Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1880.

Presidential Aspirants.

The friends of some of the Democratic candidates at Cincinnati do not seem to be warned by the fate of the leading candidates at Chicago and by the numerous lessons of the past which should teach all presidential aspirants, and certainly those who are not the weightiest of the weighty, that they lose all chance of success by beating their drums too loudly and by thrusting themselves too persistently and actively into the position of contestants for the nomination. The two-thirds rule of Democratic national conventions is fatal to the pretensions of working candidates. It is the part of prudence for every man who really desires to be nominated not to appear to be anxious for it. If he is a strong man, with a good record, he should be content to let that speak for him and rely upon the faithful efforts of a few discreet friends in his behalf. It must be remembered that but one man can be chosen out of the many who want to be, and that when the successful one must be the all but unanimous choice of the convention, he has to be a stout warrior if he can afford to push himself to the front and be the largest of all his competitors. Judge Field's friends, in starting him with brass band accompaniments upon the streets of Cincinnati discredit their good sense and their candidate. That is not the way to win or to deserve to win. A judge on the supreme bench should especially be careful, if he wants to be a candidate, to be so with a *nolo episcopari* air. Certainly the natural impulse of the ordinary man is to turn his back upon the presumptuous man; and he must be offensively so to the delegates to a presidential convention who sets out with hired shouters to bulldoze them into a belief in his supreme fitness for the highest office in the land. We are quite sure that our inclination would be to sit down on all such aspirants; and it would be a proper feeling.

The two-thirds rule is a good rule just because it cuts down machine candidates and political workers. It does harm occasionally and often by striking down first-class men who have made enemies in the honest discharge of their public duties; but it makes up for this by defeating unfit men who seek to work themselves by devious devices into the candidacy. Nothing could be more grateful to the patriotic citizen than the measure of justice which was meted out to Grant, Blaine and Sherman at Chicago. All of them were unfit for the candidacy, and all had been working hard to get it. That the man who took the prize was worse than any of them does not diminish the satisfaction felt at their defeat. It is the most important and useful lesson that can be taught presidential aspirants that the office is not one to be gained by the tricks and devices that these men were night and day devising toforward their ambition. John Sherman, especially, is an object of execration for the use he sought to make of the public offices to buy supporters for himself. It is infinitely pleasing that he so lamentably failed and that he was cheated in seeking to cheat. He is permanently retired from the presidential field and one bad man is laid in his political grave to the great good of the country and satisfaction of all decent men.

Whoever is nominated at Cincinnati, we hope it will be one who has not indecently sought the nomination. Mr Tilden is the only one who had a possible excuse for claiming it, and even he had no right to do so; for it is no part of the duty of the Democratic party to recognize the claim of anyone to office which is not founded upon his superior fitness for it and strength to be elected to it. Mr. Tilden has made himself obnoxious to a great many Democrats by his selfish persistence in demanding the nomination when the good of the party did not accord with his pretensions; and now that he has withdrawn, no one else should be permitted to step forward to the sound of his own trumpets. We would much rather be given a very dark horse than one whose light comes from the glare of his own lanterns. There are plenty of good men in the country whose merits are known to the intelligent delegates and who place the good of the party before their own ambition; and from the ranks of such the candidate should be chosen.

Mr. Tilden's letter declining a renomination will be read with interest and great approval by his fellow Democrats. It is a good letter. He declares that the fruit of the Democratic victory of 1876 was lost by no fault of his. He expresses fervently his devotion to our cause. He renounces a renomination which he believes to be equivalent to an election, because he seeks the quiet of retirement and does not trust his strength to undergo the arduous labors of a four years service in the presidential office. It is well.

"SOLDIER rest." General John A. Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California, and to whose labors probably more than to those of any other of the early pioneers of the Pacific coast is due the inception of the movement that resulted in the remarkable development of that section of the country, has been gathered to his fathers. His has been a strangely contradictory career, the turbulent scenes through which he passed in the days when his name and fame were familiar as household words being in striking contrast with the quiet retirement of the latter portion of his lifetime, from which he has passed almost unnoticed to the sleep that knows no waking. The figure he has left to history is a picturesque one, and there is a touch of pathos in the contemplation of the fact that the owner of almost limitless acres of the richest soil in the country, dies a pensioner on the bounty of the government, which has profited so materially by his discoveries. He was a benefactor to his adopted land and now that he has passed from the sphere of active usefulness we may look for tardy acknowledgment by the government of his eminent services in development of its material resources.

THE New York *Sun* thinks that the convention should disregard Mr. Tilden's letter of declination. The *Sun* is very much alone in its thought. We do not believe that any member of the convention did not have a pleasurable sensation when he heard of this letter. They will grasp at it with eagerness and in their satisfaction at receiving it they will give Mr. Tilden some very good words at which he will be happy if he thinks he conscientiously deserves. Wherefore the *Sun* sets so much value on Mr. Tilden is quite incomprehensible. It is not that it believes he will make a precious president, for it thinks it necessary that Hendricks should go on the ticket with him, to be on hand when he is taken up among the angels, as it expects him to be shortly.

PERSONAL.

GRANT has a strong dislike for seeing his photograph used as a cigar label.

Speaker RANDALL's family has removed to his summer cottage at Easttown, Chester county.

General GRANT expects to spend the summer in England, visiting his daughter, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris.

EDWIN B. MORGAN, of Aurora, N. Y., has by gift canceled the whole debt, $30,000. of Wells college, at that place.

Cadet WHITTAKER not only was very deficient in philosophy, but he stood fifty-fourth in the chemistry class of fifty-seven.

The suit of Miss JESSIE RAYMOND against Senator BEN HILL, for seduction, was on Saturday dismissed on the defendant's demurrer, setting forth that plaintiff's allegations are false; that the declarations are bad in substance and that there is no cause for action.

R. W. CRISWELL, late paragrapher of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and who was the editor and funny man of the Oil City *Derrick* before the Standard oil company got hold of the latter paper, is back on his native heath, the oil field of Pennsylvania, being in the editorial chair of the new daily paper started at Titusville, the *Petroleum World*. The *World* will represent the interests of the producers as against the monopolies, and in its aggresive warfare will have the sympathy of that large element of the people who believe in a fair field and no favor.

Prof. CHAS. E. WISE, formerly of this city, a son of the lost aeronaut, and himself a balloonist of note, has constructed a large balloon which has been named "The Patafinder, No. 2," being a counterpart of the famous Pathfinder in which Professor Wise made the fatal trip. It is thirty-six feet wide and forty-two feet long and has a lifting power of eleven hundred pounds. Its capacity is thirty thousand cubic feet and its weight is four hundred and seventy-five pounds. The material is unbleached muslin, well dried and oiled, and the cost is $450. Professor Wise intends to make a practical test of the buoyancy of the balloon at the Centennial grounds on July 5.

MINOR TOPICS.

A BALTIMORE census enumerator discovered a colored hod-carrier aged 112 years, who works daily at his trade.

No president of the United States ever wore low shoes and fancy stockings in his youth.

AN esteemed contemporary of the date 17th inst., is a little behindhand in its information on current topics when it ventures to remark that "if Grant gets beaten he can lecture."

THE body of the gorilla at the Pennsylvania hospital was brought to this country in a barrel of rum. Temperance people will be glad to know that a new line of industry has been opened for this fluid. Heretofore it has chiefly been used in manufacturing gorillas out of men.

OHIO has three booms on the ground at Cincinnati. Payne and Thurman confront each other in bristling attitude while Jewett is kept discreetly in the background, although their sympathies are manifestly with the senator and in the event of Thurman's candidacy appearing hopeless, it is claimed his strength can be transferred solidly to Jewett.

Thomas F. Bayard.

N. Y. Sun.

Among the senators of the United States is one who makes no enemies. A partisan himself, in times of hottest partisanship he succeeds in preserving the good will of his opponents. He is never unkind, discourteous, or exasperating in debate; he never draws upon himself the personal animosity of those with whom he is politically in conflict. Serene in his demeanor, gentlemanly in his bearing, estimable in every way, he passes on through term after term of service, respected by his colleagues of both parties and pointed out to the visitor in the gallery as one of the most notable men in the Senate. His tall, well-attired figure attracts the stranger's attention. He moves from the Democratic to the Republican side of the chamber, and is greeted with equal cordiality on both. When he rises to speak he is heard with respect, for there is never a sharp or provoking word ready upon his tongue. His slow, deliberate utterance and well-considered sentences have an impressive effect. The sedate manner and correct diction seem as proper to him as the symmetry of his tightly buttoned frock coat. His speeches are logical and and enriched with apt classical allusions. If they do not excite the hearer to enthusiasm it is because they deal, as a rule, with broad, philosophic principles, rather than with those details of every-day politics which move and interest the masses.

STATE ITEMS.

Col. James L. Nutting, at one time a prominent coal operator, and of late a prominent Republican leader in Schuylkill county, died suddenly at Pine Grove, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, of paralysis.

During a drunken quarrel yesterday afternoon in a Pittsburgh rum-shop, Samuel Broderick, a steelworker, had his neck broken and skull fractured by two men kicking him.

Alexander Jones, outside foreman of the Indian Ridge colliery, has been arrested and placed under $1,000 bail in Pottsville, on the charge of having defrauded the company by drawing wages on fictitious names of workmen.

Peter Nelson, a one-handed man, who for thirty years sold papers on the Norwich and Worcester railroad, in Connecticut, lost his position two weeks ago, it being taken by the Adams express company. On Saturday he inflicted thirteen cuts on his head with the back of an axe and is expected to die from loss of blood.

TILDEN'S DECLINATION.

A Patriotic Review of Politics Past and Present.

Last night the New York delegation held a meeting at the Grand hotel and organized by choosing Daniel Manning chairman and S. B. Halliday secretary. Mr. Peckham read the following letter from Samuel J. Tilden:

NEW YORK, June 18.—*To the delegates from the State of New York to the Democratic National Convention:* Your first assembling is an occasion on which it is proper for me to state to you my relation to the nomination for the presidency, which you and your associates are commissioned to make in behalf of the Democratic party of the United States. Having passed my early years in an atmosphere filled with the traditions of the war which secured our national independence, and of struggles which made our continental system a government for the people and by the people, I learned to idolize the institutions of my country and was educated to believe it the duty of every citizen of the republic to put his fair allotment of care and trouble to public affairs. I fulfilled that duty to the best of my ability for forty years as a private citizen. Although during all my life, giving at least as much thought and effort to public affairs as to all other objects, I have never accepted official service except for a brief period and for a special purpose, and only when the occasion seemed to require of me that sacrifice of private preferences to public interests. My life has been substantially that of a private citizen. It was, I presume, the success of efforts, in which as a private citizen I had shared, to overthrow a corrupt combination then holding dominion in our metropolis and to purify the judiciary, which had become its tool, that induced the Democracy of the state in 1874 to nominate me for governor. This was done in spite of the protests of a minority that the part I had borne in those reforms had created antagonisms fatal to me as a candidate. I felt constrained to accept the nomination as the most certain means of putting the power of the gubernatorial office on the side of reform and of removing the impression, wherever it prevailed, that the faithful discharge of one's duty as a citizen is fatal to his usefulness as a public servant. The breaking up of the canal ring, the better management of our public works, the large reduction of taxes and other reforms accomplished during my administration doubtless occasioned my nomination for the presidency by the Democracy of the Union in the hope that similar processes would be applied to the federal government. From the responsibilities of such an undertaking, appaling as it seemed to me, I did not feel at liberty to shrink. In the canvass which ensued, the Democratic party represented reform in the administration of the federal government and a restoration of our complex political system to the pure ideas of its founders. Upon these issues the people of the United States, by a majority of more than a quarter of a million chose a majority of the electors to cast their votes for the Democratic candidates for president and vice president. It is my right and privelege here to say that I was nominated and elected to the presidency absolutely free from any engagement in respect to the exercise of the powers or disposal of its patronages. Through the whole period of my relation to the presidency I did everything in my power to elevate and nothing to lower the moral standards in the competition of parties. By what nefarious means the basis of a false count was laid in several of the states I need not recite. These are now matters of history, about which whatever diversity of opinion may have existed in either of the great parties of the country at the time of their consummation has since practically disappeared. I refused to ransom from the returning boards of the southern states the documentary evidence by the suppression of which and by the substitution of fraudulent and forged papers a pretext was made for the perpetration of a false count. The constitutional duty of the two houses of Congress to count the electoral votes as cast, and to give effect to the will of the people as expressed by their suffrages, was never fulfilled. An electoral commission, for the existence of which I have no responsibility, was formed, and to it the two Houses of Congress abdicated their duty to make the count by a law enacting that the count of the commission should stand as final, unless overruled by the concurrent action of the two Houses. Its false count was not overruled, owing to the complicity of a Republican Senate with the Republican majority of the commission, controlled by its Republican majority of eight to seven. The electoral commission counted out the men elected by the people and counted in the men not elected by the people. That subversion of the election created a new issue for the decision of the people of the United States transcending in importance all questions of administration. It involved vital principles of self-government through elections by the people. The immense growth of the means of corrupt influence over the ballot-box, which is at the disposal of the party having possession of the executive administration, had already become a present evil, and a great danger, tending to make the election irresponsive to public opinion, hampering the power of the people to change their rule and enabling the men holding the machinery of the government to continue and perpetuate their power. It was my opinion in 1876 that the opposition attempting to change the administration needed to include at least two-thirds of the voters at the opening of the canvass in order to retain a majority at the election. If, after such obstacles had been overcome and a majority of the people had voted to change the administration of the government, the men in office could still proceed to a false count founded upon frauds, perjury and forgeries furnishing a pretext of documentary evidence on which to base that false count, and if such a transaction were not only successful, but if after allotments of its benefits were made to its contrivers, abettors and apologists by the chief beneficiary of the transaction, it was condoned by the people, a practical destruction of elections by the people would have been accomplished.

The failure to install the candidate chosen by the people, a contingency consequent upon no act or omission of mine and beyond my control, has thus left me for the last three years and until now, when the Democratic party, by the delegates in national convention assembled, shall chose a new leader, the involuntary but necessary representative of this momentous issue, as such denied the immunities of public life without the powers conferred by public station, subject to unceasing falsehoods and calumnies from the partisans of an administration laboring in vain to justify its existence. I have nevertheless steadfastly endeavored to present the same to the Democratic party of the United States. The supreme issues before the people for their decision next November are whether this shall be a government by the sovereign people through election or a government by discarded servants holding over by force and fraud; and I have withheld no sacrifice and neglected no opportunity to uphold, organize and consolidate against the enemies of the representative institution of the great party which alone under God can effectually resist the overthrow. Having now borne faithfully my full share of the labor and care in public service, and wearing the marks of its burdens, I desire nothing so much as an honorable discharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even quasi party leadership, and to seek the repose of private life. In renouncing a renomination for the presidency I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the state of New York or of the United States, but because I believe that it is a renunciation of the re-election of the presidency.

To those who think my nomination and re-election indispensible to an effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers, violated in my person, I have accorded as long a reserve of my decision as possible, but I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement, which involves four years of ceaseless toil. The dignity of the presidential office is above a merely personal ambition, but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is as a great power for good to the country.

I said four years ago, in accepting the nomination: "Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the federal administration without anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor with God's help to be the efficient instrument of their will.

Such a work of renovating after many years of misrule, such a reform of systems and policies to which I would cheerfully have sacrificed all that remained to me of health and life, is now, I fear, beyond my strength. With unfeigned thanks for the honors bestowed upon me, with a heart swelling with emotions of gratitude to the Democratic masses for the support which they have given to the cause I represented and their confidence in every emergency, I remain your fellow citizen.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Currie, the slayer of Ben Porter, the actor, has been acquitted in Marshall, Tex., on the plea of insanity.

Linar Gallagher, aged 14, fatally shot Sid Mullins, aged 15, during a quarrel, at Lancaster, Ky., on Saturday.

The finance committee of the Boston and Albany railroad directors have reported in favor of an advance of ten percent. in wages, to take effect June 1.

The reported death of the famous $20,000 trotter Prospero, turns out to have been premature. Under skillful veterinary care he is quite likely to recover.

The Volunteer life guard rescued from drowning Dr. Harris and sister, of Philadelphia, and an unknown gentleman at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue, Atlantic City, on Saturday.

A Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, Michael Kane, aged 10 years, was shot in the head and instantly killed by a boy named Donohus. No cause is assigned for the deed. Donohue was arrested.

The game of billiards Saturday night at Tammany hall, N. Y., between Champion Jacob Schaeffer and George F. Slosson resulted in the defeat of the former by a score of 600 to 470.

Baseball: At Washington—Nationals 3, Baltimore 2. At Providence—Providence 8, Buffalo 3. At Troy—Cleveland 18, Troy 6. At Worcester—Chicago 8, Worcester 7.

Yesterday afternoon Michael Kane, aged 10 years, was shot in the head and instantly killed at Jersey City by a boy named James Donohue. No cause was assigned for the deed. Donohue was arrested.

Joseph Whitley, of Trenton, while bathing at Sea View Park, Ocean county, Saturday evening, was carried out to sea by the undertow and was drowned. His body was recovered to-day.

The seventy-two hour "go-as-you-please," at Boston, twelve hours each day, ended on Saturday night, with the following result: Albert, 380 miles; Lacouse, 358; Barber, 352; Donovan, 320; Regmault, 313.

Rev. Samuel Robbins Brown, one of the earliest missionaries to China and Japan, through whose efforts some of the first Chinese boys were sent to America to be educated, died at Monson, Massachusetts, yesterday morning, aged 70 years.

The census supervisor of Cincinnati has made a footing up of the work of the enumerators. With fifteen districts not fully reported, the population of the city is 246,153. Counting the immediate suburbs, claim will be made of a population of 300,000 in round numbers.

At Richmond, Ind., a boiler at Kendall & Barnes' oil mill exploded on Saturday. John Staley was instantly killed. Herman Carrington, the engineer, had his head, face and limbs severely scalded and a number of other employees were more or less seriously injured.

John A. Sheppard and family and William Bullard camped near Courtney, Texas, on Friday night. The men quarrelled and renewed the quarrel on Saturday morning, when Bullard was killed. Sheppard escaped, leaving his wife and children in the camp.

At Port Jervis N. Y., James Rourke, a track walker in the employ of the Erie railway, lay down with his head on the track at the stairway yesterday morning and went to sleep. An express train struck and instantly killed him. He was the second husband of a woman whose first husband was killed at the same place and in the same manner.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Sutter's Funeral.

The funeral services of General John A. Sutter took place at 3 o'clock p. m. on Saturday last at the Charles Mades hotel, corner of Third street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., officiating and preaching the funeral sermon.

The remains of deceased were then taken in charge by the following pall bearers: Gen. John Hammond, M. C., New York; Col. J. S. Tichenor, Col. A. B. Schaeffer, A. M. Kennedy, esq., Capt. Peter Alabach, Capt. C. P. Crandall, Col. James Pierce, E. O. F. Hastings, esq., all of Washington, and Hon. John Hitz, Swiss consul. All of the pall bearers except Consul Hitz are old Californians and warm personal friends of Gen. Sutter.

The remains were taken from the hotel to the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad and conveyed thence by rail to this city, H. H. Tshudy, esq., of Lititz, having special charge of them. They arrived here shortly after midnight, whence they were conveyed to his late residence by Frederick Brimmer, liveryman. The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon in the Moravian burying ground. Gen. Sutter's surviving family consists of his widow and a grand-daughter, Mrs. Hull.

Beautiful Present.

P. E. Slaymaker, the courteous and obliging deputy prothonotary, has been presented with a beautiful driving whip by one of his friends. The whip is silver mounted and has Mr. Slaymaker's name neatly engraved upon it. The letter accompanying the present had a piece of poetry in it, which would do credit to Longfellow or Whittier.

THE DISBARMENT CASE.

Close of the Argument in the Supreme Court on Saturday Morning, by Mr. Reynolds and Col. McClure.

Mr. Reynolds introduced his argument with a pretty exordium of five or six minutes duration before he got down to the law of his paper book. He said that he argued the case without any personal feeling; he had a high regard for the young gentlemen who suffered from the action of the court below. The person whom he represented and who was privately concerned in the case (meaning Judge Patterson) had instructed him to avoid all personal criticism. The conduct of the appellants had been resented out of the belief that this was due to the court, which they had sought to bring into contempt and whose usefulness was thereby seriously affected. Mr. Reynolds proceeded to take up in detail the points made by the appellants' counsel and to answer them with argument and citations of authorities which were only applicable upon the basis upon which he proceeded, which was that the article published in the INTELLIGENCER was a libel and was so admitted by its editors to be, because they did not disavow it when summoned by the court to explain it. Two cases from North Carolina were cited as on "all fours" with this case. There was no need of a conviction for libel to base the action of the court upon, when the libel was confessed. Mr. Reynolds, during his argument, made a statement of the facts of the Snyder case, in which he declared that Mr. Brown had made a careful examination of the commonwealth's witnesses before he reported to the district attorney that there was no case against Snyder; and said that on his second trial all the facts had been laid before the jury and he had been aquitted upon his plea of not guilty and former acquittal. But he did not mention that the court had instructed the jury that as no evidence had been introduced except as to the acts complained of in the first trial the plea of a former acquittal entitled the defendant to be found not guilty. Mr. Reynolds spoke of the licentiousness of the press which required curbing, and of the great harm that would come to the country if the judiciary was not protected from its unjustifiable assaults. He did not claim that the decisions of a court could not be freely criticised for their unsoundness, but he insisted that its integrity should be free from assaults at the hands of the attorneys. Mr. Reynolds closed with a peroration in well chosen language after talking an hour and a-half. The members of the court appeared very restless towards the conclusion, and the chief justice interrupted the speaker in his last words to tell him that his time was up.

During Mr. Reynolds' argument the court room filled up with members of the bar and ladies of the city attracted to hear Col. McClure, who began, as is his custom, in a low tone of voice which gave promise of a severe disappointment to the audience in the rear, but he shortly warmed up into a strain of earnest oratory which was well sustained throughout and, with the interesting nature of his argument and the beautiful language in which it was couched, secured the breathless attention of his audience during the fifty minutes in which he was permitted to speak. He dismissed the law and the facts of the judges' case as presented by their counsel and in their paper book in the very briefest but most effective way. For the facts he simply referred to the answer of the appellants, in which they stated under oath that their "publication was made in good faith, without malice and for the public good," and which was therefore not a libel upon the court. Under the well recognized law the appellants sworn answer must be taken as true, unless disproved by testimony, of which there not only is none in this case to controvert it but nowhere in the decision of Judge Patterson was it held, as maintained now by counsel, that this was a confessed libel upon him. As to the deep personal interest in this case, which Mr. Reynolds thought that he had in this case as a lawyer and an editor, it seemed to him that he was maintaining Mr. Reynolds' interest rather than his own. If he was ejected from one profession he had the other to fall back upon for a livelihood, but if Mr. Reynolds should suffer disbarment from the arbitrary act of a judge he would be without occupation. If the license was given Judge Patterson which he claimed, he would in a few years be a candidate for renomination, and with the use of the peculiar practices prevalent in Lancaster county primaries, he might succeed upon a set of locked up returns. The time might well be foretold to come in which Mr. Reynolds himself would have cause to cry out for protection against the unrestrained power of a judge so chosen.

He maintained that it was as much the interest of the press to protect the judiciary as it was that of the judiciary to protect the press. The one should conserve the other. In the ranks of both there were unworthy members, and not more he thought in the press than in the judiciary. Nor had there been more license used by the press in denunciation of members of the judiciary than had been practiced by judges in condemnation of their brother judges. And Mr. McClure proceeded to illustrate this statement with a long list of Pennsylvania cases in which judges had severely handled each other. The supreme judges during its recital were evidently greatly amused and interested. It was very fresh and novel matter for them and as they had personal knowledge of the cases and in some of them certain of their members had been involved, they were in a continual chuckle, with the audience, over the juicy dish set before them. Nobody else in the state but Colonel McClure could have presented it; no one else would have recalled the facts so aptly There is not much in the political history of the state that he does not know, and he conveys his knowledge with a vivid picturesqueness which makes him incomparable in speech and conversation on such subjects. He referred to the case of Hole vs. Rittenhouse where the chief justice had delivered in wrath a diatribe upon the lower court. "Who was it?" whispered Justice Mercur to Chief Justice Sharswood, "Black," replied Sharswood. Then Mr. McClure spoke of the letter of the late chief justice (Agnew) in the campaign of 1878, which he thought Justice Sterrett found to be interesting reading. The readers of the INTELLIGENCER will recollect its spiciness and severity. The Collins case in 8th Watts was then cited as one whose licentious criticism upon the sovereign power emptied every judicial seat in Pennsylvania, through the change it caused in the mode of selecting the judges.

Judge Bayard of Fayette was next exposed in the pillory for his unjustifiable use of his arbitrary power to abuse a suitor in his court, who horsewhipped him for it outside, at the adjournment, and whose sentence therefor was remitted by a pardon obtained because it was universally held that the judge deserved all that he got; and that in days when, Mr. McClure pointedly observed "pardons were not a matter of favor." Judge Irwin, of York, was introduced as a judge so unfit for his place that his bar was reduced to desperation. It sought to get rid of him by persuading him to run for Congress, but the judge refused the bait and undertook to bring the attorneys to account for endeavoring to bribe him to resign. They were compelled to refuse to practise before him, until he was finally forced out. Judge Neil, of Chester was another judicial candidate, whose absolute viciousness it was impossible to be silent about. But all these men, under the doctrine of the court below, were to be safe from criticism by a "licentious" press. Even the great Chief Justice Gibson had subjected himself to just criticism in resigning the short fragment of his term and obtaining a reappointment to the bench for fifteen years from the governor, prior to the taking effect of the new constitutional provision making the judges elective. This was a palpable trick to avoid the popular will, and so weakened him in popular esteem that when he came up for renomination he was only saved by the exertion and vote of the justice from Towanda (Mercur) and one other delegate in the convention. The Shippen impeachment case and the Austin case were also referred to.

"By a mistake, said Colonel McClure, "which can hardly be so called save by charity, it has been declared by the other side that the publication they complain of has been admitted to be a libel by the disbarred editors. That statement is absolutely false. My clients have in their answer distinctly declared to the court below that it was an honest publication of what they believed to be true, and we challenged a traverse of that answer then, as we challenge it now. It was the duty of these editors to criticise the action of the court truthfully; if they did it untruthfully they are ready to be disbarred, when convicted. No such case as this has ever occurred even in England where the arbitrary power of judges is so much more marked than it ever has been admitted to be in this country, whose institutions it so much more repugnant to. Mr. McClure then reviewed the Hurst case; and the Greevy case, where it seemed to be a tight race between human nature and the judge, who decided that he had full power to disbar and ought to do so, but he wouldn't. The North Carolina cases cited by the other side Mr. McClure said affirmed the position taken by the appellants; for there the editors were not disbared, because they avowed that what they had said had been said without malice and for the public good; just what was said here.

The address of Abraham Lincoln on the Dred Scott case and the flood of denunciation from Republican lawyers and politicians poured out upon Judge Taney for that decision were cited. There was no disbarment of Lincoln. Judge Patterson, the judicial pigmy, did it: Judge Taney, the judicial giant, did not. By the doctrine of the court below it would be said by the bench to its accusers: In the omnipotence of the judicial arm, I slay you: And they were dead.

Can this judgment stand if you sustain it? asked Mr. McClure, and he answered it cannot. He referred to the conscription case, the Passmore case and others that were followed by the act of 1836, checking the power of the judges. The Peck case produced the act of 1831. The Dickens case was followed by the restricting act of 1870, and the Greevy, Farquhar and Wright cases secured the act of 1879, giving an appeal to this court. At every step made by the judiciary in assertion of arbitrary power the sovereign power has forbade it. Between us be the truth. If this power, claimed by the court below, to muzzle the mouths of its attorneys, in just denunciation of its wrongful acts of any kind, is sustained here, that power will not remain.

Col. McClure closed his eloquent speech of about fifty minutes to the great regret of an audience and court that gave him all its attention. The effort won the admiration and applause of all. It was eloquence in its highest exemplification. He took the one great issue of the case and illustrated and vindicated it in every word. His aim was to prove the liberty of every man to justly criticise a judge as freely as any other public officer, responsible to the law applied to all to restrain malicious speech. He held that strength of the bench must be found in the integrity and ability of its members, not in a freedom from criticism, damning to the liberties of the people. Mr. McClure spoke with an earnestness commensurate with the great importance of the case and his own deep interest in it.

Gone to the Convention.

In addition to those mentioned Saturday the following parties have left this city for Cincinnati: Benjamin F. Davis, esq., Jacob Pontz, Frederick Yeager, John Pontz, Harry A. Miley, Philip Zecher, C. W. Eckert, Jacob Hartman, Frank Mettet, John H. DeHaven, George W. Simpson, Martin Hildebrand, J. W. Leber, I. Kauffman and Emanuel Hambright, most of these gentleman started at 11 o'clock yesterday.

The Samuel J. Randall club passed west on a special train at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The train did not stop and the large crowd in the depot were sadly disappointed.

A. J. Steinman, esq., of the INTELLIGENCER, left for Cincinnati to-day at 11 o'clock.

Not a Candidate.

W. Scott Brady, of Millersville, says that he was not a candidate for the cornet voted for at the late Baptist festival. Never collected a cent for that purpose, and knew nothing about it until the committee asked him to hand in his money.

The Local Tobacco Trade.

A packing of 160 cases of 1879 Pennsylvania was sold last week to a New York house, and several other sales are said to have taken place, but dealers continue very reticent as to their transactions.

Another rumor that has prevailed during the week is that the 1879 crop, especially the fillers is damaging badly, and that many packers have been compelled to open and repack their stock. A careful inquiry among them would seem to establish the fact that very little damage has taken place. There has been some repacking and resorting, but no more damaged goods have been found than in former years, and nearly all the damage—averaging from four to fifteen pounds per case—has been among the fillers, which did not cost more than from 3 to 5 cents per pound. The rumor of extensive damaging is supposed to have been started by parties who hold Connecticut or 1878 Pennsylvania, and want to give the 1879 crop a "black eye."

The young plants of the coming crop of 1880 have nearly all been set out, the only planting now being done being the resetting of plants killed by the cut-worm or other cause. The weather has been favorable, and the plants look well and promise a big crop.

Gans's Report.

1,300 cases 1879, New England, of which 1,183 Housatonic, 21 to 23c; balance East Hartford, seconds and fillers. 100 cases 1878, New England, wrappers 13 to 21c. 1,000 cases 1879, Pennsylvania assorted, 14 to 22c. 500 cases 1878, Pennsylvania fillers, 9 to 10½; wrappers, 18 to 30. 44 cases 1878, Ohio, private terms. 100 cases sundries, 9to 18c. Total, 3,054 cases.

UPPER END NEWS.

From Our Mount Joy Correspondent.

About half-past nine o'clock on Saturday evening fire was discovered in Harry A. Wade's barn, a short distance north of the Greenawalt house, Elizabethtown, and in a short time the whole building was brightly illuminated with the flames. An alarm was immediately sounded and on reaching the place a mow containing a load of hay was found to be on fire, the flames shooting up to the rafters. With almost superhuman efforts the citizens, with buckets of water, checked the flames until the steamer arrived, when they were fortunately extinguished. How the fire originated is unknown. One supposition is that a match had been dropped among some chaff on which the hay was placed. Mr. Eli Douchtrick, who cultivated the farm, had been around the barn and had closed the doors some time before the fire occurred and does not think it the work of an incendiary. The timbers were somewhat charred and the loss will fall below $50.

A horse attached to a buggy, the property of Jacob Wagner, of Rapho township, dashed through East Main street, Mount Joy, on a gallop, about ten o'clock on Saturday night. The horse continued running until he reached home, a distance of three miles, and strange to say the shafts were only broken.

Martin Hildebrand, of this place, left on Sunday afternoon for the Cincinnati convention.

A part of the hay crop has been mowed and at some places yields more largely than was anticipated, there being a four-horse load to the acre. Some of the wheat was reaped last week, but the work begins generally to-day. The tobacco is growing nicely and looks exceedingly fine.

The census enumeration being completed, foots up a total of 1728 for Mt. Joy. This does not include the soldiers orphan's school, and is about 70 less than ten years ago.

On Saturday a little son of John Mateer, below town, broke his nose by letting a table leaf strike it.

TARGET PRACTICE

Good Shooting and Gold Prizes.

The target shooting at Wild Harry's gallery in Centre square last week was well attended by the crack marksmen of this city, the attraction being the gold badges offered as prizes for the best shots. The first prize was awarded to the man who could make the greatest number of successive bull-eyes at a distance of 75 feet—the bull-eye being about an inch and a half in diameter. This prize was won by Philip Lebzelter who made 98 bull-eyes successively.

The second prize was awarded to the man who made the best score at a Creedmore 1,000 yards target, reduced in size to suit a fifty-foot practice—the bull-eye being less that an inch in diameter. Each contestant was allowed 10 shots; a bull-eye counted 5, an inner 4 and an outer 3. The prize was won by J. A. Killian, who made nine bull-eyes and one inner, scoring 49 out of a possible 50.

A STRIKE.

Laborers Demand Higher Wages.

On Saturday evening Mayor MacGonigle received a note signed by twenty-five or thirty laborers employed in the repair of the eastern city reservoir, in which they stated that they would not go to work on Monday unless their wages ($1 per day for a man and $2 per day for man with horse and cart) were increased to $1.25 for a man and $2.25 for man, horse and cart.

This morning the men were all on hand, but as neither the mayor nor the superintendent of water works has any authority to increase their pay they refused to go to work. The pay of the laborers is fixed by city council, and can only be increased by order of those bodies. It is thought that other laborers can easily be obtained to take the place of the strikers and that the work of repairing the reservoir will not be much delayed.

Breakdown.

Yesterday Clayte Myers, Abraham Keller, Andrew Leibley and John W. Mentzer, took a drive to the country in a two-horse carriage. At Landisville the wheel broke from the vehicle, and all were thrown out. Mr. Leibley was severely bruised. After the accident the gentlemen borrowed a butcher's wagon in which they came to town.

Sunday School Association.

Mr. Whitney, president; Mr. Vail, treasurer and Edward S. Wagoner, secretary of the State Sabbath School association, will come to this city on Friday, for the purpose of making arrangements for the state convention, which will be held here some time during the fall.