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"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

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CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Editor & Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

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n1:1'75 Clearfield, Pa.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.
oct. 9, '78-tf.

OSCAR MITCHELL,
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CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in the Opera House. oct9,'78-tf.

G. R. & W. BARRETT,
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CLEARFIELD, PA.
January 30, 1878.

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Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

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W. C. ARNOLD,
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CURWENSVILLE,
s13 Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Opera House. ap 25,'77-1y

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Will attend to all legal business with promptness and fidelity [feb11,'80-tf.

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CASEY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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June 26, '78tf.

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Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care. [jan21, '80.

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Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1:78

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Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
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All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
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aug14,1878-1y.

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Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years in business, flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who may entrust business with him. [may22,'78-y

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Will attend professional calls promptly. aug1'79

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Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'68-tf

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

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JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES—We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. my29

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 21jy'73

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

HENRY BRETH,
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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BEAR TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1878-1y*

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,'67

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate. March 16,'74.

WEAVER & BETTS,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Saw Logs,
AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Office on Second street, in rear of store room of George Weaver & Co. [jan9,'78-tf.

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '78.

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also dealer in
Best Brands of Tobacco and Cigars.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75.

JAMES H. TURNER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Wallaceton, Pa.
He has prepared himself with all the necessary blank forms under the Pension and Bounty laws, as well as blank Deeds, etc. All legal matters entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. May 7th, 1879-tf.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, and Horse-Furnishing Goods.
All kinds of repairing promptly attended to. Saddlers' Hardware, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, &c., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash price. [March 19, 1879.

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1ypd

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
GLEN HOPE, PENN'A.
THE undersigned, having leased this commodious Hotel, in the village of Glen Hope, is now prepared to accommodate all who may call. My table and bar shall be supplied with the best the market affords.
GEORGE W. DOTTS, Jr.
Glen Hope, Pa., March 26, 1879-tf.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [*jy16'72

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
8-2'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep20-88-y Curwensville, Pa.

MEAT MARKET.
F. M. CARDON & BRO.,
On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address us
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

Clearfield Insurance Agency.
JAMES KERR. CARROLL S. BIDDLE.
KERR & BIDDLE, Agents,
Represent the following and other first-class Co's

Companies.	Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.	$4,531,89
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plan	5,000,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn	2,224,093
Insurance Co. of North America	8,423,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.	1,782,863
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch	878,145
Watertown	764,815
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,595,434

Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 4, '79-tf.

GEN. GARFIELD'S

Negotiatons With Oakes Ames, of the Credit Mobilier Swindle.

HE TAKES TEN SHARES OF CREDIT MOBILIER STOCK AT PAR, AND PAYS FOR IT OUT OF THE DIVIDENDS ON ITS PAR VALUE, BESIDES BAGGING A HANDSOME BALANCE IN CASH.

The Exact Money Ames Said He "Put Where It Would Do the Most Good."

THE EXAMINATION OF GARFIELD AND AMES BEFORE A REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Garfield Swears He Didn't and Then Again He Swears He Did,

PUTS HIMSELF IN THE SAME BOX WITH SMILER COLFAX.

[Special Correspondence to the Pittsburg Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1880.

De Golyer Garfield, nominated by the Radical Convention at Chicago for the Presidency, belongs to that galaxy of patriots known as the Credit Mobilier stesmen and the evidence against him taken in the investigation is conclusive and damaging. The manner in which Oakes Ames bribed certain members of Congress to suport his prodigious scheme is fresh in the public recollection and the fate of Smiler Colfax, who was one of the worst smurched in the lot, is but a precursor to that in store for De Golyer Garfield who differs only from the Christian statesman from Indiana, in the circumstance that he got a smaller amount of money.

OAKES AMES' "LITTLE BOOK"

showed the following entries of Senators and members of Congress and the amounts received by them.

H. L. Dawes	$ 600	Bingham	$1,200
Schofield	600	Allison	600
Patterson	1,600	Kelley	329
Painter	1,600	Wilson	329
Wilson	1,200	Garfield	329
Colfax	1,200		

All of these men were just as much bribed by Oakes Ames to vote for his Credit Mobilier bill as were Petroff and Rumberger bribed by Kemble to vote for the Pittsburgh Riot bill in the Legislature last winter.

OAKES AMES' TESTIMONY.

The following is the testimony given by Oakes Ames' before the Republican Investigating Committee of the Forty-second Congress, that inquired into this matter concerning the connection of De Golyer Garfield with the Credit Mobilier business:

Q. In regard to Mr. Garfield, state to the Committee the details of the transactions between you and him, in reference to Credit Mobilier stock? A. I got for Mr. Garfield ten shares of the Credit Mobilier stock for which he paid par and interest.

A. When did you agree with him for that? A. That agreement was in December, 1867, or January, 1868, about that time; about the time I had these conversations with all of them. It was about the same time.

Q. State what grew out of it? A. Mr. Garfield did not pay me any money. I sold the bonds belonging to his $1,000 stock at 97, making $776. In June I received a dividend in cash on his stock of $600, which left a balance due him of $329, which I paid him. That is all the transactions between us. I did not deliver him any stock before or since. This is the only transaction and the only thing.

Q. The $329 which you paid him was the surplus of the earnings on the stock above the amount to be paid it par value? A. Yes, sir; he had either his Credit Moblier stock or Union Pacific Railroad stock. The only thing he realized on the transaction was $329.

Q. I see in this statement of the account with General Garfield there is a charge of $47; that is interest from the July previous, is it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the $776 on the credit side of the account is the 80 per cent. bond dividend sold at 97? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And $600 on the credit side is the money dividend? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And after you had received these two sums they in the aggregate overpaid the price of stock and interest, $329, which you paid him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was that paid? A. Paid in money, I believe.

Q. Did you make a statement of this to Mr. Garfield? A. I presume so; I think I did with all of them; that is my impression.

Q. When you paid him this $329, did you understand it was the balance of his dividend after paying for his stock? A. I suppose so; I do not know what else he could suppose.

Q. You did not deliver the certificate? A. I do not know.

Q. Are you sure you had any conversation between you and him in the adjustment of these accounts? A. I do not.

Q. You understood that you were a holder of his ten shares? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he so understand it? A. I presume so. It seems to have gone from his mind, however.

Q. Was this the only dealing you had with him in reference to any stock? A. I think so.

Q. Was it the only transaction of any kind? A. The only transaction.

Q. Has that $329 ever been paid to you? A. I have no recollection of it.

Q. Have you any belief that it ever was? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever loan Garfield $300? A. Not to my knowledge, except that he calls this a loan.

Q. You do not call it a loan? A. I did not at the time. I am willing that it should go to suit him.

Q. What we want to get at is the exact truth? A. I have told the truth in my statement.

Q. When you paid him $329 did he understand that he borrowed that money from you? A. I do not suppose so.

Have you any belief now that he supposed so? A. No, only from what he said the other day. I do not dispute anybody.

Q. We want your judgment of the transaction? A. My judgment of the transaction is just what I told you. There was but one thing about.

Q. That amount has never been repaid to you? You did not suppose that you had any right to it or claim to it? A. No, sir.

Q. You regarded that as money belonging to him after the stock was paid for? A. Yes, sir.

Q. These were dividends of Union Pacific Railroad stock on these ten shares? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did General Garfield ever receive these? A. No, sir; never has received but $329.

Q. And that he has received as his own money? A. I suppose so; it did not belong to me. I should not have given it to him if it had not belonged to him.

Q. You did not understand it to belong to you as a loan. You have never called for it and have never received it back? A. No, sir.

Q. Has there been any conversation between you and him in reference to the Pacific stock he was entitled to? A. No, sir.

Q. Has he ever called for it? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever offered it to him? A. No, sir.

Q. Has there been any conversation in relation to it? A. No, sir.

Q. Has there ever been anything between you and him about recinding the purchase of the ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock? Has there been anything said to you of its having been thrown up, or abandoned, or surrendered? A. No, sir; not until recently.

Q. How recently? A. Since this investigation commenced? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you consider at the commencement of this investigation that you held these other dividends, which you say you did not pay to him, in his behalf? Did you regard yourself as custodian of these dividends for him? A. Yes, sir; he paid for his stock and is entitled to his dividends.

Q. Will the dividends come to him at any time on his demand? A. Yes, sir; as soon as this suit is settled.

Q You say that $329 was paid to him; how was it paid? A. I presume by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms. I find there are some checks filed without any letters or initials indicating who they were for.

Q. Have you had any correspondence since this dividend was paid with him in regard to this matter? A. I do not know what matter you refer to.

Q. If you had any correspondence between you, I would like to see it? A. I have no copy of it.

Q. Have you the original? A. No, sir, Mr. Garfield showed me a letter which he said he intended to inclose with some money sent me. I did not know who the money came from. He showed me a letter which he said he intended to have put it in. I indorsed on the back of the letter my reply. I just turned over the letter and wrote what I wrote on the back of it and let him have it.

Q. Your answer indorsed on the back of the letter was published in the newspapers? A. Yes, sir. He published the letters I believe.

Q. As published did they correspond with your recollection of the papers as written? A. Yes, sir; I wrote it off hastily. He came to my room and said he had been accused of all kinds of crimes and misdemeanors. I told him I had made no such statement as he represented. He wanted me to say in writing that I had not. I took his letter which he said he intended to have inclosed with the money, and wrote on the back of it that I had made no such statement.

Q. The published correspondence in the morning papers of the next day, is your recollection of what occurred? A. It agrees with my recollection except that he says he left a letter for me at the Arlington. I never received that letter. I only saw the letter in which I enclosed my answer.

Q. Did he enclose the money? A. Some money came to me enclosed in an envelope which he had sent. I gave it back to him.

Q. How much money was in that envelope? A. Four hundred dollars.

GARFIELD IN ACCOUNT WITH OAKES AMES.

The following memorandum referred to by witness as a statement of his account with Mr. Garfield was placed in evidence.

J. A. G.	Dr.
1868. To 10 shares stock, Credit Mobilier, A	$1,000 00
Interest	47 00
June 19, To cash	329 00
	$1,376 00
	Cr.
1868. By dividend bonds Union Pacific Railroad A. $1,000 at 80 per cent. less 2 per cent	$776 00
June 17. By dividend collected for you	600 00
	$1,376 00

Further on in the printed testimony Ames, when asked whether Garfield had been bettered $329 by his transaction, replied: "*That is all there is of it.*"

GARFIELD'S PRETENCE THE BRIBE WAS A LOAN.

The following is an extract from Oakes Ames' further testimony before the Poland Committee in reference to Garfield's claim that the amount received by him from Ames was a loan:

Q. What the Committee want to learn is whether in conversation with any of these gentlemen they have stated or admitted the matter to be different from what they have testified before the Committee? A. I hardly know how to answer that question.

Q. Take any one that occurs to you; Mr. Brooks, for instance, or any other, suppose Mr. Garfield? A. Mr. Garfield has been to see me about the matter and we have talked it over. A part of the time he thinks it was a loan; sometimes he thinks he has repaid me; and then again he is in doubt about it.

Q. You may state whether in conversation with you Mr. Garfield claims, as he claimed before us, that the only transaction between you was borrowing $300? A. No, sir, he did not claim that with me.

Q. State how he does claim it with you; what was said; state all that occurred in conversation between you? A. I cannot remember half of it. I have had two or three interviews with Mr. Garfield. He wants to put it on the basis of a loan. He states that when he came back from Europe being in want of funds, he called on me to loan him a sum of money. He thought he had repaid it. I did not know. I cannot remember.

Q. What did you say to him in reference to that state of the case? A. I stated to him that he had never asked me to lend him any money; that I never knew he wanted to borrow any. I did not know he was short. I made a statement to him showing the transaction and what there was due on it; that deducting the bond divided and the cash dividend there was $329 due him, for which I had given him a check; that he had never asked me to loan him any money, and I never loaned him any.

Q. After you had made the statement what did he say in reply? A. He wanted to have it go as a loan.

Q. Did he claim that it was in fact a loan? A. No, sir; I do not think he did. No, he did not.

Q. Go on then and state what was said; all the discussion that took place? A. I cannot tell you all; we had three or four talks: I cannot remember all that was said.

Q. How long after that transaction did he go to Europe? A. I believe it was a year or two.

Q. Did you have any conversation in reference to influence this transaction would have upon the election last Fall? A. Yes, he said it would be very injurious to him.

Q. What else in reference to that? A. I am a very bad man to repeat conversation; cannot remember.

Q. State all you know in reference to it. A. I told him he knew very well that that was a dividend. I made out a statement and showed it to him at the time. In one conversation he admitted it and said, as near as I can remember that there was $2,400 due him in stock and bonds. He made a little memorandum of $1,000 and $1,400, and as I recollect, said there was $1,000 of Union Pacific railroad stock, $1,000 of Credit Mobilier stock and $400 of stock or bonds; I do not recollect what.

Q. When was that memorandum made? A. It was made in my room; I cannot remember the date; it was since this investigation commenced.

Q. Was it in that conversation that he referred to the influence this matter would have upon the election in his district? A. I do not recollect whether it was in that one or some other. I had two or three conversations with him.

Q. Tell us, as nearly as you can, precisely the remarks he made in that connection. A. It was that it would injure his reputation; that it was a cruel thing. He felt very bad was in great distress, and hardly knew what he did say.

Q. Did he make any request of you to make no statement in reference to it? A. I am not positive of that.

Q. What is your best recollection in reference to it? A. My impression is *that he wanted to say as little about it as he could, and to get off as easily as he could.* That was about the conversation I had with him; about the long and short of it.

Q. Have you the memorandum Mr. Garfield made? A. I have the figures that he made.

Paper shown to the Committee containing figures as follows:

$1,000
$1,400
———
$2,400

Q. You say these figures were made by Mr. Garfield? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do these sums represent? How did he put them down? A. $1,000 Union Pacific Railroad stock; $1,000 Credit Mobilier stock and $100 which he could not remember whether it was to be in cash, or stock or bonds.

Q. Is that what he received, or what he was entitled to? A. What he was entitled to.

Q. That was his idea of what was coming to him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that about what he would have been entitled to? A. He would have been entitled to the $1,000 in stock, and he would have been entitled to more than that; the $100 I think he is in error about; I gave him $329; I do not know whether the $400 referred to that.

Q. Did he put this down as his recollection of the statement you made to him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was in that conversation that these figures were made—that he deprecated the effect of the matter upon his election? A. I do not know about his election; it was about his prospects, his reputation, &c.

Q. I understand that in substance he desired you to say as little as possible about it? A. *Yes, sir, and is my disire.*

A. Will you report just about what he did say? A. I cannot remember the conversation well enough to repeat it.

Q. You can repeat the substance of it? A. I have given you the substance of it.

Q. How did you happen to retain that little stray memorandum? A. I do not know; I found it on my table two or three days afterwards; I did not pay any attention to it at the time until I found there was to be a conflict of testimony and I thought that might be something worth preserving.

Q. This conversation was in your room and the figures made there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do I understand you that this loan which Mr. Garfield claims to have been made was in reference to a trip to Europe, taken by him a year or two afterwards? A. I do not know when he took this trip; he did not go during that session of Congress; this payment was made to him during that session of 1867-8.

Q. Do you know whether he went during that recess following? A. I cannot say; I do not know.

Q. Do you know that he did not go to Europe for nearly two years afterwards? A. No, I do not. It is my impression that it was two years afterwards; but I cannot remember dates; people ask me about things that occurred a year ago, and I cannot tell whether it was ten years ago or one.

Q. Did you understand in this conversation you had with General Garfield that you detailed the history of this matter as to how the statement you had let him have was made up; and did you understand him to concede your statement to be about the truth? A. Well, I cannot say; he would not have been very apt to recollect the amount due if he had not acceded to my statement.

Q. From the whole conversation, from what he said and the figures that he made, did you understand him to concede to the statement you had made to him as about the truth? A. Yes, I so understood him.

Q. That statement you made to him was in substance the statement you have to us in reference to him? A. Yes, sir.

THIS TESTIMONY CONCLUSIVE.

The above comprises the material parts of Oakes Ames' testimony, which is conclusive. To the offense of being bribed and corrupted by Oakes Ames' cash, Garfield added the crime of perjury, testifying positively that he simply borrowed $300 from Ames and afterward repaid him.

FINDING OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following is the finding of the Poland Republican Investigating Committee, with reference to Garfield's connection with Credit Mobilier.

"The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the Committee are identical with the case of Mr. Kelley to the point of the reception of the check of $329. He agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the 80 per cent. dividend bonds and sold them for 97 per cent., and also received the 60 per cent. cash dividend, which, together paid the price of the stock and interest and 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.* Mr. Ames received all the subsequent dividends and the Committee do not find, that since the payment of the $329 there has been any communication between Mr. Ames and Mr. Garfield on the subject until this investigation began. Some correspondence between Mr. Garfield and Mr. Ames and some conversation between them during this investigation will be found in the reported testimony."

This is but a single leaf in the record of the man nominated for President at Chicago by the Reformers of Massachusetts, who strained at the gnat (Blaine) and swallowed the camel (De Golyer Garfield.) The same report that fastens corruption upon Garfield, says: "Mr. Blaine never had any interest, direct or indirect, in Credit Mobilier stock, or stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company?"

T. H.

READ AND REFLECT!

HANCOCK'S OWN STORY OF GETTYSBURG BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR,
WASHINGTON, MARCH 22d, 1864.

I soon received an order, dated 1.10 P. M., directing me to proceed to the front, and in the event of the death of General Reynolds, or his inability to command, to assume the command of all the troops there, consisting of the 1st, 3d, and 11th Corps. (Order appended marked A.) I started a little before half past one, turning over the command of my corps to General Gibbons, under General Meade's directions. General Gibbons was not the next in rank in that corps; but he was the one General Meade directed should assume the command, as he considered him the most suitable person for it.

Several such incidents occured during that battle. General Meade prior to the battle, showed me, or told me of a letter he had received from the Secretary of war on this subject. The Government recognizing the difficulty of the situation, believing that a battle was imminent, and might occur in one, two, or three days, and not knowing the views of General Meade in relation to his commanders, the Secretary of War wrote him a note, authorizing him to make any changes in his army that he pleased, and that he would be sustained by the President and himself. That did not make it legal, because it was contrary to the law to place a junior officer over a senior. At the same time it was one of those emergencies in which General Meade was authorized, as before stated, to exercise that power. I was not the senior of either General Howard, of the 11th corps, or General Sickles, of the 3d corps. My commission bore date on the same day with theirs; by my prior commission they both ranked me. Of course it was not a very agreeable office for me to fill, to go and take command of my seniors. However, I did not feel much embarrassment about it, because I was an older soldier than either of them. But I knew that legally it was not proper, and that if they chose to resist, it might become a very troublesome matter to me for the time being. Whether or not General Meade, when he gave me the order, knew about this relative rank, I do not know. I say this because I have since understood that he did not. When I spoke to him about it before departing, however, he remarked in substance that he was obliged to use such persons as he felt disposed to use; that in this case he sent me because he had explained his views to me, and had not explained them to the others; that I knew his plans and ideas, and could accord better with him in my operations than anybody else. I went to Gettysburg, arriving on the ground not later than half past three o'clock. I found that, practically, the fight was then over. The rear of our column, with the enemy in pursuit, was then coming through the town of Gettysburg. General Howard was on Cemetery Hill, and there had evidently been an attempt on his part to stop and form some of his troops there; what troops he had formed there I do not know. I understood afterwards, and accepted it as the fact, that he had formed one division there prior to this time, I told General Howard I had orders to take command in the front. I did not show him orders, because he did not demand it. He acquiesced.

I exercised the command until evening, when General Slocum arrived, about 6 or 7 o'clock. His troops were in the neighborhood, for they apparently had been summoned up before I arrived, by General Howard possibly, as well as the 3d corps. When General Slocum arrived, he being my senior, and not included in this order to me, I turned the command over to him. In fact I was instructed verbally by General Butterfield, Chief of Staff, before I left for the front, that I was to do so.

When I arrived and took command I extended the lines: I sent General Wadsworth to the right to take possession of Culp's Hill with his division. I directed General Geary, whose division belonged to the 12th corps (its commander, General Slocum, not then having arrived), to take possession of the high ground towards Round Top. I made such disposition as I thought wise and proper. The enemy evidently believing that we were reinforced, or our whole army was there, discontinued their great efforts, and the battle for that day was virtually over. There was firing of artillery and skirmishing all along the front, but that was the end of that days battle. By verbal instructions, and in the order which I had received from General Meade, I was directed to report, after having arrived on the ground, whether it would be necessary or wise to continue to fight the battle at Gettysburg, or whether it was possible for the fight to be had on the ground General Meade had selected. About 4 o'clock P. M. I sent word by Major Mitchell, aid-de-camp to General Meade, that I would hold the ground until dark, meaning to allow him time to decide the matter for himself. As soon as I had gotten matters arranged to my satisfaction, and saw that the troops were being formed again, and I felt secure, I wrote a note to General Meade, and informed him of my views of the ground at Gettysburg. I told him that the only disadvantage which I thought it had was that it could be readily turned by way of Emmettsburg, and that the road was clear for any movement he might make. I had ordered all the trains back, as I came up, to clear the roads.

General Meade had directed my corps, the 2d corps, to march up towards Gettysburg, under the command of General Gibbons. When I found that the enemy had ceased their operations, I directed General Gibbons to halt his corps two or three miles behind Gettysburg, in order to protect our rear from any flank movement of the enemy. Then my operations in the front being closed, I turned the command over to General Slocum, and immediately started to report to Gen. Meade in detail what I had done, in order to express my views clearly to him, and to see what he was disposed to do. I rode back and found Gen. Meade about 9 o'clock. He told me he had received my messages and note, and had decided upon the representations I had made, and the existence of known facts of the case, to fight at Gettysburg, and had ordered all the corps to the front. That was the end of operations for that day.

On the third day, in the morning, the enemy and General Slocum were a good deal engaged. About one or two o'clock in the afternoon the enemy commenced a terrific cannonade from probably one hundred and twenty pieces of artillery, on the front of the line connecting Cemetery Hill with Round Top, the left centre commanded by me. That line consisted of the 1st, 2d, and 3d corps, of which I had the general command. I *commanded that whole front.* General Gibbons commanded the 2d corps in my absence, General Newton the 1st corps, and General Birney the 3d. That cannonade continued for probably an hour and a half. The enemy then made an assault at the end of that time. It was a very formidable assault, and, made, I should judge, with about 18,000 infantry. When the columns of the enemy appeared it looked as if they were going to attack the centre of our line, but after marching straight out a little distance, they seemed to incline a little to their object was to march through my command and seize Cemetery Hill, which I have no doubt was their intention. They attacked with wonderful spirit—nothing could have been more spirited. The shock of the assault fell on the 2d and 3d divisions of the 2d Corps, assisted by a small brigade of Vermont troops, together with the artillery of our line, which fired from Round Top to Cemetery Hill at the enemy all the way as they advanced whenever they had the opportunity. Those were the troops that really met the assault. No doubt there were other troops that fired a little, but those were troops that really withstood the shock of the assault and repulsed it. The attack of the enemy was met by about six small brigades of our troops, and was finally repulsed after a terrific contest at very close quarters, in which our troops took about thirty or forty colors and some 4,000 to 5,000 prisoners, with great loss to the enemy in killed and wounded. The repulse was a most signal one, and that decided the battle, and was practically the end of the fight. I was wounded at the close of the assault, and that ended my operations with the army for that campaign. I did not follow in its future movements.

That practically ended the fighting of the battle of Gettysburg. There was no serious fighting there after that, save on the left, in an advance by a small command of the Pennsylvania Reserves, made very soon afterwards and based upon our success. I may say one thing here: I think it was probably an unfortunate thing that I was wounded at the time I was, and equally unfortunate that General Gibbons was also wounded, because the absence of a prominent commander, who knew the circumstances thoroughly at such a moment as that, was a great disadvantage. I think that our lines should have advanced immediately, and I believe we should have won a great victory. I was very confident that the advance would be made. General Meade told me before the fight that if the enemy attacked me he intended to put the 5th and 6th Corps on the enemy's flank; therefore, when I was wounded and lying down in my ambulance and about leaving the field, I dictated a note to General Meade, and told him if he would put in the 5th and 6th corps I believed he would win a great victory. I asked him afterward when I returned to the army what he had done in the premises. He said he had ordered the movement, but the troops were slow in connecting, and moved so slowly that nothing was done before night, except that some of the Pennsylvania Reserves went out and met Hood's division, it was understood, of the enemy, and actually overthrow it, assisted, no doubt, in some measures, by their knowledge of their failure in the assault. There were only two divisions of the enemy on our extreme left, opposite Round Top, and there was a gap in their line of one mile that their assault had left, and I believe if our whole line had advanced with spirit it is not unlike that we would have taken all their artillery at that point. I think that was a fault; that we should have pushed the enemy there, for we do not often catch them in that position; and the rule is, and it is natural, that when you repulse or defeat an enemy you should pursue him; and I believe it is a rare thing that one party beats another and does not pursue him; and I think that on that occasion it only requires an order and prompt execution.

I have no doubt the enemy regarded the success of their assault as certain, so much so that they were willing to expend all their ammunition. They did not suppose that any troops could live under that cannonade; but they met troops that had been so accustomed to artillery fire that it did not have effect on them that they expected. It was a most terrific cannonade—one possibly hardly every paralleled.

Q. Was there ever, in any battle of which you have read, more artillery brought into action than in that battle? A. I doubt whether there has ever has been more concentrated upon an equal space and opening at one time. I think there has been more artillery engaged in many battles, but do not believe there has been more upon both sides concentrated on an equal space.

Q. You did not follow the army from there? A. No, sir; I left the field the moment the fight was over.

Q. When did you join the army again? A. I did not join it again until sometimes in December, when active operations had ceased. I was then ordered by the Secretary of War into the States from whence the regiments of my corps came to fill them up by recruitment, and I am now on my return to the army.

Q. But, with equal numbers, you would not hesitate to attack the enemy anywhere under equal circumstances? A. No. sir, I would not. In fact there is no finer army, if as fine, in existence in the world than the army of the Potomac. The troops will do anything if they are only ordered. If they have not made this or that attack it is because their commanders did not order them to make it.

A.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY POTOMAC, July 1, 1880, 1:10 P. M.

COMMANDING OFFICER, 2D CORPS (GENERAL HANCOCK):

The Major-General commanding has just been informed that General Reynolds has been killed or badly wounded. He directs that you turn over the command of your Corps to General Gibbons; that you proceed to the front, and by virtue of this order, in case of the truth of General Reynold's death, you assume command of the Corps there assembled, viz: The 11th, 1st, and 3d, at Emmettsburg. If you think the ground and position there a better one to fight a battle under existing circumstances, you will so advise the General, and he will order all the troops up. You know the General's views, and General Warren, who is fully aware of them, has gone out to see General Reynolds.

LATER, 1:15 P. M.—Reynolds has possession of Gettysburg, and the enemy are reported as falling back from in front of Gettysburg. Hold your column ready to move.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
D. BUTTERFIELD,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

A SHOWMAN DEAD.

THE MAN WHO DROVE TWENTY HORSES BEFORE THE GOLDEN CHARIOT.

Asa C. Berry died on Tuesday last at Brewster's Station, New York. To many an old showman this will be the first announcement of the death of "Ase" Berry, one of the best known circus men in the United States, and one of the last men with whom the thought of death would be coupled. The boys are grown men, who in days past have gaz