

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVI—No. 148.

LANCASTER, PA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1880.

Price Two Cents.

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER,

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
BY STEINMAN & HENSEL,
Intelligencer Building, Southwest Corner of
Centre Square.

THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER is furnished to subscribers in the City of Lancaster and surrounding towns, accessible by Railroad and Daily Stage Lines at Ten Cents Per Week, payable to the Carriers, weekly. By Mail, \$5 a year in advance, otherwise, \$6.
Entered at the post office at Lancaster, Pa., as second class matter.

THE STEINMAN PRINTING DEPARTMENT of this establishment possesses unsurpassed facilities for the execution of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing.

COAL.
B. B. MARTIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of LUMBER AND COAL.
No. 40 North Water and Prince Streets, above Lemon, Lancaster. n3-1yd

COAL! COAL! COAL! COAL!
Coal of the Best Quality put up expressly for family use, and at the lowest market prices.
TRY A SAMPLE TON.
No. 141-150 SOUTH WATER ST.
PHILIP SCHUM, SON & CO. n2-1yd

JUST RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF BALED TIMOTHY HAY, at
M. F. STEIGERWALT & SONS,
DEALERS IN
COAL! FLOUR! GRAIN!!!
FAMILY COAL UNDER COVER.
Minnesota Patent Family and Baker's Flour, Baled Hay and Feed of all kinds.
Warehouse and Yard: 234 North Water St. n2-1yd

COHO & WILEY,
350 NORTH WATER ST., Lancaster, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LUMBER AND COAL.
Also, Contractors and Builders.
Estimates made and contracts undertaken on all kinds of buildings.
Branch Office: 150 NORTH DUKE ST. fe12-1yd

COAL! - - - COAL!!
GO TO—
GORRECHT & CO.,
For Good and Cheap Coal, Yard—Harrisburg Pike, Office—203 East Chestnut Street.
J. W. GORRECHT, Agt.
J. B. RILEY,
W. A. KELLER.
09-1yd

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
G. SENER & SONS,
Will continue to sell only
GENUINE LYKENS VALLEY
and **WILKESBARRE COALS**
which are the best in the market, and sell as low as the lowest, and not only GUARANTEE FULL WEIGHT, but also to WEIGH ON ANY scale in good order.
Also Rough and Dressed Lumber, Sash Doors, Blinds, &c., at Lowest Market Prices.
Office and yard northeast corner Prince and Walnut streets, Lancaster, Pa. Jan1-1d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
PAPERIE AND BIRTHDAY CARDS.
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT THE
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

L. M. FLYNN'S,
No. 42 WEST KING STREET.
1880. 1880.
VALENTINES!
A CHOICE STOCK OF
MARCUS WARD & CO'S
Valentines and Valentine
CARDS,
Unsurpassed in variety of design and beauty
FOR SALE AT BOOK STORE OF
JOHN BAER'S SONS,
15 and 17 NORTH QUEEN STREET,
LANCASTER, PA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
EASY BOOTS, SHOES AND LASTS
made on a new principle, insuring
comfort for the feet.
Lasts made to order.
MILLER,
132 East King Street.
CIRCUMSTANCES WILL NOT PERMIT
TO ADVERTISE A

REDUCTION IN PRICES,
but we will do the next thing to it, viz.:
We will call the attention of our friends and customers to the fact that we have on hand a very Large Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
purchased before the late ADVANCE, which we will sell at
Strictly Old Prices.
Give us a call.

A. ADLER,
43 WEST KING STREET
WRITING INKS, &c.
USE THE BEST.
HARRISON'S
CELEBRATED
WRITING INKS, FLUIDS
AND
MUCILAGE
Give them a trial. Ask your stationer for them and take no other. SPECIAL RATES for inks in bulk for Schools and Colleges.
HARRISON MANUFACTURING CO.,
512 Broadway, New York.
[Please mention this paper.] fe13-1md&w

CLOTHING.

NEW GOODS

FALL & WINTER.

We are now prepared to show the public one of the largest stocks of
READYMADE CLOTHING
ever exhibited in the city of Lancaster. Good Working Suits for men \$5.00. Good styles Cassimeres Suits for men \$7.50. Our All Wool Men's Suits that we are selling for \$9.00 are as good as you can buy elsewhere for \$12.00. Our stock of Overcoats are immense. All grades and every variety of styles and colors, for men, boys and youths, all our own manufacture. Full line of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits. Full line of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT!
We are prepared to show one of the best stocks of Piece Goods to select from, and have made to order every shown in the city. They are all arranged on tables fitted up expressly so that every piece can be examined before making a selection. All our goods have been purchased before the rise in woollens. We are prepared to make up in good style and at short notice and at bottom prices. We make to order an All Wool Suit for \$12.00. By buying your goods at

CENTRE HALL
you save one profit, as we manufacture all our own clothing and give employment to about one hundred hands. Call and examine our stock and be convinced as to the truth of which we affirm.

MYERS & RATHFON,
Centre Hall, No. 12 East King Street.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
66. 68.
D. Gansman & Bro.
24 CENTRE SQUARE.
39-1yd LANCASTER, PA.

GRAND CLOSING SALE!
OF
OVERCOATS AND HEAVY SUITINGS.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
to buyers of clothing in order to make room for a large SPRING STOCK now being manufactured, and we are needing room. We offer well-made and stylish

Clothing for Men and Boys
LOWER PRICES
than ever heard of before, although Goods are going up every day. We will sell, for we must have the room.

Look at Our Astonishingly Low Price List:
OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS: for \$2.90, for \$3.85, for \$4.75.
OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS: for \$5.75, for \$6.75, for \$10.75.
OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS: for \$12, \$14, \$16 and \$20.
These are heavy-lined Overcoats, carefully made and splendidly trimmed.

OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS: for \$7.50, for \$8.50, for \$9.50, for \$12.
OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS: for \$15, for \$18, for \$20.
These are Plain-Back Overcoats, equal to custom work.

HEAVY MEN'S SUITS:
for \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00.
MEN'S SUITS FOR FINE DRESS:
for \$12.00, \$14.00, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00.
BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS:
BOYS' SUITS from \$2.25 to \$10.00.
BOYS' OVERCOATS VERY LOW.

We sell only our own make and guarantee satisfaction.
Money returned on all goods not found as represented.
Please call, whether you wish to purchase or not.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Is stocked with the latest styles, which we make to measure at the lowest cash prices and guarantee a perfect fit.
SUITS TO ORDER from \$12 upwards.
PANTS TO ORDER from \$3.50 upwards.

D. GANSMAN & BRO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,
66 & 68 NORTH QUEEN ST.,
S. W. Corner of Orange, Lancaster, Pa.
(Bausman's Corner.)

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.
LANCASTER
BOILER MANUFACTORY,
SHOP ON PLUM STREET,
OPPOSITE THE LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
The subscriber continues to manufacture
BOILERS AND STEAM ENGINES,
For Farming and other purposes:
Furnace Tires,
Bellows Pipes,
Sheet-iron Work, and
Blacksmithing generally.
Jobbing promptly attended to.
aug18-1yd JOHN BEST.

TINWARE, &c.
CALL ON SHERTZER, HUMPHREVILLE & KIEFFER, manufacturers of
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORK,
and dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. Special attention given to PLUMBING, GAS and STEAM FITTING
No. 40 East King Street, Lancaster, Pa.

MARBLE WORKS.
WM. F. FRAYLBY'S
MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS
228 North Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.
MONUMENTS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES,
GARDEN STATUARY,
CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c.
All work guaranteed and satisfaction given in every particular.
N. B.—Remember, works at the extreme end of North Queen Street. m30

CLOTHING.

CENTRE HALL,

24 CENTRE SQUARE.

Closing out our
WINTER STOCK
Greatly Reduced Prices,
In order to make room for the
Large Spring Stock,
Which we are now manufacturing.

Overcoats,
Suits and Suitings,
To be sold at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Hostetter & Son,
24 CENTRE SQUARE.
39-1yd LANCASTER, PA.

A RARE CHANCE!
The Greatest Reduction of all in
FINE CLOTHES.

H. GERHART'S
Tailoring Establishment.
All Heavy Weight Woollens made to order (for cash only) at
COST PRICE.
I have also just received a Large Assortment of the Latest Novelties in
ENGLISH, SCOTCH
AMERICAN SUITINGS
Of Medium Weight, for the
EARLY SPRING TRADE.

These goods were all ordered before the rise in Woollens, and will be made to order at remarkably low prices. Also, a Fine Line of
SPRING OVERCOATING,
AT—
H. GERHART'S,
No. 51 North Queen Street.
WALL PAPER, &c.

Removal! Removal!
PHARES W. FRY,
No. 57 NORTH QUEEN ST.,
We have moved our stock to the above number, three doors below our old location, where we shall be pleased to see our friends and patrons. We placed large orders for Wall Paper now in store and are receiving daily additions to one of the Largest and Newest Lines of
PAPER HANGINGS
we ever had. All the New Designs in the Dark Shades.

Dadoes, Fillings, Friezes, Borders, Centres, etc.,
For Parlors, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Libraries, Kitchens, &c.

DADO WINDOW SHADES
AT—
Ebony Band and Line Goods,
entirely new, in six and seven feet lengths.
Fitted by the yard in all colors and from one to two yards wide; Fixtures, Cords, Fringes, Tassels, &c.
Also make Walnut and Gilt Cornices; Cornice Poles in Ebony and Walnut; Pole Trimmings, Gimp Bands, Curtain Loops, Picture Cords, Nails, &c. We take measures of windows, and hang shades in best manner.
6619-1yd&w

A SPECIAL INVITATION TO ALL.
To examine my stock of Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Patent Rockers, Easy Chairs, Rattan Rockers, Hat Racks, Marble Top Tables, Extension Tables, Sideboards, Hair Dressing and Common Mattresses, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Esieroffs, Upholstered Canes and Wood Bent Chairs, Cupboards, Sinks, Doughtrays, Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, &c., always on hand, at prices that are acknowledged to be as cheap as the cheapest.

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.
Picture Frames on hand and made to order. Regliding done at Reasonable Rates at the
New Picture Frame and Furniture Store,
15 1/2 EAST KING STREET,
(Over Burk's Grocery and Sprecher's State Store.)
WALTER A. HEINITSH.
(Schindler's Old Stand.)

USE LOCHER'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWERS.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 23, 1880.

Judge Black on the Third Term.

The Argument of a Statesman and a Patriot.
Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the precedent established by Washington and other presidents of the United States, in retiring from the presidential office after their second term, has become by universal consent, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions.

This is a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 15th day of December, 1875. It was offered by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, after consultation with leading friends of the principle, and was carried immediately and almost unanimously, being opposed by the votes of only eighteen members out of two hundred and fifty-one. It received the support and approval of all parties. Men who quarreled bitterly upon all other political subjects were of one heart and one mind when it came to be a question whether the custom established by Washington and other presidents, of retiring after their second term, ought to be respected or could be safely departed from.

And now here, to wit, in the pages of this Review, comes Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, and in one part of his Grant, for whom he appears to denounce the resolution aforesaid, impugns the doctrine embodied in it, and assails the integrity of its supporters in the most violent manner. I am asked, "Under which king, Bezonian?" Do I give in my concurrence? I do not, what grounds of opposition can I presume to stand on? Believing in the resolution of the representatives, and dissenting from Mr. Howe's article, the readers of this Review shall have the why and wherefore not because my individual opinions are worth a rush, but because, on a subject so important, truth is entitled to every man's defence; because this faith is shared, in our time, by the most respectable citizens of all classes, and because it is delivered to us from a past generation, strongly stamped with the approbation of the best men that have lived in all the ages.

A president of the United States may legally be elected and re-elected for an indefinite number of terms; there is nothing in the constitution to forbid it; but the two-term precedent set by Washington, followed by his successors, consecrated by time, and approved by all the public men of the country, ripened into a rule as effective as any that has ever been made of the organic law. A distinguished and very able senator of the Grant party, who had carefully inquired into the state of popular feeling, told me in 1875 that the sentiment which opposed a third term was stronger and more universal than that which the people would more readily assent to a breach of positive law textually inserted into the constitution than to any disturbance of an unwritten rule which they regarded as so sacred.

Certainly it was adhered to by all parties, with a fidelity which some of them did not show to the constitution itself, down to 1875, when the first attempt was made to contravene it by putting up Gen. Grant for a third election. This was everywhere received by the public mind with a feeling of indignation, and the most devoted partisans responded with curses which if not loud were deep. The movement, as Mr. Howe tells us, was met by solemn warnings from the organs of the press, and the result was a political convention, and finally by the resolution quoted at the head of this article, which was a rebuke so overwhelming that the supporters of the third term candidate fled from him in terror, deserted him utterly, and left him without a single vote in the nominating convention of his own party.

Mr. Howe has no doubt that this resolution was the sole cause of Grant's defeat in 1876. He is equally certain that it was all wrong. Hence, that may be, the present intent of Mr. Howe is to rally the routed third terms, and restore the courage of the recreants by the assurance that the jobs and offices are safe, after all.

Popular veneration for the men who built up our institutions is the strongest support for the institutions themselves. It is not only a great good intrinsically, but also the motive principle to other virtues which are indispensable to a government received by the public mind, and which unjustly detracts from their reputations is a grievous public injury. This applies most especially to Washington, who is acknowledged, not only by us, but by every nation, tongue and kind, as the greatest, to have been necessarily the greatest, man that any country ever produced. An indecent criticism upon him shocks and shames us like blasphemy. Nevertheless, we would not abridge the liberty of speech. A raging third-term man as good as says that the Father of his Country is an independent Hotentot to be beat his mother.

Jefferson also comes under review. His present position is that of a man who has "to the purpose." In letters addressed to the Legislatures of Vermont, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, dated on the 10th of December, 1807, and printed in the Aurora at Philadelphia on the 19th of the same month, he solemnly and publicly announced to the country that he would not disregard the precedent of his illustrious predecessor by accepting another election. His reasons are brief, simple and clear, like all the productions of that master hand, and expressed in language so transparently truthful and dignified that no man of rightly constituted mind can read the strongest emotions of respect and admiration for its author. It compresses into a few sentences all that needs to be said in favor of the two-term limitation, and is at the same time a perfect answer to all objections. Mr. Howe is fair enough to take a passage from it and incorporate it with his article; it shines there like a piece of solid gold set in a shapely and well-fitted frame, when the subject is up for renewed consideration, this letter should be read again and again; every citizen ought to have it by heart and teach it to his children, write it on the lintels of his door, bind it as a frontlet between his eyes, and make it the subject of his meditation day and night:

"Dec. 10, 1807.
"To the Legislature of Vermont:
"I received in due season the address of the Legislature of Vermont, bearing date the 5th of November, 1806, in which, with their approbation of the general course of my administration, they were so good as to express their desire that I would consent to be proposed again to the public vote on the expiration of my present term of office. Entertaining as I do for the Legislature of Vermont those sentiments of high respect which would have prompted an immediate answer, I was certain, nevertheless, they would approve a delay which had for its object to avoid a premature agitation of the public mind on a subject

so interesting as the election of a chief magistrate.
"That I should lay down my charge at a proper period is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination to the services of the chief magistrate be not fixed by the constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years will in fact become for life; and history shows how easily that degenerates into an encumbrance. Believing that a representative government responsible at short periods of election is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle; and I should be unwillingly be the person who, in regard to the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office.

Truth also requires me to add that I am sensible of that decline which advancing years bring on, and, feeling their physical, I ought not to doubt their mental effect. Happy if I am the first to perceive and to obey this admonition of nature, and to seek a retreat from cares too great for the wearied faculties of age.

"For the approbation which the Legislature of Vermont has pleased to express of the principles and measures pursued in the management of their affairs, I am sincerely thankful; and should I be the singularly fortunate to carry into retirement the equal approbation of my fellow citizens generally, it will be the comfort of my future days, and will close a service of forty years with the only reward it ever wished."

Similar expressions are scattered all through his correspondence as long as he remained in office, and after he retired to Monticello he continued to repeat them. His conviction deepened as the years rolled on, and the principle of two terms was the only safe one, and he constantly expressed his gratitude for the universal approval of his conduct in adopting it.

But Madison also adopted the principle of his two predecessors, and retired at the end of his second term. Can nothing be urged against the father of the constitution to depreciate his authority or make his example worthless? Was not he also a man of the people, and was not his fame? This could be as easily said, and is not harder to believe of him than of Washington.

And there was Monroe, apparently "so clear in his great office" that rivalry itself shrunk from his presence, and he was elected a second time without effort, without opposition, without one vote against him. Is it nothing to the purpose that he acknowledged the value of the Washington precedent? Consider that he, the most popular of all presidents, except the first one, could not have got a third term if he had asked for it, then his retirement proves not only that the two-term practice was right in his individual opinion, but that the general judgment of the nation was in its favor.

Gen. Jackson does not get off easily. We are told that "there is ground for believing that if Mr. Van Buren had not secured the succession, the latter would have been retained for another term." This is like the account we have of Jefferson's boom. If there was any practice of Jackson's great predecessors in not retiring, it was not the case with him. He was wholly opposed to the indefinite continuance of power in the same hand, and he expressed his opinions on that, as on other subjects, with an emphasis which left no chance for misapprehension. The ground for believing that "in a certain contingency he would have been retained another term" is not anything he ever did or forebore to do—nothing that he ever wrote or spoke—nothing that ever was authorized by him or by the party which supported him, or by the representative of either.

Such is the outcome of Mr. Howe's assault upon the line of great retiring presidents from Washington to Jackson inclusive. It must be admitted that, if the predetermined object of the attack was to make himself ridiculous, it is a marked success; but if it was an effort in real earnest to diminish the confidence of the country in their virtue, then it is a flat failure in his essay—and that is saying a great deal.

I think it may be affirmed with some confidence that Washington was not unworthy of the profound reverence in which he is held in this country and throughout the world; that succeeding presidents, when they followed his footsteps, not only acknowledged his wisdom and patriotism, but showed their own; that the American people of our day, when they refused a third term to a candidate who had already served for two, were not behaving like cowards scared by a senseless clamor, but doing what a prudent regard for their true interests required; that when the House of Representatives, in obedience to the universal sentiment of its constituents, unanimously and without distinction of party, put upon its records and published to the world its solemn declaration that the example of Washington must be adhered to in the future as in the past, they did not enact *charlatanism* or repeat a *confession*, or issue a *strange fulmination*, or *impugn* the constitution, or *libel* its framers, or *counterfeit* history, or *insult* the memory of our fathers, but that they at least believed to be the words of truth and soberness.

We are not to set up political dogmas or invoke a blind faith in the founders of the republic. The mere authority of names, however great, ought not to command our assent. But a fundamental doctrine, self-evidently true, though easy to defend, is the hardest of all things to support by affirmative argument. We cannot help but sympathize with the indignation of Pitt when he thundered out his refusal to look at books or listen to logic in defence of English liberty.

In the matter before us, it should be plain to every "reasonable creature in esse" that long continuance of supreme executive power in one hand is not only perilous to free institutions, but perfectly certain to destroy them. Some fixed time there ought to be when the people will not only have the right, but exercise it, to displace their chief magistrate and take another. If they do not possess this right, they are political bondsmen, by law; if, holding it, they forego the use of it, they forego the use of it, they make themselves, *quod hoc*, voluntary slaves, and they soon come to be governed in all things by the will of their superior. A lease for years, renewable and always renewed, gives the tenant an estate without end, and makes him lord of the fee.

Where the chief magistrate is vested, as ours is, with great power liable to gross abuse, if there is no law or practice which forbids him to be re-elected, he can remain in office for life as easily as for a term. He has the appointment of all officers, the making of all public contracts, and a veto upon all the legislation, besides the command of the army and navy. By an un-

scrupulous use of these means he can coerce not only his horde of immediate dependents, but he can control the corporations and become the master of all the rings, put the business of all classes under his feet, corrupt the venal, frighten the timid, and check all ambitions but his own. He can force the elections of every state he desires to carry by the bayonets of his army. If that fails he can order a false return, and pay for it out of the public treasury. The people would soon perceive opposition to be useless and accept the situation; elections would be as mere a matter of form as they were in Rome when such consuls as Nero and Caligula were elected re-elected every year under the supervision of the praetorian guards.

If there were no more than remote possibilities, prudence should guard us against them. But they are near probabilities; the signs of the times warn us that the peril to our institutions is imminent; the danger is already on the wing. It is vain to remind us that the president swears to preserve, protect and defend the constitution and see the laws faithfully executed. That is true; and it is also true that, if there be no penalty in the case, the constitution, laws and liberties of the country are safe. But the last twenty years have given us ample proof that an oath is not much restraint upon a president who is incited by greed, ambition, rapacity, or strong party feeling to break it.

It is true that this presupposes a people much degenerated and a magistrate animated mainly by the vulgar love of power for its own sake; but exactly such a conjunction of things has always been feared with good reason, and has been the cause of the desire to put every check on that tendency to "strong government" which is now manifesting itself in many quarters.

What is the remedy? How shall we avert the dire calamities with which we are threatened? The answer comes from the graves of our fathers: By the frequent election of new men. Other help or hope for the salvation of free government there is none under heaven.

History does not teach this, we have read it all wrong. In the republics of ancient and modern times the chief magistrate was entrusted with only temporary power, and always went out of office at the end of a short period, fixed and prescribed by law or custom. It was this, indeed, which made the substantial distinction between them and the monarchies around them. An unpunished transgression of the customary limitation was uniformly followed by the destruction. Everywhere it was the fate of the monarchies of decay—the sure forerunner of ruin. When Caesar refused to lay down his consulship, as his predecessor had done at the end of a year, and was re-elected time after time with the acquiescence of the senate and the people, the Roman Republic ceased to exist. Two republics in France were brought to an end in the same way. Napoleon began by being consul for a term, then was elected for life, and finally became emperor, with the powers of absolute despotism. Bonaparte was president for four years, was re-elected for ten, and ended, like his uncle, in grasping the imperial crown.

"May this be washed in the Lethe and forgotten! Shall these lessons be lost? Shall the lamp which guides our footsteps be extinguished? Shall the broad daylight of all human experience be closed up in a little dark lantern manufactured at Milwaukee? I think this cannot be done: the eternal verities are against it. The most powerful of this world are all to be blown out the sun, as he would a tallow candle, with a breath of his mouth.

Moreover, the two-term principle ought to be adhered to by us and by those who come after us (if there were no other reason, simply because it was the policy of those who went before us. It is to the traditions of the fathers that we owe our civilization. We do not expect anything; I can say to be received as a vindication of the two-term rule. Nor is it necessary. All we need support it requires was long ago furnished by another, the latches of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose. Jefferson, the stainless citizen, the sterling patriot, the unequalled statesman—at once the greatest apostle and the truest friend of human freedom ever had—gave his judgment not only at the time he acted upon the rule, but expressed his convictions after they were strengthened by many years of labor and reflection.

The practical object of Mr. Howe's article is to make Gen. Grant president for another term. It is not for an abstraction that he denounces the two-term precedent and vilifies the Springer resolution. The rule might stand if Grant could be elected without violating it. But Mr. Howe thinks that the superiority of his candidate is so very great that all authorities which oppose him should be disregarded, and he supports this opinion by assertions so extravagant that we only wonder how any man in his sober senses could have made them.

A third term for Grant does not mean a third term only, but any number of terms which he chooses to demand. The imperial method of carrying all the decisions by coercion or force, or of declaring them to be carried when they are not, is to be permanently substituted for the system of free, popular choice.

The figure of Grant standing with the seal of primacy on the mountain top, and looking down on the inhabitants of the plain below, gives a measure of the elevation which his sycophants flatter him with the hope of attaining. They urge the necessity of a strong government almost in the very words used by the detractors of Cæsar and the two Napoleons. Strong government, in their sense, means weak laws and a strong ruler; in other words, a substantial monarchy, powerful in its scorn of all legal restraints.

A free democratic republican system of government honestly administered by agents of the people's true choice; a government such as ours was intended to be, with the powers of the federal government, the rights of the states, and the liberties of the people so harmoniously adjusted that each may check the excesses of the other—such a government, scrupulously administered within its constitutional limits, is, without doubt, the choicest blessing that God, in his loving kindness, ever vouchsafed to any people. On the other hand, it is quite as sure that the false administration of a government theoretically free, which acknowledges the rights of the people and yet continually treats them under foot; which swears to save and perpetually works to destroy; which receives and promises to execute a most sacred trust, according to terms prescribed with unmistakable clearness, and then dishonestly breaks the engagement—such a government, so conducted, is an unpeppable curse. It is not only an oppression, but a most degrading cheat; a base imposture, more degrading to the nation which submits to it than the heaviest yoke that despotic tyranny can fasten on its neck. If, therefore, a constitutional and legal administration of our national affairs be out of the question—if our only choice lies between a perverted republic and a monarchy—then stop this hypocritical pretense of free government, and give us a king. And who

shall be our royal master but Grant? That he will serve the turn as well as if not better than another, will, I think, be admitted by all who attend to the reasons now enumerated.

In the first place, a new monarch (that is, one who has no hereditary claims) ought to be an approved good soldier, with skill to enforce obedience; otherwise his sway could not last long over people disposed to be turbulent. All, or nearly all, the founders of royal lines have been military men from Nimrod downward. It is vain to deny that Gen. Grant's reputation for military talent is well-founded. It is more than doubtful if any officer of our army could have subjugated the South so completely even with all Grant's advantages, or taken so many defeats and still won a complete victory in the end. It is not, however, what he has done, but what he has shown himself capable of doing, that gives him his leading qualification for mastery now. The fear that goes before him will make actual violence unnecessary. His strength of character will frighten his subjects into submission when a weaker man would be compelled to butcher them for insurrection.

Gen. Grant is a good father of those who thwart him, which is natural, and not a serious fault; but he is not fiercely vindictive, and his career has been marked by no act of savage cruelty. He could not be an Antiochus or a Titus, but we can trust him not to be a Nero.

It may be objected that his moral behavior and mental acquirements do not bring him up to the mark which ought to be reached by the permanent ruler of a great, intelligent, and highly civilized nation; but, in this respect, he is as good as the average of sovereign princes. The present reigning family of England has never had a male member who was his superior. For centuries past the potentates of continental Europe, with only few exceptions, have had habits as coarse as his and he is wholly free from some terrible vices to which many of them were addicted. It seems to me that he will do well enough to "hard with vulgar kings."

The nepotism from which our democratic tastes revolt is virtue in a king. All monarchs are expected to look after their own families first, and all have their minions and favorites whom they fatten, spoil and corrupt. Who among them has not given his protection to a worse set than Grant?

The favor which King bestows upon corrupt rascals is given for a purpose. As a candidate he cannot be elected, as president to have himself represented at a state election by the bayonets of his standing army to install governors that were rejected at the polls, to tumble the chosen Legislature of a free state out of its hall, to procure the fabrication of false returns and force it on the people. But Gen. Grant's lawlessness would be lawful in a country governed by the mere will of a personal sovereign. Where there is no law there can be no transgression.

But while Gen. Grant has some qualities which would make him a tolerable king, and none that would make him an unendurable bad one, he is not at all the kind of person that is needed as president of the United States on the assumption that our system of government is to be continued. I think it is to be continued. Unlike Mr. O'Connor, I believe that the struggle to get it honestly administered is not hopeless. We are not yet reduced to the necessity of choosing between a republic wholly corrupt and a monarchy founded in pure force. Therefore I conclude with Jefferson that if any man (Gen. Grant particularly) consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he will be rejected on his demonstrated ambitions views."

MILLINERY AND TRIMMING.
If you want New and Beautiful Embroidery, Edging and Inserting cheap call at GUNDAKER'S.

If you want the Latest Styles of Elegant Pearl and Ivory Buttons, call at GUNDAKER'S.

If you want Silk or Satin Ribbons, elegant quality and cheap, call at GUNDAKER'S.

If you want Lace, Crepe Lisse, New Fiches, Brocade, Silk, Jot, Pearl, Flange and other New Laces, Lace Ties, Bows, Faney Ribbons, &c. call at GUNDAKER'S.

If you want good desirable goods for yourself and family, and have all goods warranted, you can buy them the cheapest at GUNDAKER'S.

Give us a call and examine our stock. The goods are all new at GUNDAKER'S.

OPENING OF
NEW GOODS
AT—
GUNDAKER'S
MILLINERY
Trimming Store.

Ladies, if you want New and Beautiful Embroidery, Edging and Inserting