

## Lancaster Intelligencer.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1880.

## The Letters.

The letter of Gen. Hancock will not disappoint the American people, whose confidence in his sagacity had been won by his able state papers when in command of the department of Louisiana and Texas. It lacks none of their vigor of thought, conciseness of expression and high conviction of constitutional duty. Our country is safe when its government is administered strictly in conformity with the constitution and the laws. The perils which beset it have arisen out of departures from these: the restoration of good government must come and will only come in a return to them. The Democratic party was founded by those who settled our free institutions and organized it to preserve them. Their sheet anchor was the constitution, and the party has had the power to continue itself amid all political vicissitudes, to maintain its organization, its vital principles and its name because it was, and is and will continue to be the party of the constitution, recognizing that the life of the nation is the preservation, each in its integrity, "of the just powers of the general government, the rights of the states and the liberties of the people."

He who thoroughly appreciates this is a statesman, and he who adheres to it is a patriot. Gen. Hancock shows that he is both. If his military training has enabled him to express himself with brevity it is a branch of the soldier's education that more of our statesmen ought to have. For he has said in his half column all that needs to be said, and he has carefully avoided what so easily might have been improperly said. No better elaboration of Democratic principles could be made and no stronger pledge of his sympathy with them needed to be given than in these words: "The principles enunciated by the convention are those I have cherished in the past, and shall endeavor to maintain in the future." North and South, East and West recognize a guarantee for equal protection to all sections and all interests in the declaration that "the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the presidency I should deem it my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to evade the full force and effect of the constitution, which, in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land."

The proper adjustment of all the functions of our government and the intelligent, honest exercise of each is the simple duty of those entrusted with its administration. This is not a difficult task when assigned to honest men, but the Republican party has shown itself willing to disturb the nice balances of power—which the "profound wisdom" of the fathers arranged—whenever that party can help itself and continue its rule by so doing. It will aid the executive power to usurp the legislative, or the legislative to infringe upon the executive or it will prostitute the judiciary to unfairly control both if it finds advantage in the subversion. Gen. Hancock has not only the statesmanship to know the right relation of all these powers, but he has the determination to maintain it by enforcing "a free vote, a free ballot and a fair count," by which alone he says "the people can rule in fact, as required by the theory of our government."

For the purification of the civil service he gives assurance in the announcement of his faith that "public office is a trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder. No incompetent or dishonest person should ever be intrusted with it, or, if appointed, they should be promptly rejected." In the work of protecting our industries and developing our resources, he will be abreast of the best thought of the age and in full accord with that enlightened statesmanship which comprehends that "to develop our vast natural resources and increase the prosperity and happiness of the people," there must be no class legislation nor the nurture of special interests to the prejudice of the common weal.

Mr. English's letter is more lengthy than that of the head of the ticket, due no doubt to his more discursive style rather than to any greater weight attaching to his views. He expresses them, however, clearly and positively, and they fully accord with the doctrines of the party in whose promotion would be hastened "the development of material prosperity, the elevation of labor, the enlargement of human rights, the promotion of education, morality, religion, liberty, order and all that would tend to make us the foremost nation of the earth in the grand march of human progress."

To the realization of these grand purposes Mr. English can give no more substantial aid than by effecting that which he pledges to the national committee, a sweeping Democratic victory in Indiana at the October battle there.

THE *Examiner*, which, in its sore distress to whitewash the character of its candidate, has to publish daily a personal defense of him by two leading Democrats, and the *New Era*, which so lately was solicitous lest something that Judge Black wrote might miss the INTELLIGENCER'S readers, now have a fine chance to prove their appreciation of Judge Black's literary style and his political views. The judge has written a letter from Paris to the editor of the *New York World* about Hancock. We shall anxiously look this evening for its republication in the *Examiner* and *New Era*. Should they fail to thus respect the "great expounder of Democracy" whom they have lately come to "idolize," the INTELLIGENCER will endeavor to supply their shortcomings.

DAVID MOUNT, of Philadelphia, was arrested, tried, and eleven out of twelve jurors were for convicting him of stuffing the ballot-box at the late elections in Philadelphia. His guilt was proven and now he is appointed by the Republican organization of Philadelphia as chairman

of its standing committee on "the colored vote." Meanwhile the independent Republican, William Calhoun, against whom he committed the fraud for which he narrowly escaped the penitentiary, has come out for Hancock. So it goes. The Republican party rewards its thieves and its honest men are quitting it.

## The Power of Money.

Mr. Quay seems to have some money left; he is reported as having handed his check for \$500 to a ward club in Philadelphia with the remark that what was wanted in this campaign was work and not talk. Mr. Quay has a very correct view of the exigencies of the situation. Mr. Quay is an intelligent man. He also seems to be a man of money. He is reported to have an ambition to be United States senator from Pennsylvania. No doubt Mr. Quay's heart is in this canvass. A man's heart generally follows his pocket; and Mr. Quay's liberality is a very satisfactory sign of his interest in the success of the Republican party. It cannot do better than to take his advice as unhesitatingly as it takes his money. He will prove a better Moses to lead it into the promised land than its candidates with their long worded letters and its orators with their sound and fury and careful avoidance of DeGolyer and Credit Mobilier. Mr. Quay is right in declaring that the Republicans do not want talk in this campaign, but work; and the kind of work that too many are needed to pay for.

It may seem somewhat odd to the virtuous reader of Mr. Quay's advice that he should be so ready to frankly declare that the main reliance of his party must be money. He uses "work" and "money" as synonymous terms, and evidently means to declare by his example that the medicine which his party needs is cash. It is its only hope. Money is a very effective instrument in politics, as Mr. Quay knows. It may be said, without perhaps meeting contradiction, that it is the approved basis of Republican politics in Pennsylvania. Mr. Quay and his friends are experts in its manipulation. He seems to be the boldest of them all. He casts his bread resolutely upon the waters in the hope of its coming back to him many fold. The three thousand dollars which he unavailingly sent to Lancaster county to secure friendly members of the Legislature was an outlay which took a brave spirit to make. That boldness seems to have been rashness, but it is rashness that is needed to save a desperate cause.

Our Republican friends cannot be too rash in this canvass. They are hurt so badly at the outset that it is hard to imagine how they can get into a worse case. Any change naturally must be for the better. We look to see their condition brighten somewhat, if they continue the canvass. It must do so. They cannot possibly keep up the fight unless they get rid of some of their despondency and manage to put on less of a hang-dog look. The very appearance of their newspapers and their speakers now is enough to create an epidemic among the rank and file. If something inspiring is not soon done there will be no army left them. It cannot continue in its present state of demoralization without going to pieces. Quay's remedy is the only one. It will not succeed, but it will make the campaign interesting. It will be expensive, but the money that will be used was easily gotten and may be easily spared. It is absolutely the party's only salvation. It saved it last time; and it is the only bridge it can trust to now. If some first class thief will keep Garfield's pocket full of money and the other rich plunderers stand ready to respond on demand, the canvass may come to look somewhat less top-sid than it does now. One discouragement in the situation has been that so many of the old wolves and foxes have been disgusted with the situation, have been disposed to sulk in their tents. The indication is that the common peril is driving them into line. The cause needs them and all their resources to ward off a most disgraceful defeat.

## MINOR TOPICS.

A GENTLEMAN has presented to the general assembly of the church of Scotland, in Victoria, a check of \$50,000 in aid of building a divinity hall, and another has made a gift of \$800,000 to found a university in South Australia.

REV. J. Q. MCATEE went up to Pottsville and married one of his former parishioners, and Rev. Dr. McCrone, the new preacher, took it to heart that he read a paper before the congregation on "Ministerial Courtesy," so he did.

A MICHIGAN clergyman, who uses the Lord's Prayer regularly in his pulpit ministrations, has been called to account by his congregation for lack of originality. Some of them wanted to make it out a case of plagiarism, but this was not successful.

SOME congregations give their pastors cash with which to go abroad and be happy during the summer holiday. But when the Rev. Dr. Fry, pastor of the Trinity Lutheran church, Reading, sailed for Europe his people cheered him by providing him with a ten-thousand dollar life insurance policy.

THE returns of membership in the Wesleyan Methodist body from the various districts in Great Britain show a decrease of nearly 1,000 in a year, but an increase of between seven and eight thousand in the number meeting in junior society classes. The total membership of the Wesleyan connection is 376,678, with 25,784 on probation.

THE literal expositors of the passage which says that a bishop must be the husband of one wife find subjects for criticism in the manner of life of the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church. Of the sixty-two bishops only two—Bishops Williams and Seymour—are bachelors. There are among them seven widowers—Bishops Pinkney, Gregg, Bissell, Potter, Welles, Dudley and Smith, of whom Bishops Dudley and Potter have been married twice.

METHODISM was introduced into New England in 1789, by Rev. Jesse Lee. Eighty-nine years ago there were no houses of worship, now there are 1,500. Then

there were only three traveling and no local ministers, now there are over 1,000 traveling and 500 local ministers. Then there was only one class of three members, now about 126,000. Then there were no Sunday schools, now there are about 1,100 schools, with 15,000 officers and teachers and 127,000 scholars.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says that the name of the Democratic nominee for register of lands is Robert McCulloch. Robert and Robert A. McCulloch are cousins, and in order to distinguish the two men Cooper county people call the first named "Black haired Bob" and the other "White-headed Bob." In Granville county, North Carolina, there are four John Smiths. To tell them apart the people call them respectively "Everlasting John Smith," "Gizzard-foot John Smith," "Bourbon Smith's John" and "Old-man-of-all-John Smiths."

BISHOP COXE, of Western New York is out with another sharp criticism of the English revision of the Bible. After lamenting the death of the great and good Bishop Wilberforce who knew how deeply he (Bishop Coxe) felt about the course things were taking, he proceeds to say: "In point of fact, his death has left the whole movement without a pilot. Some of the best and greatest men engaged in it have evidently lost heart in it, except as a contribution to Christian learning. Apparently it has passed out of the hands of the Convocation of Canterbury, and is assuming, or has already assumed the character of a private enterprise, of which the universities have accepted the control, and which is to be managed with publishers and booksellers generally, apart from the control of convocation. Viewed in this light, we may all rejoice in the prospect of its appearance; but it will be very difficult for us to see how it can ever take the place of the Authorized Version."

## PERSONAL.

COL. JAMES BOON is recuperating at Barnegat and rapidly improving in health.

CARDINAL FRANCISCO APPEZZO, archbishop of Capua, is dead.

JOHN R. ECK, a well-known journalist, died at his residence in Philadelphia, last evening, aged 60 years.

LEWIS LIXENBACH, a highly respected citizen of Camden, N. J., has died in Germany, where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

It is officially announced that the emperors of Germany and Austria will meet at Ischl on the 10th of August. The Prince of Serbia will probably arrive at Ischl at about the same date.

By the account filed of the executors of the late BLOOMFIELD H. MOORE, the paper maker, it seems the value of the estate is fixed at \$5,527,173.00 of principal, and \$204,331.50 of accumulated income.

WILLIAM GREEN, one of the oldest and ablest members of the Baltimore bar, died on Thursday morning of paralysis, aged about 73. He was a son of the late Judge J. B. Green, of Culpepper, a member of the Virginia court of appeals.

WM. A. GAVETT, the internal revenue agent of the treasury department, has resigned, to accept the position of general freight agent of the Texas & St. Louis railroad company. Col. D. D. Spaulding, of Michigan, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

RE. Rev. Bishop J. F. SHAHAN, of St. Patrick's cathedral of Harrisburg, and Rt. Rev. Bishop O'HARA, of St. Vincent's cathedral of Scranton, will sail on next Thursday, August 5, on the steamer Celtic of the White Star line, for Europe—their objective point being Rome. The reverend gentlemen will be absent about three months.

## LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Baseball: At Troy—Troy, 8; Buffalo, 6.

About seventy Scotch farmers arrived at Montreal on Thursday night, bound for the Northwest. They are all persons of whom will make valuable settlers.

JAMES L. HORN, keeper of a fish market in Bristol, R. I., was found drowned in the dock near his shop. It is supposed he fell in while getting a bucket of water.

George Bradford HULLICK, one of the largest stock raisers in Ocean county, N. J., died suddenly yesterday morning at Burrowsville, aged 59 years.

MORRIS NAGLE, employed on the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad, was struck by an engine at the company's freight depot in Jersey City and fatally injured.

The Grand Trunk railway receipts for the week ending the 24th were \$263,452, an increase of \$53,149 over the corresponding week last year. The aggregate increase for the past four weeks is \$200,676. The census of Arizona puts the population at 41,380, including 1,500 Chinese and 4,545 Indians, but excluding reservation and Pueblo Indians, who are not taken in the census.

In Essex and Kent and the adjacent English counties bordering the Thames the prospects of the wheat crop have been dashed by heavy storms during the past twenty-four hours. The body of an unknown man, supposed to have been lost off the steamer St. John, was found in the Hudson river, near Cornwall. He had in his pocket a passenger ticket of that boat, \$4 in cash and a raffle ticket.

## A PIOUS SON-IN-LAW.

THE Means He Adopted to Cure His Wife's Father of Smoking.

Edgar Babcock is a leading church school in New Berlin, N. J. Jeremiah Goodrich is Babcock's father-in-law. He is 85 years old, a great smoker and childless. His son-in-law is opposed to the old custom of the use of the weed and has often questioned him about it. On Monday, according to a neighbor of Babcock's, old Mr. Goodrich went into his son-in-law's barn to see him milk the cows. While looking on he took out his pipe, filled it and lit it, and began puffing away at Babcock's side. Babcock was disgusted. He told the old gentleman to stop smoking. The octogenarian kept on extracting pleasure from the clay pipe that had colored by long use, and of which he was especially fond and proud. The son-in-law picked up a pitchfork and with a savage blow of the handle knocked the pipe out of the old gentleman's mouth and scattered it about the barn floor in a dozen pieces. The father-in-law gave his daughter's husband his opinion of him in very emphatic language. The latter knocked the old man down and gave him so severe a punning that he with difficulty reached the residence of a son near by. Old Mr. Goodrich's head and face were smoking hot and bruised. It was necessary to call a physician to attend to his injuries. The octogenarian says his injuries do not distress him so much as the loss of his pipe.

## THE LETTERS.

GEN. HANCOCK AND MR. ENGLISH ACCEPT THE NOMINATIONS.

Short, Sharp and Ringing Utterances of the Soldier-Statesman—The Union One and Inseparable—An Equal and Just Administration of the Law—Common Sense.

## MR. ENGLISH'S LETTER.

The Policy of the Democratic Party Clearly Defined and the Republican Party Severely Arraigned for Its Corruption and Misconduct.

## Gen. Hancock's Letter of Acceptance.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, July 29, 1880. Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 13, 1880, apprising me formally of my nomination to the office of president of the United States by the national Democratic convention lately assembled in Cincinnati. I accept the nomination with grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me. The principles enunciated by the convention are those I have cherished in the past and shall endeavor to maintain in the future. The amendments to the constitution of the United States embodying the results of the war for the Union are inviolable. It is my duty to resist with all my power any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the constitution in every article, section and amendment is the supreme law of the land.

The constitution forms the basis of the government of the United States. The powers granted by it to the legislative, executive and judicial departments define and limit the authority of the general government. Powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states, to the people, or to 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 perpetrating the power of chronic 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 also fully understand. They will also know 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.

This content 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 corrupting of the party in power, and earning more for them 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 not be 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 formed our government have reserved the reserved rights of the people and the states, and the long continuance of political power in the same hands. The general government has been used to perpetuate the same set of men in power from term to term until it ceases to be a republic only in name, and the tendency of the party now in power in that direction as shown in various ways besides the well-known recently mentioned by a large number of that party to elect a "president" an unlimited number of times, is quite apparent and must satisfy thinking people that the time has come when it will be the safest and best for the party to be retired.

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 under the constitution. Encroachments upon the constitution are not to be sanctioned by 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 for the presidency. It is acquired 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 overturned or impaired should the Democratic ticket be elected. In that case the proper protection will be given 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 tolling 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; the national 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 citizens and not of corporations or 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 jealousies and hatreds which have so long been the chief stock in trade of the pestiferous demagogues, and in no other way can this be so effectually accomplished. It would restore harmony and good feeling between all the sections and make us in fact as well as in name one people. The only rivalry then would be in the race for the development of material prosperity, the elevation of labor, the enlargement of human rights, the promotion of education, morality, religion, liberty, order and all

Letter of Hon. Wm. M. English. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30.—The following is the letter of acceptance of Hon. Wm. M. English as nominee for vice president:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to reply to your letter of the 17th inst., 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. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to say that I accept the high trust with a realizing sense of its responsibility. I am profoundly grateful for the honor conferred upon me, and 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 rights of property, his knowledge and 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 un-

questioned 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 presidency of the United States.

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 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 all 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 tenures 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 until the same party that perpetrated them.

Besides, it should not be forgotten that the last four years of power held by that party were procured by discreditable means and held in defiance of the wishes of a majority of the people. It was a grievous wrong to every citizen to have the power of self-government 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 present 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 proper places in 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 perpetrating the power of chronic 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 also fully understand. They will also know 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.

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that would tend to make us the foremost nation of the earth in the grand march of human progress.

Very truly yours, WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

To the Hon. John W. Stevenson, president of the convention; Hon. John P. Stockton, chairman of the committee, and other members of the committee of nomination.

## AMUSEMENT NOTES.

What the Players are Doing.

Billy Sweatnam has gone to Australia.

George Ringold will return to this country in January, 1881.

Comp's circus appears in Pottsville to-night.

Sothern will not likely recover from his illness to again go on the stage.

Dan Bryant's original name was Daniel Webster O'Brien.

Adelaide Neilson sailed for Europe on last Wednesday.

Haverly's Mastodon minstrels arrived safely in London on Saturday.

J. W. Baird will attempt to take out another minstrel party the coming season.

Blind Tom is thirty-three years of age, and has been before the public twenty years.

Haverly's colored minstrels continue to draw big houses at Niblo's Garden, New York.

Low Benedict and Alf Lawton will be the comedians with Madame Rentz's minstrels next season.

Chas. Furbish, the theatrical manager, has been quite ill in New York for some time past.

The Union Square company of New York passed through here yesterday on their way to Chicago.

It is said that Rose Wood and husband Lewis Morrison now in San Francisco will head a combination of their own the coming season.

Kelly & Leon, now in Australia, recently built an opera house and since that time they have gone into bankruptcy. They have lost over \$30,000 since they went to that country.

Kate Castleton, a well-known and popular actress will appear in Jarrett's "Fun on the Bristol" troupe. She takes the place of Alice Jourdan, who died recently.

Jaques Kruger, who was last seen here with the minstrel and burlesque party of Welsh and Rice will be a member of Willie Elton's "Sparks" company this season. He is the husband of M'Le Elise, the ballet dancer.

George Thatcher, E. M. Hall and Johnson and Powers, who have been playing with Moore and Burgess's minstrels in London, will return to this country shortly and again become members of the San Francisco minstrels.

Cross's Original Mastodon Minstrels is the title of a troupe of colored performers which will be on the road next season under the management of Frank Lopez.

Jos. A. Cross is the proprietor. They start on Nov. 1.

The Frolic company will be considerably larger this season than last. Eliza Wedderburn, the wife of N. C. Goodwin, the manager, is now in England and will not act this season. Emerson, Clark and the Daly Brothers will be members of the company.

The pantomime which Tony Denier will produce this season is called "Ticked, or Humpty Dumpty Reluctant." George Denier, the son of Tony, will appear as "Waddy Drums." The company will be the largest ever put out by Mr. Denier and it will include many well-known specialty people.

The Heywood brothers advertise that they will put a troupe on the road which will consist of about fifty people. They will give a street parade, headed by a number of men in uniform like the Boston police, followed by the Grenadier brass band and a large drum corps. The traveling will be done on a train of special cars, and a steam calliope will announce their arrival at each exhibition town.

A REPUBLICAN ON HANCOCK.

Interview With Gen. C. S. Hamilton, Reported by the Milwaukee "News."

"General, it is reported to-night that, since your return from the East, you have stated that you believed Hancock would be elected, and that you intended to vote for him."

"No, sir," said the general. "I have not said that. I have not said to anyone that I would vote for Hancock. But I will say this freely and frankly: I am a Republican, but I am certain that Hancock will be elected. There is not a particle of doubt about that."

"General, you have just been down in New York. How do matters look there?"

"New York state is sure for Hancock. He will give him 45,000 majority."

"You were at West Point with Hancock, were you not?"

"Yes, Grant and I were in the same class. Hancock was one class below us. I have known Hancock well, ever since he was sixteen years old. I know him."

"When he is elected, he will be president. I mean by that, that no clique or group of politicians will control him. He has a mind of his own, and he will exercise it. I do not regard him as to what you might call a 'brilliant' man; but he is a man of good, honest common sense, a safe man, without a blemish in his character."

"How does he stand with the soldier element?"

"The old army men will support him. It is natural that this should be the case. And, aside from the fact that he is to be expected that men who have served in one common cause should hold together, there is a peculiar feeling among soldiers for Gen. Hancock."

"You are not prepared to say that you vote for Hancock?"

"I have said that I do not say it now. All I can say is, Hancock will be elected, and I do not see how I can vote for Garfield."

STATE ITEMS.

The old second Presbyterian church on Seventh street below Arch, Philadelphia, of late years a low variety theatre, is being torn down to give way to a business building.