The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1880.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

No man worthy the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in, or placed there by any fraud. U. S. GRANT.

I could never have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away the letters of that record. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

I would rather have the endorsement of a quarter of a million of the American people than that of the Louisiana Returning Board, or of the Commission which excluded the facts and decided the question on a technicality. THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

Under the forms of law, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon disfranchisement of lawful voters, the false certificates of the returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a fraudulently-elected President. Let it not be understood that the fraud will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten. ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC M. C.'s.

One hundred years of human depravity accumulated and concentrated into a climax of crime. Never again in five hundred years shall they have an opportunity to repeat the wrong. DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

Democratic National Ticket!

FOR PRESIDENT:

Gen. Winfield S. Hancock,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

Hon. William H. English,

OF INDIANA.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR ELECTOR-AT-LARGE:

Robert E. Monaghan, William H. Playford.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS:

Dis.	Dis.
1. John Slevin.	15. George A. Post.
2. Edwin A. Pan.	16. A. M. Benton.
3. John M. Campbell.	17. J. P. Linton.
4. Gilles Dallett.	18. Col. John S. Miller.
5. John M. Moffitt.	19. J. O. Saxton.
6. Edward Waldon.	20. C. N. Bowers.
7. Nathan C. James.	21. J. A. J. Buchanan.
8. George Filbert.	22. Christopher Magee.
9. Jas. G. M'Sparren.	23. Robert M. Gibson.
10. Dr. A. J. Martin.	24. Thomas Bradford.
11. Adam Gerringer.	25. Harry W. Wilson.
12. Frank Turner.	26. Samuel Griffith.
13. P. J. Birmingham.	27. J. Ross Thompson.
14. H. E. Davis.	

Democratic State Ticket!

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:

HON. GEORGE A. JENKS,

OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR 1880.

BOR. & TWP.	MEMBERS.	POSTOFFICE.
Burnside B'r.	Charles E. Patrick,	Burnside.
Clearfield "	Smith V. Wilson,	Clearfield.
Curwensv'e "	F. I. Thompson,	Curwensville.
Houtzdale "	Patrick Dunn,	Houtzdale.
Lumber C'y "	David W. Hile,	Lumber City.
Newburg "	Isaac Markle,	Hurd.
N. Wash'n "	Dr. A. D. Bennett,	N. Washington.
Osceola "	R. A. Campbell,	Osceola Mills.
Wallaceton "	Geo. W. Emigh,	Wallaceton.
Beccaria Tp.	David Bear,	Glen Hope.
Bell "	John M. Ross,	Ostend.
Bloom "	William Lines,	Forest.
Boggs "	Isaac Beish,	Wallaceton.
Bradford "	David Hitchings,	Woodland.
Brady "	Charles Schwem,	Luthersburg.
Burnside "	John Weaver,	N. Washington.
Chest "	Joseph H. Breth,	N. Washington.
Covington "	F. G. Coudriet,	Frenchville.
Decatur "	Jacob F. Steiner,	Philipsburg.
Ferguson "	John N. Hile,	Lumber City.
Girard "	John Newcomb,	Gillingham.
Goshen "	John A. L. Fiegal,	Lick Run Mills.
Graham "	C. W. Kyler,	Grahamton.
Greenwood "	John A. Rowles,	Marron.
Gulich "	James Flynn,	Smith's Mills.
Huston "	H. L. Horning,	Penfield.
Jordan "	Dr. E. A. Cresswell,	Ansonville.
Karthaus "	George Heckendorn,	Salt Lick.
Knox "	Conrad Baker,	New Millport.
Lawrence "	Clark Brown,	Clearfield.
Morris "	D. H. Waring,	Morrisdale Mines.
Penn "	Martin M. Flynn,	Grampian Hills.
Pike "	Samuel Addleman,	Curwensville.
Sandy "	John M. Troxell,	DuBois.
Union "	Reuben H. Laborde,	Rockton.
Woodward "	William Luther,	Madera.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Chairman, Clearfield, Pa.

W. E. WALLACE, Secretary, Clearfield.

A CHILDISH INQUIRY.—"Pa, what does the printer live on?" "Why, my child?" "Because I heard you say you hadn't paid him for six years, and you still take the paper."

HURRAH FOR

AND VICTORY!

"Hancock at Gettysburg" is capital reading matter. See REPUBLICAN dated March 17th, 1880.

The next issue of the REPUBLICAN will be dated "July 14th." No paper issued next week.

"SALARY GRAB."—Don't fail to read this precious loyal document found on our fourth page and see how GARFIELD, the Radical nominee for President, voted on that question. We presume he was imposed on by the other fellows, or he would not have taken the "grab." Innocent man!

COPY.—We presume the *Raftsman's Journal* will next week embellish its first page with an article found on our fourth page this week, relating to the conduct of "a Christian statesman," Garfield. James is a lively statesman, and has indulged in more doubtful freaks than any other man of his age.

OUT OF PLACE.—The Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, was a candidate for President, but he was the only candidate personally present before the Cincinnati Convention, legging on his own account. As Speaker, he had no business there, and his defeat is therefore a good thing.

HANCOCK.—Those of our patrons who have a copy of the REPUBLICAN dated March 17, 1880, (St. Patrick's day in the morning), and failed to read it at that time, can now get a storehouse full of information out of the "Annals of the War," in relation to General Winfield Scott Hancock, our nominee for President.

THE RATIFICATION.

Such scenes as occurred on our streets Thursday and Friday nights last, were never before witnessed by our people. Everybody was ratifying and, in effect, endorsing the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention. After a torch-light procession paraded around town headed and bi-sected with brass bands, a drum corps, and any amount of voluntary hurrahs, the mass finally turned up in front of the Court House to continue the ratification by the injection of speeches. The crowd was called to order by Dr. J. P. Burchfield, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and after some well-timed remarks on his part, he introduced Wm. M. McCullough, Esq., who, with his usual ability, electrified the audience on the regular Dan. Dougherty plan. At the conclusion of his speech, Col. Walter Barrett was called for, who put in an appearance and endorsed the ticket in his heartiest manner. Having tented on the battle-field with General Hancock, he knew how to recommend him to those who had never seen this great Captain and statesman.

While the speeches were being delivered, a hundred rounds were being fired off on Cemetery Hill in honor of the occasion. This demonstration, although only a few hours had elapsed from the time the ticket was announced from Cincinnati until the parade started, was headed with banners (among them being one with an excellent portrait of Gen. Hancock), and it was one of the finest and most enthusiastic ever witnessed in this borough. A bonfire was kindled in the diamond, composed of ink kegs, etc., which illuminated the town for several squares, North, South, East and West, literally driving away the dark cloud with which Radicalism has overshadowed our political firmament for the past twenty years.

We noticed quite a number of Radicals in the crowd, and they seemed to look as pleasant as the Democrats, knowing very well that Hancock is a far better candidate than Garfield, and they are almost ready to concede his election. The enthusiasm continued until nearly midnight, when all supposed that the ratification period was over. But this was not the fact.

Some parties had telegraphed Senator Wallace and delegate E. A. Bigler during Friday, and learned that they would reach home on the Express at 9:38 P. M. that night. The same enthusiasm broke out again, and by train time, bands, torch-light processions—in fact everybody was at the depot to welcome and conduct the worthy Senator to his home. He was captured by Chairman Burchfield and a flock of other neighbors, headed and followed by bands of music to the Senator's house, on Second street, where, after exchanging a few words with his family, and with cheer after cheer, he was called out and gave a succinct history of the Cincinnati Convention and the nomination of General Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Hon. William H. English, of the State of Indiana, for Vice President.

While the Senator was speaking, that same old cannon was booming in the distance, one shot in honor of each State and Territory, and for the District of Columbia.

The Senator never before returned to his home in a better condition, in his personal appearance, and from the hints he threw out, the current Presidential campaign will be one of the hottest in the Keystone State that was ever before waged.

The Cincinnati Convention has abolished the *defensive* plan of campaigning, and under the lead of Hancock and English, has ordered an *aggressive* one; and the Senator indicated as though he had taken his coat off, and proposes to continue in the business if it takes him all Summer.

Senator Conkling, a few weeks ago, informed the Senate that the Senator of Pennsylvania never went hunting with a brass band. Had he been here last week he would have changed his mind, so far as the bands and other noise was concerned.

SUBSTANTIAL READING.—We embellish our first page this week with an excellent document entitled "Guilty!" bearing on the life and times of Rev. General Credit Mobilier, De Golyer, Salary Grab, Garfield. The *Raftsman's Journal* will no doubt publish it in a week or two, so as to give the true inwardness that prevailed in the Western Reserve some time since against the aforesaid.

PRETTY GOOD.—The *World* remarks that the Republican papers are beginning to draw picturesque contrasts between Garfield as a canal-boy, at the helm of a gondola of the Wabash, and Garfield at the helm of the ship of State. If General Garfield ever was really a canal-boy, he ought to instruct his supporters that a canal-boy is not at the helm of the boat. He is only at the helm of the mule.

AFTER STOCK.—We notice that a Garfield boom has been started at Lock Haven, in organizing a club named after the Credit Mobilier De Golyer-Salary Grabber. We hope the members of the Club will not turn around, and Ames-like, deny having any in their possession, should a memorandum book ever be produced bearing upon the point.

The nomination of General Hancock and Wm. H. English, appears to give universal satisfaction everywhere. Enthusiastic ratification meetings were held in nearly every city, town and village throughout the United States.

OUR CANDIDATES.

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

General Hancock is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Montgomery county, this State, on the 14th of February, 1824. He graduated at West Point in 1844, and served mainly on frontier duty until 1846, and afterwards in the war with Mexico, being breveted as First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco. From 1848 to 1855 he was again employed in frontier duty, and from 1855 to 1861 was Quartermaster of the Southern district of California. In August of the latter year he was recalled to Washington, and when the army of the Potomac was transferred to the Peninsula in 1862, he was already a Brigadier General, with the appropiate command, in the Fourth Corps. His first opportunity to make a mark occurred at Williamsburg, and he made a brilliant one. He next distinguished himself in the battle of Frazier's farm, and subsequently took an active part in the campaign in Maryland, at the battle of South Mountain and Antietam. Being made a Major General, he commanded a division at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he did magnificent work. On the first day of the battle, July 1st, 1863, he was sent by General Meade to decide whether a decisive battle should be given or whether the army should fall back. He reported that Gettysburg was the place to fight, and took immediate command until the arrival of Meade. In the decisive action of July 3rd he commanded on the left centre, sustaining the terrible onset of Longstreet's Confederates, and being severely wounded. The thanks of Congress were formally tendered him for his conduct in these engagements. Being disabled by his wounds he was on sick leave until March, 1864, being meanwhile engaged in recruiting the Second Army Corps, which was placed under his command. At the opening of the campaign of that year under General Grant, he took the active command of this corps, and bore a prominent part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House and North Anna, the second battle of Cold Harbor, and the operations around Petersburg, until June 19th, when, his wound breaking out afresh, he was for a short time on sick leave. He afterwards resumed command, and participated in several actions, until November 26th, when he was called to Washington to organize the First Corps of Veterans.

The name of every great battle in the East is inscribed on Hancock's flags. After the close of the war he was placed successively in command of the Middle Department, the Department of Missouri, of Louisiana and Texas, of Dakota, and of the Department of the East. He has his headquarters on Governor's Island. In the Democratic National Convention of 1868 he received 144½ votes for the Presidential nomination. In 1876, in the National Convention of the same party, he received 75 votes for the same nomination.

General Hancock has uniformly maintained the doctrine that the military power should in time of peace be subordinate to the civil law. This was particularly shown in his address to the court of inquiry constituted to try General Babcock, in 1875, in which he urged that that officer having been formally indicted at St. Louis it was right and proper that the military inquiry should be adjourned in order that the ordinary civil processes might take their course—which suggestion was duly adopted. In 1868, while in command of the Fifth Military District, General Hancock, in a letter to Governor Pease, said:

"On them (the laws of Texas and Louisiana), as on a foundation of rock, reposes almost the entire structure of social order in these two States. Annul this code of laws, and there would be no longer any rights either of persons or property, here. I say, unhesitatingly, if it were possible that Congress should pass an act abolishing the local codes for Louisiana and Texas, which I do not believe, and it should fall to my lot to supply their places with something of my own, I do not see how I could do better than follow the laws in force here prior to the rebellion, excepting where they shall relate to slavery. Power may destroy the forms, but not the principles, of justice; these will live in spite even of the sword."

During the past few years General Hancock's services has not been eventful, but he has naturally occupied a prominent position in both military and social circles. In July, 1877, he went to Philadelphia to take command of the troops ordered there to quell the riots, and the prompt and efficient way in which he brought order out of chaos will long be remembered with gratitude. He is president of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of several other military organizations, and is always an honored guest at all assemblages of the soldiers of the late war.

He has had but two children, Russell Hancock and Ada Elizabeth Hancock. The latter died in New York, of typhoid fever, when 18 years of age. She was a young lady of great promise. Russell Hancock, the General's only son, is living and is a planter in Mississippi.

Hancock, in personal appearance, is tall, well formed and very handsome. His height cannot be less than six feet two inches, and he weighs fully two hundred and forty pounds. He would make the finest looking President who ever sat in the white house, not even excepting George Washington. His form towers above other men, and he attracts attention by his mere looks wherever he goes. His eyes are blue and have a benignant and mild expression when in repose, but inspiring when in danger. His manner is dignified and knightly and he is courtesy itself. He is always magnetic, and draws men to him by his kindliness and gentle interest in affairs. His sympathies are easily aroused and he becomes intensely concerned for the sorrows and misfortunes of others, striving in every way to relieve them, as though their troubles were his own. Hancock's kindness to his subordinates always won not only their love, but also their confidence, and caused them to rely on him as a friend as well as commander.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

Hon. William H. English, of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Lexington, Scott county, in the southern part of Indiana, on the 27th of August, 1822. He sought the legal profession and at the early age of 18 years was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court, and at the age of 23 was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. Mr. English entered Congress at the beginning of President Pierce's administration, and remained a member of the House until the close of President Buchanan's term. Becoming tired of political life he declined a renomination to Congress in 1860, and, removing to Indianapolis, he identified himself with the business enterprise of that city and accepted the Presidency of the First National Bank, which position he retained until 1877. His business abilities and financial capacity is thorough and comprehensive, and this in connection with his long experience in the Legislative halls of this country, has well fitted him for the position to which his constituents now desire to elevate him.

Mr. English is above the average height, with an erect, well-made figure. His head is of good size, with regular features. His forehead is high and broad, and his eyes are small and deep-set. He is dignified and gentlemanly in his manners, and has a pleasing address. When in Congress, his efforts as a debater were more remarkable for practical common sense than for brilliancy or the flowers of rhetoric.

"CROOKED" SWEARING.—The main question for the people to consider just now is who lied—James A. Garfield, the Radical nominee for President, or Luke P. Poland, Chairman of the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee. Here is what each testified: "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.—*Garfield's sworn testimony before the Poland Committee, January* 14, 1873.

"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 Poland Committee's Report, February* 18, 1873."

Poland is just as stalwart a Radical as Garfield. Who is to be believed?

VETERAN TRANSGRESSORS.—The nomination of Garfield for President has revived the crimes committed by the Radical leaders during and since the close of the war. The Harrisburg *Patriot* remarks: "The remarkable success of Garfield has encouraged Schuyler Colfax to emerge and ask a reversal of the public judgment against him in the matter of the Credit Mobilier. He pleads like Garfield that he never agreed to take any of the stock, that he never received any dividends, and that the memorandum book of Oakes Ames does him a great wrong. Like Garfield, he makes the same solemn protestations to heaven of his innocence. In the face of the evidence from the checks of Oakes Ames to Colfax and the deposit of the same amount received from Ames by Colfax in a Washington bank he denies that he ever received the money. But Garfield admitted the receipt of the dividend and wished it to be considered as a loan. Colfax comes too late with his plea. The public judgment has gone against him. He should wait at least until the final verdict in Garfield's case is heard next November."

SKIMPOLE GARFIELD.—The Boston *Post*, in alluding to the Radical nominee, remarks: "How Garfield has been overestimated, if what his friends say is true! He 'does not know how to negotiate an ordinary note of hand,' but still he was Chairman of the Committee to investigate 'Black Friday' business in New York and handle such experts in notes of hand and all other money transactions of Jim Fisk and Jay Gould. What a farce it must have been if he did not know the meaning or the bearing of the testimony taken! And then he has made speeches on the finances; but he knows no more of money matters than a baby, his defenders tell us. He is a veritable Mr. Skimpole, and has tried to hide the fact all these years."

A MATERIAL CHANGE.—The editors of the classical journals which have heretofore treated their readers every week to a love story, or a piece of high-toned romance, on their first page, are now compelled to occupy that page until election day, defending Mr. Garfield, the Radical nominee for President. If they can do it successfully on one page the editors will be truly fortunate. Garfield is said to be a very good man; but he must be well defended from this until November to get the voters to believe it, if the official records and reports made by his Radical brother Congressmen are true.

HE SAVED US.—But for Gen. Hancock, the great battle of Gettysburg would have been turned into a defeat of the Federal army, and a victory for the Confederates, and in all probability we would now be living in a *divided Union*. General Meade said so on the battlefield, and Congress endorsed it afterwards. General Hancock, however, has always belonged to that party which was sneeringly called "Union savers" by the Abolition horde who deluged our country in blood. Vote for Hancock!

A Hancock and English Club was formed in the city of Utica, New York, on Friday evening last. General J. G. Grindley, a Republican of the most pronounced type, was elected President of the Club and presided over the mass meeting to ratify the Cincinnati nominations. General Grindlay was Chairman of the District Convention last February which elected Senator Conkling a delegate to the Chicago Convention, a sufficient proof of his standing in the party.

A GOOD THING.—The Radical organs are all busy nailing lies. They do this by publishing Judge Black's letter defending Garfield. It is a pretty baby document—"innocent," "unconscious," "verdant," etc.

HANCOCK'S CIVIL RECORD.

It is remarkable with what unanimity the independent and the respectable portion of the Republican press concede the fitness of the Cincinnati candidates for the places for which they have been named. The spontaneous outbursts of enthusiasm with which the name of General Hancock has been received, says the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, is the natural consequence of a choice made with such essential unanimity by the representatives of the party from every section of the country, who recognize in him the embodiment of loyalty to the Union, of patriotism, of Democracy, and around whose historic name hang the sweet ordors of that whitest of blossoms—civil liberty. The hide-bound Republican partisan press, deprived of its old-time weapon of sectional hate and forbidden to indulge in its favorite propensity for mud slinging by Gen'l Hancock's personal record, "spotless as a star," has been compelled to take the untenable position that Hancock's services to his country having been of a purely military character, he is unfitted, either by education or temperament, to discharge the duties of the executive office. The independent press, on the other hand, is united in its opinion that General Hancock's career as a civic ruler has been not less creditable than his course as a military chieftain. They accord to him the possession at once of the attributes of the soldier and the statesman. They recognize the illustrious services he rendered to the cause of constitutional liberty and law when as commander of the Fifth district, comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas, he was first to place the civil authority above the sword, first to proclaim that the bayonet should make obeisance to civil law. They realize that the name of WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK is not alone the heroic emblem of the Union, but also the splendid symbol of that civil liberty which is the basis of popular government, and upon which is reared the proud temple of Freedom.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, the most conservative of independent journals, has this tribute to General Hancock's services:

"But it is not alone as a soldier that Gen. Hancock has a history. After the war, and when that difficult problem of the care and restoration of the Southern States, which had been left without Governments, had to be grappled with, he justly earned great distinction as an administrator of the laws over the large district of country covered by the States of Louisiana and Texas. What was to be done with these States, that had lost their condition, their privilege and right as self governing communities, had exercised the minds of statesmen like Thaddeus Stevens, Seward and Lincoln. But they had to be brought within the pale of the Government; and to General Hancock was allotted to the States above mentioned, as the Carolinas had been allotted to General Meade. It was in this capacity that he won his reputation as a soldier administering civil law, and gained at once the acknowledgments of the Government and lasting gratitude and admiration of the people whose present and future he had in charge. This in the present aspect of affairs is the most important chapter of Gen'l Hancock's history."

A USEFUL DOCUMENT.

Every Radical organ has published Judge Black's letter to Blaine in 1873, in which he labored as an attorney for his client, to shield Mr. Garfield from the crimes he had committed. Democratic campaigners should procure a copy of this letter and the comments made by those loyal editors. Secure a copy of the local Radical organ containing the document and put it in evidence on every occasion. The Judge really pleads the baby act. While he admits that Garfield was a dealer in Credit Mobilier stock, he palliates the crime by the use of such language: "He acted in *profound ignorance* of the nature and character of the thing Mr. Ames proposed to sell. He had not the *slightest suspicion* that he was to be taken *into a ring* organized for the purpose of *defrauding the public*," etc. * * * That it was wrong for a Congressman to deal in Ames' stock, "was to him (Garfield) a perfectly new revelation." [We wonder how many pages, twelve-year-old boys, on the floor of the House did not know better.—ED. REP.] "When he listened to Ames he was *perfectly unconscious (?) of anything wrong!!* * * * "*If he had known* the true character of the proposition made to him he would not have endured it, much less embraced it." * * * More Sunday school boy innocence. Now, suppose it would happen that Garfield should be elected President, and an Ames or a De Golyer would come flirting around with some scheme to "defraud the public," and the said Garfield, "in profound ignorance," "without the slightest suspicion," "perfectly unconscious of anything evil," would it be proper to remark: "If he had known the true character of the proposition made to him," etc., that he should on that account be excused? Say!

BLAIR COUNTY DEMOCRACY.—The Democrats of Blair county held their County Convention at Holidaysburg on Monday, and nominated the following ticket:

Assembly—Hon. David A. Gilland, of Altoona; George D. Smith, of Huston.

District Attorney—Thos. W. Jackson, of Hollidaysburg.

Associate Judges—Charles B. Vanclain, of Altoona; James Funk, of Allegheny.

Register and Recorder—Abraham Lingafelter, of Hollidaysburg.

Treasurer—Lewis K. Neff, of Woodbury.

Director of Poor—Joseph W. Riddle, of Frankstown.

Coroner—James H. Sloan, of Logan.

Chairman County Committee—John A. Doyle, of Altoona.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

That the course of Hon. William A. Wallace, our representative in the United States Senate, meets with our qualified approval to such an extent that we unanimously declare in favor of his re-election.

FIXED.—The Cincinnati Convention settled the question. Now there are no Tilden men, nor Thurman men, nor Hendricks men, nor Randall men, nor Field men, nor Payne men anymore. All these sterling Democrats have rolled up their sleeves for HANCOCK, and so will every other lover of his country.

MORE ABOUT GARFIELD.

It wasn't a Democratic House, nor a Democratic Committee, nor yet the Democratic press that fastened on Mr. Garfield the ineffaceable smirch of Credit Mobilier. This was the work of Mr. Garfield himself and a Republican Committee of a Republican House. The Chairman of that Committee, Luke Poland, of Vermont, is one of the veterans of his party, one of the men who helped lay the foundations of the Radical structure. Before that Committee came James A. Garfield, M. C., and on his oath said he "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." But when that Committee, a majority of whom were political friends of Mr. Garfield, got ready to report, it was obliged to find the facts in direct and positive antagonism with Mr. Garfield's sworn statement. This sounds harsh. It even smacks of that vulgar felony called perjury. It implies false swearing, but it isn't our work, nor the handiwork of any Democrat. If the facts are crushing to Mr. Garfield, the fault or misfortune lies at his own door. He wasn't obliged to dabble in the Credit Mobilier infamy. He knew it was a scheme of scoundrels to cheat the corporations whose agents they were. He knew it was a vile plot to get millions of money for no consideration. He knew that, if he wanted to go into it without money and without price, it was his position in Congress alone that made his participancy desirable. We say he knew all this, because he is an intelligent man, because he is not an unsophisticated country boor. Having gone into it, he was not compelled to step still farther in the bad way. He might have told the truth frankly and been forgiven. But he chose to go before the Committee and the country, and, on his oath, deny all connection with Oakes Ames and Credit Mobilier. This second offense was much more criminal than the original act. That might have been done in haste, without due deliberation. That might possibly have been more of a criminal blunder than a premeditated crime. But the testimony before the Committee, the denial of acts performed, admits of no possible excuse or palliation. It was deliberate, intentional, carefully prepared. And Poland's Committee gave *the lie direct* to Mr. Garfield's sworn statement when they reported that Mr. Garfield "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." This $329 was the net profit on no investment except a sacrifice of honor. Mr. Garfield's stock, which was "carried," paid for itself, and left him a balance in a few months! It would be well, if the Republican managers propose to keep Mr. Garfield on the track, to call for the venerable Luke Poland, and ask him to explain away his report!

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

A STEAMER BURNED AND FIFTY PASSENGERS DROWNED.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., June 28.—The steamer Seawanhaka was burned to the water's edge off College Point at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The steamer Osseo saved the majority of her passengers, but fifty were lost. The Seawanhaka plies between New York, Lands Point and Roslyn.

The Seawanhaka took fire at 4 o'clock while off Roadall's Island, East river. The fire was caused by an explosion in the engine room, and the middle of the steamer was soon in flames. The pilot, Charles Smith, remained at his post until he was nearly burned to death, and succeeded in reaching the vessel on the sunken meadow adjoining the island. Many persons sprang overboard and were drowned. Many others in the stern of the vessel could not get off and were burned to death. Of the five hundred persons supposed to be on board, fifty are believed to have perished. The bodies of about thirty dead persons were recovered. Only those of Debair, a wealthy gentleman whose residence is unknown, Mary Reed and Abe Skidmore, a member of an old Long Island family, were identified. Among others on board were Charles A. Dana, editor of the *Sun*; S. L. Barlow, of the *World*, and R. H. Rochester, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, all of whom were saved.

HE TESTED IT.—In order to attest the acoustic properties of the Convention Hall in Chicago, the Republican Committee borrowed the voice of Hon. W. J. Hynes, a leading Democrat, who possesses, we are told, one of the best "mass meeting voices in the country." The test took place in the presence of quite an audience, including Conkling, Hoar and others. To the intense amusement of the audience Hynes mounted the stage and delivered this speech:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is a momentous occasion. This is a great country. It is here the bird of freedom was born. It is here that it stood with one claw on the Rocky Mountains, the other on the Alleghenies, its beak pecking the North pole, and its tail fanning the lonely alligator in the swamps of Florida, and proclaimed freedom throughout the world. [Enthusiastic applause.] Here is where our forefathers bled and died; every foot of this soil is sanctified by patriot graves, and may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, this uplifted arm hang palsied to my side, these eyes become sightless, if ever I go back on it. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, this is my ticket. [Tumultuous applause."]

It was heard in every corner of the hall; the acoustics were pronounced perfect and the speech magnificent.

HOW IS THIS?—We notice the charge boldly made that three years ago, when Garfield was the Radical nominee for Speaker against Mr. Kerr, Democrat, that Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia, Russell Errett and James Bayne, two Radical Congressmen from Pittsburgh, refused to vote for Garfield for Speaker after he was nominated, because he was too much of a free-trader. Will these tariff advocates swallow him now for President, after repudiating him for Speaker? Those three high-toned Radical Pennsylvania Congressmen should not allow Garfield to saddle-bag them in that manner. They, for the sake of consistency, should try and hold up their end of the political raft upon which they have been floating.

General Garfield never denied the cause of religion or liberty, but has stood up bravely for both, at all times and in all places.—*Chicago Republican.*

How about Credit Mobilier, Salary Grab, De Golyer, etc.? The editor is question having undertaken to regulate and vouch for the religion of his candidate, how about his Congressional career? Was it brave too?

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY.

Williamsport Banner, Democratic.

The name of Major General Winfield S. Hancock will electrify the whole country.

Philadelphia Bulletin, Republican.

Republicans must bear in mind that they have, as a competitor of their own gallant candidate, "a foeman worthy of their steel." * * * English is a man of good character, of respectable abilities, and of some experience in public affairs.

New York Herald, Independent.

If any Republican stump orator shall pretend that the Government cannot safely be trusted to Gen. Hancock he will be laughed at. Nor can it be said that Hancock would be a nose of wax in the hands of other men. He is a man of his own mind.

Easton Argus, Dem.

The Democratic National Convention honored itself by placing in nomination for President, General Winfield S. Hancock, the brave soldier, the friend of the Constitution, the son of Pennsylvania. The people will ratify the nomination in November and he will be seated in the White House.

Harrisburg Patriot, Dem.

In the success of this nomination there will be oblivion at last of the animosities of the civil conflict. Sectional jealousies and suspicions will be buried forever and the union and harmony of the whole people will be complete.

Lancaster Intelligencer, Dem.

The Democratic party has done honor to itself and to the principles it represents by the nominating as its standard-bearer in the ensuing Presidential contest Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania.

Altoona Tribune, Rep.

He is a great soldier, and has rendered his country faithful, heroic and magnificent service in the hour of her greatest need. His record is clean and brilliant, and he will have to be fought solely as a representative of principles which the Republicans hold to be at variance with the best interests of the country.

Altoona Call, Ind.

As a soldier, a patriot and an honest man, Hancock's record is unassailable. He has the stern virtues of our early better days when corruption was not rife in the public service.

Philadelphia Telegraph, Rep.

The Democrats nominated a very strong ticket; and it there be any Republicans who have not as yet clearly recognized that fact, the sooner they bring themselves to a recognition of it the better it will be for themselves and for their party—for it means a hard fight and a determined fight if the Republican party is to maintain its control over the executive branch of the Government.

Philadelphia Record, Ind.

His unblemished 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. The *Record*, as at present advised, declares for Hancock and English.

Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening, Dem.

His public record is without blot and his private character is equally stainless. Though, as is well known, he was not the first choice of *Every Evening*, still we have no hesitation in expressing the belief that with him as its standard bearer the Democracy ought to have no apprehensions for the result of the election next November. General Hancock against Garfield will present to the country an issue the determination of which with those who have not yet lost faith in the wisdom and integrity of the people certainly ought not to present a difficult problem.

Lancaster Inquirer, Rep.

The ticket is a strong one, and will command the full Democratic vote. Gen. Hancock is a brave and able soldier, and rendered his country valuable services during the war of the rebellion. He is not the man whom the Democratic leaders would have selected of choice, but he is without doubt the strongest candidate that could have been taken from their ranks. * * * To defeat General Hancock will tax all our resources. He will start off with the solid and enthusiastic support of the party which nominated him, and the undivided electoral vote of every Southern State. His reputation as a soldier will give him support in the North which could not have been obtained for any other candidate the Democracy would have named.

Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.

In making their choice for the Presidency the Democrats took one of the two men who are, beyond all doubt, their most desirable candidates. Senator Bayard is the other. Both are men of high character and distinction, justly standing high in the favor of their country, and either is a far more formidable candidate than any other in the list before the Convention. Bayard has the largest experience in public affairs, but he was threatened with an attack on his war record. The war issue continuing to be uppermost in party politics, notwithstanding the lapse of fifteen years since the suppression of the rebellion, it is this which constrains Conventions to turn their attention to military celebrities, and it is this which moved the Cincinnati Convention to concentrate on General Hancock, who is by far the strongest candidate the Democrats could have put in the field.

New York Sun, Ind.

Gen. Hancock has ever been true to the Union. Brave among the bravest of the soldiers who marked with their blood the battle-fields of the civil war, there is no citizen, living or dead, whose life more than illustrates the sentiment of loyalty to the old flag, of devotion to the integrity of the Republic. Upon the escutcheon of his fidelity there is not the shadow of a single blot. He is a straight-forward, out-spoken, sincere man. What he says he means; what he means he does. Under his administration we may expect economy, dignity, boldness, truth and honor. The old Democratic principles, which stand like bed rocks in the Constitution, will be the rules by which he will act. The reformation and renovation of the Government will be the object toward which his efforts will be directed. The Convention has done well in giving us such a candidate.

Philadelphia North American, Republican.

But it is the simplest justice to him who has been honored, and the most unavoidable meed of praise to those who have conferred the distinction, to say of Winfield S. Hancock, that the Republic can boast of no citizens whose private life and whose public career have been more worthy of being held up as the purest and most praiseworthy types. Phyiscally, mentally and morally, General Hancock is one of the best of a class which happily is beginning to furnish many illustrious examples in the adornment of public affairs; and while we could esteem as nothing less 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 quality or lack of personal deserving on the part of its most distinguished candidate for the Presidency.

Baltimore Gazette, Democratic.

The action of the Cincinnati Convention has solved the Presidential problem, and once more reinstated the Democratic party in the affections of the American people. Throughout its entire proceedings the deliberations of that body were marked by the higher order of wisdom and patriotism, and clearly demonstrated that the day for Democratic blundering had passed. The nomination of General Winfield Scott Hancock sent a thrill of joy through the great heart of the National Democracy and at once dispelled all doubt as to the result of the November contest. Never before did the selection of a candidate elicit greater satisfaction or more widespread enthusiasm. From the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Aristook to the Sacramento, the name of Hancock has been hailed and greeted as the herald of certain victory.

Baltimore Sun, Democratic.

In the personal character and antecedents of its candidates the Cincinnati Convention would appear to be altogether fortunate. General Hancock is a soldier by profession, it is true—a graduate of West Point, whose life has been spent in the military service of his country, including service in one foreign war—but he is a soldier who has shown in a conspicuous degree that he recognizes that his first duty is to law and constitution of his country, and that in becoming an American soldier he did not cease to be an American citizen. His memorable orders, issued upon assuming command in Louisiana, during the critical period of reconstruction, will be read by his countrymen to-day with more pleasure than the bulletins of the battles in which he was engaged. They should be read, in order to be appreciated properly, not in the light of the present situation, but with reference to the actual state of affairs, and of the public mind at the time they were issued.

COL. FORNEY KICKING.

The editor of the *Progress* "goes gunning" for the Chicago Convention and its candidates in this style:

"It is not safe or politic to tell the truth at all times, but it can never do any great harm to utter the thought that is certainly at the portals of every honest Republican heart this day. The defeat of Grant at Chicago was a blunder, and the nomination of General Garfield does not improve with time. * * * "The Republicans are already on the defense from Maine to the Mexican border. Not to be ir