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Democratic National Convention.

Wise Conclusion.

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAST DAY'S SESSION.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—The chair called the convention to order at 10.35 a. m.

Prayer was offered again by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He prayed for that unanimity and harmony in the convention so needful to accomplish the patriotic end which it had in view; that individual members might lay aside their personal predilection for the highest welfare of the whole nation; that the choice of the convention might result in the election of a man of enduring character, blameless in life, unsullied in reputation and of exalted patriotism, and that the persons elected might be brought to occupy their places.

Mr. Peckman (N. Y.) rose to make a statement on behalf of the New York delegation heard with great emotion—[Cries of "platform," and he took the deck.] The delegation heard with great emotion the votes given yesterday for the honored statesman of New York, S. J. Tilden. [Great applause.]

The chair rebuked the interference with the proceedings by outsiders, and promised it would ask the convention to preserve order at any and all hazards.

Mr. Peckham resumed: The delegation had received a letter from Mr. Tilden, in which he renounced himself as a candidate for renomination. Knowing him to be honest in purpose and action, we accept his letter as a renunciation of all claim and all candidacy. He now presented the letter for such action as the convention desire, but the delegation have this morning agreed upon another candidate, and he named Speaker Randall. [Applause.]

The chair asked if the convention would have Tilden's letter read. Cries of "Yes" and "No," but on viva voce vote it was decided no.

Mr. Thomas (Ky.) offered a resolution denouncing as unconstitutional and unrepudiated any State law affecting a citizen on account of religious or non-religious views. Referred.

While the second vote was being taken, Mr. Hall, of Ohio, stated that in obedience to instructions they cast 42 for Thurman, another Ohio delegate denied his right to announce the vote and said the delegation are now consulting as to how Ohio's vote would be cast. [Cheers.]

Ohio, when again called, gave 44 for Thurman.

Before the official vote was announced Wisconsin asked permission to change its vote. [Cries of "agreed" and some noes.] Somebody raised a question of order that the vote could not be changed.

The convention agreed to it, and Wisconsin cast for Hancock 20. [Great cheers.]

There was now a scene of great confusion. New Jersey changed to Hancock 18. [Immense cheering, long continued, and great confusion which the chair vainly tried for several minutes to suppress.]

The chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation rose finally and said Pennsylvania was proud of her sons—both of them—one a great soldier and the other an able, eminent statesman. She would gladly vote for either, and then he changed the whole vote to Hancock. [Immense cheers and excitement. A great portion of the audience and convention rose cheering, waving banners, fans and tossing hats.]

Hancock's banner was brought to the front of the platform amid great enthusiasm, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." The small banners of States voting for Hancock were brought forward to salute Hancock's large banner. Virginia changes solid to Hancock. The chairmen of many delegations flocked to the front of the platform to rush in with changes. Nevada, 6 to Hancock. Rhode Island is solid for Hancock before the official announcement of the result. A motion was made and carried for a new call of the roll of States.

The sergeant-at-arms announced that the chair had ordered no applause until the call should be finished.

Alabama voted solid for Hancock, Arkansas, California, Colorado ditto. Announcements of changes to Hancock from Tilden States were greeted with hisses in the galleries. Each State follows suit with a solid vote for Hancock until Indiana is called, which State votes for Hendricks solid; Iowa, Hancock, 21; Tilden, 1; Maryland, Hancock, 14; Bayard, 2; New York, 70 for Hancock, received with cheers and hisses. (All the remainder solid for

Hancock.) The audience and convention rise and cheer; band plays "Hail to the Chief."

Mr. Mack, of Indiana, moved to make Hancock's nomination unanimous.

He expressed the deep feeling of his State for Hendricks, but they were loyal to the Democratic party and would do their duty manfully.

MR. RANDALL'S SPEECH.

The Chair—Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you a distinguished gentleman who has been voted for President and who desires to second the nomination. I present to you Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

Mr. Randall—Fellow Democrats, I am here to second the nomination of Pennsylvania's son, General Hancock. (Applause.) Your deliberations have been marked by the utmost harmony and your act is an expression of the heart of the American Democrat in every State in the Union. (Applause.) Not only is your nomination strong, but it is one that will bring us victory. (Applause.) And we will add another State to the Democratic column—the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (applause), the keystone of the Federal arch. Not only is this acceptable to every Democrat in the United States, but it is a nomination which will command the respect of the entire American people. (Applause.) I will not detain you longer than to say that you will find me in the front rank of this conflict, second to none, and that every energy of my mind and every energy of my brain will be given from now until we shall all rejoice in a common victory on the November Tuesday coming. (Applause.) There is a great mission ahead of the Democratic party, and you have selected a standard bearer whose very nomination means that if the people ratify your choice he will be inaugurated. (Applause.) I thank you for this cordial greeting, and I beg of you not to suppose for a moment that I am in the least discomfited, but, on the contrary, my whole heart goes forth with your voice, and I will yield to no man in the effort which shall be made in behalf of your ticket, chosen this day. (Applause.) The Chair will have the honor to present to you Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, who desires to assure you that Pennsylvania is safe for Hancock.

MR. WALLACE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Wallace said—Gentlemen of the Convention: On behalf of the great Keystone State of the Union our delegation sends to you thanks and greetings. History repeats itself. In this great city of Cincinnati the Democrats of the Nation named their last President, and to-day they name their next. (Cheers.) History repeats itself. In those days they named a son of Pennsylvania, and to-day again they inscribe upon the banner of the Democracy the name of a gallant son of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He will lead us to victory. His name is invincible. The word rings out, "Advance the column—move on the enemy's works!" Let there be no defence, but aggression, aggression, aggression and victory is ours. (Cheers.) On behalf of that great Commonwealth, as one of her sons, I came here to assure you that I feel, as does every member of her delegation, that you have given us in this nomination the means once more of placing the Keystone in the column of Democratic States—(cheers)—and when November shall have come you will find that the energies of those who now clasp hands in behalf of this our standard bearer will have worked wonders in that Commonwealth. (Cheers.)

In response to loud calls Wade Hampton advanced to the platform and said, in behalf of the solid South, which was once arrayed against the gallant soldier, he pledged to him his solid vote. There was no name held in higher respect in the South than that of the man who had now been made the standard bearer of the Democratic party. Hancock was one of the first after the war was over to exert his influence for restoration of the Southern people to their civil rights. He pledged South Carolina to give as large a majority as any Democratic State in the Union.

Judge Hoadly, of Ohio, seconded the motion to make Gen. Hancock's nomination unanimous. Victory in Ohio in October meant a unanimous vote in November, and the Democrats expected to win that October victory. The convention had commanded to Ohio to take the Garfield gun, and they would try. [Applause.] The action of to-day was worthy of that other day on which the Declaration of Independence was signed by John Hancock. [Applause.]

The chair put the question on the pending motion, and announced that Winfield S. Hancock was the unanimous choice of this convention for Democratic President of the United States.

The band played "Dixie" to great cheering; followed by the "Star Spangled Banner," in which the great organ joined with fine effect. Then came "My Country 'Tis of Thee," to the tune of "America," rendered in the same manner.

A transparency of the Philadelphia Randall association was brought in with Randall's portrait on one side and on the other the legend, "For President of the United States, Winfield Scott Hancock."

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, spoke. He said that though somewhat sore-hearted, the Indiana Democracy would do her duty in supporting the nominee of this convention. They had hoped to follow their gallant leader in this campaign, but they would follow with cheerfulness the gallant leader who had been given to them. He referred to the confederate brigadiers, of whom so much had been heard. He knew them and Hancock knew them, and knew that they could rely upon them to assist in upholding the constitution and the rights of the people under them. He eulogized Hancock's course in uplifting down-trodden civil law and liberty at the end of the war, making a second declaration of independence—a second declaration of the constitution. He was worthy of their confidence—in war and peace—and with him they could safely trust the institutions of the country.

Mr. Faulkner (N. Y.) spoke briefly, but could not be understood. In response to loud calls, Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, came forward and said they had to-day turned their swords into prun-

ing hooks, with which they would reap the harvest of victory next November. They had shown that they were again a united people and knew no north, no south, no east, no west, [Cheers.] They had put in nomination here to-day a man who had given his blood for the union. It was a national candidate whose name they put out to-day in the name of the democratic party. Kentucky always voted the democratic ticket, but he asked what say the doubtful States. He asked New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana if they could carry this ticket in triumph and each responded affirmatively amid applause. In conclusion he invoked the God of battles to give the democratic party a triumphant victory. [Great applause.]

At this point the Tammany men, led by Kelly and Schell, entered the hall amid great cheering, and were greeted with music by the organ. The confusion and excitement continued several minutes before it could be quelled. Mr. Kelly proceeded to the platform and was greeted with a lively Irish air by the band, and there were great calls for him. The said it gave him great pleasure to announce to the convention that its action to-day had united the great democracy of New York; also, that the contestants from that State had come here to give in their allegiance. He introduced Mr. Kelly, who was received with great applause and some hisses.

Kelly said it was true that Hancock's nomination had united the democracy of New York. Though they had been fighting bitterly for five years, let past difficulties be now banished forever. [Cheers.] Never again would he refer to what transpired in the past, either here or in New York. He disowned ever having been actuated by personal feeling, though in the anxiety of political contests they sometimes said of each other that for which in more sober moments they were ready to ask forgiveness of each other. New York could not be carried except by unity in the democratic party, and now that this had been secured he felt it safe to promise that New York would give her electoral vote to the ticket made here. Hancock was not only a great soldier, but a statesman as well, a gentleman against whom nothing can be said [cheers]. In conclusion he said to the New York delegation sitting in convention let us return to our homes, organize our party, and let him who shall first refer to the troublesome and discordant past be denounced as a traitor. [Great applause.] For himself he promised to do all in his humble power for the success of the democratic ticket, turning to the New York delegates, he said: let us once for all take each other by the hand. We have a great duty to perform together. Let us do it with one heart and one voice. [Applause.]

Mr. Fellows (N. Y.) came forward in response to calls, but was so hoarse as to be very indistinct. He commended to-day's action as superb. They had heeded all the distractions existing heretofore in the democratic party, and they were now united to fight one common foe. [Applause.] But they had done still more in strengthening the discordant strife which had for years dominated the whole country. They had restrained us all to a common country. At the conclusion he and Kelly shook hands formally amid great applause, the band and organ playing "Auld Lang Syne."

At this point Susan B. Anthony pressed forward and ascended the platform, presenting a paper to the chairman, who handed it to the reading clerk. It proved to be a printed appeal by the Women's Suffrage association and was read by the clerk.

THE PLATFORM.

The Democrats of the United States in convention assembled declare:

FIRST. We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teachings and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

SECOND. Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create—whatever be the form of government—a real despotism. No summary laws; separation of Church and State for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

THIRD. Home rule; honest money, consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and national, and a tariff for revenue only.

FOURTH. The subordination of the military to the civil power and a general and thorough reform of the civil service.

FIFTH. The right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

SIXTH. The existing administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

SEVENTH. The great fraud of 1876-77—by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence—struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war, submitted for the time, in firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

EIGHTH. We execrate the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for the defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villains upon the people.

NINTH. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for

the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity, upshaken by the assaults of a common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standards of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

TENTH. Free ships and a chance for American commerce on the seas and on the land. No discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

ELEVENTH. The amendment of the Burlingame treaty. No more Chinese immigration, except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and there-in carefully guarded.

TWELFTH. Public money and public credit, for public purposes solely, and public land for actual settlers.

THIRTEENTH. The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants and the commune.

FOURTEENTH. We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditure \$40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home, and the national honor abroad, and, above all, upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the government as shall insure us genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

[This was re-read in response to demands, and was received with applause.] The platform was adopted.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

At 1.35 Editor Joe Pulitzer, of St. Louis, moved to complete the ticket by nominating the Vice President.

This was agreed to, and William H. English, of Indiana, was nominated by an Alabama delegate.

The Alabamian made the point that to add strength to Hancock, Indiana's vote must be placed beyond a doubt in the October issue. At this the Hoosiers yelled with delight.

Mr. Irish, of Iowa, nominated ex-Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, but was pretty generally hissed for doing so. The nomination met with open disapproval from the Ohioans in the gallery, who do not want even one of her sons to step in now and mar the love feast. "No! no!" was the cry, and Bishop's name was withdrawn. The nomination of Mr. English was then made unanimous.

A motion that a committee of one from each State be appointed to notify the candidates of their nomination and request their acceptance was carried.

Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin seconded the nomination of English.

Pennsylvania, when called, said that "profoundly grateful for the great honor done her by the nomination of one of her sons for the head of the ticket she had no nomination to present for vice-president."

Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin, then addressed the convention in an eloquent manner, and moved to make the nomination by acclamation. Ohio withdrew their nomination and English was unanimously nominated. Cheers.

On motion of Smith Weed, the thanks of the convention were returned to President Stevenson.

A resolution thanking the secretaries and clerks was also adopted. It was ordered that a committee of one from each State, and the president of this convention, be appointed to notify the nominees of their selection and invite their acceptance.

A resolution in favor of a representation to the District of Columbia and the territories in the national committee was tabled.

The roll of States was then called for the presentation as members to the national committee.

A resolution leaving the selection of the place of holding the next national convention to the national committee and making its basis of representation the same as at the present convention was adopted.

A despatch, just received from Senator Thurman, says:—"Hancock will make a splendid candidate and can be elected."

This was received with wild applause. Tilden also sent a congratulatory despatch, but it was not so warmly greeted, after the nomination of Hancock, as it would have been while there was still a chance for the claimant, and the cheering was very faint.

Hendricks telegraphed:—"Hancock is acceptable to Indiana, and its delegation should take position in the advance."

While the convention is finishing up the odds and ends of its work a chance is obtained to test the individual feeling of the delegates. The joy at the issue is very great, and from no tongue can one hear anything but unqualified confidence in the running strength of Hancock and English, and the Pennsylvanians, one and all, are unanimous in the opinion that the State is going to justify Speaker Randall's predictions as to the result in November.

The clerk read dispatches from all sections endorsing the nomination, and the fact that guns are firing in Kentucky, Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania created the best of feeling.

On motion of Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, at 3.07 p. m., the convention after thanks from the chairman and his congratulations adjourned sine die.

Surgeon General Hamilton, who has just returned from Memphis, says that Memphis is excellently drained and is much cleaner than it has ever been before. While there may be a few cases of the fever in Memphis this year the doctor thinks the fatal disease will not reach anything like its proportions in years past.

OUR CANDIDATES.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GEN. HANCOCK.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824. He graduated at West Point in 1844, served mainly on frontier duty till 1846, and afterward in the war with Mexico. He was brevetted as first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. From 1848 to 1858 he was again on frontier duty in various parts, and from 1859 to 1861 was quartermaster of the southern district of California. At the breaking out of the civil war he was recalled to Washington, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers, September 23, 1861. During the peninsular campaign he was especially conspicuous at the battles of Williamsburg and Frazer's Farm. He took an active part in the subsequent campaign in Maryland, at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Having been made Major General, he commanded a division at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. On July 1, 1863, the first day of the battle of Gettysburg, he was sent by General Meade to decide whether a decisive battle should be given there, or whether the army should fall back. He reported that Gettysburg was the place to fight, and took immediate command until the arrival of Meade. In the decisive action of July 3 he commanded on the left centre, which was the main point assailed by the Confederates, and was severely wounded. For his conduct at Gettysburg he received (May 30, 1865) the thanks of Congress. Having been disabled by his wound, he was on sick leave until March, 1864, being meanwhile engaged in recruiting the second army corps, which was placed under his command. He took the active command of this corps at the opening of the campaign of 1864, and bore a prominent part in the battles of the Wilderness (May 5, 6), Spottsylvania Court House (May 9-20), and North Anna (May 23, 24), the second battle of Cold Harbor (June 3), and the operations around Petersburg until June 19, when, his wound breaking out, he was for a short time on sick leave. He afterward resumed command, and took part in several actions until November 26, when he was called to Washington to organize the first corps of veterans. After the close of the war he was placed successively in command of the middle department (1865-'6), the department of Missouri (1866-'7), of Louisiana and Texas (1867-'8).

Louisiana and Texas comprised the Fifth military district, and after Gen. Hancock assumed command his first official act was to inform the people of those States that he had come to be their Governor under the Reconstruction Act, and to let them know how he proposed to rule over them. He issued his celebrated "General Orders, Number 40," dated the 29th day of November, 1867. Probably no more astonished and delighted people could be found than the people of Louisiana and Texas when the purport of that order came to be understood. They expected to have, what they had had before, a military dictator. They expected to be governed by "orders" instead of laws, and to live under a military despotism, instead of governing themselves by their own civil regulations. General Hancock informed them that he took command in accordance with the orders he had received from the Headquarters of the Army, but that he did not mean to rule by military orders at all. He congratulated the people of the Southwest that peace and quiet reigned among them. To best preserve that state of things he proposed to let the civil authorities execute the civil laws. War he regarded as only necessary to destroy opposition to lawful authority, but when peace was established, and when the civil authorities were ready and willing to perform their duties the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration should resume its natural and rightful conditions. He declared himself solemnly impressed with the belief that the great principles of American liberty were the lawful inheritance of the whole people, and should forever continue to be. He declared that the right of trial by jury, habeas corpus, liberty of the press, freedom of speech, the natural rights of person and of property should be preserved. He believed that free institutions being essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people were themselves the strongest inducements to peace and order. He declared that the civil authorities and tribunals should have the consideration of the jurisdiction over crimes and offenses, and should be supported in the exercise of that jurisdiction.

On March 9, 1868, General Hancock supplemented this order by his long, able and justly celebrated letter to Governor Pease, of Texas, from which the following extracts will now be read with revived interest:—"It is rather more than hinted in your letter that there is no local State government in Texas and no local laws outside of the acts of Congress which I ought to respect, and that I should undertake to protect the rights of persons and property in my own way and in an arbitrary manner. If such be your meaning I am compelled to differ with you. After the abolition of slavery (an event which I hope no one now regrets) the laws of Louisiana and Texas existing prior to the Rebellion, not in conflict with the acts of Congress, comprised a vast system of jurisprudence, both civil and criminal. It required not volumes only but libraries to contain them. They laid down principles and precedents for ascertaining the rights and adjusting the controversies of men in every conceivable case. They were the creations of great and good and learned men, who had labored in their day for their kind and gone down to the grave long before our recent troubles, leaving their works an inestimable legacy to the human race. These laws, as I am informed, connected the civilizations of past and present ages, and testified of the justice, wisdom, humanity and patriotism of more than one nation, through whose records they descended to the present people of these States. I am satisfied, from representations of persons competent to judge, they are as perfect a system of laws as may be found elsewhere, and better suited than any other to the condition of this people,

for by them they have long been governed. Why should it be supposed Congress has abolished these laws? Why should any one wish to abolish them? They have committed no treason; nor are hostile to the United States; nor countenance crime; nor favor injustice. On them, as on a foundation of rock, reposes almost the entire superstructure of social order in these two States. Annual this code of local laws and there would be no longer any rights, either of person or property, here. Abolish the local tribunals made to execute them, and you would virtually annul the laws, except in reference to the very few cases cognizable in the Federal courts. Let us for a moment suppose the local civil code annulled; and that I am left, as commander of the Fifth Military District, the sole fountain of law and justice. This is the position in which you would place me. "I am now to protect all rights and redress all wrongs? How is it possible for me to do it? Innumerable questions arise, of which I am not only ignorant, but to the solution of which a military court is unfitted. One would establish a will, another a deed; or the question is one of succession, or partnership, or descent, or trust; a suit of ejectment or claim to chattels, or the application may relate to robbery, theft, arson or murder. How am I to take the first step in any such matter? If I turn to the acts of Congress I find nothing on the subject. I dare not open the authors on the local code, for it has ceased to exist.

"And you tell me that in this perplexing condition I am to furnish by dint of my own hasty and crude judgment, the legislation demanded by the vast and manifold interests of the people? I repeat, sir, that you, and not Congress, are responsible for the monstrous suggestion that there are no local laws or institutions here to be respected by me, outside the acts of Congress. I say unhesitatingly, if it were possible that Congress should pass an act abolishing the local codes for Louisiana and Texas—which I do not believe—and it should fall to my lot to supply their places with something of my own, I do not see how I could do better than to follow the laws in force here prior to the rebellion, excepting whatever therein shall relate to slavery. Power may destroy the forms, but not the principles of justice; these will live in spite even of the sword. History tells us that the Roman pandects were lost for a long period among the rubbish that war and revolution had heaped upon them, but at length were dug out of the ruins—again to be regarded as a priceless treasure.

These two great papers may be said to form the platform of General Hancock. As such they were accepted by the Democracy of 1868, and their author was prominent among the candidates for the Presidential nomination at the Convention of that year. Of course it was not to be expected that he should long retain command at New Orleans and he himself applied to be relieved February 27, 1868, his course having brought him into conflict with Congress and with the General of the Army. His request was granted March 16, 1868, and he was shortly afterward sent into exile as commander of the military division of Dakota, where he remained three years—1869-72. In 1872 he was appointed commander of the military division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at New York city, where he has since resided. This appointment, made upon the death of General Meade, was creditable to President Grant, since unfortunately, he was not on speaking terms with General Hancock. The Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania was tendered him in 1869, but declined. He was again a prominent candidate for the Presidential nomination at Baltimore in 1872. General Hancock was married in St. Louis in 1856 to Miss Elmira Russell. He has had two children. One of them, Miss Ada Elizabeth Hancock, a young lady of great promise, died in New York at the age of eighteen years. The only surviving child, Russell Hancock, is now a planter in Mississippi.

In person General Hancock has justly won the sobriquet of "the Superb." He is the beau ideal of the gallant soldier, tall, shapely, blonde, with clear blue eyes full of meaning and decision. He is a knight sans peur et sans reproche, gentle to his associates, kind and genial to his subordinates, yet possessed of an innate dignity with which few would care to trifle. His discipline is plain and direct, his loyalty to superiors unquestioning and unflinching, his devotion to law and justice ingrained upon his inmost self. The democracy is to be congratulated upon having made choice of a standard bearer whom men of all parties delight to praise, and in whose hands the reins of Government may securely be trusted.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA.

The Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency was born in Scott county, Ind., August 27, 1822, studied for three years at the University of South Hanover, Ind., studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1846, but devoted his time chiefly to agriculture, being the owner of an extensive estate. He was a clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives in 1843, in the Treasury Department at Washington during the administration of President Polk, 1844-48, and of the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1850. In the following year he was elected to the Indiana Legislature and immediately chosen its Speaker, a remarkable compliment to so young a man, during his first term of legislative office. In 1852 he was elected to Congress and was three times re-elected, serving from 1853 to 1861. He has not since then held any important office, but has become a prominent element in Indiana politics through his wealth and his long experience. He has resided for many years at Indianapolis as President of the First National Bank of that city, his former cashier having been John C. New, lately Treasurer of the United States. In 1878 Mr. English retired from the presidency of the bank and Mr. New took his place. The name of Mr. English has frequently been mentioned of late as a possible candidate for the Presidency, and his almost unanimous nomination for the second place on the ticket is good evidence of his popularity in Indiana and the Western States generally.