Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17, 1880.

A Valuable Place.

Somebody has discovered that Garfield is not eligible to the presidency because of the law which make congressmen who have taken illegal fees incapable of there after holding office under the United States. No doubt there is such a law and it is a good one. There is as little doubt that Garfield comes under its provisions; but if nevertheless he is elected to the presidency by the people, they may be considered to have practically abrogated the law, and it should be promptly repealed by the Democratic Congress. If the people select for their president a man who has been guilty of the many sins of omission and commission, charged and proved against Garfield, they should not be balked by the law of their choice. This is a democratic country in which the people govern. If they elect a malefactor of any degree to the presidency, with full knowledge of his misdeeds, they are entitled to have their will executed and their man inaugurated.

We may set aside Garfield's conduct in the Credit Mobilier matter, in which he has one Democratic friend in Judge Black to avow his innocence; but we cannot forget that he took a fee of five thousand dollars to secure the adoption of a patent pavement in Washington while he was chairman of the committee that was to appropriate the money to pay for it. This fact is undenied and unexplained. No defense is offered for it. It is simply passed by in silence by the political friends of the Republican candidate. It was an improper thing to do and an unlawful thing. No one can contend otherwise. If Garfield is elected it will be with the full knowledge of those who vote for him that he did as congressman what the law forbid him to do and what it punishes him for by making him ineligible to office. They know that they are voting for a man who is barred, by his admitted act, from the high office they seek to elevate him to. If a majority of the people do this they will condemn the moral and statute law which declares that their representatives shall not be pecuniarily interested in the matters upon which they legislate. They will set it aside, as wholesome as it seems to be. Hereafter it will be permitted to all the people's representatives to mingle their own interests with their constituents', and to make their votes equally available for both. With this understanding the position of congressmen, if Garfield is elected, will become very valuable.

The Bad People in Maine.

Mr. Blaine's complaint about the Democratic use of money in Maine seems to excite general amusement; and Mr. Blaine himself has concluded to discredit it by discovering that the Democratic victory was not bought after all, and in fact does not exist. The Republican defeat, for which he was in haste to find a cause, not existing, the cause too must be non-existent. Mr. Blaine's followers, as he now looks at it, have not been so corrupt as he thought them. The Democrats may have been wicked enough to try to buy them, but they were not vile enough to yield. Mr. Blaine owes them an apology. Instead of proffering it he puts upon his French fellow-citizens in one of the outlying districts a charge of habitual fraud at elections; and the Republican expectation of the election of Davis seems to be based entirely upon the hope of "an honest vote and honest return in the French plantations of Aroostook county."

It is singular that Chairman Barnum seems to have no better opinion of the honesty of Mr. Blaine and the Maine Republicans than Mr. Blaine has of the Maine Democrats.

If both sides are believed, we may safely conclude that there is not much honesty in Maine. Probably the adherents of each party will be persuaded to follow the idea of their leaders and to believe that the opposite party is guilty of of all the wickedness that is practised up in Maine. Mr. Blaine probably will persuade his fellow Republicans to believe in the Democratic corruption which he charged when he thought he was beaten and which he still thinks may ruin him in Aroostook. Mr. Blaine unfortunately has a reputation which does not enable him to throw stones at his neighbors. The Democrats of Maine may be bad, but Mr. Blaine is not the man to be believed in accusing them of evil. Mr. Barnum had this advantage in his charge of fraud upon the Maine Republicans, that it is something which the world will be easily persuaded to believe of Mr. Blaine, who is known to be in no way scrupulous about the means to his ends.

THE sympathy of the young men of America will go out to the young Ulysses on the loss of the fair Flood who was to bear him a dowry of millions. That he did not more quickly seize his fortune and more discreetly behave himself no doubt he now deeply regrets. Many others have had the same grief before him. It is impossible always to be wise; but still when wisdom is to be rewarded with a nice girl—presumably she is nice—and two and a half millions of dollars in addition, certainly the inducements to wisdom are great. But the wise man is not the sudden creation of an hour. The youth gains wisdom by dear purchase as the years move on. Young Ulysses pays a large price for his; we wish for him that he could have had the experience at less cost. We are sorry to see such a flood of fortune pass by a young man who not long ago was looked upon as a possible prince, and who some people yet expect to hail as such. Probably old Flood don't. It may be that it is the present gloominess of the imperial prospects of the Grant family which has caused those riches of the Floods to take wings and pass away from the embrace of the young Ulysses. It may be that papa Flood no longer sees the scales balance between his daughter's gold and charms and the young Grant's worthlessness and expectations. But the Floods, having the advantage of the situation, ought to keep cool; which we regret they do not all do. Probably the old man is happy and the young lady content; but the son has felt it necessary to feel aggrieved and thrash somebody. He ought not to have done it.

THE tone of the Republican journals over the defeat in Maine is very familiar to us. It is that which we have so often in the past found ourselves compelled to adopt over the discouraging results in the early elections in presidential years. It never saved us though. We might as well have acknowledged the corn and given up the fight. The extraordinary energy which the disaster was to bring out, thus proving itself a blessing in disguise, never snatched the brand from the burning. It was love's labor lost.

MINOR TOPICS.

CANAL BOATS do not ply between Mentor, Ohio, and the White House.

PLAISTED says he will take the stump for Hancock if the Maine Greenbackers nominate a separate electoral ticket.

CHAIRMAN BARNUM has declined the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fourth Connecticut district. He prefers to devote all his attention and energies to the Democratic national canvass.

KILPATRICK has finally got something. It is a nomination for Congress in a Jersey district, which has a funny habit of giving four or five thousand Democratic majority. Anybody can see what a good thing Kilpatrick has finally struck.

GENERAL WEAVER now expects the Greenbackers to carry Texas and West Virginia, with hopes of support from Indiana and Maine. General Weaver may not have much chanec for the presidency, but he manages to keep himself before the public pretty well.

OUR esteemed Republican exchanges are certain Garfield will carry Maine in November; but they also had a dead sure thing on 10,000 majority and all the Congressmen last Monday. Still there is no law to stop whistling to keep your courage up. It is rather commendable.

WAYNE MACVEAGH says to his Republican friends: "In the present contest the intelligence, rather than the passions of the people, should be appealed to;" but John Cessna says the people "vote through their eyes," and that a bloody shirt, a canal boat and a mule will prove more efficacious than argument.

CONSIDER what Longstreet and Mosby are doing for the Republican party! Theirs are the same principles of hate and disunion for which they fought for four years, and they are the men that are rewarded by Republicans with fat offices at New Orleans and Hong Kong to repay them for the defeat they sustained at the hands of Hancock, McClellan, Meade, Hooker, Rosecrans and other Democratic officers and soldiers.

SENATOR MCDONALD, of Indiana, said, in reply to an inquiry about the Indiana canvass and the probable effect of the Maine election upon it: "The canvass in Indiana is proceeding satisfactorily. I have never doubted our ability to carry the state, and am now more firmly convinced of it than ever before. The great disaster which has befallen the Republicen party in Maine is a crushing blow, from which it will not recover. Its effect in our state will be to inspire our people, bring over doubtful voters, and add thousands to our majority."

THE nomination of Hon. Frank Jones for governor by the Democrats of New Hampshire makes a hand-to-hand battle in that usually reliable Republican state in November. He is the most popular man of the party in New Hampshire, and one of the most public-spirited citizens the state can boast of. He has twice carried a decided Republican district for Congress, and the Maine election has made him accept the nomination that he had previously declined. His acceptance means that both himself and his party believe he can be elected, and that is half the battle in a doubtful struggle.

PERSONAL.

Mme. GERSTER will sail from Liverpool in the steamer City of Richmond on the 23d inst. for New York.

ACKLEN, of Louisiana, having failed to be renominated in the regular Democratic convention, will run as a bolting candidate for Congress.

Ex-Postmaster General KEY presided in the United States court at Knoxville, Tenn., on Wednesday for the first time since his retirement from the cabinet.

In spite of the denials, the statement proves to be authentic that the engagement between ULYSSES S. GRANT, jr., and Miss FOOD has been broken off.

Mrs. LANGTRY'S popularity in London must be on the wane. She is now back in Jersey and says she is so delighted to find herself there that she intends never to go back to the great city.

Madame Blanc, widow of Monaco Blanc, wants to give to her daughter, the future Princess ROLAND BONAPARTE, the great Pitt diamond as a wedding present. This diamond is now one of the French Crown jewels and Madame Blanc is treating with the government for the stone.

Senator MCDONALD, of Indiana, is East and tells all inquirers there is no doubt but that Indiana will give a Democratic majority in both October and November, and that the result of the Maine election will have a tendency to augment that majority. The senator denies that there is any dissatisfaction among the leading Democrats of Indiana, but says that perfect harmony exists and abounding confidence.

Lord BEACONSFIELD, when he was the Disraeli of only twenty-two years, was a remarkable looking young fellow. He had a pale, almost delicate face, jet black hair clustered in curls on a marble brow, beneath which flashed strangely brilliant black eyes. His figure was slender and lithe, and he wore a dress coat of black velvet, white kid gloves with draperies of black silk fringe falling from the wrists over his hands, and a waist-coat resplendent with gold lace.

The remains of the late Hon. FRANKLIN STEELE, formerly of this city, who died suddenly in Minneapolis, Minn., on Thursday last, arrived at Washington yesterday and were interred to-day in Oak Hill cemetery. The pall-bearers were Admirals Poor, Stanley and Almy, and Dr. Maxwell, of the United States navy; Dr. Norris, United States army; Colonel McCawley, United States marine corps; Hon. J. J. Knox, comptroller of the currency, and Mr. Nile.

LANDERS-PORTER.

The Joint Debate Between the Indiana Gubernatorial Candidates—A Specimen of Hoosier Political Journalism.

Indianapolis Sentinel.

Never in the history of Indiana politics, in the history of joint debates between men of opposing politics, has anything occurred so well calculated to sink Republicanism to soundless depths of contempt as the joint debate between Landers and Porter. Landers is superb. He drives straight at the mark. He makes his charges clear, cutting, direct, and then, turning upon Porter, dares him, challenges him to reply. Porter is a political sneak. He relies upon his abilities to dodge, to get away into dark corners, and when attacked with arguments to reply as a coward replies. In no single instance does Porter reply to Landers. His imported prompters, his clackers, his hangers-on, his fawning, cringing, servile, slavish followers have to help him through. He has his flunkeys and spaniels about him, and near him. In every engagement Porter has his lick-spittles and toad-eaters around him. It is worth while for the people to make a note of the fact that Porter has no confidence in himself; he has no *sand*—no backbone. He is a political mendicant. Left to himself, he is a partisan gnat—a Republican mosquito—whom Frank Landers kills between his thumb and finger. Frank Landers, the man of farms and factories, the man whose fortune gives work and wages to the people, the man of toil, who is in sympathy with the great enterprises of Indiana, takes Albert G. Porter by his head and by the feet, and shakes him in the presence of the people, and makes him odious; and all the while Albert G. Porter has at least two men to tell him what to say in reply, and but for such helps Albert G. Porter would be of no more force than a dead grasshopper in a Kansas hurricane. Porter has to be coached. He has a small head, a small neck and big feet. His hair shows that he is weak. It is neither red, white or gray; it is not flaxen. Porter is not an Albino—but he is effeminate. Put him in pantelettes and he would pass for a doll. He is a parrot. He says what his trainers and bottle-holders tell him to say. He says words as sewing machines make stitches. He is a machine. He acts as he is acted upon. He is in the hands of Republican conspirators, who groom him, curry him, feed him, harness him and drive him. He is never out of their sight. They doubt him. They rub the legs of his arguments. They supply him with fiction, which he is directed to swear is fact. They think he is a bull because he can bellow and paw dirt. They put the blue ribbons on him because they say he takes the first prize as a Republican donkey. They point to him as a Republican masculine swine, and invite the people to survey his snout and hear his sonorous grunt. Landers puts questions to him and challenges him to answer. Porter replies with as much directness as he would if Landers' questions related to heaven or hell, instead of the record of the Republican party. Indeed, he does not reply to Landers' questions at all. It is grand to see Franklin Landers alone, relying upon himself, self-poised, confident and aggressive, while Porter takes with him a set of prompters, who supply him with fiction, who pull him, prompt him, prog him, and supply him with nonsense. These trained bootblacks, who are expected to polish Porter; these hired barbers who are expected to invigorate Porter by rubbing and scratching him; the quack doctors, whose business it is to supply him with political nostrums, gotten up expressly for the campaign, corked and labeled. Landers is a man. Porter is a mouse. Landers relies upon himself. Porter upon his clackers. Landers is a statesman. Porter is a demagogue. Landers asks him live questions. Porter comes back with old worn-out bloody shirtisms. Landers is direct. Porter circumlocutes. Landers is brave. Porter is a coward who does not meet any issue. He is a political knave. Landers is of the people, with the people—one of the people. Porter had got the dropsy of aristocracy. He is big in the calves of his legs and in his abdominal enlargement; but in his brain power, his political manhood, he is deficient. His political acumen is in his intestines, and his logic comes from his liver. He is fed on salts, and his efforts partake largely of the cathartic style of oratory. His hair curls. It is kinky. His ideas, like his hair are a mass of entanglements. Porter is a political fraud. He lacks soul. To hear him is like listening to the ceaseless chirp of a katydid, the monotonous hootings of an owl or the refrains of a bull-frog. He is as much of a statesman as a bat is an eagle. He is as much of a politician as a jackass is an Arabian courser. He is reported to have discarded his old father in the days of the old man's poverty; and when that father wrapped his old coat over his dirty shirt, it is said that his son Albert discarded him. Such a boy—if what is charged is true, and no Republican organ or orator has denied it—is not the man for governor of Indiana.

SHE STOPPED HIS FAST.

Effect of a Fit of Hysterics on the Brooklyn Tannerite.

The wife of Charles Livingston, the man who began a fast nine days ago at No. 5 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, is a head taller than he is, weighs more, and has set her face like a flint against the fast. She exhausted her persuasive powers of all kinds, however, and went home yesterday. Presently a rumor she was sick with anxiety and had taken to her bed reached the faster. He still fasted. At 11 p. m. a man ran into the hall and breathlessly exclaimed that Mrs. Livingstone had committed suicide. The faster threw his pledges to the wind, ran out of the hall, got a doctor, and hurried to his home at No. 358 Atlantic avenue. He found his wife's apparently in convulsions. A cup containing insect powder was handy on a stand near the bed. The ambulance was summoned to remove Mrs. Livingston to the hospital, but Livingston said that she should not go. Dr. Stuart said that there was nothing the matter with Mrs. Livingston, and that, although she appeared to have taken poison she probably had not done so. Mrs. Livingston grew better after her husband said that he would stay at home, and it is thought that she will be all right by this evening. She was once a female pedestrian known as Mme. Walder.

STATE ITEMS.

The registry of Allegheny county shows 77,685 votes.

Thomas H. Palmer, of Bradford, fell down a flight of stairs and was instantly killed.

A little child of Robert Patterson was run over by a wagon in Pittsburgh and killed.

Mr. Henry Keinard, residing at Forge Hill, Lower Windsor township, about one mile below Margareta Furnace, committed suicide by hanging himself in his bedroom on Monday afternoon, 15th inst.

Near the village of Garfield, Berks county, there is a family in which there are six daughters, all of which rejoice in the name of Ann, as follows: Mary Ann, Lizzie Ann, Sarah Ann, Catharine Ann, Julia Ann and Elmira Ann. In a family at Lincoln, Lancaster county, there are five Anns.

REPUBLICAN ROGUERY.

DESPERATE EFFORTS TO REVERSE THE RESULT IN MAINE.

After a Warm Telegraphic Correspondence With the Successors of Z. Chandler, Blaine Now Claims the Election of his Candidate as Chandler Falsely Claimed a Majority for Hayes in Louisiana in November, 1876.

Plaisted Says he Will Take his Seat.

Whatever be the real facts as to the election of Plaisted or Davis, the action of Republican county and town officials in holding back the returns gives foundation for the charge that the Republicans mean to seat Davis as governor by fair means or foul. They claim that returns from all but 26 towns gives Davis a plurality of 246.

Allowing these towns the same vote as last year. Davis would have a plurality of 146. The Maine Republican papers to-day claim Davis's election, and deprecate any doctoring of returns. This is just what the Democrats, however, claim is being done. The Augusta *Standard* says editorially that the Republican managers are holding back the correct returns either to manipulate them or weaken the effect of the crushing defeat. Private advices at Augusta from 425 towns give Davis less then 70 plurality. The towns to be heard from gave last year a Fusion majority of 120. Gen. Plaisted says he will not be counted out but will take his seat if he has but one majority. The constitutional amendments are adopted, making a plurality elect the governor. The governor and council must within thirty days, count the vote on the constitutional amendments. The vote for state officers is to be counted by the Legislature at its meeting next winter and the Republican Legislature will doubtless declare that the amendments, already declared adopted by the present Republican governor and council, will be operative from their adoption, and will hold good for the election just held.

Blaine's despairing cry to Garfield, conceding the election of Plaisted, seems to have been far less acute than was expected of him. To-day he repents of it. He has received great quantities of telegrams from Republicans in all parts of the country. A private despatch received here says that Conkling, Cornell and Jewell were in close consultation in New York to-day, and that they were in constant communication with the Republican managers here. The Republicans have the entire machinery for counting and the case is desperate. But they must make the majority for Davis, a small one at best, and the fact remains that there has been a loss of nearly 15,000 Republican votes since the election for governor in the presidential contest of 1876.

Evidence is accumulating that the Republican managers are manipulating returns to show a plurality for Davis. Measures will be taken to obtain copies of the records in each town and city, and if the result shows that a plurality of the votes as cast were for Gen. Plaisted, he will be inaugurated governor. The opinion is becoming general among the Democrats here that a repetition on a small scale of the fraud of 1876 is under way in this state, and the public excitement is rising to a high pitch. James G. Blaine, it is freely charged, controls the press despatches sent from the state.

The News in New York.

The Democrats were not so much alarmed at the news of the possible counting out of Plaisted as might at first be supposed. They look upon the matter very quietly, and there were not a few who hoped that Plaisted would be "counted out." If this were done, it was said, the Republicans would lose thousands of votes in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. "I only hope Davis will be declared elected" a prominent Democrat remarked last night to a *Herald* reporter. What do we care who is governor of Maine? The office does not amount to anything in a political sense, particularly as the Republicans are said to have control of the Legislature. If Plaisted were declared elected he could do us no good. The idea is, however, that if the Republicans count him out the people will be very apt to rise *en masse* in November and avenge the wrong."

The subject of the election is still the leading theme of visitors to Governor's Island, and then the talk usually branches off into prophecies of Democratic victories in other states regarded heretofore as far more doubtful than Maine. Telegrams are also being sent to General Hancock on the subject, of which the following are samples:

Major General W. S. HANCOCK, United States Army, Governor's Island:

Maine redeemed, our new star in the East shines brightest—its name Hancock. Bayonet not fit instrument for collecting freemen's votes. Well spoken High Chief. EUGENE CASSERLY.

To this dispatch General Hancock sent the following reply:

EUGENE CASSERLY, San Francisco, Cal.:—

Your dispatch received. Result on Atlantic front is very encouraging. May it be equalled at least on the Pacific coast, to which I am warmly attached, with which I am identified by early associations, and whose interests I understand, and in any sphere of life would always endeavor to promote. W. S. HANCOCK.

The next telegram is from Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, of St. Louis, and is is sent from that city:—

GENERAL HANCOCK:—

You will greatly oblige your numerous friends here by telegraphing your opinion about the effect of the Maine election. Please telegraph at once.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

The following answer was sent by General Hanoock:—

JOSEPH PULITZER, St. Louis:

Your telegram received asking what I think the effect of the Maine election will be. I think it will lead to pure and efficient administration of our public affairs, to burying sectionalism, cementing the Union and perpetuating representative government. But instead of permitting us to relax our labors it imposes the necessity of increasing them. To resist the desperate efforts of our opponents harder work than ever is required of our friends in the crowning victory.

W. S. HANCOCK.

Apropos of the Maine election General Hancock has received the following telegram dated at Bangor, Me., from Mr. Plaisted, the alleged newly elected Democratic governor of Maine, in response to the one sent to him and published yesterday:

GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, Governor's Island:—

Thanks for your congratulations on the glorious victory of our plain people in opposition to class legislation and to a sixth term. We fused and won a Union victory. H. M. PLAISTED.

Among the earliest visitors yesterday was Senator Bayard. His Southern trip and campaign speeches in Virginia and South Carolina seem to have improved him wonderfully in health, for he looks more robust than when he called on General Hancock several years ago. He and the general had quite a protracted conference. Like other leading Democratic politicians he feels very buoyant over the Maine election, which he regards an indication of a growing desire on the part of the people for a change in the adminstration. He things the Democratic tidal wave has set in in earnest and that there is very little doubt of a most triumphant victory in November next.

Hambletonian Membrino, the fast and beautiful trotting stallion, will trot at the Harrisburg driving park on Wednesday and Thursday next.

TO VOTE IN OHIO.

Ten Days' Leave With Pay to Men Who Were Refused Pay for Legal Holidays.

The following appears in the Washington *National Republican*;

"A report was received from a committee stating that the voters in the government printing office and the bureau of engraving and printing would be allowed ten days' days' leave of absence with pay, giving them an opportunity to deposit their votes. The work of sending documents is being carried on in a thorough manner. The meeting adjourned till next Tuesday night."

It is undoubtedly true that the scalpers will be patronized. The campaign committee cannot afford to pay full fare for the boys. What is noteworthy about the item, however, is that the employees of the printing office and of the bureau of engraving and printing are to be allowed "ten days' leave of absence, with pay, giving them an opportunity to deposit their votes." Last Christmas, New Year's and Washington's birthday the government printing office and the bureau of engraving and printing were closed, because each day was a public holiday. For these days Public Printer Defrees and Col. Irish refused to give their printers their wages. All the other employees of the government had their holidays and were paid as though they had worked. Defrees received his pay, and Col. Irish, head of the bureau of engraving and printing, received his, but they refused to pay their working men and women. This injustice was remedied by the Democratic congress, which on the 6th of April, passed a joint resolution declaring the days named, with the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving to be legal holidays for the employees of the government printing office. As Decoration Day was coming round, Defrees ordered that the office should be closed on that day without pay to the employees. Again the Democratic congress rebuked him by passing the following:

"WHEREAS, The superintendent of the government printing office has ordered that said office be closed on said day without pay to the employees; and,

"*Whereas*, All employees of other departments are entitled to pay for said day; therefore,

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all employees of the government in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, be and they are hereby declared to be entitled to payment for said 29th day of May.

When the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was removed last spring to its new building there were a number of days when the employees could do no work. For these days of enforced idleness they received no pay. Many of these employees are poor women, and cannot afford to go a single day without their earnings. Nevertheless, Colonel Irish insisted that he could not pay for a single day or hour during which work was not actually done. This had also been the plea of Defrees. Notwithstanding these assertions these two worthies now offer ten days' holiday, with pay, in return for votes in Ohio. Did they lie to their poor employees when they said they could not pay them for holidays, or are they now defrauding the goverment in the interest of the Republican party?

Garfield and the Great Fraud.

New York Sun.

And what are the facts? When it became known in 1876 that the peopls in Louisiana has chosen the Tilden electors by eight thousand majority, Garfield was selected, with others, to go to New Orleans and induce the returning board to throw out the Tilden majority, and falsely certify the election of the Hayes ticket. The work was divided among them. West Feliciana was assigned to Garfield. It was the most difficult job of all. For eighteen days he sat in an "inner room" of the Custom-house manipulating evidence, tampering with negro witnesses, and writing out interrogatories to be propounded to them by Madison Wells of the returning board. The other visiting statesmen were engaged at the same business, and when the mass of perjuries and forgeries was completed they left Louisiana, assured that the board would complete the crime, and certify the election of the defeated candidates. At Bellaire, Ohio, on their way to Washington, they received a dispatch that the work was done, and that so far as that state was concerned the conspiracy against the presidency was successful.

When the electoral bill was under discussion in the House Garfield freely declared his opinion that under its provisions the judges would be compeled by their oaths to go behind the certificates of the returning boards to ascertain and declare the truth. Yet when, as a member of the commission, he had taken a special and solemn oath to render a "true judgment," he voted every time with the infamous eight, not to examine, not to look at the evidence of fraud, not to go behind the false certificates, not to disturb the work of his own hands during those eighteen days of secret labor with the witnesses in Packard's inner room of the New Orleans custom house. Here was the manufacturer of the evidence sitting as a judge in the very case which he had himself made up, and repudiating his own interpretation of the law to save the fraud which he had himself fabricated. This is the true account of Garfield as visiting statesman and member of the commission, which Mr. Hendricks draws from the record, and substantiates by Garfield's own testimony.

He might have added that, when the decisions of the commission were imperilled by the refusal of the Southern Representatives to go on with the fraudulent count, this honorable judge crawled down from the bench into midnight conference, as the special agent of one of the parties before his court, and there made a corrupt compact by which Packard, the man who lent him the "inner room," and the whole Republican party of Louisiana were basely betrayed and surrendered to their enemies. Such was his judical honor and such his personal gratitude.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

The Efforts at Compromise.

The Virginia Readjusters' committee in session at Richmond yesterday, rejected the plan of compromise offered by the Democratic state committee of which an outline was published in the INTELLIGENCER recently, and which provides for the formation of a mixed electoral ticket, to be made up of five of the conservative electors and five of the readjuster electors—the eleventh elector to be named by the Democratic national committee or chosen by lot. They reject the plan proposed by the conservative committee, not out of any indisposition to unite the supporters of Hancock and English, but out of the belief that the proposed plan is not calculated to accomplish the object sought; yet in consideration of apprehensions which exist outside that a division of the party may result in the loss to the Democracy of the electoral vote of Virginia, which apprehensions are not shared in by the readjusters, they propose that the electoral ticket question be settled by a primary election, to be held on the 16th of October, at which all persons shall be allowed to vote who pledge themselves to vote for Hancock and English. The reply will be submitted to the conservative committee this evening.

John Carr, a brakeman, while cutting a train of cars at Pittsburgh, slipped and fell upon the track, the wheels passing over one arm, cutting it off near the wrist. The right leg was dislocated at the hip joint and the flesh was torn from the bone. He died of his injuries.

THE WAR OF THE WIRES.

The American Union and the Western Union Election.

Notices of the election to choose directors of the Western Union telegraph company were issued yesterday. The election is to be held on October 13, and the transfer books are to be closed on September 20. Accompanying the notices sent to stockholders are proxy blanks requesting stockholders to authorize Norvin Green, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, E. D Morgan and Augustus Schell, or any one of them, to act in their places at the election. The *Sun* says:

The request of the present management for proxies indicates that opposition is expected, for it has not been customary to make such a request. The opposition to the present management, which is that of the Vanderbilt party, is to come from Jay Gould. Ever since Gould started his own telegraph company, the American Union, a year ago, the fight between the two companies has been bitter. Attempts to head off the new company have been made at many points. The most important suits in opposition where those in the matter of the Page patents, and the series of suits relating to the possession of the wires along the Pacific railroads. The street has at times been filled with rumors to the effect that it was only a question of time when the new company would be absorbed by the Western Union, but these rumors have been less frequent of late. It is generally believed that Gould desires to bring about some sort of an alliance between his company and the Western Union, and seeks to obtain a voice in the management of the latter as a means towards that end.

Several friends of the Western Union have sold a considerable number of shares of the stock recently, and the shares delivered on the sales do not stand in their names, indicating that they borrowed stock with which to make the deliveries, and are holding their own stock till after the transfer books have been closed, so as to be able to retain nominal ownership and vote on the same. Western Union stock has been borrowed on all sides within the past few days, evidently for election purposes, as there is no great short interest. Yesterday one-sixteenth of 1 per cent. per day was paid for the use of the stock, and one-eighth of 1 per cent. was paid for proxies. A well-known Broad street brokerage house is advertising extensively for proxies.

The Angry Flood.

San Francisco is excited over a rencontre between Mr. Robert E. Culbrish and Mr. J. C. Flood, jr., a son of the millionaire of the Comstock lode. It is understood that Mr. Flood charged Mr. Culbrish with the authorship of the following:

"A pretty well authenticated rumor is going the rounds in railroad and bullion society in San Francisco at the present time, to the effect that young Ulysses S. (Buck) Grant has received from Miss Jennie Flood the largest kind of a Mitten, with a big, big M, all on account of his lack of loyalty to that young lady. The story goes that Buck came here a few weeks ago ostensibly to visit his fiancee, but as she was off in the Sierras when Buck arrived, this very promising scion of the house of Grant laid himself out for a good time, to accomplish which he brought into requisition all the advantages which his supposed engagement would naturally give him. Those who whisper that George R. Wells, Flood's private secretary, was the Mephistopheles of the occasion, doubtless do him a great injustice. Nor do I believe that the plot had its inception in the brain of J. C. Flood, Jennie's astute father, who, finding that General Grant had not received the nomination for a third term in the presidential office, concluded that the 'Grants were not such great shakes after all,' and so concluded to get rid of Buck. I repeat, I do not attach any importance to these rumors. That George R. Wells led Buck astray at the instance of the elder Flood, I cannot believe. It may be that the plot had its inception in another quarter. Flood has a very wicked partner—James G. Fair—who is known by various other appellations. For instance, some people call him 'Truthful James.' Others more worldly minded call him 'Slippery Jim.' I can't believe it possible that his services were called into requisition, and that he put up this unholy job on young Ulysses. Whoever did it ought to receive the execration of all true patriots. In the mean time Buck will finish the writing of a charming society novel entitled. 'Hope Deferred; or, the Busted Alliance.'"

If reports printed in Eastern newspapers are true, Miss Flood is to be congratulated on the rupture of the engagement. If young Grant appeared in public with a girl whose social standing rendered it improper, she had no other alternative. Miss Flood's dowry is estimated at $2,500,000.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

The town of Seymour, Outagamie county, Wis., was nearly destroyed by fire Wednesday. The loss is estimated at $40,000, partly insured.

Baseball yesterday: At Troy—Worcester, 6; Troy, 2. At Providence—Boston, 10; Providence, 7. At Buffalo—Cleveland, 6; Buffalo, 1. At Cincinnati—Chicago, 17; Cincinnati, 9.

Geo. Ambrose, county commissioner of Frederick county, Md., committed suicide on Saturday last by shooting himself through the heart. He was a successful farmer and leaves a wife and eight children.

A small boat containing hat and account book, with the name "Henry B. Smythe, No. 8 Pine street," in the latter, picked up in the bay at New York yesterday by a schooner, gives a clew to the mysterious disappearance of a young broker by that name, and the police believe he has committed suicide by drowning.

A tramp was found dead in a freight-car at Wilmington, Del., on Monday evening, having been killed by a blow on the left temple. Two other tramps, named George Russell and William Smith, who profess to have found the man in the condition described, have been detained. Russell, who is a negro lad, stated that he had worked until a few days ago for a Dr. Wharton, of Philadelphia.

INDIAN MARKSMANSHIP.

Shooting Nickels and Glass Balls While Blindfolded.

San Francisco Call.

Glass ball shooting and various other exhibitions of skillful manipulations of parlor rifles are at present attracting considerable attention both in Europe and the United States, and the telegraph reports almost daily some wonderous achievement, so that the sport has received fresh impetus on our coast, and has been attended with some really good shooting, particularly in the case of Otto, a son of Joseph, the Nez Perces chief. A representative of the *Call* availed himself of an invitation extended by Captain McDonald to witness an exhibition of fancy shooting by his ward, and was amply rewarded, as the following will attest. It may be well to state that the scene of operations was a room sparsely lighted and the general circumstances rather unfavorable for successful shooting. The incidentals for the shooting exhibition consisted of a triangular wooden frame at the apex of which a bill poster representing the figure of a man had been pasted, a piece of glass about one inch square inserted for an eye, and at the other corners of the triangle a set of brass knobs were inserted in the frame. On either side, above and below, slanting iron plates were fixed to cross bars, and numbers of glass balls hung at various distances from each other. At the back of the apparatus a gong occupied a central position. The first experiment consisted of blindfolded shooting. A nickel five-cent piece was glued to the figure, and the young sharpshooter, blindfolded, turned around in various directions, and was finally placed in a direct line of the object, with a rifle minus a sight, and at a distance of some twenty-five feet. The first shot sent the nickel flying around the room, and on examination an indention was found on its very edge. The second test consisted of placing a small piece of tinted paper on the glass used as an eye for the figure, and then placing a large piece of card-board in front of and touching it so that it was completely hidden from view. The shooter was again blindfolded and the first shot shattered the glass, the bullet having passed through the very centre of the tinted paper. There were various other tests, such as breaking three swinging balls with one shot and breaking a ball immediately behind the attendant, the ball, owing to previous contact with the brass knobs or iron plates, taking a circuitous course.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DRAMA.

"The Four Seasons" at the Opera House

Last evening C. L. Graves's "chosen coterie of favorite artists" appeared before a small audience at Fulton opera house, in the "$5,000 prize comedy" of "The Four Seasons." Popular favor of late has run strongly toward light variety entertainment, and theatrical managers have taken advantage of the fancy by erecting the framework upon which specialty actors are afforded the opportunity of displaying their serio-comic and clever kicking accomplishments, which before had been almost exclusively confined to the variety stage. All the merit of "The Four Seasons"—which is nothing more nor less than an inferior re-working of the old idea popularized by such admirable organizations as the "Troubadours" and "Yokes Family," is condensed into the third act, in which a number of variety people are introduced and serve to brighten up things and relieve the tedium and inanity of the remainder of, the performance. There is no plot to speak of albeit a little love story is enacted in which Mr. J. H. Rowe sustains the role of the stalwart and homespun lover, Mr. DeGez supplies the place of the perfidious heart-smasher and harmless villain, while Misses Wakeman and Rhodes figure in the interesting character of sweethearts. The piece moves sluggishly up to the third act, when the song and dance people, comprising two pretty girls in short skirts and three men in the customary picturesque attire of the variety stage, are introduced to enliven things. Up to this point they had figured as servants and even in that capacity contribute whatever of zest there is in the performance thus far. In this act, or the "Summer" season, we find them masquerading as a band of strolling comedians, the range of characters including, Irish, French, German, negro and Yankee eccentricities. George B. Radcliff was quite entertaining in his Ethiopian eccentricities, and Mr. North is a funny Dutch character actor. Mr. Wm. F. Carroll, who was billed to supply the Hibernian element, and who has quite a reputation as an Irish comedian, was conspicuous by his absence, having severed his connection with the company recently, but his place was acceptably filled by another. Miss Lulu Delmay made a charming and vivacious little French damsel, singing and dancing well, and Miss Georgie Parker, the Yankee dairy maid, was also quite attractive, and is a graceful dancer. This latter young lady is the heroine of the recent sensation in a Philadelphia theatre wherein a rejected suitor revenged himself by throwing an egg at her while she was performing on the stage, and subsequently compromised the suit that was entered against him and soothed the young lady's injured feelings by paying her $500.

MAINE.

Extracts From Private Letters.

We are permitted to make the follows extracts from two private letters recei d from Auburn, Maine, the home of congressman Frye. (Auburn is a city o the east side of the Androscoggin, opposite Lewiston, on the west bank—the tw cities having a population of about 45,00. In the first letter, written on Sept. 7, a few days before the election, the writ says:

"We are in the midst of the hottest political campaign I have ever seen, ns, what is unusual, the Democrats are s wild as the Republicans. I never sav them so stirred up, and I am hoping to e a good result Monday. I cannot see lov we shall help gaining 75 at least in the ety, unless money takes them from us The Republican election officers are not putting our men's names on the poll-lists They left off over 200 in Lewiston Our men find 62 Democrats not on the lists in Auburn, and *not one Republican name off*—this our final canvass shows. I presume we shall get them on, but you see it takes work, and the Republicans undoubtedly supposed we would not make a final canvass (we never had efore), and they would thus beat us ot of many votes. * * * * * Blaine made a speech here this week, in which he said he would carry the state by 14,000."

The second letter was written on the 14th, the day after e election, when it was conceded on sides that Plaisted was elected. The iter says:

"How do you ke the news from the *Dirigo* state? It what I hoped for, but did not expect. knew that if we got our vote out we shuld whip them. They beat us here in uburn and Lewiston by leaving our vers' names off the poll-lists—in Lewison over 200 names—but it's all right now; it insures the election of Hancock, and the next time we meet them—*i. e.* not state election—we shan't have a thousand or two office-holders to fight.

"I see that Jim Blaine telegraphed to Garfield that the wicked Democrats bought the state. Poor, virtuous Jim!—how your oor soul must be stirred up to think tha any one should use money in Maine tha didn't go through your hands!

"I thing we shall elect the Fusion electoral ticket in this state. I have heard of seven persons this morning, who voted for Davis, say they will vote for Hancock, and I oubt not there are hundreds, if not thousnds who will do the same."

Think it Unreasonable.

The Harrisburg *Independent* says: "The Ironsides baseball club of Lancaster have written a letter to the secretary of the Pacific club, in which they state they will play at no place but Columbia on Saturday next. The Pacifics have not yet decided whether they will play there, as they deom it a very unreasonable request. While they, the Pacifics, are obliged to pay car fare for twenty-five miles, the Lancaster club has only about ten. They desire a square thing all round, and that the Ironsides don't seem disposed to grant them."

Ladies' Fair.

A ladies' fair is being held in Ephrata to-day and will continue till Saturday evening. Tableaux, music, chancing, voting, &c., are among the attractions. The excursion train which runs to Philadelphia to-morrow will, on its return, stop at Ephrata about 9 o'clock p. m., and take aboard passenges for Lancaster and intermediate stations.

Police Court.

This morning the mayor sent one drunk to jail for 15 days. One other drunk and a vagrant were discharged.