

Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27, 1880.

In a Bad Light.

Republican orators are very much embarrassed for lack of ammunition as is proven by the sort they have to put up with. It turns out so often to be more dangerous to themselves than to their enemy, that they have reason to be very much discouraged. At the outset of the campaign they thought they could go back to the last presidential election and show that General Hancock was in a dreadful conspiracy of some kind to overthrow the government, and they expected to prove it by a letter from him to Sherman, which they therefore loudly and rashly called for. It came and made them very sick indeed. And they are sick again over the result of their claim of the last few weeks that General Hancock was in another conspiracy; this time designed to ruin the government financially by securing the payment of all sorts of rebel war claims.

They even went so far as to name some of the general's partners in the enterprise; and when the days passed on without his being heard from they were bold enough to declare that he dare not speak out, and they went on with their vociferation about the rebel claims in such a frantic way that they really got some people to think that there might be something in it. They proceeded to work it up elaborately as their chief weapon of offense against the Democracy; and it should be so almost incredible that they should be so rash when it was evident that a declaration from General Hancock of his hostility to all claims for losses made by those who had been in rebellion would utterly destroy the campaign argument and throw into confusion those who had sought to use it. And that is just the plight the party is in now. General Hancock's declaration of his opinion upon the propriety of rebel war claims is so emphatic as to leave no possible ground for maintaining the charge that he favors them. Its authors are compelled to withdraw it with the best grace they can command which is with many of them very poor indeed; while others come squarely up to the mark and freely confess that on this subject Hancock's record is clear, and suggest to their party the necessity of pressing the fight on other issues. But it is a very embarrassing position for a party to be in and a very dangerous one. Fate and stupidity together are likely to defeat the Republicans without much Democratic effort.

We believe that nobody has undertaken a respectable, not to speak of a successful defense of Mr. Garfield's conduct in the DeGolyer pavement business. At first it was claimed that he had taken the \$5,000 strictly as a professional fee for strictly legal services in the preparing of a brief and making an argument for the worthless pavement, for which the government paid \$3.25 per square yard, though it was not worth 75 cents. An examination of Mr. Garfield's own sworn testimony showed that he prepared no brief, made no argument at all. See the testimony:

"Question by Mr. Nickerson—Gen. Garfield, did you file with the board of public works of the District a brief or opinion, written, printed or otherwise, upon the subject of the De Golyer pavement? A. I could not say I did. Q. Did you at any time appear before the board and make any argument whatever? A. I do not remember that I did, but I did speak to General Shepherd on the subject, giving my opinion in his favor. Q. Governor Shepherd has testified that you once spoke to him casually on the subject. How much cash did you receive from De Golyer and McClellan, or either of them or their agents, at any time for your agency in the procurement of this pavement? A. Five thousand dollars.

Five thousand dollars for simply speaking to Governor Shepherd on the subject was not for professional services. The service rendered was exactly that which Judge Swayne on the "Sale of Influence," in West vs. Child, 21 Wallace 411-454, defined as "personal solicitation." Garfield was selected to personally solicit Shepherd because the contractors knew that Garfield, chairman of the committee on appropriations, "held the purse strings of the nation" without him Shepherd could get no money, and naturally he would incline to his "solicitation" on any subject, even to the adoption of what was proven to be "a fraud and swindle," for recommending which got Garfield \$5,000.

The New Era reminds us that it was Forney's Press which first published the statement that Hancock on one occasion "took down the American flags which graced his banqueting room lest they would offend Beauregard and other Confederate guests." We cannot help that the story was not true and we repeat that no respectable authority—the Press or any other—ever offered to sustain it. Whether the story, as originally published, was an imposition on the Press or a fabrication by it, we do not know. We know that it was never sustained by any proof, and that it is an exploded lie which may suit the purposes of the Lancaster Economist, but which it seems silly for the Era to appear to bolster up as its declaration that Hancock was not in the third day's fight at Gettysburg.

The gist of Judge Black's estimate of Garfield is that he took the Credit Mobilier stock guiltlessly, admitted his error of judgment in private and promised to do so in public, but that when he came to screw his moral courage on the sticking point it would not screw, and he adopted the false defense of the cowardly who perjured themselves. There may be people who are satisfied with a president who is a perjurer, provided he is not a bribe-taker, and these may find some consolation in Judge Black's opinion of Garfield. There may be some persons who think that if a man commits heinous offenses "for his party's sake" the cause shrives the sin, but these persons are a small minority of the American people.

We believe that neither the editor of the New Era nor the Germantown Telegraph was at the battle of Gettys-

burg. They may, therefore, be ready to take Gen. Bingham for authority as to Hancock's presence and efficiency in that decisive contest of the war. If they are not yet satisfied other proofs can be furnished.

WHEN Andy Kauffman shook hands cordially with Blaine at the depot this morning an anti-Grant Republican shouted "3067" at him. If Garfield should come this way some Grant man will be impudent enough to chalk "8329" on his hat.

HANCOCK AT GETTYSBURG.

The Thanks of the Nation. As it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc. That, in addition, to the thanks heretofore voted, by joint resolution, approved January 23, 1864, to Maj. Gen. Geo. G. Meade, Maj. Gen. O. Howard, and to the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, for the skill and heroic valor which, at Gettysburg, repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and dispirited, the veteran army of the rebellion, the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are likewise due and are hereby tendered to Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock for his gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory.

Passed by the House, April 10, 1866; passed by the Senate, April 18, 1866; signed by the President, April 23, 1866.

"The troops under my command have repulsed the enemy's attack, and have gained a great victory. The enemy are now flying in all directions."

"W. S. HANCOCK, Major General."

"Say to Gen. Hancock that I regret exceedingly that he is wounded, and that I thank him for the country and for myself for the great service he has rendered today."

Gen. G. MEADE, Major Commanding."

MEMORABLE WORDS.

Lincoln's Opinion of Hancock.

"Some of the older generals have said to me that he is rash, and I have said to them that I have watched General Hancock's conduct very carefully, and I have found that when he goes into action he achieves his purpose and comes out with a smaller list of casualties than any of them. If his life and strength are spared I believe that General Hancock is destined to be one of the most distinguished men of the age."

And to show how much he thought of him Mr. Lincoln declared that he always opened his morning mail in fear and trembling lest he would hear that Gen. Hancock had been killed or wounded.

MINOR TOPICS.

SENATOR GEORGE HANBY SMITH, who is a candidate for re-election in the First Philadelphia district, was appropriately designated on one of the transparencies in Saturday night's procession as "A Stolid Republican."

The most contemptible thing thus far at Chicago is the chatter about Garfield. He has not a record to run on for president, and it is extreme foolishness to be wasting time on him.—Cincinnati Commercial, June 3, 1880. CORRECT.

The neatest thing seen in the big Republican parade in Philadelphia Saturday night was perpetrated, perhaps not unconsciously, by the intelligent printer, for, by the omission of a period, General Garfield was described on one of the transparencies as "a soldier in peace."

It was really cruel in Mr. Hayes's Republican brethren to remind the public of the taint upon their chief's title by the inscription, "No 8 to 7 this time," which, with unblushing effrontery, was borne aloft on one of the banners in Saturday night's turn-out in Philadelphia.

EX-JUDGE S. D. MORRIS, of Brooklyn, who has examined all of the facts touching the \$5,000 fee paid to James A. Garfield by De Golyer, the pavement contractor, for alleged legal advice, says that he is prepared to give \$500 for Mr. Garfield's brief. If Mr. Garfield thinks that there is luck in old numbers, he is willing to make the reward \$329.

A PREAMBER in Ireland used to come down from his pulpit every Sunday, after the sermon, and the people passing in a line in front of him would shake hands and pass the compliments of the day. One elder told the pastor one day: "Let the Lord keep you humble, sir, and we will keep you poor!" There are American congregations who feel the same way if they don't say so.

MR. BLAINE reminded his Philadelphia audience on Saturday night that "political tracts have been printed by the Free Trade Leagues of England and are being circulated throughout this country by hundreds of thousands of copies." He forgot to add that they all bear the imprint of the Cobden Free Trade club of which Garfield is a member and which has resolved in favor of his election.

It is Buffalo each party will get a chance to read the other side of the question. The Courier, the Democratic organ of Erie county, publishes the speech of Senator Conkling, recently delivered in New York City, in response to a challenge of the Zephyrus (Rep.) of that city, which agrees to devote the same space in its columns for the publication within two days of any Democratic speech or speeches which the Courier may select.

The Republicans had a grand torch-light parade in Philadelphia on Saturday night. 32,364 torches were counted in line as the procession went up and down Broad street, and thousands of dollars were spent in fireworks. Blaine started to make a speech, but the "enthusiasm" was so great that he could only repeat over and over again that "the election of Hancock is a menace to the great industries of the United States." R. Stockett Matthews tried to speak, but he got so angry at repeated cheers for Hancock that he lost his head and was jeered by the crowd.

In Beau Brummell's time the Prince of Wales hated that famous fox and always cut him when he could. Having received, at his own solicitation, an invitation to a party given by Brummell

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

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Douglas Williams, of Vincennes, Ind., a nephew of Governor J. D. Williams, has been struck by a low Hagan in disreputable hours.

Baltimore will celebrate her one hundred and fiftieth anniversary during six days, beginning on October 11. The sixth day will be devoted to the colored people.

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The wife of Dr. Joseph H. DaCosta was killed by being thrown from her carriage at Red Bank, N. J., on Saturday. She was about to become a mother.

A young man named Terpeping, was thrown from a horse, near Port Ewen, N. Y., on Saturday, and becoming entangled in the harness, was dragged along the ground until he was killed.

The decayed body of H. Conant was found in the woods around his house at Cicero, Ill., on Saturday evening. He had lived alone, and it is believed he was murdered by robbers.

The steam pipe of the packet Maggie Harper exploded on Saturday night near Neel's Landing, Ky. L. P. Bowyer, the engineer, was badly scalded, and several board and was drowned. Five colored roustabouts were also scalded, two fatally.

All merchant vessels will hereafter be allowed to enter the port of Havana at night. Steamers coming after night will be obliged to blow their whistles continually in order to avoid disasters to small craft.

Benjamin Terchner, of Belmont county, Ohio, killed his father, aged 80 years. The father owned considerable property, and, being about to marry, the son deliberately shot him dead. The son gave himself up, and said he could not bear the thought of his father's death depriving him of one third of the property.

In Maine street, Paterson, N. J., the bung of a beer barrel that was standing on the sidewalk was blown out with a loud report, and it struck a pedestrian on his back. He dropped, and thought he had fainted, but soon got up and went on his way, and complained that the situation got away from the laughing crowd in haste.

The stranger found dead on Moosic mountain was murdered. The location of the tragedy is on the outskirts of Sport Hill, and within the last five years no less than a dozen mysterious murders have been committed there. This latter victim seems to have been a commercial traveler, although no papers were found in the clothing to assist in the identification.

A commission has been issued in the suit of Isaac P. Christianity against Lillie M. B. Colman, for George E. B. Colman, a Wall street, New York lawyer, to take the testimony of Geo. R. Haight, in support of Mrs. Christianity's allegations of cruel treatment contained in her cross bill. Mr. Haight was in Peru at the time Mrs. Christianity charges the acts of cruelty were committed.

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Henry Keller, at work upon the new silk mills at Hawley, while placing a large log across the foundation, fell and fell several feet to the ground, the heavy stone falling upon him and dangerously injuring him. He was brought to his home in a wagon by Henry Stark. While the latter was returning to his stable his horse became frightened and ran away, throwing him to the ground and killing him instantly. His body was found by the roadside, and it was discovered that some one had rifled the dead man's pockets of a considerable sum of money and valuable papers.

STATE ITEMS.

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Robert Diver, aged 12 years, was killed by Charles Himmelreich, aged 14, in a quarrel over a game of marbles, in Reading, on Saturday afternoon. Himmelreich struck Diver on the temple with a large stone.

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