THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
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G. B. GOODLANDER,
Publisher.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 54--WHOLE NO. 2,683. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1880. NEW SERIES--VOL. 21, NO. 31.

Lawyers' Cards.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. ypd

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

OSCAR MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in the Opera House. oct9, 78-tf.

G. R. & W. BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
January 29, 1878.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. jn26,78-tf.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Opera House. ap 23,'77-1y

SMITH V. WILSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Office in the Masonic Building, over the County National Bank. [mar24-80.

WILLIAM A. HAGERTY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A
Will attend to all legal business with promptness and fidelity. [feb11,'80-tf.

WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
jan1'77

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House. June 26, '78tf.

S. L. McGEE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
DuBois, Clearfield County, Penn'a.
Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care. [jan21, '80.

MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 926'74

McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1'76

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House. jan1'76.

J. F. McKENRICK,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office in the Court House.
aug14,1878-1y.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of overtwenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28:80:tf.

Physicians' Cards.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on First st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
DUBOIS CITY, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'79

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa.
jy5'78-tf.

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
WILL BE IN RESIDENCE, CORNER OF FIRST AND PINE STREETS.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
[illegible] of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office—Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Shaw. [apr4,'68-tf

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

Cards.

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. my5'

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'72

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

HENRY BRETH, (OSTERD P. O.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 1, 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 19,'75.

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.
Ofeola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch19, '76.

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. mar 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. my28:1ypd

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.
8.772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's New, 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,
aug26-68-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 as
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

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

Companies.	Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.	$4,501,89[illegible]
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plan	5,000,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn	2,624,583
Insurance Co. of North America	8,433,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.	1,182,983
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch	678,143
Waterdown	764,815
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,595,434

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

HANCOCK TO SHERMAN.

TEXT OF THE MUCH TALKED ABOUT LETTER ON THE ELECTION.

THE ARMY IN THE CRISIS OF 1876.

A THOUGHTFUL DISCUSSION OF THE DUTY OF SOLDIERS UNDER THE LAW.

The following letter was written in reply to two letters on the situation received from General Sherman:

CARONDELET P. O., ST. LOUIS, December 28, 1876.

My Dear General: Your favor of the 4th inst., reached me in New York on the 5th, the day before I left for the West. I intended to reply to it before leaving, but cares incident to my departure interfered. Then again, since my arrival here I have been so occupied with personal affairs of a business nature that I have deferred writing from day to day until this moment, and now I find myself in debt to you another letter in acknowledgement of your favor of the 17th, received a few days since. I have concluded to leave here on the 29th (to-morrow) afternoon, so that I may be expected in New York on the 31st inst. It has been cold and dreary since my arrival here. I have worked "like a Turk" (I presume that means hard work) in the country in making fences, cutting down trees, repairing buildings, etc., etc., and am at least able to say that St. Louis is the coldest place in the Winter as it is the hottest place in the Summer of any that I have encountered in a temperate zone. I have known St. Louis in December to have genial weather throughout the month; this December has been frigid and the river has been frozen more solid than I have ever known it.

When I heard the rumor that I was ordered to the Pacific coast I thought it probably true, considering the past discussion on that subject. The possibilities seemed to me to point that way. Had it been true, I should, of course, have presented no complaint nor made resistance of any kind. I would have gone quickly, if not prepared to go promptly. I certainly would have been relieved from the responsibilities and anxieties concerning Presidential matters, which may fall to those near the throne or in authority within the next four months, as well as from other incidents or matters which I could not control and the action concerning which I might not approve. I was not exactly prepared to go to the Pacific, however, and I therefore felt relieved when I received your note informing me that there was no truth in the rumors. Then I did not wish to appear to be escaping from responsibilities and possible dangers which may cluster around military commanders in the East, especially in the critical period last approaching. "All's well that ends well."

The whole matter of the Presidency seems to be simple and to admit of a peaceful solution. The machinery for such a contingency as threatens to present itself has been carefully prepared. It only requires lubrication, owing to disuse. The army should have nothing to do with the selection or inauguration of Presidents. The people elect the President. The Congress declares in a joint session who he is! We of the army have only to obey his mandates, and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful. Our commissions express that. I like Jefferson's way of inauguration; it suits our system. He rode alone on horseback to the Capitol (I fear it was the "old Capitol"), tied his horse to a rail fence, entered and was duly sworn, then rode to the Executive Mansion and took possession. He inaugurated himself simply by taking the oath of office. There is no other legal inauguration in our system. The people or politicians many institute parades in honor of the event and public officials may add to the pageant by assembling troops and banners, but all that only comes properly after the inauguration—not before, and it is not part of it. Our system does not provide that one President should inaugurate another. There might be danger in that and it was studiously left out of the charter.

But you are placed in an exceptionally important position in connection with coming events. The Capitol is in my jurisdiction also, but I am a subordinate and not on the spot, and if I were, so also would be my superior in authority, for there is the station of the General-in-Chief. On the principle that a regularly-elected President's term of office expires with the 3d of March (of which I have not the slightest doubt) and which the laws bearing on the subject uniformly recognize, and in consideration of the lawfully-elected President may not appear until the 5th of March, a great deal of responsibility may necessarily fall upon you. You hold over. You will have power and prestige to support you. The Secretary of war, too, probably holds over; but if no President appears he may not be able to exercise functions in the name of a President, for his proper acts are those of a known superior—a lawful President. You act on your own responsibility and by virtue of a commission only restricted by the law. The Secretary of war is the mouth-piece of a President. You are not. If neither candidate has a constitutional majority of the Electoral College, or the Senate and House on the occasion of the count do not unite in declaring some person legally elected by the people, there is a lawful machinery already provided to meet that contingency and decide the question peacefully. It has not been recently used, no occasion presenting itself, but our forefathers provided it. It has been exercised and has been recognized and submitted to as lawful on every hand.

That machinery would probably elect Mr. Tilden President and Mr. Wheeler Vice President. That would be right enough, for the law provides that in a failure to elect duly by the people of the House shall immediately elect the President and the Senate the Vice President. Some tribunal must decide whether the people have duly elected a President. I presume, of course, that it is in the joint affirmative action of the Senate and House, or why are they present to witness the count if not to see that it is fair and just? If a failure to agree arises between the two bodies there can be no lawful affirmative decision that the people have elected a President, and the House must then proceed to act, not the Senate. The Senate elects Vice Presidents, not Presidents. Doubtless, in case of a failure by the House to elect a President by the 4th of March, the President of the Senate (if there be one) would be the legitimate person to exercise Presidential authority for the time being, or until the appearance of a lawful President, or for the time laid down in the Constitution. Such courses would be peaceful and I have a firm belief, lawful.

I have no doubt Governor Hayes would make an excellent President. I have met him and know of him. For a brief period he served under my command, but as the matter stands I can't see any likelihood of his being declared elected by the people unless the Senate and House come to be in accord as to that fact, and the House would, of course, not *otherwise* elect him. What the people want is a peaceful determination of this matter, as fair a determination as possible and a lawful one. No other determination could stand the test. The country, if not plunged into revolution, would become poorer day by day; business would languish, and our bonds would come home to find a depreciated market.

I was not in favor of the military action in South Carolina recently, and if General Ruger had telegraphed to me, or asked for advice, I would have advised him not under any circumstances to allow himself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of the State Legislature. I could not have given him better advice than to refer him to the special message of the President in the case of Louisiana some time before. But in South Carolina he had the question settled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State—the highest tribunal which had acted on the question—so that his line of duty seemed even to be clearer than in the action in the Louisiana case. If the Federal Court had interfered and overruled the decision of the State Court there might have been a doubt certainly, but the Federal Court only intertered to complicate, not to decide or overrule.

Anyhow, it is no business of the army to enter upon such questions, and even if it might be so in any event, if the civil authority is supreme, as the Constitution declares it to be, the South Carolina case was one in which the army had a plain duty. Had General Ruger asked me for advice, and if I had given, it I should of course have notified you of my action immediately, so that it could have been promptly overruled if it should have been deemed advisable by you or other superior in authority. General Ruger did not ask for my advice and I inferred from that and other facts that he did not desire it, or that being in direct communication with my military superiors at the seat of Government—who were nearer to him in time and distance that I was—he deemed it unnecessary. As General Ruger had the ultimate responsibility of action, and had really the greater danger to confront in the final action in the matter I did not venture to embarrass him by suggestions. He was a department commander and the lawful head of the military administration within the limits of the department; but, besides, I knew that he had been called to Washington for consultation before taking command, and was probably aware of the views of the Administration as to the civil affairs in his command. I knew that he was in direct communication with my superiors in authority in reference to the delicate subjects presented for consideration, or had ideas of his own which he believed to be sufficiently in accord with the views of our common superiors to enable him to act intelligently according to his own judgment and without suggestions from those not on the spot and not as fully acquainted with the facts as himself. He desired, too, to be free to act, as he had the eventual greater responsibility, and so the matter was governed as between him and myself.

As I have been writing thus freely to you I may still further unbosom myself by stating that I have not thought it lawful or wise to use Federal troops in such matters as have transpired east of the Mississippi within the last few month, save so far as they may be brought into action under the article of the Constitution which contemplates meeting armed resistance or invasion of a State more powerful than the State authorities can subdue by the ordinary processes, and then only when requested by the Legislature, or, if it could not be convened in session, by the Governor, and when the President of the United States intervenes in that manner it is a state of of war—*not* peace. The army is laboring under disadvantages and has been used unlawfully at times in the judgment of the people (in mine, certainly) and we have lost a great deal of the kindly feeling which the community at large felt for us.

It is time to stop and unload. Officers in command of troops often find it difficult to act wisely and safely when superiors in authority have different views of the law from theirs and when legislation has sanctioned action seemingly in conflict with the fundamental law, and they generally defer to the known judgment of their superiors. Yet the superior officers of the army are so regarded in such great crises and are held to such responsibility, especially those at or near the head of it, that it is necessary on such momentous occasions to dare to determine for themselves what is lawful and what is not lawful under our system. If the military authorities should be invoked, as might possibly be the case in such exceptional times when there existed such divergent views as to the correct result, the army will suffer from its past action if it has acted wrongfully. Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people to-day, and its superior officers should certainly, as far as lies in their power, legally and with righteous intent aim to defend the right, which to us is THE LAW and the institution which they represent. It is a well-meaning institution, and it would be well if it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of THE LAW. I am truly yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

To General W. T. Sherman, commanding army of the United States, Washington, D. C.

RESPECT YOUR MOTHER.—How my heart has been pained to see the coolness and indifference which is often manifested for an aged and dependent mother. Age may waste a mother's beauty and dim the lustre of her eye; her strength may depart, her limbs refuse to support her tottering frame, or she may become as helpless as an infant; but shall we love her less? Is she not our mother still? Has she not toiled and watched over our helpless infancy? And in youth, has she not tried to lead us in the straight and narrow path? And in sickness she was our ministering angel.

JUDGE BLACK ON HANCOCK.

HANCOCK'S LOUISIANA ORDERS THE "SPOKEN ACT" OF A SOLDIER WHO SAVED CIVIL LIBERTY.

"If Washington Had Been in Hancock's Place He Would Have Done What Hancock Did."

PARIS, July 18th, 1880.

To the Editor of the World.

SIR: A cable despatch reached me at London, whence I answered it more briefly perhaps than you expected, but I thought intelligently enough. Your later despatch which came to me here yesterday, I now reply to by mail.

I inferred from your interrogatory that some evil disposed persons had been attributing to me the authorship of the orders and letters issued by General Hancock while he commanded in Louisiana and Texas. My denial by telegraph was intended to cover the whole ground. I neither wrote those papers nor suggested a word of them; I had no precognition of his views on the subject to which they relate, and heard nothing from him about it until he had taken the public into his confidence. Indeed, my personal acquaintance with him was then very slight, and our relations not at all intimate. The opinion that I would offer or he would require my aid in producing an order as his No. 40 is absurd. His determination to stand by the Constitution and the laws need no expression but what he could give it better than any man alive. It was not an argument, not an exposition of the law, not an essay on the rights of man that was wanted at that critical time. The *spoken act* of a patriotic soldier in high command alone could save civil liberty from the destruction with which it was threatened. That was what Hancock did, and it was the timeliest lift that the great cause ever got from any hand except that of Washington.

I hope my admiration of the order in question and the gratitude I have felt to him for issuing it can be reasonably accounted without supposing that I framed, or had any share in framing it. The belief was general among the friends of constitutional liberty, and expressed by many others as strongly as by me, that General Hancock had done much, and done it bravely, to rescue the Nation and save it alive, first from secessionists, and afterwards from the more dangerous and more unprincipled obligarchy into whose hands it fell after the war. At the date of his service in Louisiana the beau ideal of a "strong Government" was in full operation at Washington, conducted by men who claimed to be absolute masters of the country. State rights, and, as a necessary consequence, individual liberty, were violently trodden down, and the Constitution which should have made us free was habitually over-ridden and insulted. What those men called "the Government" was not only wondrous strong, but corrupt beyond all example in modern times. Between its force and fraud the people were powerless, and their despair was aggravated by an indifinable dread that the whole army might at any moment be used to sink the Nation into still further degradation, if below the lowest depth a lower deep could be reached. It was in these circumstances that Hancock spoke out those words of truth and soberness which reassured the friends of free government and inspired them with new hope. All who were near enough to watch the current of that unequal contest between absoluteism and law can remember how the enemies of the Constitution were startled and scared when they found the most brilliant Generrl of the Union officially declared himself opposed to their "savage policy." They could not go upon him, nor send upon him, nor in manner destroy him, for not only was the law of the land on his side, but the army was found to be full of sympathy with its conspicuously gallant and faithful leader. So they were fain to content themselves with harmless sneers and petty persecutions. But they removed him from the place where his devotion to the Constitution was specially interfering with their schemes to subvert it. When they made up their minds to strangle the liberties of a State, to disperse a legal Legislature by brute force, to inaugurate for Governor a shameless adventurer, known to have been defeated at at the polls, or to pin the people down with bayonets while they were plundered by alien thieves who claimed to be their representatives and officers, somebody else was employed to do the infamous work. Still more carefully did they avoid his presence when the whole Nation was to be swindled at a Presidential election. It was for such reasons that the heart of the country warmed to General Hancock as its predestined deliverer.

It has often happened that the best things of the greatest men are attributed to others who are wholly incapable of them. The opinion was industriously propagated and accepted as true that Hamilton wrote the Farewell Address of Washington, but the evidence is conclusive which shows that every word of that immortal production came from Washington himself; and Hamilton could not have written it any more than he could have made a world. Some of Jackson's most characteristic papers, bearing the full impress of his own mind, were habitually credited to persons of far inferior ability. When it was charged against Jefferson that he wrote Logan's speech, he solemnly declared that he was unequal to such a composition. I am not affecting modesty when I claim credence of my present denial for a similar reason. I could not have written Hancock's No. 40—not because I pretend to be dumb or altogether unskilled in the use of English words, but because if I had undertaken to write it the chances are ninety-nine in a hundred that my argumentation would have marred its majestic simplicity and greatly diminished its power. When a public man, especially a military man, meets a grave responsibility, saying no more nor less than the thing he ought, but saying it with unequivocal clearness, you may be sure he is the interpreter of his own thoughts. At any rate, the attempt is unjust to bastardize No. 40 by assigning to it an origin totally different from the true one.

Why should my opinion be asked or volunteered on General Hancock as a civilian? Anybody else who has watched his life is as good a judge as I, and there are thousands who know him much better. But since the question is propounded I will answer, subject to fair correction, that he has in him the highest and best qualities of a Republican ruler. I think his fidelity to sound principles, coupled with his sound judgment, will entitle him to rank well with the great Presidents of former times. I do not compare him with Washington, for the grandeur of that character is and will remain forever unapproachable, but I do say that Washington, if placed in his situation, would have acted precisely as he did. His patriotism has not the impulsive ardor of Jackson's, but his fidelity to the truth, his love of truth, his love of justice and his scorn of wrong, are quite as unmistakable. He is not a doctrinaire like Jefferson, for his busy life has left him no time to study the abstract philosophy of politics, but his practical good sense knows the right intuitively and always catches the nearest way to do it. If he be elected, the ability of his administration will inspire universal respect, and his moderation and magnanimity will conciliate even his enemies. I have the fullest faith that he will not only keep his oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, but will so carry out its provisions that the great objects of its framers as expressed in the preamble will be fully accomplished—"To form a more perfect Union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquillity, to provide for the common defense, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

J. S. BLACK.

RUNNING A NEWSPAPER.

HOW COLONEL BAGSHOT'S ASSISTANT DID IT.

Petroleum World.]

Colonel Bagshot runs a weekly newspaper called the *Union* up in Chodunk. Recently the Colonel was called away to New York on business, leaving the *Union* in the hands of an assistant who had been in his employ some little time.

Now the Colonel knew that said assistant had the cheek of a brass statue and the audacity of a New England fly, both indispensible attributes of the newspaper man; but still, after being in the city about a week, he began to grow uneasy, and telegraphed to Chodunk:

"How's things?"

Back came the answer from the *Union's* whilom editor:

"Bully! Circulation of the old thing's gone up to a thousand. Been getting up a red-hot paper, and there's a gang outside that are weeping because they can't hoist a shingle off the roof and knock the whole machine to atoms. Stay away as long as you like."

Bagshot didn't wait a moment after receving this encouraging dispatch.

He started home on the first train, and reached Chodunk before night.

The first man that struck him was the ticket agent.

"Look, here, Colonel," he cried, excitedly, "I've a good notion to punch your head, you brazen-faced old liar."

"Why?" asked Bagshot.

"Read that!" and the ticket agent shoved a crumpled *Union* into his hand.

There was a paragraph marked as follows:

"Railroad News—The bandy legged idiot who robs the railroad company at this village has purchased a new pocket knife. More knocking down from the cash drawer."

Bagshot bit his lips.

"Bill," said he, "that's a calumny and I'll see it righted in our next. It's my assistant's work."

I don't care whose work it is," growled the agent, "but if it ain't contradicted somebody's got to die; that's all."

Bagshot didn't reply, but sailed down the street to the *Union* office.

He hadn't gone half a block before he collided with Deacon Marsh.

The deacon seized him by the shoulder and exclaimed:

"What do you mean, Bagshot, by inserting that scandalously untrue item about me?"

"Didn't insert any item," replied the Colonel.

"Don't sneak out of it in that way, you know you did. Why I just cut it out of the *Union*—listen:"

"Religious Intelligence.—That whited sepulchre, Deacon Marsh, was noticed, last Saturday night, trying to open the coal-hole in front of his residence with his night key. The Deacon was full as a goat, and couldn't tell moonshine from cheese."

"Now, that's nice, ain't it, saying that I was intoxicated on Saturday night, when I went to bed at seven o'clock with a raging toothache!"

"It's that reckless fool whom I left in charge," groaned the Colonel. "I'll make it all right, Marsh," and Bagshot hurried on again, only to be confronted by Major Blim.

"Colonel!" uttered Blim, in his deepest voice, "this is villainous! It's my intention sir, to call you out and shoot you throug the heart. What the deuce do you mean by publishing this note in the *Union*?"

"Military Jottings.—Major Blim, the tattered old beggar, who hid in an oyster barrel during the battle of Bull Run, wears a wig. He ought to be shot in the back with a baked apple."

"I can't help it, Blim," said Bagshot, wiping his forehead, "its owing to that young rascal in the office. He has made a red-hot paper. Just wait, Major, and I'll fix things."

Then Bagshot started again. By the time he reached the postoffice, old Parker grabbed him.

"Oh, you unfeeling ghoul!" wailed Parker. "You ought to be rode on a rail. The idea of making fun of my poor, dead child!"

"How?"

"How!" he screamed.

"How have you the cheek to ask how? Maybe you didn't shove this into the *Union*, did you, you heartless hypocrite?"

"OBITUARY.
"Little Bennie Parker
Had a stomach pain,
Rhubarb and opiate
Both were in vain;
He kicked the golden bucket,
His parents' hearts are sore;
They'el bury him to-morrow,
At a quarter of four."

Of course Bagshot had to explain, and promised the bereaved father a two-column notice of the dead Bennie's virtues.

Hardly had he done so before young Cooley appeared.

"Colonel Bagshot," he answered, "you are a lying scoundrel. This is a nice thing to put in your blackguard sheet about a young lady."

"Society Items—Miss Cooley, the old hag on South street, waltzes around in a patent bustle in the hops of catching a fellow. But she can't, not even it she lays the paint on twice as thick as she does now."

But Bagshot didn't stop to hear it.

He flew across the square and into the *Union* office like a flash.

No one was there. That able assistant editor, warned by friends unknown, had dusted forever. Lying on the desk was a *Union* folded so that this notice caught Bagshot's eye.

"Literary News.—The bald-headed snipe, who pretends to run this paper, has gone to New York. We expect to hear every moment of his sentence to Sing Sing for arson and highway robbery. The citizens of Chodunk should congratulate themselves if the Colonel does not disgrace his village by being hung for infanticide!"

Bagshot never intends to employ another assistant editor, and journalists in search of a situation will find it healthy to keep away from him.

ENGLISH'S ACCEPTANCE.

WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SHOULD GIVE WAY TO THE DEMOCRATS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—Hon. Wm. H. English transmitted the following letter of acceptance of his nomination as candidate for Vice President to the Committee of Notification to-day:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30, '80.

To Hon. John W. Stevenson, President of the Convention; Hon. J. P. Stockton, Chairman, and other members of the Committee of Notification:

GENTLEMEN: I have now the honor to reply to your letter of the 13th instant, informing me that I was unanimously nominated for the office of Vice President of the United States by the late Democratic National Convention which assembled at Cincinnati. As foreshadowed in the verbal remarks made by me at the time of the delivery of your letter, I have now to say that I accept the high trust with a realizing sense of its responsibility, and am profoundly grateful for the honor conferred. I accept the nomination upon the platform of principles adopted by the Convention, which I cordially approve, and I accept it quite as much because of my faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the great statesman and soldier nominated on the same ticket for President of the United States. His eminent services to his country; his fidelity to the Constitution, the Union and the laws; his clear perception of the correct principles of government as taught by Jefferson; his scrupulous care to keep the military in strict subordination to the civil authorities; his high regard for civil liberty, personal rights and the right of property; his acknowledged ability in civil as well as military affairs and his pure and blameless life all point to him as a man worthy of the confidence of the people. Not only a brave soldier, a great commander, a wise statesman and a pure patriot, but a prudent, painstaking, practical man of unquestioned honesty, trusted often with important public duties, faithful to every trust and in the full meridian of ripe and vigorous manhood, he is, in my judgment, eminently fitted for the highest office on earth—the President of the United States.

A CHANGE DEMANDED.

Not only is he the right man for the place, but the time has come when the best interests of the country require that the party which has monopolized the executive department of the General Government for the last twenty years should be retired. The continuance of that party in power four years longer would not be beneficial to the public nor in accordance with the spirit of our Republican institutions. Laws of entail have not been favored in our system of government. The perpetuation of property or place in one family or set of men has never been encouraged in this country, and the great and good men who formed our Republican government and its traditions wisely limited the tenure of office and in many ways showed their disapproval of long leases of power. Twenty years of continuous power is long enough, and has already led to irregularities and corruptions which are not likely to be properly exposed under the same party that perpetrated them.

FRAUD MUST NOT BE CONDONED.

Besides it should not be forgotten that the tour last years of power held by that party were procured by discreditable means and held in defiance of the wishes of the majority of the people. It was a grevious wrong to every voter and to our sytem of self-goverment which should never be forgotten or forgiven. Many of the men now in office were put there because of corrupt partisan services in thus defeating the fairly and legally-expressed will of the majority, and the hypocrisy of the professions of that party in favor of civil service reform was shown by placing such men in office and turning the whole brood of Federal office-holders loose to influence the elections. The money of the people taken out of the public Treasury by these men for services often poorly performed or not performed at all is being used in vast sums, with the knowledge and presumed sanction of the administration, to control the elections, and even the members of the Cabinet are strolling about the country making partisan speeches instead of being in their departments at Washington discharging the public duties for which they are paid by the people. But with all their cleverness and ability, a discriminating public will no doubt read between the lines of their speeches that their paramount hope and aim is to keep themselves or their satellites four years longer in office. That perpetuating power of chronic Federal office-holders four years longer will not benefit the millions of men and women who hold no office, but earn their daily bread by honest industry, is what the same discerning public will no doubt fully understand, as they will, also, that it is because of their own industry and economy and God's bountiful harvests that the country is comparatively prosperous, and not because of anything done by these Federal office-holders. The country is comparatively prosperous, not because of them, but in spite of them.

THE PEOPLE AND THE OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The contest is, in fact, between the people, endeavoring to regain the political power which rightfully belongs to them, and to restore the pure, simple, economical, constitutional government of our fathers, on the one side, and a hundred thousand Federal office-holders and their backers, pampered with place and power and determined to retain them at all hazards, on the other. Hence the constant assumption of new and dangerous powers by the General Government under the rule of the Republican party. The effort to build up what they call a strong government: the interference with home rule and with the administration of justice in the Courts of the several States; the interference with the elections through the medium of paid partisan Federal office-holders interested in keeping their party in power and caring more for that than fairness in the elections; in fact, the constant encroachments which have been made by that party upon the clearly reserved rights of the people and the States will, if not checked, subvert the liberties of the people and the government of limited powers created by the fathers and end in a great consolidated central government, strong indeed for evil and the overthrow of Republican institutions. The wise men who framed our Constitution knew the evils of a strong government and the long continuance of political power in the same hands. They knew there was a tendency in this direction in all governments and consequent danger to Republican institutions from that cause, and took pains to guard against it. The machinery of a strong centralized General Government can be used to perpetuate the same set of men in power from term to term until it ceases to be a Republic or is such only in name, and the tendency of the party now in power in that direction, as shown in various ways besides the willingness recently manifested by a large number of that party to elect a President an unlimited number of terms, is quite apparent and must satisfy thinking people that the time has come when it will be safest and best for that party to be retired.

IN FAVOR OF THE CONSTITUTION.

But in resisting the encroachments of the General Government upon the reserved rights of the people and the States, I wish to be distinctly understood as favoring the proper exercise by the General Government of the powers rightfully belonging to it and under the Constitution. Encroachments on the constitutional rights of the General Government, or interference with the proper exercise of its powers, must be carefully avoided. The union of the States under the Constitution must be maintained, and it is well known that this has always been the position of both the candidates on the Democratic Presidential ticket. It is acquiesced in everywhere now, and finally and forever settled as one of the results of the war. It is certain beyond all question that the legitimate results of the war for the Union will not be overthrown or impaired should the Democratic ticket be elected.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS WILL DO.

In that event proper protection will be given in every legitimate way to every citizen, native or adopted, in every section of the Republic, in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and its amendments. A sound currency of honest money, of a value and purchasing power corresponding substantially with the standard recognized by the commercial world and consisting of gold and silver and paper, convertible into coin, will be maintained. The labor and manufacturing, commercial and business interests of the country will be favored and encouraged in every legitimate way. The toiling millions of our own people will be protected from the destructive competition of the Chinese, and to that end their immigration to our shores will be properly restricted.

The public credit will be scrupulously maintained and strengthened by rigid economy in public expenditures and the liberties of the people and the property of the people will be protected by a government of law and order, administered strictly in the interests of all the people, and not of corporations and privileged classes.

I do not doubt the discriminating justice of the people and their capacity for intelligent self-government, and therefore do not doubt the success of the Democratic ticket. Its success would bury, beyond resurrection, the sectional jealous