Hancock in Texas.

From the N. O. Picayune

We cannot better illustrate the great popularity of Gen. Hancock in Texas, the high esteem in which he is held throughout the State, and the un-bounded gratitude felt toward him by every true hearted Texan for his noble defence of their constitutional rights, than by republishing the following eloquent speech of ex-Governor Thockmorton—delegate-elect to Cincin-nati—in the Democratic Convention held at Galveston on the 20th of last month:
"I know no man more devoted to

the Democratic party than Mr. Thurman. He could carry New York just

Ms. Tilden. But we must regard it as a question of policy. We have a right to look over the whole field and determine who is the man to lead. We have Mr. Bayard, and there is no great-er man than he in our country. We could all support him. He presents the knightliest plume that was ever presented, but is he the man to lead us presented, but is he the man to lead us now? I ask, is he the man to lead? Sir, there are thousands in this land who claim to belong to the Democratic party who will say, 'I cannot support Bayard; he is too strong on the financial question.' We have to meditate upon this question. We have to determine who shall lead and lead best, therefore I ask you and put to you the mine who shall lead and lead best, therefore I ask you and put to you the question to-day. You must determine the question to-day, who is the man, and where is the man to be found able to lead us in this hour of supreme peril? Any of these great men we can follow. Not one of them but we can follow. Not one of them but we can follow, but let me say to you but not follow; but let me say to you, but not to urge you to follow my advice unless it should accord with your own convictions. I say to you there is one man who has not been mixed up with congressional bickerings and contests, one who has not been connected with any of the factions in the Democratic party of the factions in the Democratic party of the great State of New York, who has no hard or soft money record. That man to day stands the highest above all other men in the hearts of the American people, North, South, East and West, and that man is Hancock. [Applause.] Who is there of any and all our great men that can apply the company and all our great men that can be applyed to the company and the company of the life contractions. point to any achievement of his life with as much pride as he can to that letter he wrote to Governor Pease? When we shall all be numbered with the dead; when succeeding ages shall follow along the path of time; when the fu-ture historian shall record this event in our history, the name of Hancock shall be handed down to posterity as one of be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest in the annals of time, that of a man who was a warrior, and yet who believed that the military should be subservient to the civil powers of the country. When the military pow-ers and military courts-martial were trying our people, when the department of Louisiana and Texas were under his control and he was appealed to by one who should have been a better friend of Texas to empower a military commission to try our citizens for offenses, he spurned the application and said that the reconstruction laws allowed him to appoint military commissions, order courts-martial, wipe out your grand juries and appoint Federal military officers under him to try and condemn the citizen. He said that he could appoint these officers to sit upon the lives and liberties of the people. God forbid that I should exercise that power. I believe in the law and the Constitution that was dyed in the blood of the fathers of '76. God forbid their sacrifices should be unavailing. Madison, Jefferson and Washington and the fathers who bled and who consecrated that Constitution by every word and every principle in that Constitution, all forbid me to exercise that power. You have law and a Constitution and let them try offenses according to the laws of the State. Where is the man in the great North, West, or East who has shown himself so devoted to law, order and the Constitution as Hancock did in that hour of the distress of our people? Where is the man, Republican, Demo-Where is the man, Republican, Demo-crat or Greenbacker, who can forget the noble words of this great military noble words of this great military noble words of this great military chieftain? [Applause.] Who else can lead us on to victory more certainly than Hancock? In my judgment no such man is in our party. We should carry Pennsylvania and how can we do it with any other man than Hancock? He is the only living hope to carry Pennsylvania. You will find there will be a sympathy for your cause with Hancock for your leader that will penetrate the hearts of thousands of the Northern soldiers. As you have been told, Hancock was a man who was with the soldier in front of his men, that he was the idol of those Northern troops as he has been the idol of the liberty loving people throughout this country since he defended us in our liberties. Let us come up with a solid front to his support; let us accord honor to other chiefs who should have honor accorded to them, but let us say to them that we believe Hancock is the man to lead us to victory.'' [Applause.]

COAL was first discovered in 1791 by a hunter named Philip Ginter, on Sharp Mountain, later known as Summit Hill. He, little knowing or dreaming of the importance of his discovery, carried to importance of his discovery, carried to his hut what he supposed was black stone. This piece of black stone lying loosely on the surface of the ground, Ginter stumbled against it one dark night on his way to his hut. He stooped down to see what he had stumbled against and found a stone, shining and of peculiar blackness. Attaching to it no value whatever, he carried it to the nearest town as a curiosity and gave it away to a person going to Philadelphis, where, after several experiments, it was found to be anthracite coal. Subsequently, companies were formed, and quently, companies were formed, and coal was first mined on Sharp Mountain nine miles from Mauch Chunk.

THERE is no profit in call loans if they will not come when called.

#### Soldiers in War and Peace.

The Hon. Martin Maginnis, of Montana, during the discussion in the House of Representatives of the municipal code for this District, made some remarks that are worthy of preserva-tion. The question was the provision striking out the requirement that police officers shall be honorably discharged soldiers. Mr. Conger took the occasion to make a shallow stump speech about men rushing "to strike out of our laws "all provisions which by chance favor defenders of the country." Mr.

Maginnis said:
I believe I am as warm a friend of the Union soldier as perhaps anyone in this House, and I believe this is a fair and equitable regulation. The war is a matter of twenty years ago. The men who made the efficient soldiers in that war were from eighteen to twenty-six years old when they entered the Army. I know I went in nearly as young as any of them, and I am far from feeling myself competent to do a soldier's duty now, though otherwise, perhaps, as vig-orous as any one in this House.

When my old friends of the Army of the Cumberland marched down the Avenue the other day, and I remem-bered the smooth-faced, brown-haired boys who had marched through Tennessee and Virginia in the war and saw now their gray and silver locks, I could not help thinking how long it was since the war and how unfit those men would now be to stand on picket, to ford rivers, to remain all night in their wet clothes, and endure the hardships which soldiers have to undergo. No man who served in that war, if there was a draft to-day, would be liable to that draft; he would be exempt from military service. There is scarcely a man among them that would pass a medical exemptation for a soldier. medical examination for a soldier.
Gentlemen in speaking of the war
must remember it was a long time ago.
While some of us may be fit-for officers
now, none of those who served in the

ar would be fit for private soldiers.

When we have been discussing matters relating to the General Army on this floor I have heard gentlemen speak of the vast army of veterans who would be available in case we got into a war with a foreign country. Now, sir, there is scarcely a man who fought in that war that would be fit to go into the ranks in the event of a war with a foreign country. In that event we would have to depend on the younger generation that has grown up. I do not think it fair and right and proper to impose these men on this city as its police force, when it ought to have active and vigorous men in that force, able to stand out all night and endure fatigues equal to those a soldier is exposed to. And I am sure that gallant gentleman, my old comrade and friend, Major Twining, would not have commended this amendment if in his adgment he had not felt it to be neces-

There is no city in the Union that has a restriction of this kind, neither New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or any other city; and no other city than this would stand it, for other cities have self-government. This city would not stand it if it governed itself. Men who fight in the wars of their country often get a good deal of praise while they are in the service, but the cold shoulder of both political parties is ever turned toward them when they come out of the service. I have heard a great deal said about what should be done for the soldiers who lost their places when they went into the war, and found it very hard to get into places when they came home. That is so, because the politi-cians filled all the places and crowded them out. Take the State of the gen-tleman from Michigan, or the State of Maine, a thoroughly Republican State. I know the soldiers of Maine; I served with them; they were gallant soldiers; there never were men more useful in any capacity. Among these soldiers were engineers and lumbermen who were able to bridge rivers, build rafts, make boats, and perform service in any capacity. But who ever saw a soldier from Maine in either House of Congress? I remember the Michigan regigress? I remember the Michigan regi-ments with which I served, and I know of other Michigan regiments. Who ever saw a soldier from Michigan in either house of Congress? I forget; I will correct myself. There was one, a gallant soldier, a soldier of two wars—

of the Mexican and of the last war. asking for it an obviously ridiculous July, and saved that battle. But because he was not a Republican he was was on this side of the House.

Mr. McMillin. Do you say that oc-curred in Michigan?

Mr. Maginnis. Yes. In Illinois and Ohio, and New York and other doubt-

ful States, Republicans and Democrats ometimes put a soldier in the front because he can carry some votes and get through. But I say that in those States, where the politicians of either side have the control, the soldiers are hardly ever given a chance. DANIEL WEBSTER had an anecdote of

old Father Searl, the minister of his boyhood, which is too good to be lost. It was customary then to wear buck-skin breeches in cool weather. One Sunday morning in autumn, Father Searl brought his breeches down from Searl brought his breeches down from the garret, but the wasps had taken possession during the summer, and were having a nice time of it in them. By dint of effort he got out the intruders and dressed for meeting. But while reading the Scripture to the congregation he felt a dagger from one of the enraged small waisted fellows, and jumped around the pulpit slapping his thighs. But the more he slapped and danced the more they stung. The people thought him crazy, but he explaindanced the more they stung. The peo-ple thought him crazy, but he explained the matter by saying: Brethren, don't be alarmed; the word of the Lord is in my mouth, but the devil is in my breeches?" Webster always told it with great glee to the ministers.

A RICH MAN who had begun life as bootblack happened to remark that he had taken a box at the opers, and some one meanly asked him if a brush werk with it.

### CABUL.

A letter from Cabul (March 6) says:

PECULIARITIES OF THE CITY-MAN-NERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE.

It is difficult to convey to the untraveled western mind an idea of what Cabul is like, though easy enough to any one who has wandered as far east as Cairo. It would not help the former class of readers to say it resembles Bagdad, which it does, subtracting the various Christian churches and Mohammedan tombs of Bagdad and the really handsome barracks and public buildings which the Turks have erected. In truth, all Asiatic cities have the strongest family resemblance, and have little to distinguish them from one another, unless the introduction of foreigners as permanent residents, or the free adoption of western ideas by the native population, has revolutionized the native idea of comfort and convenience. Cabul is yet free from either of these elements of change and improvements, and remains to this day just what we may suppose it to have been in the days when Timour Shah first made it his capital. In its general aspect it is a mere conglomeration of mud walls and houses, and most of the latter of the meanest class, but all constructed with a view to privacy and concealment, as is usual in Mohammedan countries. It is permeated by filthy and narrow lanes, which at this season are ankle-deep in mud and snowy slush, and are always the natural resting place for such filth and refuse as the inhabitants, who are not very nice, find too offensive to retain within their own walls. Cabul is an unwalled town, but the want of walls is supplied to some extent by the style in which the outlying houses are generally built-namely, with blank outer walls enclosing open courtyards, round which the rooms occupied by the family find place. The ambition of the lower classes is satisfied with a single story only, but the better classes always have a second story and each house then becomes a regular fortress. A more undesirable town, chiefly for this reason, and from the narrowness and intricacy of its lanes, for troops to have to act in, it would be impossible to find. The roofs of the houses are all flat, and of mud, and generally made private by a parapet 3 feet or 4 feet high round the outer circumfer-This gives a strange uniformity of appearance to the town when viewed from the hills above, and impresses the observer with the little effect which would be produced upon the place by artillery fire from however advantage

ous a position.

There are two exceptions to the gen

erally tortuous character of the Cabul streets, and they are to be found in the part devoted to business. The first of these is the Shor Bazaar, a long straight street running nearly east and west, and dividing the city into two unequal parts. This bazaar is devoted to the sale of every description of articles of luxury, from the silks and finery of the Zenana to the China teacups which are such an indispensable appendage to even the most modest Afghan household. The wares are exhibited, in the fashion common to the East, in a narrow veranda, elevated about three feet above the level of the street, with perhaps a scarcely larger enclosed space behind, where the bulkier articles are stored. The owners of the shops sit cross-legged on the ground, with a pan of hot coals at this season to keep life in their fingers and toes; and it is a peculiarity with them that they show no eagerness whatever to sell their wares, such as is generally observable in eastern bazaars, where a supposed customer is sometimes almost torn in pieces by rival dealers; but after quietly exthe customer betake himself straight-I refer to General Williams, who and the occupant betakes himself, with anything peculiarly valuable and portable, to his private residence in one of the retired lanes of the city. The Shor Bazaar is roughly covered in with a mud roof, supported on wooden uprights, so constructed as to leave plenty of light and air, and yet to protect the crowded and narrow thoroughfare from rain or snow. The other large thoroughfare of Cabul is what is called Char Chowk, or Bazaar of the Four Squares, from the four quadrangular spaces through which the main line of the street runs. The short streets which connect these quadrangles are covered in like the Shor Bazaar, and it is here that all sorts of necessaries of life are to be found-the dealers in fruit, vegetables, bread and meat, and in the various skins and furs so large ly used for the winter apparel of all classes of the Cabulees. Here, too, are to be found the shops of the saddlers-a very flourishing trade in a ers in wood, iron and brass, and the suppliers of every sort of household necessaries, from a basket of nails and old iron to the fantastic shoes worn by the highest class of Afghan ladies. haunt at present of innumerable beg- of Alexander and Cæsar into the gars. This, by the way, is a class shade, and sufficiently account for the

which infests every street and lane of Cabul and its environs; and the appeal for alms is incessant, and is re-newed for every individual passer-by. The appearance of these unfortunate beggars is most pitiable; but I imagine they have reaped a less abundant barvest from the English occupation than any other class of the population -not that their appeals are wanting in pathos or addressed to unpitying ears, but the copper coin of the country is inconvenient to carry, and the English in Cabul, following the custom in India, rarely carry the currency of the realm in their pockets.

of Cabul, though ghost-like forms occasionally meet the eye tramping on foot through the muddy lanes and buying simple articles for household use at the stalls of the various vendors. The form and appearance of the boor-ka, or shroud-like sheet which envelopes the Afghan women when abroad, will be familiar to most readers. Of all female costumes it is surely the ugliest and least graceful that ever was invented; but the completeness of the disguise awakens a certain feeling of curiosity in the householders . to know what it conceals. I have little doubt that in 99 cases out of 100, where met with in the streets of Cabul, the boorka conceals something which would give the beholder very little pleasure to see. It is not to be supposed that any Afghan lady of good position would set her delicate feet in the filthy mud of a Cabul street; and the few female figures which meet the eye are, I have no doubt, those of some household drudge or housekeeper in humble life catering for the wants of a mistress or hardworking husband. It is the fashion to fancy that the boorka, when worn abroad, always conceals some intrigue, and that in countries where it is used the morals of the female sex are of the loosest kind. It is very commonly forgotten what a dreadful penalty any indiscretion on the part of women carries in strict Mohammedan countries, and given the inclination, I greatly doubt if the danger incurred by indulging it does not generally turn the scale in favor of virtue. I do not forget how Kaye attributed the Afghan outbreak of 1841 in a great measure to the immoralities of the English officers. In those days several officers of the Cabul army of occupation had houses in the city of Cabul, and possessed facilities for intrigue which are certainly not shared by their successors of the present army, who live, without exception, in Shurpur. But I have questioned intelligent Afghans on this subject, and their answer has been not that the Afghans had to complain so much of intrigues against their honor as that the English occupation of Afghanistan had an inconvenient effect upon the fair sex generally, for the women believed that while the army occupied their country English humanity would not allow the fearful penalty to be any longer exacted which the laws of Mahomet sanctioned.

NAPOLEON'S HUNDRED DAYS. On the first of March, 1815, after an exile of six months, and while the sovereigns of the Holy Alliance were busily employed in arranging affairs in Europe after the old fashions, Napoleon stepped from a little vessel to the quay at Frejus, in the south of France, with a company of about a dozen persons, and began a march on Paris which is perhaps the most aston-ishing on military record. The Bourbon monarchy was guarded by 200,-000 armed men, and guaranteed by all the kings of Europe, when Napoleon set out. On the second of march he and his little party approached Vizelle, where a strong regiment was asking for it an obviously ridiculous price, they return it to its shelf without a word of remark or a hint at abatement, and are quite indifferent if ed to shoot their old commander. The effect was instantaneous; and in half an hour he was on his march to Grenoble, at the head of his late opponents. He performed the same sort of military miracle at the barricades of the latter city, raised to oppose hm, and still pressed his march forward. At Lyons he found himself suddenly at the head of an army, which the day before, had obeyed the Duc d'Artois; and so traveled onward, without paus ing, in a growing tumult of enthusiasm, till he found himself once more in the old palace of Fontainebleau. Between this place and Paris was massed the army of Louis XVIII, commanded by his brother, and sworn to seize the fugitive. But the scene at Melun was the crowning astonisment. A hundred thousand men, standing to their arms, looked intensely toward the high road to the south. Suddenly coming over the ridge, appeared a single caleche, driven rapidly and holding three persons—one of them being General Drouet, another General Bertrand, while the centre man stood with his arms stretched forward. History nar-rates what followed. While the army country where every one rides who rushed toward the emperor, the royal can afford it—and the various artific-princess fled to Paris, the caleche princess fled to Paris, the caleche coming on swiftly behind them, back-ed by a hundred thousand men. On the same day, 20th of March, Louis XVIII was driving as rapidly in the direction of Ghent, while Napoleon, The course of this long street is about parallel to the Shor Bazaar, and crosses issued his orders as calmly as if he the Cabul river by a rude bridge old enough to have seen the passage of Timour Shah's processions, and the

popularity of himself and his memory in France

#### "How Much is My Boy Worth?"

Some years ago Horace Mann delivered an address at the opening of some reformatory institution for boys, during which he remarked that if only one boy was saved from ruin, it would pay for all the cost and care and labor of establishing such an institution as that. After the exercises had closed, in private conversation, a gentleman rallied Mr. Mann upon his statement, and said to him: "Did you not color Female figures are rare in the streets cabul, though ghost-like forms ocit only saved one boy?

"Not if it was my boy," was the

convincing reply. There is a wonderful value about "my boy." Other boys may be rude and rough, other boys may be reckless and wild; other boys may be left to drift uncared for, to the ruin which is so near at hand; but "my boy,"-it were worth the toil of a lifetime, and the lavish wealth of the world to save him from the temporal and eternal ruin. We would go the world round to save him from peril, and would bless every hand that was stretched out to give him help or welcome. Every poor, wandering, outcast, home less man, is one whom some fond mother called "my bey." And yet how many parents are there who give their time to the consideration of what things "my boy" should learn?

AFTER a Texas jury had stood out for ninety-six hours the Judge got a verdict in two minutes, by sending them word that a circus had come to

Some one has wisely said, "In building a house, build as if you expected to live forever." The same rule is emphatically applicable to farming. Manage your farm as if you expected to live forever.

THE boys may plant and the women may water, but if you don't pull weeds you wont get any garden sauce

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BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD,—Time-Table, December 31, 1877.

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DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

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