### Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 27, 1880.

The Hancock-Sherman Correspondence. The correspondence between Generals Sherman and Hancock during the time of the disputed election of Hayes and Tilden shows that cordial relations existed between the two officers, and that they did not differ very greatly in their views of the proper use of the army in the exigency. They give us a better impression of Sherman because they show, if he is to be believed that he did not like the employment of the troops by the president for political purposes, and that he did not desire such orders to go through him as general of the army. He considered it to be political and not military business, which the army was yet bound to do because it was its duty to obey the orders of the president. Just how far it is an army officer's duty to obey an order of his superior, which he believes to be

unlawful, is a serious question.

the class who believe that an officer has no escape from the duty of obedience, however unlawful the act commanded. He declares that "the president has the lawful right to use the army and navy, and has exercised the right, as he believes, lawfully and rightfully, and our duty has been, and is, to sustain him with zeal and sincerity." Because he deems that the president believes his command to be lawful, General Sherman considers it lawfulness of the order is different. That is probably the customary military view; violation of the law. He cannot throw the responsibility of his unlawful act upon his superior. The law will not permit him to do it. And General Hancock, with his clear conception of the respective duties of the soldier and the citizen, certainly could not agree with Sherman in his view of his duty to sustain the president in civil conflicts with zeal and tidelity in an unlawful use of his troops. The orders that Grant sent to General Ruger, in South Carolina, through the secretary of war, we do not believe Hancock would have transmitted if he had been put in the channel of communication to his subordinate officer. General Sherman, however disgusted with the business, would have sent them on. The dirty work we now learn was done through the war department and the sensibilities of the generals were saved.

It appears from these letters that a large force had been collected about Washington. General Sherman knew the soldiers were there when the time came to send them away; but it will be remembered that when they gathered there he pretended to know nothing of it': these were no doubt also war department orders.

The letters throw additional illumination upon the clear-headedness of General Hancock on the political issue at a time when so many men, claiming to be statesmen, were hopelessly muddled. He saw that Tilden's case was impregnable under the law, as we all now know that it was; he saw that the electoral commission would be condemned as unconstitutional, as everybody now knows that it was; and he found in the device a more than even chance for Mr. Hayes, foreseeing the eight by seven division that all now rec

## Cnanges That Count.

It is quite notable how many conversions of Republicans to the Hancock party are announced from all parts of the country. We published a good string of them yesterday, and we follow it to-day with others whose names, residences and other circumstances of their affiliation with the Democracy are given as guarantees that they are bona fide. It is equally notable that very few changes are announced on the other side. The Republicans have to content themselves with noticing that some one or another of the Greeley Republicans who went out and went back with Schurz will stay in the fold this year, or that some Temperance man-who tries annually to get his Democratic brother to vote the Temperhis political party-will this time vote for Garfield. Their list of accessions from straightout Democrats to the support of Garfield is a very short one, soon numbered and easily accounted for on other grounds than sincere political con-

It is a fact that the Democracy have on their side this year, not only the surface enthusiasm, but the strong under current of healthy political revolution. While the shallows murmur the praises of their heroic soldier candidate the dumb running deeps move with resistless force and volume for a statesman who in all his analysis of public questions has shown himself wiser than the crafts.

Hancock's name and the glory of his record that produce these changes in men's political action. The results of the last eight or ten year's elections have conclusively demonstrated that the leaven of change in political sentiment has been gradually working to the increased strength of the Democracy, not only in of a special pilgrimage. the South, but until they number more than half the voters in the great central states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois-Business men, professional men, mechanics and laborers, are getting tired of sectionalism, centralization, corrupt civil service and legislation for the few against | cording to La France the supposed water the many. It is such considerations that that was administered to him was really induce a change, and we know that the many whose change is publicly announced are only a few of the great host who have already decided to follow. Be- by Drs. Gubler and Marvand and the fore the late mayor's election in Lancaster, how few Republicans avowed their intention to vote for MacGonigle. Even when the polls closed the smartest politicians could not count 100 majority for says La France, "the American faster has him. The result was something like deserved well of biological science. May that of the November elections will be he be remembered in both hemispheres.' The example of such men as Wm. Massey, eminent in business circles of Philadelphia, Judge McCalmont, jurist and Limerick Square.

soldier, of Venango, and Marshal wartzwelder, lawyer and publicist, of Pittsburgh, will be followed by thousands whose names do not appear in the public prints. These men are all eminent in their walks of life. They come from the three great representative sections of the state. They are not professional politicians. They are not seeking favors; and for all these reasons their support of Hancock is significant and grateful.

MINOR TOPICS.

And now the Republican poles lean in ploringly toward the South. No good. No returning boards this time.

An autograph letter of Burns, in which he quotes "Scots wha hae," was lately sold by auction for \$640.

WILLIAM CALHOUN, the Hancock Re publican ex-councilman, of Philadelphia "don't amount to anything "-they say. But some time ago the Sunday Transcript, Rep., declared that he was a worker and an organizer

Gen. Sherman apparently belongs to THE Examiner calls the Democratic headquarters "Snake Hall." We knew its editor was a little down-hearted over the outlook in Indiana, but he was hardly expected to "see snakes" so early in the campaign.

WE are glad to see our esteemed local Republican contemporaries-Hog Ring and proposes to do this without severing his Bull Ring-agree that the Democratic demonstration on Wednesday night was a his duty to obey him with zeal and sin- flat failure. The Ezaminer has pronounced cerity, although his own opinion of the it a "grand fizzle," and the Era declares it a "tame, spiritless affair." In view of this it will tax the resources of both offi- English club, and of this number twentybut it cannot be the true one. No man ces to describe some of the successful. can be permitted to make himself the lively and spirited demonstrations which instrument of what he believes to be a the Democracy will show them before the campaign closes.

> HARVARD COLLEGE has had in its 242 years of existence twenty-two presidents, an average length of service of eleven years. President Edward Holyoke was the longest time in office, thirty-two years; Cornelius Conway Fulton the shortest, two years. The first graduate of Harvard who was president was Leonard Hoar, 1674-1675, at which time the office was regarded as a age is known. With that exception, President Eliot is the youngest person ever elected to the presidency.

#### PERSONAL.

About 15,000 Washington people are out

The Chicago man who married mother-in-law got rid of one.

The worst pun of the season is this: 'HORACE GREELEY was a West Pointer.' Mrs. Bull, the widow of the musician, is to return at once to her parents at Eau

The three Longfellow brothers-Prof. Henry W., the Rev. Samuel and Alexan- on the right." der-are now together at their old home,

Archbishop Purcell's creditors will appeal to the Pope to make an appropriation from "peter's pence," to pay the Cincinnati diocesan debt of \$3,500,000.

The Prince of Wales' two sons are somewhat lively. While on a sea voyage recently the younger was heard to exclaim, 'Come, bub, tune up your fiddle and give us 'God save your old Grandmother.' "

TENNYSON attained his seventy-first birthday on August 6. A few of the intimate friends the laureate allows himself. including Crowning, Matthew Arnold and New York by an administration which James R. Lowell, called on him at his recognized civil service rules is prima London residence.

newspaper correspondent the other day, dates, Hancock and English, present a that the famous Tammany chief would not | clean record of efficient and faithful service only work most strenuously for Hancock, but would spend ten thousand dollars of his own individual money to boom the General Hancock. His love of justice is Democrats to victory.

This time it was pretty little SALONE DEAL, of Buffalo, N. Y., daughter of a rich but obstinate papa, who eloped with a bronzed canal boat captain, bearded like a pard. An Hoboken squire married and the common law. Nor is Mr. English them, having made the trip to his office on different boats. If the Buffalo Lord Ullan ance ticket, while he himself stands by wants his daughter back he will have to deal with her husband.

> EDWIN ARNOLD, author of "He who died at Azim" and "Light of Asia," was in the British museum one day, when his attention was arrested by a picture of Perugino's which a beautful young lady fit that their reward should come in such was copying. Presently the face of the fair woman, in his eyes, grew more charming than the work of Perugino, and Mr. Arnold did not rest until Miss Fanny Channing, the artist, daughter of the Rev. W. H. Channing, of London, has become the central charm of his own home.

Judge Black, returned from Europe, brings with him a particularly fine pot of genuine shamrock, which he resolutely declined to confide to any other keeping than his own. He comes home in excellent health and spirits. This was his first It is not only the magnetic influence of visit to Europe, and he divided his time between Ireland, England, France and Germany, "Three things," he said, "I specially wished to see-an English assize. an English horse-race, and the field of Runnymede." All these he saw, paying to the scene of Magna Charta the tribute

> A French paper contains a long article denouncing Dr. TANNER as an impostor and rallying Americans on their credulity. It professes to have received letters from America and England explaining the means by which Dr. Tanner was able to take the public in so long. Acliquid mate or matis, a South American beverage, well-known for its force-giving ing failed to respond to this circular the properties, which has been fully described French chemist, Pyasson. The information appears to have been communicated to La France by the divorced Mrs. Tanner. "Consciously or unconsciously, however,"

Two hundred and fifty Montgomery farmers have voted to build a creamery at

MORESTRAWS

Showing the Wind's Direction. Hon, Geo W. Julian, the old Free Soiler. addressed a large Democratic meeting at the wigwam in Indianapolis last night. Capt. Albert Brown, of East Machias, a well-known shipmaster, a Republican for twenty years, has announced his intention to vote for Hancock and English.

Thomas E. Stout, esq., of Millbridge, Me., who voted the Republican ticket last year, and has always been a Republican, has come out for Hancock and Plaisted. Ex-Judge Richard Busteed, formerly of Alabama, but now a resident of New York city, has declared for Hancock. He announces his willingness to stump the

state in Gen. Hancock's interest. Gen. Noble, Col. Benjamin Lockwood Col. Samuel Summer, Col. Robert Fitzgibbons and many others, soldiers in the late war and former Republicans, have formed a Hancock club in Bridgeport, Conn., which already comprises several hundred soldiers and sailors who have seen active service.

Henri J. Haskell, esq., of Palmyra, Me., who has been a practicing lawyer in San Francisco, and who was a brave soldier under General Hancock, and severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, has come out squarely and denounced the Republican machine," and will labor zealously for the gallant General Plaisted for governor.

Colonel Henry E. Worthington, late collector of the port of Charleston, S. C., formerly a Republican representative from Nevada in the Thirty-eighth and Thirtyninth Congress, and subsequently United States judge, declares his intention of supporting Hancock for the presidency, and general connection with the Republican party upon other questions than those involved in the approaching presidential election.

There are by actual count two hundred and eighty-one names subscribed as members of the Warsaw, N. Y., Hancock and seven were former Republicans.

Gne of the leading colored men of Troy, N. Y., Mr. George Harden, has come out for Hancock and English, and Monday evening of last week a colored club of thirty-five members was organized with him as captain.

Thursday evening, at New Haven, Conn., several colored voters met and formed a Hancock and English club. Twenty-eight signed the roll at the start. At a large Hancock meeting at East

Baldwin, Me., on Thursday, an address was delivered by Gen. Lee, of New York, a gentleman who has voted the straight Republican ticket since the formation of the organization. He commanded under "bed of thorns." Increase Mather was the first native American who became the first native American who became the organization. He commanded under the organization. He commanded under the organization. He commanded under the organization are commanded under the organization. president. The first president was Henry | fine argument and announced his inten-Dunster, 1640-1645, who was probably tion of voting for maucous and the Dunster, 1640-1645, who was probably He also strenuously urged his hearers to pointment, but nothing definite as to his Maine. A Manly Letter

William H. Motley, of Portland, an able lawyer, who was also a good soldier, and was several times wounded on the battle field, has written General Hancock a letter in which he says: Hitherto, I have acted with the Republicans from my first ballot to my last. I was baptized upon their altar; I became bone of their bone and as follow: flesh of their flesh; I knew no other creed. but alas! that grand party with all its ascendent virtues has become lost in the individual politician, who now seeks only the perpetuation of his own power. I am no longer for them. General, I am equipped and await marching orders; command me and we will send down the Northern lines echo and re-echo those burn ing words of double import, "Hancock is

COL. M'CALMONT FOR HANCOCK. Why He Has Concluded That a Change is

John S. McCalmont's Letter in the Venango Since the nomination of Hancock and English by the national Democratic convention my peference for their election has become so decided that it seems proper to give it the form of a public expressio regret to go against Gen. Garfield, for whose political and moral worth I have a sincere regard, in spite of some specks in his record. But I cannot say as much for the nominee for vice president on the Republican ticket. His virtual dismissal from the post of collector of customs at facie evidence of disqualification for the dignified office of president of the Senate. A brother-in-law of John Kelly told a On the other hand the Democratic candi-

to their country. The executive power of the country can be no better placed than in the hands of proverbial, his firmness for the right invincible and his honesty and integrity unquestionable. His conspicuous services are a part of the country's history, and his excellent civil attainments are firmly imbedded in the principles of Magna Charta wanting in my esteem. The only object tion made to him is that he has been faith ful in the management of his own affair since his retirement from an honorable office, which he ably and worthily filled. He has not been charged with the misuse or the prostitution of a public trust.

The leading Democrats of the country behaved so handsomely in the last count of the electoral vote that it would now be a decisive majority for their ticket as to preclude in the next count all grounds for the interference of the House of Representatives, or, what is worse, the executive arm of the government.

"Your Money or Your Office." The stalwarts do not propose to allow any officer who refuses to pay his assessment to escape. In April last the congressional committee sent a circular to all government employees requesting (virtually demanding) a contribution of 2 per cent, of their salaries to the Republican campaign fund. In this circular the committee said: "The committee believes that you will esteem it both a privilege and a pleasure to make to its fund a contribution." Some of the clerks did not respond. Collectors were then sent through the departments to confer with those clerks who had not made voluntary contributions. The collectors raised con siderable money, but there are many who still refused to pay. The national committee has now taken the matter in hand, and the delinquents have been served with

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COM-

Sir: A circular was issued under date of April 14, 1880, by the Republican congressional committee requestthat contributions in aid of the campaign fund be at once forwarded to the treasurer of that committee. Some of the officials national committee and the congressional committee, in joint session in New York city on the 5th instant, have directed that a circular be prepared requesting on behalf of both committees that immediate payment be made to George Francis Dawson, treasurer of the congressional committee, at 1317 F street, northwest, Washington D. C. The occasion is urgent and prompt response is desired.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Chair'n Nat. Com. JAY A. HUBBELL, Chairman Con Com. S. W. Dorsey, Secretary Nat. Com. EDWARD McPherson, Sec'y Con Com. It is understood that the clerks who refuse to answer this summons will be disharged. Civil service reform order No. 1 is still in force. Mr. Hayes, however, approves of the action of the Republican committees and he has promised not to in-

SHERMAN TO HANGOCK.

terfere in their work.

HIS LETTERS REGARDING THE CRISIS Expressing a Dislike to Having the Army Used, but Obeying the President, Nevertheless—A Temperate View of the Situation Brought About by the Election of 1876.

The "Life of General Hancock," published by D. Appleton & Co., contains his correspondence with General Sherman of December, 1876, and January, 1877, in the course of which the letter already given to the public, written at Carondelet. Mo.. December 28, was addressed to General Sherman. The latter wrote December 4, granting General Hancock's application for eave of absence to go to Carondelet and in his letter made the following allusion (the only one) to political affairs. Referring to the orders sent by the president to

General Ruger, commanding the department in the South, General Sherman said : "The political orders to Ruger at Col umbia I preferred should go from the president to him through the Secretary of War. They were not military. I disliked much to have our soldiers used in connection with a legislative body, but orders coming from the president have to be obeyed. They form a precedent, but thus far have precented a collision of arms between inflam-

ed partisans,' A letter from General Hancock (not included in the published correspondence) expresses some uneasiness on account of a newspaper report he had seen stating that he was to be ordered from New York, and appears to have furnished the occasion for the following letter from General Sher-

"Headquar's Army of the United States, Washington, D. C., December 17, 1876. My DEAR GENERAL: Lest your peace of nind may be disturbed by the foolish report bandied in the newspapers about your being ordered from New York I will tell you that there is not a word of truth in it. Neither the president nor secretary of war has ever intimated to me such a purpose and I know I have never said a word or written a syllable to the effect.

I see in the Republican, of St. Louis, that not only was the order made, but that I destroyed it and tore out the leaves of my record book containing the copy. The whole thing was and is an invention by somebody who wanted to create a sensation. The same is true about John Sherman intriguing to be president of the Sen ate that he might be president ad interim. He has told me that he has never heard the subject broached; that he would not accept the place, as he prefers to be what he is now, chairman of the Senate committee on finance '

The letter concluded: "No serious changes in command are being contemplated, and when they are you may be sure that I will give you the earliest notice. There are men on mischief intent who would gladly sow the seed of dissension among us of the army. Truly your friend, W. T. SHERMAN."

This letter is followed by the Carondelet letter, to which General Sherman replied

· Headquar's Army of the United States, Washington, January 2, 1867. ( GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, New York: DEAR SIR: I did not receive your most nteresting letter of December 25, from Carondelet, Missouri, till yesterday. I am very glad to have your views in extenso upon subjects of such vital importance. Our standard opinions are mostly formed on the practice of our predecessors, but a gold watch for which he had paid \$250 in great change was made after the close of the civil war by the amendments of the Constitution giving to the freed slaves certain civil and political rights and empowering Congress to make the laws necessary to enforce these rights, This power is new and absolute and Congress has enacted laws with which we are not yet familiar and accustomed. See pages 348, 349 and 350 revised statutes (section 1,989,) edition 1874-74. As a matter of fact I dislike to have our army used in those civil conflicts, but the president has the lawful right to use the army and navy, and has exercised the right as he believes lawfully and rightfully, and our duty has been and is to sustain him with zeal and sincerity.

As to the Presidential election, we are in no manner required to take the least action, but to recognize him as president whom the lawfully-appointed officers declare to be such person. I hope and pray that the Congress will agree on some method before the day and hour arrive. But in case of failure to elect by or before the 4th of March there will be a vacancy in "both" offices of President and Vice President, in which event the President of the Senate becomes President pro tempore, and a new election will have to be held, under the law of 1792. See title 3. chapter 1, pages 21, 22 and 23, revised statutes. It is well we should compare notes and agree before the crisis is on us; but I surely hope we may pass this ordeal safely

I will be pleased to hear from you at any W. T. SHERMAN." The next letter published is from General Hancock to General Sherman, dated New York, January 2. It is as follows: "General W. T. Sherman, United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: An anonymous communication to the secretary of war, dated Louisville, Ky., December 16, 1876, reached my headquarters on the 27th of that month from the office of the adjutant general of the army. It represents that in the contemplated uprising of the people to enforce the inauguration of Tilden and Hendricks the depot at Jeffersonville is to be seized and is expected to arm and clothe the Indiana army of Democrats."

The indorsement on this communication, nade at your headquarters, dated Dec. 26, 1876. is as follows: "Official copy respectfully referred to Major, General W. S. Hancock, commanding division of the Atlantic who may draw a company from General Ruger, commanding department of the South, and post it at the Jeffersonville depot with orders to protect it against any

The terms of the indorsement imply an exercise of discretion on my part, which leads me to write you before taking action. In my judgment there is no danger of the kind the anonymous communication sets forth or other kind at Jefferson depot to ustify a movement of troops to that place Such a movement, it seems to me, would involve unnecessary expense and would create or increase apprehension for which there is no real foundation.

There are no arms or ammunition at the leffersonville depot, and if such a force as s referred to could be raised for rebellious purposes, it is not likely that it would begin by seizing a depot of army uniforms: and, therefore, if there are grounds for action of the government, I see no danger in the delay which will result from this presentation of the subject to you.

If, however, in your better judgment company should be sent there, it shall be excursion party composed of six men and promptly done as soon as you notify me to two boys, was wrecked opposite Seabridge that effect. As I have already said, I do during the severe storm. Life saying stanot act at once because, in your instructions, you say I may send a company there. which I construe as leaving it somewhat discretionary with me. I returned on the 31st of December.

1876, from St. Louis. I am truly yours, WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Major General Commanding.

On the 19th of January Gen. Hancock wrote to Gen. Sherman that he had been so busy that he had "not yet written as he intended," in reply to the acknowledgment of his letter from Carondelet. He "I wished to notice simply your refer-

ence to the revised statutes and one or two other points in a brief way. I will do so yet, but not to-day, as I am house-hunt-

The proposition for the joint committee insures a peaceful solution of the presidential question if it becomes a law, and in my opinion gives to General Hayes chances he did not have before. I have considered that Mr. Tilden's chances were impregna-ble. Not so Mr. Hendricks's. Now it seems to me that Governor Hayes has something more than an equal chance, but the definite results cannot be foreshadowed Fortunately trouble need not be provided against by the use of the army should the bill become a law.

"If the bill passes and General Grant vetoes it, Mr. Tilden's chances will be stronger than before-certainly if he and his friends supported the measure. Public opinion will strengthen his position. The danger in the compromise question or joint committee plan is that the defeat-

ed candidate might appeal to the supreme court on grounds of illegal (unconstitutional) decisions. " I am very truly yours,

"WINFIELD S HANCOCK." General Sherman writes the closing let ter of the correspondence (as published). It is dated Washington, January 29. He

"GENERAL: The passage of the bill for counting the electoral vote approved by the president, ends, in my judgment, al possible danger of confusion or disorder n connestion with the presidential imbroglio. I feel certain that the dual governments in South Carolina and Louisana will be decided by the same means which determines who is to be the next president. Therefore, with the consent and approval of the secretary of war now absent, I want to return the troops temporarily detached back as soon as pos sible to the posts occupied before the election, with the exception, that twelve companies (now thirteen) or the equivalent of a regiment remain here in Washington for time." The remainder of the letter relates to the disposition of troops in the South.

STATE ITEMS.

Wilbur Chamber was seriously if not fa tally injured by the explosion of a 25-horse power boiler near Bradford. A son of James Kelley, of Gay street,

Phonixville, was overcome by the heat on Tuesday and has since died. John Marshall's large stone dwelling house in Westtown, Chester, was destroy ed by fire on Wednesday. Loss, \$4,000

no insurance. The jury in the case of Wolfgang Hoffman, on trial in Somerset for the murder of his wife in June rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Rev. Dr. John F. Chaplain, presiding elder of the Lehigh district, Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal conference, died yesterday after an illness of three weeks.

The second annual picnic of the Bucks and Montgomery county musical associa-tion will be held at Neshaminy Falls grove on Saturday, September 4.

Valentine Hummel, born in Hummels town and a well known German printer and publisher in Harrisburg, died yesterday aged 68. Hon James H. Hopkins has written

letter accepting the nomination for Congress by the Democrats of the Twentysixth district. He will make a strong canvass. A gentleman was at the Harrisburg depot last evening waiting for the train from the Williams' grove picnic grounds, with the hope of identifying the party who

picked his pocket at the grove, of a fine gold. Near Gilman's, in Wayne county, has been found the dead body of a man slighty decomposed. It is supposed that he was murdered. There appears to be no clue to his identity. His skull was pierced in

thought he may have committed suicide. The Pennsylvania railroad company are making more than twenty freight cars per day, sometimes as high a number as wenty-eight per day. They are making something like 430 car wheels per day. There are at present employed at Altoona more than 4,000 men out of a population of 20,000 people. This road has about

30,000 cars. Two great fairs will be held in Philadelhia at the permanent exhibition within a few weeks. One will be the sheep and wool exhibition which will, no doubt, be the finest display of the kind ever made upon this continent, and the other will be the fair of the state agricultural society. This will be something more than the customary state fair. It will contain exhibits from many other states, and will be remarkably attractive.

The largest non-political meeting ever held in Milford occurred yesterday, the occasion being the third annual clam-bake of the Fat Men's association of Pike county. Governor Hoyt, S. S. Cox, Robt. Klotz and other notables were expected to be present, but were unable to attend. Several fine speeches were made and a magnificent cane presented to the president. Large parties were there from New York, New Jersey, and Wayne and Monroe counties.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL. Charles Brush, constructing engineer of

he Hudson River tunnel, has tendered his esignation, which has been accepted. The census of Hudson county, N. J., has inst been completed. Jersey City has a population of 122,207 and the county one of 192,909.

Baseball: At Buffalo-Buffalo, 3; Boson, 3. At Cleveland-Providence, 4; Cleveland, 3. At Chicago-Chicago, 9: Worcester, 4.

Miss Addie Clark, a highly cultured oung lady of Brooklyn, aged 22, in a fit of ysteria, parted from her parents to go shopping, sailed for Europe and committed suicide by jumping from the steamship Arizona in the British channel.

Two sisters while waltzing on the deck of a canal boat opposite Cornwall, N. Y., stumbled on a coil of rope and fell overboard. Both were drowned. The bodies have not yet been recovered. James McIlvey was shot and killed by

R. Phelps, representative of Washington

county, Ky., in Congress. It was the result of an old feud. Phelps has surrendered to the authorities. Messrs. Frangopulo Agelasto & Co., merchants of London, Liverpool, Alexandria and Aboukir, have suspended payment in consequence of the discoveries of irregularities in their Alexandria business.

Their liabilities are £250,000. An adroit and unknown thief robbed the treasurer's box at the Hampden races kt Springville, last Friday afternoon of \$1,150. The robbery was committed on the judges stand while the trotting was in progress. The yacht Emma, of Hoboken, with an

tion No. 4 saved the party, but the yacht, valued at \$3,600, was lost. Burnett Boyd and Calvin Conklin, farmrs, quarreled in Penn Yan. Boyd struck Couklin below the temple killing him instantly. He gave himself up. The mur-derer; is a young, unmarried man, and

Conklin was 35 years old and leaves a family. Both were drunk. Jefferson Wolford, a colored man employed on the farm of W. P. Commins, near Smyrna, Del., was killed by a blow in the breast from the fist of Lester Wetherby the breast from the first of Lester Weth also colored, while engaged in a friendly

A post-mortem examination pronounced that death was caused by a nevous shock. Wetherby was exoner

A large and vicious monkey kept in a small zoological garden in Chicago broke its chain and attacked the keeper of the place. The keeper's cries brought Henry Martin to the rescue. The monkey imme diately turned upon Martin, and fastening its teeth and claws in his lower limbs, tore them in a fearful manner, after which it escaped, and hid under the sidewalk in Wabash avenue. Martin suffered greatly from loss of blood, but it was hoped he would survive.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A BUTTERFLY.

Satisfactority Scientifically Treated. The following correspondence will explain itself:

DR. S. S. RATHVON: Sin: I send you a butterfly eaught by

QUARRYVILLE, August 23, 1880.

Benj. F. Fergusson, near Puseyville, which I think is something rare. If so, please answer through the INTELLIGENCER, and R. C. EDWARDS. Yours, truly,

Answer. DEAR SIR: Your "butterfly" was duly received and turned out to be a "moth: and, not because it is "rare," but because your friend Mr. F. thinks it is, and therefore seems to be in blissful ignorance of its character, I deem it worth while to say

something on the subject.

This moth (Macrosilla 5-maculata), commonly called the "Five Spotted Sphinx," "Hawkmoth" and "Hummingbird Moth," is the parent of the green "Hornworm," which, about this season of the year so seriously infests tobacco plants. There are two species of this insect that seem to be partial to the tobacco plant, but they also occasionally prey upon the tomato and potato; the one above named and the "Carolina Sphinx" (Macrosilla Carolina). The later is a Southern species and the former a Northern species, but we occupying intermediate or overlapping territory, have therefore both species.

These moths usually remain quiet or concealed during the day, and when their wings are closed they are inconspicuous, and may be sitting on the bark of a tree or old gray wall, or fence, and not be seen. But when evering approaches they take wing and fly to the various kinds of trumpet flowers, especially to the "Jamestown Weed," and, poised on their wings like a humming bird, they suck the nectar from the flowers and then go forth to the tobacco fields to deposit their eggs on the plant, which, in due time, are hatched, and from which the destructive worms are in time developed. These habits are, and ought to be, well known to tobacco growers, and also suggest means for the destruction of the moths. Some introduce poison into the flowers: some station themselves near the plant they visit, and strike them down with paddles, and others use various kinds of traps into which the moths are decoyed and are thus destroyed. Mr. Gibble, of Mount Joy, has invented a trap that seems to answer the purpose very well. The orthe butterflies); the Nocturnia or night flyers (including the larger number of the moths), and the Crepuscularia, or twilight flyers (which includes the hawk and humming bird moths), and the species under consideration belongs to the last named

A female moth of this species will deposit during the season from 600 to 1,000 eggs, each of which may be capable of producing a worm. The tobacco grower will, therefore, perceive what an immense amount of labor he may save, if he can contrive to kill the females before they have deposited any eggs. The eggs are not all deposited at one time, nor in one place, but here and two or three places by bullets, but it is there at intervals, as long as any remain.

# FREE SPEECH.

In Enlightened Chester County. Oxford borough was the scene of great excitement on Wednesday last, caused by the advent of John Harris, the Democratic colored orator. Mr. Harris came into town in the forenoon and soon the report spread on the streets that he was to make a Hancock speech in the evening. The colored men gathered in groups and consulted with each other; prominent white Republicans were called in council, and the conclusion was that violence was to be employed to prevent him from publicly expressing his political opinions should of personal injury were made if he did not immediately leave, and these cution early in the evening had not an intelligent colored citizen promptly interfered in his behalf. When the riotous feeling from a satisfactory source that Mr. Harris had not come to make a speech, was not going to speak and had left the town. This ended the cries of tar and feathers, hanging, etc., and the mob dispersed. It is a shame and a disgrace that many prominent, influential and intelligent Republicans of Oxford, the advocates of free speech, free ballots and equal rights, give encouragement to the lawless, mobbing spirit that manifested itself on this occasion.

The Hancock and English club intends holding a Democratic meeting in Oxford hall, on Saturday evening next, the 28th inst., and it is said Mr. Harris has been invited to address the meeting. If this is correct, the Republicans may again have the opportunity of disgracing the great principle of free speech which they professedly uphold.

#### BEES DO STING FRUIT A Good Case Against There,

An intelligent lady in this city who is a diligent and experienced horticulturist expresses her disgust at the scientific and sentimental defense made by the Lancaster Farerm and other horticultural authorities of the bees against the charges that they sting and despoil fruit. She says she carefully watched a grape vine for four hours the other day and after examining a certain bunch and satisfying herself that every grape on it was sound she saw the bees come and assail it. Two of them went to work on a grape apparently with the weapons which they use to gather honey, and when they left it she found a slight puncture in the skin that had not been there before. After awhile along came other bees, and working at the perforation thus made, tore off the skin and soon the grape was ruined. She says that if the bees do not "sting' the fruit, they at least puncture it with some weapon, and their technical defense should not avail. An attempt is also made to transfer their guilt to the wasp; but our informant maintains that the wasps and bees are congenial plunderers, they work together and go on their predatory excurions in the best of good feeling. the wasps do the damage the bees are their partners and qui facit per alium facit per se. Altogether the fruit-growers think they are a bad lot, and that the mayor should issue a proclamation muzzling the bees and wasps, at least until the peaches and grapes are ripened.

The Union Bethel and Green street misterday at Shenk's woods near Millersville. It was largely attended and social through-After singing by the choir, prayer and from his own being. If properly wrought,

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an address by the pastor, Mr. James Abra-ham entertained the company with a humorous recitation. They returned in the street cars at an early hour and were surrised to find that there had been so much rain here.

THE DOCTORS' DINNER.

THEY SPEAK AS THEY EAT. Band of Brothers-A Dozen Countles Toasted-The Ancient and Honorabie Pro-

The dinner of the medical society of this and neighboring counties at Tell's Hain yesterday was postponed until 1:30 p. m., o accommodate the late arrival of some other members who could not reach the grounds before that hour. In addition to the list published yesterday, the following sat down to the banquet : Drs. Compton, of Laneaster; McKinnon, Gable, Meisen-belter, J. R. Spangler, of York; G. W. Berntheisel, of Columbia; E. V. Swing, Cains; N. G. Thompson, Brandywine; J. Bushong, New Holland.

The menu was elaborate and elegant and the dinner was served by Geo. H. Miller, assisted by a corps of efficient waiters. There were in the several courses clam and turtle soups; baked blue fish; roast lamb, beef and chicken; vegetables, sauces and entrees; fruits, ices, coffee, cheese, etc. There were four long tables and the arrangement of the guestswas such that after Dr. Atlee's words of welcome there was a vivacity of table talk that never flagged and the doctors are as if there was no such thing as dyspepsia or indigestion in the books, or at least they knew the preventive and remedies.

About 3 p. m. the company left the table for the upper room and balconies, where eard tables, eigars and other diver-sions were afforded. The misty rain falling effectually prevented any possible sort of outdoor entertainment. Many of the guests assembling in the large upper room were called to order by Dr. Atlee, and speeches were proposed from representatives of the different counties present.

In response to the calls upon them Dr. W. S. Roland answered for York; Dr. Forwood for Harford; Dr. Hanna for Cecil; Dr. Houston for Chester; Dr. Dale for Cumberland; Dr. Rahter for Dauphin; Dr. Milner for Delaware; Dr. Zeigler for Lancaster, and Dr. Montgom-ery for Franklin. "Old Berks" was called for to answer by what secret of longevity its people were still able to vote for Jackson, but its representative had left the grounds.

The speeches were of greater or less length and were listened to with interest. Dr. Dale paid a high tribute to the many eminent men in the medical profession who had gone out from old mother Cumberland. Dr. Rahter referred to the former connection of Dauphin and Laucaster counties, so that his county shared the earlier processional glory of Lancaster, though since the separation Dauphin has produced many distinguished physicians. Dr. Ziegler traced the progress of the Laneaster county medical society and expressed a glowing culogium upon its surviving ounders who were present : Drs. Atlee.

Carpenter and Ehler. After the speech-making a resolution was adopted asking Dr. Atlee to write out der Lepidoptera (mealy-winged insects) and furnish for publication his valuable, is usually divided into three sections, viz: timely and interesting address of last year

or day fivers (which includes at McCall's Ferry on "Our Sires The president-elect, Dr. Jacob Price, of West Chester, then took the chair and announced for the coming year the follow-

Executive Committee.

Dr. J. A. Ehler, Lancaster. Dr. Henry Carpenter, Lancaster. Dr. Wm. S. Roland, York. Dr. C. A. Rabter, Harrisburg. Dr. A. A. Hanna, Port Deposit, Md. The committee retired and in a few mo ments reported that they had selected Port Deposit, Md., as the place, and the last Thursday of August, 1881, as the time for

action was unanimously ratified. The meeting will likely be held in a shady park about six miles this side of Port De-On motion of Dr. W. S. Roland, of York, a vote of thanks was tendered to the members of the Laneaster county society for their services in arranging for the present

the next meeting of the association. Their

#### The association then adjourned, and the risitors left on the different evening trains. AT VEHILAUBERSHEIM.

meeting and their generous hospitality.

The D. smins' Ancestral Home. Rev. Dr. B. Bausman, of the well-known family of his name in this county, writes in the Guardian for September as follows: In the Guardian of September, 1856, 1 described a visit to the birthplace and early attempt to do so. Open threats home of my father, in Freilaubersheim, him near the western part of the Rhine. In June last a nephew, J. W. B. Bausman, threats would have been carried into exe- and wife made a pilgrimage thither. They approached the quaint little village along the Krenzmach road. At the Southern end the sext of was plying his busy spade in had reached this height it was reported the characteristic. They emered the open gateway, and on many a tombstone found their name, with a slight difference in the spelling. In Germany it is spelt Baus The kind sexton, as sextons usually are, was well posted history of village families, and leaning on the handle of his spade, answered many a question to the curious tourists. They mused around the venerable church where these relatives, living and dead, were baptized and confirmed, and where they communed and worshiped. Then wandering through the few narrow streets, they viewed the one-story houses, rudely built and some of quaint design. They called on the Burgemeister (burgess), who seemed greatly pleased with their visit. To their agreeable surprise thy found in him a distant relative, who was the best-informed man in the village in matters pertaining into the history of the family. One branch of it he lineally traced back to 1539.

The Burgemeister sent a messenger for ousin Yost Bausman, who soon gave the tourists a hearty German welcome. They pent a day with his family, asking and

swering many questions. On the 5th of February last it was one hundred years ago that my father was born in this village. The cradle no less than the grave of one's parents is a hallowed spot. That a descendant of a former citizen of the village, one hundred years after his birth, should be introduced to another, a near kinsman, by the chief magistrate and as the representative of the place, is a feature peculiarly European.

Since my visit many changes have taken place here. My uncle, then already an old man, lived twelve years longer, and died at the age of 90 years. Aunt died a year earlier. Yost Bausman is still round and ruddy at 60. His children, then chubby little urchins, are bright and active young people. The whole village laments the oss of may dear friend, Pastor Karl Linz, who has been called to a large church in the city of Darmstadt.

Dear reader, I crave your pardon for inflicting upon you this brief talk of myself and mine. I know it savors of vanityseems in bad taste. But this midsummer weather gives one liberties not accorded has reminded me that I have spoken to the readers of the Guardian for twenty-five years. After so long an acquaintance people naturally feel a good-natured interest in each other's personal history. Moreover, whilst a person writing in this fashion seems to be writing impersonally, he is sion Sunday-schools, under the control of all the while picturing before others his the church of God, held their picnic yesself. All writing really outwrought from the mind and heart of the author, is partly his living self-to be true he must be intensely personal, whether it appear so or not. The web he weaves draws its threads