Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 25, 1880.

Pierrepont's Defence.

At last we have found in Edwards Pierrepont, Grant's attorney general and minister to England, a man bold enough to seek to show that Garfield was innocent of perjury in the testimony he gave before the Poland commiteee in the Credit Mobilier matter. Mr. Pierrepont examines the evidence in a letter to the New York *Sun*, starting in with the following accurate statement of the oath and the charge, and admitting that if Garfield swore to what was not true, no man ought to vote for him:

On the 14th of January, 1873, Gen. Garfield, before a committee of Congress, swore:

"I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them."

It is charged that "this was a perjured statement." It was deliberately made and in the course of the testimony it was reiterated with emphasis. If it was false, no honest man ought to vote for General Garfield.

We can ask nothing more from any Republican than that he shall withhold his vote from Mr. Garfield if he is satisfied that that he committed perjury. Mr. Pierrepont tries to show from the evidence that he did not, and if that is his sincere belief nothing in this matter stands in the way of his giving him his vote: and if his argument satisfies the Republican voter he can go rejoicing on his way to the polls. We have believed that no self-respecting Republican could go, with head erect, to deposit his ballot for Garfield, the evidence against him seeming so damning. Mr. Pierrepont does not make it seem less so. He arrives at his deduction by omitting to consider some of the evidence and by discrediting that of Oakes Ames. He recites the testimony given by Ames in the beginning of the investigation, when he hoped to be able to shield the guilty congressmen, but steers as clear as he can from the more emphatic utterances of his subsequent evidence. Yet he finds that Ames swears that Garfield received the Credit Mobilier stock which Garfield swore he did not receive, and that to clear Garfield he must discredit Ames. This he does, alleging that Ames had an interest in swearing falsely, since he was threatened with a suit to make him account for the stock. This is Mr. Pierrepont's case as he sums it up:

If Mr. Ames had not been sued by Mr. McComb and been threatened by Mr. Durant with another suit to make him account for the stock, no such charges would have been made against Gen. Garfield. Gen. Garfield's testimony is positive and explicit.

Every circumstance confirms its truth, and there is nothing in the evidence which shakes it. The report is not evidence, nor is there evidence to sustain the report.

The report says:

"He (Garfield) agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds, and sold them for ninety-seven per cent., and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the sergeant-at-arms."

This is in direct conflict with Gen. Garfield's sworn statement, and it is fairly argued that if the report is accurate, Gen. Garfield's testimony is false. The report is signed by Judge Poland, chairman, by Judge McCrary and by Gen. Banks, all of them Republicans and men of character and honor, and each of them has since publicly announced his fullest confidence in the integrity, truth, purity, and honor of Gen. Garfield, thereby admitting the inaccuracy of this part of the report.

Mr. Pierrepont gets over the remarkably ugly fact that the committee, with its three Republican members, Poland, Banks and McCreary, unanimously reported that Garfield had done what he swore he had not done, by composedly stating that Poland and McCreary have expressed their confidence in Garfield since his nomination, which is so manifestly insufficient to efface the effect of their opinion as judges at the time of this inquiry that we may assume that any Republican voter who will be satisfied with it is so easily satisfied that it is not worth while to talk to him.

If this case rested on Mr. Ames' testimony Mr. Pierrepont would have done his work by discrediting his evidence which he has not done. The motive assigned for Mr. Ames' perjury is manifestly insufficient. Admitting that the amount involved in this case was enough to tempt to perjury a man of his great wealth, it is nevertheless manifest that his testimony in no way secured it to him. That showed that the ownership of the stock was in Garfield; but that Garfield had not lifted it; therefore until claimed by Garfield it enured to the benefit of the company. If it had been issued to Ames, Ames' testimony deprived him of it instead of securing it to him. Mr. Pierrepont's motive vanishes.

But Mr. Ames' testimony is sustained, not only by the unanimous report of the Poland committee and other testimony taken by it, but it is shown to be true by Garfield's admission to Judge Black, made before he testified in the congressional inquiry, that he had received the Credit Mobilier stock, but had taken it innocently and without knowing the nature of the company. Mr. Pierrepont brings in Judge Black as a witness to prove Garfield's honesty in his private life, thus:

Last June, when Gen. Garfield was nominated, the judge again wrote, saying: "I have been Gen. Garfield's devoted friend for many years. If he would carry the principles which regulate his private life into his public conduct he would make the best chief magistrate we ever had."

Judge Black is an excellent witness and we are ready to rest the case against Mr. Garfield on his testimony. Mr. Pierrepont cannot decently refuse to take the whole of his testimony when he accepts a part; and yet this is just what he does do. He not only neglects to call attention to the important "if" in the extract he makes from Judge Black's letter, but he abstains entirely from noticing the statement made by the judge that Garfield "unquestionably agreed to take the stock" and "had not concealed or tried to conceal the fact from me." We republish elsewhere Judge Black's letter replying to the inquiries of the New York *Sun* on this matter; and every man who believes in Judge Black's truthfulness must believe in Garfield's perjury; there is absolutely no escape from condemning Garfield but in believing in Judge Black's falsehood, Oakes Ames' perjury and the Poland committee's imbecility.

MR. GARFIELD declares that his alleged letter on the Chinese question, which *Truth* has circulated, is a forgery. *Truth* in return declares it will show it to be genuine by evidence that would convict Garfield before any jury. Mr. Garfield is entitled to be believed until he is shown to have lied; but the evidence to prove this need not to be so overwhelming in his case as it would be in that of a man not already shown to have perjured himself. Who can value his assertion?

MINOR TOPICS.

MISSOURI bonds sold at 76 under Republican rule. To-day, under Democratic rule, they sell at 106.

A NEW YORKER is named Stealing, and he hates the name; but he took the curse off of it for his daughter by making her Christian name "Worth."

THE number of voters registered in New York, on Saturday, was 29,077, making a total for the four days of 216,929. The fourth day's registration to 1876 was 23,088 and the total was 183,064. The fourth day's registration in 1879 was 34,866, and the total was 167,837. The registration in the other years since 1870 was: 1871, 152,592; 1872, 140,000; 1873, 123,873; 1874, 146,218; 1875, 144,838; 1877, 143,615; 1879, 158,914.

A PROMINENT gentleman from Illinois says that Senator Trumbull is making one of the most surprising campaigns in that state ever witnessed. Chicago will go Democratic by at least three thousand votes. The tariff scare does not affect voters in Illinois. Senator Trumbull, said our informant, made a speech in reply to Sherman at Chicago, a few days ago, which almost paralyzed all of Long John's arguments. The Democracy, he says, have fair hopes of carrying the state. The senator has laid aside his law practice and all other business to engage in the campaign, and is making it count every day.

THE registry of New York city is now complete. The total numbers of voters who have registered their names is 216,974. Assuming the same proportion between the total registry and the total vote as that which it obtained in 1876, and we have reason to expect that more than 202,000 votes will be polled on the 2d of November for the electoral tickets. Conceding to the Republicans the highest estimate that has been made by any responsible Republican—70,000 votes, namely—and there results a majority in this city for General Hancock of 62,000 votes. By the same method of computation a majority of 20,000 is made probable in Kings county. Upon what, then, can the Republican "claim" to New York be based? Certainly upon nothing known to the public.

MR. RUSKIN takes no mean view of the dignity of the cook's function. "What," he asks, "does 'cookery' mean? It means the knowledge of Medea, and of Circe, and of Calypso, and of Helen, and of Rebekah, and of the Queen of Sheba. It means knowledge of all herbs and fruits, and balms and spices, and of all that is healing and sweet in fields and groves and savory in meal: it means carefulness and inventiveness, and watchfulness, and willingness, and readiness of appliances: it means the economy of your great grandmother and the science of modern chemists: it means much tasting and no wasting: it means English thoroughness and French art and Arabian hospitality: and it means, in fine, that you are to be perfectly and always 'ladies,' 'loaf-givers;' and as you are to see, imperatively, that everybody has something pretty to put on—so you are to see, yet more imperatively, that everybody has something nice to eat."

PERSONAL.

The actress "IMOGENE" seems to have been the most expensive luxury of Woodward, the defaulting banker of Boston.

JOHN S. CLARKE, the American comedian, is so very ill in London from an internal affection that it is feared he will never play again.

Miss HELEN GLADSTONE, the younger daughter of the prime minister, is acting temporarily as private secretary to the vice principal of Nuneham college.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S widow has been living in Germany for some years past. Her health is poor. She will sail from Havre early in November, to join her son Robert, in Chicago.

Queen VICTORIA takes a lively interest in agriculture. Observing a new reaper and binder lately in use in a field by which she was driving, she stopped her horses, and went afoot into the field to see how it worked.

Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN has just purchased a forty-acre tract of land adjoining Greystone for a deer park. It is said the price paid was $100,000. Mr. Tilden has recently been offered $500,000 for his beautiful country home, but he does not wish to sell it.

Bishop VAIL preached in the church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, yesterday. Rev. JOHN MCCOY, of Columbia preached at Chestnut Hill; Rev. J. Y. MITCHELL, D. D., of this city, at North Broad street Presbyterian church; Rev. J. M. GALBRAITH, of Chestnut Level, at the Wakefield A. M. church.

Governor SHEPHERD, of Washington fame, said in a late letter that while at home, with all his notoriety, only a filthy alley and a railway landing had been named for him, but he had not been in Mexico five weeks, and a magnificent dome-shaped mountain had been rechristened in his honor El Gobernado.

Senator MCDONALD has sent out a request to the Democrats of Indiana to report to him all cases of bribery, perjury and illegal voting at the late election in that state that can be sustained by legal evidence. It is stated that ample provisions are being made for the vigorous and unrelenting prosecution of all such cases.

Mr. RUSKIN, replying to a letter addressed to him respecting the lord rectorship of Glasgow university, says, "What in the devil's name have you to do with either Mr. Diraeli or Mr. Gladstone? You are university students, and have no more to do with politics than with rat catching. I care no more for Disraeli or Gladstone than for two old bagpipes with the drones going by steam; but I hate all Liberalism as I do Beelzebub."

Secretary SCHURZ laughs heartily when reference is made to the published rumors of his betrothal. He says he thinks some one finds amusement at least once every six months in announcing him as engaged to marry a different lady. He was told that he and the attorney general had been more obdurate than the unmarried men of Grant's cabinet. They could not remain single. Robeson, settled bachelor as he was, soon found a wife, and General Belknap lost one after two years of wedlock, and in two years more wedded another.

DILL TO THE DEMOCRATS.

WHAT DEMOCRACY MEANS.

The Simple, Easy Remedy for Brave Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 24, 1880.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

Democracy means the rule of the people. Its founder recognized and enforced the dignity and power of the individual citizen, of individual thought, control and government as the essence of Republican liberty. Imperialism, office-holding oligarchy, corporate dictation, the rule of money by the employer over the employee, are all at war with our creed, our traditions and our rule. Intimidation and every form of coercion and corruption, and every form of bribery of the voter, are all at variance with the genius and the letter of our constitution and laws, state and federal, and we will see that all such offenses are punished.

The Democratic party is largely composed of the industrial classes and must therefore represent their interests and rights. To-day many of the corporations, the wealthy manufacturers, the great iron masters, are attempting to debauch them with their money or to coerce them with their power. They threaten to take the bread out of their mouths, to starve their wives and children, unless they vote as employers dictate. We address them. Can you permit this tyranny and still claim to be freemen? Are you slaves because you labor for your daily bread? Must you surrender the right to a free ballot to obtain the right to work? When that day comes it will be a fatal day to your liberties. Let the overseers of corporations and manufacturers drive you to the polls to vote as they dictate, let their candidate be chosen by your craven submission, and you surrender that equality which is the chief glory of American citizenship.

What is the remedy? Simple, plain, easy, for brave men. Assert your rights. Vote as you please. Let wealth know that your labor is your capital and that your ballot must represent it. Their candidate is on one side only—the side of capital. He is for free trade in merchandise and in men, and is the enemy of your interests. He wants Chinamen to come here and take your places if you complain, or to work by your side for a pittance if you submit. He has said so over his own hand and by his votes in Congress.

Our candidate is General Hancock who shed his blood for you in defense of the country. He is your representative because his faith is your faith. He has said over his hand that he is in favor of protection to American industry. He will be the zealous guardian of capital and labor if you elect him president. Trust your friends, not your enemies. Stand by the men who stand by you. Do not be deceived or frightened. Vote as your consciences may dictate. Do this and we will win. We have a majority of the people of the republic and if they vote their votes will be counted and Hancock will be elected and inaugurated president of the United States.

A. H. DILL,
Chairman.

GARFIELD'S DENIAL.

And "Truth's" Promise to Again Convict Him of Falsehood.

The National Republican committee furnish the following:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

To the Public:

The following dispatch has this moment been received from General Grant:

MENTON, Ohio, October 23.

Hon. Marshall Jewell:

Your telegram of this afternoon is received. Publish my dispatch of last evening if you think best. Within the last hour the mail has brought me the lithographic copy of the forged letter. It is the work of some clumsy villain who cannot spell nor write English nor imitate my handwriting. Every honest and manly Democrat in America who is familiar with my handwriting will denounce the forgery at sight. Put the case in the hands of the ablest detectives at once and hunt the rascal down. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

The national Republican committee has issued the following:

We have received and have in our possession the following telegram from General Garfield in reference to the forged letter recently published by the Democratic committee on the Chinese labor question:

MENTOR, Ohio, October 23, 1880.

Hon. Marshall Jewell, and Hon. S. W. Dorsey:

I will not break the rule I have adopted by making public reply to campaign lies, but I authorize you to denounce the so-called Morey letter as a bold forgery, both in language and sentiment. Until its publication I never heard of the existence of the Employers' Union, of Lynn, Massachusetts, nor of such a person as H. L. Morey. J. A. GARFIELD.

"Truth" Will Prove Garfield a Liar.

In response to the above *Truth* to-day says: *Truth* is accused of forging a letter, forging a postmark, imagining the existence of a non-existing league, and inventing H. L. Morey. We have already done all that can be done in the nature of the case to prove that the letter is in the handwriting of James A. Garfield, except to fully produce the opinions of competent witnesses who are familiar with his handwriting. That we promise to do, and to accompany the evidence with a variety of specimens of his handwriting, indisputably attested, for comparison. No more can be done in this direction, because to witness actually saw the letter written and the man who originally received it is dead. But our proof shall be such as would be amply sufficient in a court of justice to convict James A. Garfield of having penned the letter with his own hand; that the Employers' Union was an existing organization when the letter was mailed; that Henry L. Morey, of Lynn, Mass., was a living, moving being at the same time, and that he was the chief promoter of that union will be proved so conclusively that so far as this point is concerned, the wilful falsehood of Garfield's supporters, such as the New York *Times*, will be incontestably established. Finally, we shall prove by indisputable specimens of Washington postmarks of last winter, specimens vouched for by the best authority, that the postmark upon the envelope of Garfield's Chinese cheap labor letter is a genuine Washington postmark of last winter, and that the postmaster of Washington, when he denied its genuineness yesterday, lied for the double-branded liar who heads the Republican ticket and whose cause he sought to serve by the lie.

* * * * * * * *

But to-morrow or by Wednesday at latest, we shall offer to the country the proofs we have promised, and we now predict that from that time forth there will be no doubt in the minds of honest and intelligent men that James A. Garfield has not hesitated to resort to black lies and foul slanders to save his failing cause and that in this criminal and despicable policy he has been advised, encouraged and aided by the party he represents, by its organs, and by at least one of its prominent office-holders, whose falsehood is as wilful and despicable as that of Garfield himself.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Two road agents were killed by Mexicans northeast of Santa Fe a few days since.

The Third New York congressional district Republican convention has nominated S. B. Chittenden for Congress.

The Greenbackers of the Eleventh New York congressional district have nominated John B Gibbs for Congress.

The storm of last Wednesday did incalculable damage to life and property in Denmark.

Harry Beckett, formerly a favorite comedian at Wallack's theatre, died in England, where he was born.

Elias Simpkins, chief of police of Pittsfield, Ills., was shot and killed Saturday night by Elliott Baker.

Joshua Lippincott, a leading citizen of Philadelphia, has died while visiting Bellevue, Del.

A construction train ran over a cow near New Grand Chain, Ill., and was wrecked. Lewis Washington, colored, was killed and five other persons were injured.

The Porte has made arrangements for the dispatch of 10,000 men to Adrianople in view of the preparations for the union of Bulgaria and Roumania.

General de Cussey has instituted proceedings against M. Rochefort's paper and the *Petit Parisien*. The cabinent council has decided to continue the enforcement of the religious decrees.

The water at Albany was never lower than now. The steamer Belle ran around below the city at noon and the south ferry boat also went around last evening near her ship.

The foot-ball match between the Harvard university team and the Britannia team, of Montreal, on the Boston baseball grounds, on Saturday, was won by the Harvard by two goals.

George Lovett, living near Charleston, Ills., quarrelled with his wife on Friday evening about some property belonging to her. The result was he beat her brains out with a flat-iron and then cut his own throat from ear to ear.

The jury in the case of Samuel Hawthorne, on trial at Vicksburg for killing Lemuel McGee on the 25th of September last, has rendered a verdict of guilty and he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. The jury were all colored.

The net results of this year's fishery for the French on Great Banks will exceed the average. Nearly all the vessels engaged have returned to St. Piere and some few have sailed for French ports.

The freight warehouse and elevator of Lemuel Boggs, of Elmwood, Pickaway county, Ohio, caught fire yesterday from locomotive sparks and was destroyed with its contents and three freight cars. The total loss is $10,000; insurance on elevator $5,500.

Ernest Gabler's piano factory, Nos. 220, 222 and 224 West Twenty-second street, New York, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Three hundred pianos, nearly finished, and a large quantity of material were burned. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $50,000.

Henry Stevens, a carpenter, of Washington, aged fifty-eight years, was at work on a scaffold, and was stricken so suddenly with heart disease that he would have fallen to the ground had he not been caught by a fellow workman. Deceased was an Englishman and had served over ten years in the English army.

A fire broke out yesterday in the brick flouring mill of Lawson & Bell, at Gallipolis, Ohio, destroying it. The loss on the building is $8,000; insurance, $3,500; loss on stock, $4,000; insurance, $500—all in the Philadelphia fire and North American, both of Philadelphia. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

In Louisiana State Supervisor Cavanac, acting under the orders of Governor Wiltz, decided to keep the registration books open until October 30. The Republicans claiming that the books should be closed ten days before the election, have had Cavanac arrested for illegally registering voters.

The unconscious body of Alexander Woodson, colored, with a pistol shot wound in his head was found in an alley in rear of Robinson's opera house, Cincinnati, Saturday night. Two butchers named Alexander and a man named Mohr, have been arrested.

Messrs. King & Wright, coal dealers on Milk street, Boston, lost $5,500 in cash and securities entrusted to Cornelius Castello, a trusted employe. On the 9th instant Castello disappeared and the following day was arrested in Cambridge on suspicion that he was drunk. It appears that the man is insane and the whereabouts of the money and securities cannot be ascertained.

Detectives of the United States secret service have arrested Benjamin alias William E. Brockway and Jasper Owens, charged with being implicated in the manufacture of more than $200,000 worth of counterfeit U. S. bonds found in possession of J. B. Doyle, who was arrested on the cars at Chicago last Thursday. Brockway is a noted forger of notes and Owens a plate printer.

Thomas McCormick and Edward Lyons entered the Star and Garter, a Sixth avenue, N. Y., dive, at an early hour Sunday morning, and Lyons attempted to shoot the proprietor, Hamilton Brock, but his pistol missed fire. The men then left, but returned in a couple of hours. Again Lyons fired twice at Brock, missing both times. Brock then retaliated by drawing his revolver and firing three times at his assailant, two of the shots taking effect, and Lyons will probably die. Brock was arrested, but released on bail.

STATE ITEMS.

A boiler in the steam flour mill of W. H. Supplee, near Lewisburg, blew up, very badly injuring the proprietor and injuring a Mr. Yeagle. Much damage was done to the buildings.

Daniel M. Smith, a former employe of the Pennsylvania railroad, was struck by an engine at the Ninth street crossing, at Altoona. His arm was badly torn and a hand terribly mashed. Medical opinion is that he cannot recover.

The injection of carbonic gas into the Keeley Run colliery, with the intention of extinguishing the fire which has been burning there for several weeks, has proved a failure and the old method of flooding the mine will now be resorted to. While cleaning a breast five miners were overcome by the bad gas generated by the fire. They were brought to the surface and resuscitated with difficulty.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TOBACCO.

The New York Seed Leaf Market.

The *Tobacco Leaf* says that "of seed leaf 1,500 cases were sold the past week, against 2,329 the week before. Both Pennsylvania and New England 1879 crops were in good request, and the sales of these foot up 1,100 cases—700 of the former and 400 of latter." Below full details will be found as usual.

The *Tobacco Journal* reports the following trade of last week:

Connecticut—265 cases Housatonic; running 20 to 23½ cents.

200 cases (regular) running, 15 to 18 cents; seconds, 13 cents.

Pennsylvania—350 cases; wrappers, 30 to 37½ cents; fine running (so-called) 19 cents; medium, 12 to 15 cents; fillers, 7 to 9 cents.

Ohio—400 cases; running, 8 to 10 cents.

New York—289 cases; low, 8 to 11 cents; big flats, running, 16 to 18 cents.

Wisconsin—120 low running, 8½ cents.

Havana—market quiet; sales 400 bales; prices unchanged.

Gans's Report.

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported by J. S. Gans & Co., tobacco brokers, Nos. 84 and 86 Wall street, New York, for the week ending October 25, 1880: 700 cases 1879, Pennsylvania fillers 7 to 8; assorted 12 to 20; Wrappers 18 to 40 cents. 400 cases 1879, New England, wrappers 16 to 40; assorted Housatonic, 20 to 25 cents. 350 cases 1879, Ohio, 7 to 12; 50 cases 1878, Ohio, 9 cents. 100 1879, Wisconsin, 7 to 14 cents. 100 sundries, 9 to 18 cents. Total, 1,700.

OBITUARY.

Death of Prof. Chas. H. Budd.

Charles Henry Budd, M. D., died suddenly on Friday in Philadelphia at his residence, No. 1,714 Race street, of rheumatism of the heart. He was born in Pemberton, N. J., and was a son of the late Samuel W. Budd. He was for a long time engaged most successfully in the practice of medicine, and rendered valuable service to the Union army during the late civil war. He afterwards filled the chair of chemistry and natural sciences in Franklin and Marshall college in Lancaster. Subsequently he became professor of natural history in the Girard college, where his marked ability was highly valued, and where he was still engaged at the time of his death. He was also an active member of the Academy of Natural Sciences and other institutions of learning.

Many of our local readers will remember Prof. Budd, who succeeded Prof. Thos. C. Porter, D. D., in the chair of national science in Franklin and Marshall, and filled it from about 1868 to 1871. He was a most accomplished scientist, especially in the department of chemistry, and his even temper and kindly manner made him a personal favorite with his colleagues of the faculty and the students of the college. Failing health and an indisposition for the discipline of the class room led him to resign his chair and he was succeeded by Prof. Stahr. His many acquaintances here will hear with deep regret of his sudden decease.

CHURCH OF GOD.

Continuation of the Proceedings of the Eldership.

In the Harrisburg convention of this church a judiciary committee was voted for, resulting in the choice of the following: Elders C. H. Forney, G. Sigler, A. Swartz, and Lay Members John S. Gable and S. Knisely.

A new board of missions was elected as follows: Elders C. H. Forney, G. Sigler, A. Swartz, D. A. L. Laverty, A. H. Long, and Lay Members I. Frazier, S. Knisely, J. Ross and J. S. Gable.

The licenses of the following ministers were renewed: C. H. Forney, J. C. Coming, A. Swartz, W. L. Jones, John Ross, J. Hunter, S. S. Richmond, J. McDonald and W. Sanborn.

Much discussion ensued over the proposition of Elder Forney for the protection of the work of missions and providing means for ministers stationed at churches which are too poor to support pastors.

Elder Tucker's course in Lancaster city was brought before the eldership on a motion to condemn his official action, which elicited a long discussion, participated in by a large number of elders. Elder Tucker was arraigned as a schismatic, the tendency of his course being to bring the present church in Lancaster, the "Old Bethel," into humiliation, while the immediate effect has been to arouse animosities and create divisions which are regarded as dangerous to the good name and unity of the church.

No effort was made by any of the elders to impeach Elder Tucker's Christian character or personal honesty, his course being only denounced as refractory. The discussion occupied most of yesterday afternoon.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Programme of Exercises.

The twenty-ninth annual session of the Lancaster county teachers' institute will be organized in the court house at 2 p. m. on November 8, 1880. The following eminent teachers will assist in the exercises of the day meetings: Prof. S. B. Heiges, Dr. J. P. Wickersham, Dr. Edward Brooks, Dr. J. H. Shumaker, Prof. John S. Stahr, Prof. A. R. Byerly, State Supt. M. A. Newell, City Supt. R. K. Buehrle, Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, Prof. James Crawford, Prof. W. B. Hall will have charge of the music.

In addition to discussions on modes of teaching and on school management, the following special topics will be presented for discussion: "Use of newspapers and magazines in school work." "How to deal with the older pupils who come to school for a few months only." "Teachers' monthly institutes." "School visitation." "School discipline."

The evening meetings will be held in the opera house, when the following subjects will be discussed:

Monday—"Ingersollism from a secular standpoint." Hon. Geo. R. Wendling, Chicago, Ill.

Tuesday—"William Cullen Bryant," Wallace Bruce, New York city.

Wednesday—"Abraham Lincoln," Hon. Schuler Colfax, South Bend, Ind.

Thursday—"A visit to the Yosemite Valley," Dr. O. H. Tiffany, Philadelphia, Pa.

Friday—Readings by Prof. Frank Bradford, New York city.

Our Population.

The West Chester *Republican* says: Mr. H. C. Snowden, supervisor of census, has forwarded his returns to General Walker, of Washington. There has been much delay in getting the complete census of Lancaster county, owing to the tardiness of one or two enumerators there. The full returns of this county show a total population of 140,000. The enumerators of Loudongrove township, Chester county, lost one of his daily return cards, which will necessitate his work being done over. Superintendent Walker has advised Mr. Snowden to have this done.

Inspection Cars.

The cars which are used by the Pennsylvania railroad company in their annual inspections passed through this city this forenoon. The officers will begin their inspection at Pittsburgh and expect to reach Lancaster by Thursday.

THE GREAT PARADE.

A MONSTER PROCESSION.

Nearly 2,000 Men in Line—Blazing Torches—Beautiful Banners—Telling Transparencies—Brilliant Illuminations.

The largest, most brilliant and most enthusiastic city parade given in Lancaster during the present campaign took place on Saturday evening, and furnished the most inspiring assurance that the great Democratic army is unbroken, and that it is marching forward to a glorious victory.

Early in the evening the note of preparation was heard in all sections of the city; men with uniforms and torches were hurrying to their several rendezvous; drum corps and bands were heard drumming and blowing in various directions; crowds of men, women and children gathered in Centre square and the streets adjacent; Chief Marshal Fordney and his staff in full uniform and mounted on gaily caparisoned horses, galloped hither and thither to give detailed instructions to the captains of clubs; the Veteran headquarters in Centre square were crowded with Union soldiers—both Democrats and Republicans—but all for Hancock. They were to take the head of the column, and under the lead of Col. McGovern and his staff were first in motion and at half-past 7 o'clock took up their position on North Duke street, the right resting on East King. The other organizations were soon in the places assigned them and ready for the march.

The moment the court house clock struck 8, Sergeant Edw. Bookmyer, mounted, sounded the advance with the same bugle he carried on the field of Gettysburg, and amid loud huzzas from a thousand throats, the column moved over the route previously designated in the following order:

Wm. J. Fordney, colonel commanding.
Lieut. Colonels Geo. Steinman, John K. Metzger.
Majors Samuel W. Altick, Peter McConomy, E. H. Flinn, Philip Finger, Elim G. Snyder.
Adjutant Henry Wolf.
Sergt. Major Fred. Arnold.
Aids—Jacob Reese, Cyrus H. Colvin, Al. Rosenstein, Thos. McClarnan, David G. Hirsh, Chas. E. Stewart, John A. McGinnis, Jacob Foose, Geo. Wall, Jacob L. Porter, Chas. E. Ochs, Geo. W. Harris, J. C. Houghton, Dr. Theo. Beaver, Christ. Miley, John W. Reilly, Lem. C. Witmer, Geo. B. Willson, Fred. Goos, John Sales, Davis Kitch, Harry Schantz, Andrew Dusel, Jos. Ganss, John S. Givler, Martin Dillich, Chas. Downey, Samuel Bitzer, Samuel Behmer, David Winters, George McNabb, Benj. Hirsh, M. J. Ruth.

In rear of Col. Fordney's staff rode five Democratic ladies, attired in pretty riding habits—each lady being accompanied by a gentleman escort.

Clemmens's City cornet band, eighteen pieces.

Hancock Veteran Association, Col. Edward McGovern, commanding.
Lieut. Col.—Geo. F. Sprenger.
Adjutant Jacob F. Kautz.
Quartermaster—R. A. Smith.
Company A., Capt. Geo. W. Zecher, 55 men, equipped in fatigue uniform.
Company B, Capt. Lawrence Boyle, 50 men in fatigue uniform.
Company C, Capt. John M. Amweg, 42 men, equipped.
Company D, Capt. John Bartholemew, 40 men equipped.

The Veterans made a very handsome appearance, and although the weight of years is beginning to tell on some of them they moved with the same soldierly tread that marked their advance at Chaplin Hills, Chickamauga, Gettysburg and other fields whereon they won their honors. All the companies carried new and beautiful flags presented them by their lady friends. Loud cheers greeted them all along the line of march.

Following the Veterans, and headed by the Quarryville band, came the "Iron Worker's club of Lancaster," under command of A. J. Steinman, esq., president of Penn iron works. They numbered 150 men, many of them in uniform and all armed with hammers, tongs, screws, bolts, bars and other implements and emblems of their trade. They bore in their ranks a large number of flags, banners, and transparencies with appropriate inscriptions, some of which were, "We are opposed to Chinese labor" "Garfield a free trader," "Hancock a native of Pennsylvania, a soldier and statesman," "The Ironworkers solid for the Eaton tariff bill" "Vanderbilt buys his railroad iron in England and supports Garfield."

Next came the Hancock Legion and persons in citizens' dress under command of Philip Bernard. They numbered 165 men and presented a solid appearance, there being in their ranks a large number of the most substantial and prominent men in Lancaster.

The "Franklin and Marshall college club" numbered 40 men very prettily uniformed. Geo. C. Stoll was their captain.

Four mounted marshals.
Eden Band, 16 pieces.

Ninth ward Hancock and English club, Jacob Pontz, captain; 100 equipped men, and 10 unequipped in wagon. A number of handsome banners and flags were borne in line.

Three mounted marshals.
Drum corps.

Eighth ward Hancock and English battalion, Major Fred. Shroad; 225 men, 200 of whom were fully equipped. At the head of the club marched Valentine Sheid in full continental uniform and carrying a banner. Behind him was borne aloft a handsomely framed picture of Hancock. The club carried a number of campaign banners and a beautiful new flag presented to them by the Democratic ladies of the ward just before they started for the parade. In such large numbers did the "Old Eighth" turn out that the club was divided into three sections and an additional drum corps placed at the head of the second section.

In rear of the Eighth ward the employees of John W. Lowell's horse collar manufactory to the number of 15 turned out in a body. They bore banners on which were inscribed, "We don't stuff ballot-boxes; we stuff horse collars." "Workmen not slaves." "Free mechanics and a free vote our motto." "No Chinamen, Garfield & Co. for us." This delegation carried their polished stuffing rods that glistened like muskets. They were marshaled by Charles Welsh, a Kentucky U. S. veteran, and made a soldierly appearance.

Four mounted marshals.
Euterpean band.

Seventh Ward Hancock club, Captain Chas. Franciscus; 150 men handsomely equipped and bearing flags torches and transparencies.

Drum corps.

Seventh Ward Junior Hancock club, Captain Hoffman, 40 boys, 16 years and upwards, all equipped.

Four mounted marshals.

Strasburg club, 54 men, equipped in capes and caps, and bearing flags, banners and torches.

Four mounted marshals.
Reamstown band, 16 pieces.

Sixth Ward Americus club, Captain W. T. Jefferies; 132 men handsomely equipped and bearing a number of campaign banners with suggestive inscriptions.

Styer's drum corps

Fifth Ward Hancock club, Captain Peter Allabach; 75 men fully equipped and carrying flags banners and transparencies. They carried a beautiful American flag presented to them by the ladies just before the parade.

Four mounted marshals.
Gen. Reynolds band, Conestoga.

Fourth ward Hancock club, Captain Wm. Lanning, 100 equipped men, bearing handsome flags, banners, &c. With their white hats, white shirts, dark pants and fine marching, this club made a very handsome appearance.

Four mounted marshals.
Kreider's drum corps.

Third ward Hancock club, Captain Harry L. Hartmyer, 75 men, equipped in white caps, blue shirts, and leather belts.

Four mounted marshals.
Millersville cornet band.

Second ward Hancock club, Captain Robert Clark, 100 men equipped.

Four mounted marshals.
Drum corps.

First ward Hancock club, Captain John P. Schaum, 85 equipped men.

Following the First ward club was a large barouche containing six gentlemen, bearing two large and handsome American flags.

Then followed a wagon, upon which was built a representation of John Cessna's canal boat. It was drawn by Garfield mules and filled with disconsolate Republicans on their way to the head waters of Salt River.

The rear of the grand procession was brought up by 40 mounted men.

It took exactly twenty-two minutes for the procession to pass a given point, and the men marched at an unusually quick pace, owing to the cold raw air that was blowing.

Careful counts at different points along the line and by different persons made the number 1,894 at the beginning and 1,730 near the end of the parade. Had it not been for the muddy streets and the disagreeable and threatening weather there would no doubt have been several hundred more men in line. Even under the unfavorable conditions named, the parade was much larger than the Republican parade of Thursday evening, although they had delegations present from York and Dauphin counties and from many townships in Lancaster county, while the Democratic parade was composed entirely of Lancaster men with the exception of a small delegation from Strasburg.

Along the entire route the procession was greeted by enthusiastic crowds and many of the residences were brilliantly illuminated, the ornamentation consisting chiefly of flags, banners, Chinese lanterns and portraits of the candidates. Whilst there was no general display of fireworks, a number of patriotically disposed citizens greeted the arrival of the pageant with rockets, Roman candles and colored lights, and the procession looked magnificent as it wound around the monument in Centre square bathed in a flood of lime light of ever-changing hue that was kept burning upon the roof of the INTELLIGENCER building, making plainly visible for a great distance the flag that floated proudly in the high wind. It will not be attempted to specify the decorations; most of them were in admirable taste, attractive and patriotic, and constantly spurred the paraders to the most enthusiastic applause, which was invariably responded to by the waving of handkerchiefs and cheers from ladies and others standing in the doorways of the residences thus complimented.

At several points along the line drunken and indiscreet Republicans and silly women and boys taunted the men in line and heaped upon them insulting epithets, "damned rebels," "traitors" and "copperheads" being the favorite phrases. At Water and West King streets the women denounced the Union Veterans as rebels and traiters, and at West King and Mulberry rotten eggs were thrown into the ranks, but did not strike any of the men. The only serious interference occurred in East King street just before the parade was dismissed. A volley of brick-bats and stones were thrown from Christian street near the Exchange hotel, and one of the men of the Americus club was struck in the side with a brick. About the same time two drunken negroes in front of the Young Men's Republican club room were yelling for Garfield and using the most insulting language to the men in line, and it is said that one of the negroes assaulted a member of the Junior club of the Seventh ward. There was a rush from the line after these disturbers of the peace and for a moment it was feard there would be trouble. Colonel Fordey and his staff, who were in Centre Square, hurried to the scene and, aided by the company commanders, soon succeeded in restoring order. This outrage in front of the Young Men's club room is the more unjustifiable as the Democratic clubs in line were ordered to salute the Republicans by bringing their torches to a carry as they passed the Republican headquarters.

Three patriotic ladies were waving flags and cheering the members of the Fifth ward club as they passed the corner of Mary and West King streets on Saturday night, when an unpatriotic Republican lady (?) ran up, snatched the flag from the hands of one of the trio, tore it from the staff and trampled it under her feet. The lady thus grossly insulted was very old; had she been physically robust, or had the insult been offered either of the other ladies, there might have been a regular picnic, and considerable hair pulling around that corner.

Entertained.

At the close of the parade, Saturday evening the Iron-works club marched to Mænnerchor hall where they entertained the president and officers of the club. Speeches were made by A. J. Steinman, esq., and J. L. Steinmetz, esq., and a very pleasant time was had.

The 5th ward club were handsomly entertained by their president, Mr. Peter McConomy, and Mr. Philip Walton returning to their club room. Abundant refreshments were served and a vote of thanks was passed.

Lititz Locals.

From the *Record*: Julius Fisher, of Lititz, while driving near Halfville, Penn township, on Saturday, was thrown from his carriage and had his hip dislocated, his horse having been scared by a drunken man.

On Wednesday morning Mrs. J. B. Haberbusch, the landlady of the Rothsville hotel, slipped and fell on a plank walk in the rear of the house, resulting in the fracture of the right arm. Dr. Brobst was summoned and attended to the wound.

A three-year-old colt belonging to