understand and thoroughly that all the resources and power of our political force from all parts of the land will be concentrated against us in Indiana, my native State, where the first grand battle is to be fought and probably the most important of all. But there are great occasions when the discharge of high and patriotic duties are to be considered above all personal considerations, and I shall not disregard the unanimous voice of the representatives of the majority of the American people which you speak for here to-day. [Applause.] I am profoundly grateful for the high honor which has been conferred, and I have abiding faith that with the favor of God, and of the people, we shall succeed in this contest."

The speaker was applauded at the close of his remarks, and then followed mere handshaking.

Shortly afterwards the Committee and their friends accompanying them left the island.

On the following day, the 14th, the members of the Committee called to pay their respects to Mr. Tilden. On reaching that gentleman's residence they were received by his brother, Henry Tilden, U. S. Senator Kernan, and others. When Mr. Tilden appeared ex-Gov. Stevenson addressed him as follows:

The convention assembled at Cincinnati nominated for President and Vice President General Winfield Scott Hancock and Hon. Wm. H. English. The committee charged with the duty of informing those eminent statesmen of the high trust which has been tendered to them and which they have accepted would have but half performed their duties if they did not come to pay homage to him who, by a large majority, was elected four years ago. Your noble self-denial in laying down all your claims to the exalted office of President of the United States because you did not desire civil war does not take in any way from your noble and straightforward character. There is still another act of patriotic self-denial on record in your favor, and that is relinquishing all just claims which you had on the people of the country for a second term. For those acts of self-denial and patriotism the Democracy of the United States pray to the Almighty that your life may be prolonged for many years, and more particularly that you may live to see the country and its constitutional government relieved from many incumbrances heaped upon them, as well as the restitution of one of the basest frauds perpetrated upon the people by the overwhelming defeat next November of the Republican party. I speak not only the voice of this committee, but the voice of the Democratic party throughout this broad land, who unite in paying you homage simply because of your patriotism, virtue and exalted statesmanship. We know that the minority and the Convention would have been as soberly guarded by you as it was by Madison, Jefferson or Jackson, had you been installed President.

The speaker here read the resolution in reference to Mr. Tilden passed by the Cincinnati convention. Mr. Stevenson then concluded:

This document expresses but the true sentiment of every single member of the Democratic party in the whole country. I now hand it to you, and permit me to say that I think you ought to feel proud of it. You have our best wishes for your continued health and prosperity.

In reply Mr. Tilden spoke as follows:

Mr. Stevenson, President of the Democratic National Convention: I thank you for the kind terms in which you have expressed the communication which you make to me. A solution which enables the Democratic party of the United States to vindicate effectually the right of the people to choose their Chief Magistrate—a right violated in 1876—and at the same time relieves me from the burden of the canvass and four years of administration, is most agreeable to me. My sincere good wishes and cordial co-operation as a private citizen attend the illustrious soldier whom the Democracy have designated as their standard-bearer in the Presidential canvass. I congratulate you on the favorable prospects with which that canvass has been commenced and the promise it affords of complete and final success.

The members of the committee were then introduced to Mr. Tilden individually and soon after took their leave.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan, will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay. [3-12.-0%m.]

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A census enumerator in Tioga county has found a young woman of twenty-five who weighs 400 pounds.

—The Chicago *News* says that Messrs. Conkling and Cameron will go through the campaign on stilts, if at all.

—Mrs. Jane Leroy, of Erie, has been sent to jail to await trial on a charge of unmercifully flogging her 3 year-old-son.

—A male cove belonging to Mrs. John Kutz, of Norristown, died a few days ago. It was said to be over 100 years of age.

—A man who was a wealthy operator in the palmy days of Pithole, now works a cross-cut saw for a living near Bradford.

—Several Republican organizations in Boston have left Arthur's name off their banners to express their disapproval of his nomination.

—A woman of Williamsport, who has been speechless since 1873, claims to have recovered her voice through the efficacy of prayer.

—A nine year old girl in Oil City, being severly reproved, hanged herself in disgust with worldly things and was cut down almost lifeless.

—The house of H. K. Foster, in Franklin, was destroyed by fire on Friday, making the fifth incendiary fire at that place within a month.

—A colored man who recently arrived at Lewistown and followed white women about the streets was rotten-egged and chased out of the place.

—Mrs. Betsy Rice, of Lower Saucon township, Lehigh county, is 107 years of age. She does not use spectacles, and is remarkably active.

—Mr. Robinson, proprietor of the Glade Run tannery, Warren county, has, it is said, offered to wager $50,000 that Gen. Hancock will be elected.

—Mrs. Martha Taylor, who received severe injuries by falling upon the sidewalk in York, Pa., has received $2,401.37 as damages from the city.

—The latest Hancock man says that W. S. H., the initials of Hancock's name, stand for "Will Succeed Hayes." He has hit the nail square on the head.

—It is said that of one hundred patents issued from the Govenment office in Washington ninety-eight never pay back the amount of the fee to the owners.

—While a number of men at the Harrisburg Steel Works were attending to a gas generator in a pit on Saturday last an explosion occurred, severely burning all of them.

—A sixteen-year old son of Abraham Pennington, of Pawtucket, R. I., was killed by lightning, on Friday, while standing in the doorway of his father's house.

—Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara, of the Scranton diocese, and the Rev. Father Coffey, of St. Vincent cathedral, Scranton, will sail for Rome on the 5th of August.

—Gibson county, Indiana, has 1,200 acres planted to watermelons, and it is estimated that over 1,000 carloads of the fruit will be shipped from that section to the East.

—Benj. J. Bortrie shot and killed his brother-in-law, Henry W. Shouse, Cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Easton, at Honesdale, Pa., on Friday night. He is under arrest.

—James Stone, a widower of Louisville, Ky., is 103 years old and claims to have been married eleven times. He evidently isn't the kind of a Stone that gathers no moss.

—A mine near Ancona, Italy, was last month exploded with so powerful a charge of powder that a small yacht two miles off was lifted out of the sea and capsized by the concussion.

—Gen. Hancock is reported to be a rich man. Besides all his other property in Missouri he has some excellent coal mines, which he refuses to sell, and does not at present care to open.

—By the upsetting of a boat in the ripids of Back river, about twelve miles from Montreal, Al. Brysen, aged 22, his brother Benjamin, aged 25, and their sister, aged 6 years, were drowned.

—A boat containing four men was struck by a squall down the Ottawa River, below Ottawa, on Sunday afternoon, and was upset. Two men named Labonte and Germain were drowned.

—Sallie Martha Brown Washington King Green Violet Ada Moore Thompson, the only daughter of a colored man in the National Bridge district, Va., is included in the present United States census.

—During a thunder storm on Thursday, Mrs. Johnson, aged 35 years, the wife of a farmer residing at Fairmount, Little Britain township, Lancaster county, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

—English, the outlaw, who shot Constable Warmith, while resisting arrest at Caledonia, Elk county, Pa., in April, has been arrested at Sheboygan, Michigan. A reward of $1,200 had been offered for his capture.

—The house of Daniel Kern, of Neffsville, Lehigh county was entered by three masked robbers on Saturday night last and $500 in cash and government and other bonds to the amount of $2,500 were stolen. The thieves escaped.

—A noble woman by the name of Miss Mary McAnany died in Lancaster on Sunday. She had for forty-eight years taken charge of a sister who had been confined to bed for that length of time with an affection of the spine.

—Mrs. Nesmith, wife of S. Nesmith, of the United States Army; Miss Bessie Fausher, aged 12 years, daughter of John R. Fausher, of Germantown, and Helen Deakon were drowned at Atlantic City on Monday, while bathing.

—Samuel Haines, aged 39, deaf and dumb and greatly esteemed, was instantly killed by lightning at Hamburg, Berks county, Friday afternoon, during a thunderstorm. He was working in a lumber yard at the time of his death.

—Three large frame dwelling houses at the Pennsylvania steel works, Harrisburg, were burned to the ground on Monday morning. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is about $30,000, partly covered by insurance.

—King Stanley, the ruler of all the gypsies in this country, lives in the midst of a settlement of his people near Dayton, Ohio. His daughter, who was to become queen at his death, has lost her heritage by eloping with a man not a gypsy.

—Philadelphia *Times*: "Tanner outdone. Eighty-four days without food. Jacob Shallcross, a Frankford farmer, refuses solid food for nearly three months and lives for several years after his self-imposed fast. The testimony of an eye-witness."

—Stephen Richardson, colored, last night entered the house of his father-in law, Robert Phiney, at Wilmington N. C., on Monday night, and killed his mother-in-law and probably fatally injured his wife and father-in-law. Richardson was arrested.

—A young man in Sunbury took his horse to the river the other night to wash him. After gamboling in the water some time the horse and rider came out on the shore, when the horse started off with his naked rider, going several squares through Arch street.

—Gen. Robert Toombs is one of the best farmers in Georgia. He made this year 350 bushels of white rust-proof wheat on 11 acres of land. He gave 100 bushels, worth $10 a bushel, to the State for distribution among the farmers of Georgia to sow for the next crop.

—Advices from along the Kansas Pacific Railroad say that that region was visited by a heavy storm, extending from Mirage to Cedar Point. At Hugo the people had to ascend to the roofs for safety. While a freight train of eleven cars was crossing the bridge at Hugo ten of the cars were washed away. No lives were lost.

—A correspondent writing from New Castle to the Pittsburg *Dispatch* says: The Rev.