

Lancaster Intelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28, 1880.

Good but Unfortunate.

It is not that they want to lie; they are very good people, these Republican editors and orators, and would like to tell the truth no doubt; but they can't. A singular fatality attends their every effort; they cannot say anything that is calculated to help along their ticket without finding out very soon that there is no truth in it at all; this is simply their misfortune, not their fault. They have lost their ability to discriminate between the true and the false. Whom the gods destroy they first make mad; and that is just the condition of the truly good Republican editors and orators who don't want to lie and yet are always at it; and are always caught. There is our virtuous cotemporary, the New Era, which would not misstate anything for the world, that is now repenting in sack cloth and ashes its story that General Hancock was not at the battle-field of Gettysburg when it was won; a story it printed in face of the notorious history spread upon all the records. And sad to say not only this pious editor permitted himself to thus avert his eyes from the truth, but that very excellent Republican and bigoted gentleman, Major Freas, of the Germantown Telegraph, was likewise misled. We characterize the mistake thus mildly owing to the very respectable character of the offender; although really it is patent that when a respectable man assails another with a false charge, whose falsehood is shown by records in his possession or easily within his reach, he loses either his repute for respectability or intelligence, for truthfulness or good sense. We prefer to believe that the otherwise ardent Republicans who have been habitually failing to tell the truth in this campaign are afflicted with mental unsoundness. We must adopt this idea to account for the very free way in which untruths are told where good sense, if they had any, would tell them who uttered them that it was foolish to tell falsehoods that would be so soon detected and so fully exposed as to hurt themselves more than those they are aimed at. Therefore these people cannot have good sense who said that General Hancock was not at Gettysburg through the victorious battle, that he did not write his own military orders, that he wrote to General Sherman an unpatriotic letter, that he was in favor of the payment of hundreds of millions of Southern war claims, and divers other charges of like character and too numerous to mention, all of them improbable and all readily proved to be false as soon as they were given currency. The effect of these boomerang missiles has been very damaging to the Republican party. It creates the just belief that the party has very little of substance to urge in its own behalf and against its foe, and it demonstrates a lack of wisdom in its guidance which does not warrant a lively hope in its adherents that the party will weather the present political cyclone; which it will not.

A Weak Vessel.

The Republicans are again in trouble in a matter concerning which they have greatly congratulated themselves. They seem never to be safe, even when apparently happiest. They have taken great comfort over the fact that so eminent a man and Democrat as Judge Black should declare his confidence in Garfield's innocence of any intentional wrong in the Credit Mobilier matter; and they seemed to have good reason for their satisfaction, since the judge was well acquainted with the facts, and his opinion is entitled to great weight. But there were some peculiarities about it which induced the New York Sun to cross-question the judge, and lo! it turns out that it obtains from the witness so friendly to Garfield the positive statement that the latter had deliberately and knowingly sworn before a committee of Congress to a directly different statement of his connection with the Credit Mobilier matter from that which he made to his distinguished friend and counsellor Judge Black. He told the judge that he agreed to take the Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames, and that he received the dividends upon it. He swore before the committee that he had never taken the stock or received any dividend upon it, and that the money which he received from Ames was a loan. That he did this deliberately and knowingly is made certain by Judge Black's statement that he urged him to cling to the version of the matter which he had given him; and that there might be no misunderstanding as to what that was he repeated it to him. Garfield replied nothing, but went out and swore differently.

Beyond shadow of question under these facts he is convicted of being a deliberate liar and perjurer, which is quite as bad as being a thief. So that he takes nothing by Judge Black's testimony, save damnation. It is somewhat notable that Judge Black says he did not advise him to tell the truth, since that would have been a gross insult. But it appears that he did advise him to stick to one story. Which was substantially, but more tenderly, telling him not to lie; which it is evident the judge thought him inclined to do, else he would scarcely have taken pains to go over his story with him so as to fix the tale to be told in his mind. If he had been confident that it was the truth, and that Garfield wanted to tell the truth, his advice would have been to tell the truth, and his careful statement of the story would have been entirely superfluous. Evidently Garfield is a monstrously weak vessel and the judge knows it. The idea of a candidate for president perjuring himself because perjury was the only thing that would help his friends! What an amiable man!

The meeting at Fulton hall to-morrow evening will be for the intelligent discussion before intelligent people of the real issues of the campaign. As one of the leaders of the national Democracy Senator Wallace will speak of the aims and purposes of his party, and as a conservative citizen of the "solid South" Mr. Meade can enlighten the northern people as to its real condition.

Still Falsifying History.

Instead of decently backing down and acknowledging it was in error in stating that Gen. Hancock was not present on the third day of the battle of Gettysburg after the INTELLIGENCER had furnished abundant proof from official documents that he was there and bore the brunt of the battle on that day of carnage, the New Era attempts to bolster up its false statement by quoting a paragraph from Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia, for 1863, wherein it is stated that during the second day's fight "Gen. Sickles was wounded in the leg and the command devolved on Maj. Gen. Birney. Gen. Hancock was wounded in the thigh and Gen. Gibbon in the shoulder." The New Era says that it consulted the Cyclopaedia before printing the Germantown Telegraph's article. If this be so the New Era must have known that the editor of the Cyclopaedia made a mistake in stating that Sickles, Hancock and Gibbon were all wounded on the same day; because, on the very same page (106) from which the New Era quotes is printed a despatch from Gen. Meade written on the night of July 21, in which he writes: "We have suffered considerably in killed and wounded. Among the former are Brig. Gens. Paul and Zook, and among the wounded Gens. Sickles, Barlow, Graham and Warren slightly." Not a word, it will be observed, about Hancock or Gibbon. On the following page of the Cyclopaedia (107) in describing the assault made by the rebels on the third day's fight it is stated that "Gen. Gibbon in command of the Second corps, walked comely along the ranks, saying 'Hold your fire boys—they are not near enough yet.'" The New Era quotes the above and adds: "Then follows a graphic description of the destruction of Pettigrew's and Pickett's divisions under General Gibbon's superior generalship." Certainly a very brilliant achievement for an officer who had been wounded in the shoulder the day before according to the authority "consulted" and "endorsed" by the New Era. Had our esteemed cotemporary just read on, for a few lines further, he would have found Gen. Meade's despatch to the authorities at Washington, giving an account of the third day's fight at Gettysburg. It is dated July 3, 8:30 p. m. and states: "The enemy opened at 1 o'clock p. m. from about one hundred and fifty guns. They concentrated upon my left center. The enemy left many dead upon the field and a large number of wounded in our hands. The loss upon our side has been considerable. Maj. Gen. Hancock and Brig. Gen. Gibbon were wounded." This statement of Gen. Meade, made officially on the very day of the fight, corroborated as it is by Generals Butterfield, Sickles, Birney, Warren, Crawford and other distinguished officers, not to name Hancock himself, who certainly ought to remember when and where he was wounded, is probably sufficient to satisfy any one except a DeGolyerite blinded by partisan malice. But as our esteemed cotemporary may not yet be quite satisfied we are constrained to add the testimony of Gen. Gibbon himself, an officer whose "superior generalship" is endorsed by its editor. We quote from Gen. Gibbon's sworn testimony before the congressional "committee on the conduct of the war":

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1864. Brigadier General John Gibbon sworn and examined.

By the chairman: Question. What is your rank and position in the army? Answer. I am a captain in the 4th regular artillery and a brigadier general of volunteers commanding a division in the 2d corps of the army of the Potomac.

Question. We are inquiring more particularly about the battle of Gettysburg. You were in that battle? Answer. Yes, sir, I commanded a division there.

Question. Will you state to us in your own way such facts and circumstances connected with that battle as you may remember? Answer. I can only tell my own part of it. I do not know much about any of the rest. I was put in command of the 2d corps on the afternoon of the 1st of July, at Taneytown, General Hancock having been killed in the first day's fighting.

Question. In the afternoon of the 2d of July, at Taneytown, General Hancock having been killed in the first day's fighting, you were in command of the 2d corps? Answer. Yes, sir, I was in command of the 2d corps on the afternoon of the 2d of July, at Taneytown, General Hancock having been killed in the first day's fighting.

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them to fire solid shot over the heads of our own men at the advancing enemy.

I was afraid to fire shell for fear they would explode too soon and injure our own men. The smoke soon became so thick on this hill that nothing could be seen at all, and I had to discontinue the firing. I understood that our men came back in a great deal of confusion, but I could see very little myself, on account of the smoke being so thick. That is about all the fighting that took place on the 2d of July that I know anything about.

Question. What do you know about any councils of war being held on the 2d of July?

Answer. There was a council of war held on the night of the 2d of July.

Question. Were you there?

Answer. Yes, sir; although properly I ought not to have been there. I had commanded the corps on the afternoon of the 1st of July, and on the morning of the 2d of July, when I came up to Gettysburg with the corps Gen. Hancock, of course, resumed the command of it. During the retreat of Sickles's corps Gen. Hancock turned the command of the corps over to me, as he had done the day before, in order, as I was informed, me, to take command of the 3d corps after Sickles was wounded. At night, after the fighting was over, the staff officer, in summoning corps commanders to the council, summoned me and I went there, so that the 2d corps really had two representatives there. I spoke to Gen. Meade about it after the council was over.

Every member of the council, according to my recollection, voted simply to stay there and fight.

On the morning of the 3d of July skirmishing commenced pretty early, but I do not recollect any serious fighting—there was none on our part of the line—until about 1 o'clock, when the enemy opened their artillery fire upon us. I do not believe there was ever a hotter artillery fire in the world. It was the most terrific scene I ever witnessed. That fire continued about an hour and a half.

Question. Which side had the most guns in position there?

Answer. I am not able to answer that question. I know they had a great many more than I wanted to see there. But we kept up a pretty heavy punning all the time, too. I suppose that fire must have continued an hour or an hour and a half when the enemy's lines of infantry appeared coming out of the woods in our front line. It was a most terrific scene. Another line behind that, and I believe a third behind that; and from my position behind the left centre of my division, as far as I could see, these lines were coming up against us in the most terrific manner. I was wounded about the time, I suppose, the enemy's second line got into our batteries, probably a little before that.

Question. At what time of day were you wounded?

Answer. I must have been wounded somewhere about 3 o'clock.

Question. After the enemy had been repulsed that day, was there any council of war held that you know of?

Answer. Not that I know of; I was in the hospital.

Question. You did not accompany the army as it followed the enemy to Williamsport?

Answer. No, sir; I have not been with the army since.

Is the above sufficient to convince the Era that Gens. Hancock and Gibbon were not wounded during the second day's fight at Gettysburg, but that they were in the midst of the fearful carnage of the third day, and both of them grievously wounded just before the battle closed? Gen. Gibbon, whose "superior generalship" is vouchered for by the Era, affords his testimony to that of Meade, Butlerfield and the rest, that Hancock fought and bled at Gettysburg on the third day of the battle. The Era has proclaimed to its readers that Hancock was not even present on that occasion. There is a line somewhere and it is only fair that it should be rammed down the right throat. The Era has the floor.

Moreover, it seems strange that the New Era should rely entirely on a fragment from a Cyclopaedia's account of the greatest battle of the late war to sustain its disputed allegation; and that, too, a publication made very soon after the battle, when there are so many fuller authorities that could so readily have been consulted to prove what is manifest even from the very context out of which it has torn an extract to justify its falsification of "contemporaneous history."

But since the New Era is satisfied to stop, in the examination of historical questions, with the Cyclopaedia—to which, though Mr. Dana is editor of it, there are many special contributors—why did not the New Era editor consult the latest revised edition of it instead of going back to an Annual published a year after Gettysburg. He would have found in this same Appleton's Cyclopaedia, published in 1874, the following in its account of the battle of Gettysburg:

JULY 1. Meade, who was 15 m. distant, had learned that there was fighting at Gettysburg and sent Hancock with orders to take command of the force there, and to decide what should be done, for as it happened Meade knew nothing of Gettysburg. Hancock decided that it was the place to give battle and sent back word to Meade to hurry all his troops to the place.

Again, in describing the "grand attack of the day," when Pickett's Virginia veterans, aided by Pettigrew's brigade, advanced in their wild charge, this same Appleton's Cyclopaedia says:

JULY 3. Pettigrew's brigade was within 300 yards of Hancock's line, which had reserved its fire. In five minutes the whole brigade was streaming back in wild disorder.

In the article on Hancock in this same edition of Appleton's Cyclopaedia it is said:

"In the decisive action of July 3 he commanded the left centre which was the main point assailed by the Confederates."

Thus again is the unskillful engineer hoist by his own petard.

Nevertheless, if the New Era has any more "contemporaneous history" to prove that Hancock was not in the third day's fight at Gettysburg we will be pleased to examine it.

PERSONAL.

JAMES G. FAIR has written a letter to prominent citizens of Virginia City announcing his readiness to accept the nomination for United States senator. That means a race of the money bags.

It was Mr. HORACE HALDEMAN, not Mr. PARIS HALDEMAN, who made the Democratic speech at Marietta the other evening. Mr. Paris Haldeeman is in Europe, but the sentiments expressed by his cousin, we are confident, are also his.

Some of the Republicans are much exercised over a report that Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN has determined to make an active personal canvass, in his own peculiar way, in New York, in the interests of Hancock

and English. When Samuel J. takes the war path, hunt your bombrood.

A report that the Democratic primaries in Sussex, Del., on Saturday gave evidence of unexpected noble feeling towards Mr. BAYARD got started somehow, and, after the manner of lies generally, is having a run. To the Sussex people themselves the report appears just funny enough to laugh over and of too little importance to contradict.

Mrs. HANCOCK has told some one that she had Republican papers exclusively, because the Democratic papers, which were too monotonous; besides she wanted to know what her husband had been doing all these years.

REV. ABEL CHARLES THOMAS died at Tacony yesterday, at the age of seventy-three. He was born in Exeter township, Pa., July 11, 1807, and received an academic education at Lancaster. He studied theology and was ordained as a Universalist preacher, having his first pastorate at Lowell, Mass., and subsequently at Brooklyna and Cincinnati. He came to Philadelphia some years ago, and was in charge of the Lombard street Universalist church. He was well known for his contributions to doctrinal and general church literature.

Princeton college has just been the recipient of the princely gift of \$100,000 from Mr. ROBERT L. STUART, one of New York's best known and most public-spirited citizens. This is not the first time that Princeton college has been indebted to Mr. Stuart for liberal benefactions. It is given in trust for the support of such professors as are not now endowed, or only partially so. The theological seminary at Princeton also receives \$105,000 from Mr. Stuart for the endowment of a new professorship, which the Rev. FRANCIS L. PATTON, of Chicago, has recently been invited to fill.

BISHOP EDWARD DE SCHWEINITZ on Sunday handed in his resignation as pastor of the Moravian church of Bethlehem. His reasons were that the duties of the office of president of the Provincial Elders' Conference were such that they demanded his whole time, and the work of the church in the Northern provinces was suffering for want of the attention due it. His health has been failing for some time, and he felt that the care of the two offices was more than he could attend to. Bishop De Schweinitz has been pastor of the congregation for over sixteen years, and his resignation was accepted with reluctance. He is the author of several religious works and a history of the Moravian church.

MINOR TOPICS.

A CONTEMPORARY prints a dispatch announcing the brutal murder of an editor in California by a policeman who had criticized, under the heading "A Warning to Editors."

The author of "Helen's Babies" having become a playwright, the Christian Union congratulates him "on having written a play which is an honorable contribution to the attempted reform of the drama, a play not only clean and pure in tone but impressive in spirit. Such a play as Deacon Cranekitt is one of the hopeful signs that reform of the theatre is not the Quixotic undertaking most of us have been inclined to think it."

"CONSIDER what Meade and Reynolds would do," said the Republicans on their banner last evening. Why, like the gallant soldiers and sturdy Democrats they were, they would vote for the man of whom the commanding general telegraphed immediately after the terrible assault on Cemetery Hill had been repulsed and the flower of Pickett's division cut down: "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 to-day." —Maj. Gen. Commanding.

The last census of the city of London proper shows some curious results. It was taken in the evening, when only 60,000 people were found within the city limits out of the 500,000 who inhabit it by day. For instance, upon the census night there happened to be as lodgers from agricultural districts in the city inns and hotels forty farmers, besides three farmer bailiffs and twenty-three gardeners, so in the ratio of agriculturists to area London city appears as the champion agricultural district of the kingdom. It also appears that out of 4,000 merchants who by day "something in the city," only 350 habitually sleep within the city bounds; and that out of 3,000 brokers only thirty-three breakfast under the shadow of St. Paul's.

The following was recently republished in the INTELLIGENCER, being taken "on faith" from an esteemed cotemporary: Neither the United States nor any state shall assume to pay any debt or obligation incurred in case of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such held obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.—Constitution of the United States, Article 14, Sec. 4.

The Examiner kindly calls attention to the fact that there is a verbal alteration or two in the foregoing, and we hasten to correct it by the official original which runs thus: Neither the United States nor any state shall assume to pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

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black on Garfield.

Charging Falsehood Against Him.

Throwing a Little Light on the Credit Mobilier Business—Garfield's Defense—Making Common Cause with His Opponents—Telling the Truth and His Reputation.

The New York Sun prints the following from Hon. J. S. Black:

To the Editor of the Sun: I have been asked to give you a candid answer to a question which has been put to me by a gentleman who is entitled to a candid answer. I will set down the substance and give my reply to each one in the order you put them.

First. Did I mean in my letter to Mr. Black that General Garfield acknowledged the fact that he had received a dividend from Oakes Ames? Unquestionably he agreed to take the stock and did receive dividends upon it. The letter plainly implies that he had not concealed or tried to conceal that fact from me. But his admission was coupled with a statement which showed him to be guiltless.

Second. Did he declare to me that he would go before the Poland committee and testify truthfully that he had taken the stock? I had no previous conversation with him on this subject. It is evident that the Poland committee and I did not know what it would be until I heard it delivered.

Third. Did I advise and urge him to tell the truth? No, certainly not. Such advice and urgency would have been a most outrageous insult. I could not offer to any gentleman of his character.

Fourth. Did he agree to adopt the line of defense suggested to me? You seem to think that I was his counsel. I was not, but as his friend and a believer in his perfect innocence, I was extremely anxious that he should get safely out of his unfortunate business. After it began to be discussed in the newspapers and before the committee was appointed I besought him to make no statement for the public eye which might be inconsistent with what he said to me. Let him forget it or miss the important points of it I repeated the substance of it somewhat carefully. He did not reply and I learned soon afterward that he had authorized a total and flat contradiction. Sincerely, yours, J. S. BLACK.

STATE ITEMS.

Theo. H. Nevins's white lead works at Pittsburg suffered a \$3,000 fire the other night; fully insured.

Little Annie Douglas, of Jefferson, Greene county, while playing with fire, inhaled the flames and died from the effect soon after.

Hundreds of dollars have been spent in Altoona in trying to erect a 200 foot pole in the evening. A horse struck him about the head and injured him very severely. He was removed to the hospital and died.

Tax Collector Kohler, of Erie, who was reported last week as an absconding defaulter, turns up and tells a remarkable story. He says he was returning home on the night of his disappearance, and, being attacked by some one, he was deprived of his calibred revolver, went in search of the supposed intruders. Gault went out of the room into the yard, and was talking to a companion who had accompanied him home.

Hettinger seeing the two men fired his pistol at them, the ball passing through Garfield's thigh, inflicting a severe but dangerous wound, the bullet barely missing the femoral artery. Gault called on him not to shoot, exclaiming, "Don't you know me?" but too late to prevent the shooting. Medical aid was summoned, and the wound dressed. The affair causes much excitement in the vicinity.

From Local Republican Stamp Speakers. Hay Brown at Lampeter. My father went to the South and they gave him 24 hours to leave. Irreverent Meador, sotto voce. "If he was anything like you they allowed him 12 hours too much."

The Treasury to Draw On. Jim Collins at Getzer's Ore Mines. "The Democrats may have their barrels in the States, but we have the whole United States treasury at our back."

High, Low and the Game. Billy Wilson at Getzer's Ore Mines. As to the main election they laugh best who laugh last.

After November we will take little Billy Hensel and Jacob Yawcob Steinmetz, and we will make a little coffin, dig a little hole and put a little dirt on them. Yes, after November we will put our opponents up so high that the robins will build nests in their coat tails.

The Sixth Ward Club Parade To-night. At a meeting of the line officers of the Sixth Ward-American club, held last evening at the central headquarters, the following resolutions were passed upon for the parade of the club to-night:

Form on North Queen street in front of Schiller house, out North Queen to Frederick, to Duke, to Walnut, to Lime, to Lemon, to Shippen, to Ulton, to Hiram, to Clinton, to Duke, to Walnut, to North Queen, to Schiller house and dismiss.

Sale of Horses. Samuel Hess & Son, auctioneers, sold yesterday at the Merriman House, for Geo. Grossman, 14 head of Canada horses at an average of \$177.50 per head.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LEAF.

The Local Tobacco Crop.

The last of the crop of 1880 has been cut and packed, and on the whole it may be said to be the worst of the crop. Much of it is short, and much of it is terribly flea-bitten. We have examined a sample taken at random from an eight acre crop grown near this city, every leaf of which is perforated with hundreds of small holes, the work of the destructive little pest that is coming to be regarded by tobacco farmers as a far more dangerous enemy than the cut-worm that destroys the young plants, or the great green worm that so voraciously feeds on the luxuriant leaves. The plants destroyed by the cut-worm can be replaced with others, and a careful farmer can manage to save the leaves of his growing plants by picking the green worms from them; but thus far there has been found no preventive for the ravages of the leaf-eater. It is "legion," and its banishment or extermination appears to be impossible. It is hoped that Dr. S. S. Rathvon, or some other entomologist, will take an early opportunity to study more critically than has yet been done the life and habits of this diminutive pest and find means to stay it ravages. The holes cut in the leaf by the flea are scarcely larger than would be made by a darning needle, and when the tobacco is green they can scarcely be noticed unless the leaf be held up to the light; but as it begins to cure the leaf becomes discolored around the edges of the holes which then become painfully visible. As stated above, every leaf in the samples examined was perforated in hundreds of places, the holes being almost as close together as the meshes of a wire sieve. Many farmers with whom we have conversed declare their tobacco to be free from flea bites, but Mr. Haverstick, the author of a work on the culture of tobacco, who has made a critical examination in many parts of the county, declares that he has scarcely found a field that has not been more or less injured, and in this opinion he is corroborated by other experts. Packers say that the badly bitten tobacco will not only be unfit for vapers, but will make a poor filler for the snuffer in which it has been cut up will interfere with its curing. This, perhaps, remains to be seen.

Although there have been quite a number of dealers and manufacturers in our midst during the past week the sales of 1870 leaf have not exceeded six hundred cases, the prices in almost every instance being kept private. The figures, however, are said to be "satisfactory" to both seller and buyer, and from the smug faces of the high contracting parties it is evident that neither side thinks the operations will send them to the "demition howlows"—the thunder of the Tobacco Journal to the contrary notwithstanding.

Republican Pines. The attempted Republican meeting at Reinhold's station last week, was a failure. Only fifteen persons reported, including no speakers.

The alleged meeting at Fritztown, on last Friday evening, was a similar failure for similar reasons.

On Friday evening last, the Republicans after considerable trouble, succeeded in raising a small pine pole, about 80 feet long, at Pequea station. It is a pine hard for a stranger to tell to whom the pole belongs, as it has no board nor sign, and the small flag that floats near the top