

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre County, Pa.

TERMS—Cash in advance, \$1 00. If not paid in advance, \$2 00.

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring us ten cash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for advertising.

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POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

LOCAL NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

Announcements.

LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce that CHESTER MUNSON, Esq., of Philadelphia, will be a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that D. C. WILT, Esq., of Millheim, will be a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that B. F. HUNTER, Esq., of Benner township, will be a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Hon. J. P. GEPIHART, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Hon. W. A. MURRAY, of Harris township, will be a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce that WILLIAM C. HEINLE, Esq., of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

TO VOTERS.

The 2d of September is the last day for registration and assessment.

The assessor of each district is required to be at the election-house on Wednesday and Thursday, September 1st and 2d, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 P. M. to 9 P. M., to perfect the list.

All persons entitled to vote should personally see that they are assessed as well as registered.

Persons intending to be naturalized before the 2d of October should also be assessed and registered by the 2d of September.

John Sherman on John Sherman.

The financial secretary of the government has at last emerged from his self-imposed retirement, and the familiar fog horn of John Sherman is again heard in the land. When John Sherman sent his trusted friend Garfield to Chicago to claim for the great apostle of resumption the Presidential nomination of his party, there was much love in Sherman's heart for De Golyer's attorney, but when Garfield returned from his pilgrimage not loaded with costly gifts for his master, but bearing on his person, as his own, the gilded prize for which Sherman had yearned with a great longing, love turned to hate, and with jilly concealed chagrin, Sherman shrouded himself in impenetrable reserve and petulantly refused to clasp hands with the false friend who had so basely betrayed him. But reserve is not one of John Sherman's virtues. He likes the resonant sound of his own voice too well to sulk forgotten in his tent, and hence the telegraph informs us that he addressed a large Republican ratification meeting in Washington, a few days since, in which he damned Garfield with the faint praise which is more hurtful than open abuse. The wily Secretary did not attempt to defend his candidate's record. He made no claim for him of superior excellence or incomparable statesmanship. He carefully avoided the Scylla of Garfield's Congressional iniquities by lauding his early struggles for mastery over canal mules, and as sedulously steered clear of the Charybdis of his treachery and perfidious conduct at Chicago, by indulging in an attack upon General Hancock, which recoils upon the whole Sherman family with crushing force. It was unlike John Sherman, who is one of the most astute and crafty of all the great Republican leaders, to challenge necessarily invidious comparisons between Gen. Hancock and the Sherman brothers, by declaring in harsh and grating terms that the Democratic candidate for President had been "educated and fed at the public expense." In all this

broad land there is no man from whom such an accusation could come with worse grace than from the lips of the treasury fattened official who uttered it. John Sherman's whole life has been one of persistent office seeking and office holding, and no man has had so long and succulent a pull at the public teat. He emerged from the obscurity of a country lawyer's office to steadily and patiently fill every conceivable station in the civil service until to-day we find him at the head of the fiscal concerns of the greatest Empire on the face of the known globe. From the grinding poverty of the briefless attorney he has, at the public expense, reached a degree of opulence and wealth which more scrupulous public men never dreamed of honestly attaining. And yet this man, gorged with the good things he has gathered from the table of the people while occupying lucrative positions, far removed from possible danger or trying ordeals, audaciously flings this brazen insult in the teeth of the brave soldier who has periled his life upon a score of battle fields, facing innumerable dangers and undergoing hardships of which John Sherman never dreamed, as he drew magnificent salaries as a civil servant of the government. He seems to have forgotten that his own brother, likewise a soldier and now the official head of the army, and the recipient of the second largest salary paid to any official in either the military or civil service, was also "educated and fed at the public expense." That he likewise has spent the greater portion of his life in the service of the United States government, and has been bountifully rewarded at the hands of the people. Secretary Sherman has another brother who long occupied official station, and would yet, in all probability, be wearing the judicial ermine had he not forgotten the historic example of Francis Bacon and learned, when it was too late, that the judge who listens to the voice of the tempter and gazes upon the alluring gold of the bribe giver, can have no place save that which he earns in the time-softened memories of men. Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad, and surely disappointed ambition and wrath nursed until it has become a consuming fire, have overthrown the otherwise well balanced brain of the great Secretary, who, by his ill tempered speech, has invoked the destruction which surely awaits his candidate in the melancholy days of November. The people of the United States will then strike a balance sheet. They will charge General Hancock with all he has received at their hands and will give him due credit for the forty-one years he has spent in their service. There will be entries on that sheet which will tell of Molino Del Rey, Cherebusco and gallant deeds under Mexico's tropical sun, and there will also be mention of Williamsburg, Antietam, Reams Station and Gettysburg. The balance will be so large against the people that, true to their honest instincts in favor of paying all their honest indebtedness to the uttermost farthing, they will elect Hancock President of the United States and ask him to square the books.

THE Bellefonte Republican, under the heading of "Why the South is Solid for Hancock," keeps standing at the head of one of its columns what purports to be an extract from a speech delivered by Wade Hampton, at Staunton, Va. Inasmuch, however, as Republican speakers and writers seem to be conducting this campaign upon the principle that a lie well stuck to will answer all the purposes of the truth, it is probably labor lost to call the attention of the editor of the Republican to the fact that he thus places before his readers each week are intentional and malicious forgery. Nothing of the kind is to be found in the speech of Mr. Hampton as it was reported at the time of delivery, and he has since, over his own signature, denied that he uttered the sentiment attributed to him.

THE Republican Southern outrage mill has become almost useless from the death of material to feed it. Instead, they have established a slander mill, now running on full time. The New York Tribune furnishes the grists, and the small-fry hebdomadals do the bunning. Our neighbor of the Republican has been engaged.

LETTER FROM PITTSBURG.

The Canvass in the West—Peculiarities of the Campaign—Dan Dougherty's First Speech—Wilmot, Vic Piolette and Grow.

Special Correspondence of the Democrat.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24, 1880.—The old smoky town is all life now, and more smoke and more noise and business, and the greater satisfaction. Add to the smoking fires of industry we have at night the thousand of torches of the political procession. Up to this time the evening parades have been principally by the youngsters who manage to get tin torch lamps well supplied with oil. There are over one hundred and fifty Democratic clubs alone in the various wards and divisions, all preparing for a regular street outburst in September. What hot months September and October will be, politically, is presaged by this early preparation.

THE NEW COUNTY COMMITTEE was called for Saturday by Hon. James H. Hopkins, chairman, and the good work systematically pushed. Gen. Moorhead, "Old Slackwater," as he used to be called, is chairman of the Republican committee. He is a foeman worthy of Sir James' steel, as he has many warm personal friends, and since the death of Mackey seems to unite all factions in the Republican ranks. But even his popularity cannot hold Republicans from declaring for Hancock. Many of them, like the rich brewer of Philadelphia, prefer to support Hancock quietly, rather than start a whole regiment after them, begging their return or threatening the most dangerous consequences. But the tide seems against them. The flop of Gen. Pearson is only an index of what is going on in the rank and file of the men who were soldiers. It does not seem to be isolated cases among the Pennsylvania reserves who were under Hancock during the war, but in every department of the army all over the United States.

THIS HANCOCK CANVASS is not like any of the last five Presidential campaigns that we have had. The people this time seem to spring into organizations like magic. The National and Congressional Committees have been carefully collecting names of active men with their P. O. address for months to be used as a nucleus for a splendid spread of an organization, entering into every precinct or election district in the United States, when all at once the cyclone of a general political uprising strikes them, and for the present at least their gossamer threads of an organization are hid. The clubs and pole raisings, the meetings and speeches are going on now like the wild surges along the sea shore. It does seem as if no amount of official trap setting, or putting out lines or manipulating, or any good in the presence of a storm such as is now beating all over the country. It is the cause and the candidate. Nothing but a similar combination could produce a like result. Mere wire pulling would not do it, and he who can do nothing else but lay fine plans, is comparatively lost when the active fight is going on, as it is at present. It is just in a time like this that Wallace can show his superiority. He can kick up Ned in a quiet way with anybody, and when the waters are out and the storm covers the land, he can go front and make himself heard. I notice his Norristown speech has been pretty generally copied by our Democratic papers. But this campaign will try the wind of the best of them.

THESE ARE YOUNG MEN

in every county in the State who should be brought to the front this year in active service, speaking. It will all go to swell the grand old army. Let the old men remember that it is to these young men that we must leave the care of the party, and encourage them to try and fit themselves in every way for it. A little encouragement will often get us a good speaker, whilst a trifling or contemptuous remark may throw a good cause in the shade by driving valuable supports from it.

DOUGHERTY'S FIRST SPEECH.

The eloquent Dougherty who nominated Hancock at Cincinnati, in his lectures tells a very funny story on himself how he attended a political meeting in Philadelphia to speak his first public speech. He said he was modestly on the bills as among the "and others" who were to address the meeting. Wm. H. Witte, Chas. W. Carrigan, and several other big guns; at that time each had a line apiece on the bills, but Dougherty was hid away among the "and others." This did not daunt him, however, and as the bright lights mostly fail to come in on time, Chas. J. Ingersol took young Dougherty by the hand, and after asking his name several times, introduced him. Dougherty got off a few sentences and then he fainted stone dead. But he kept going to the political meetings, among the "and others," and he can now draw as big a crowd as any man I know of. It is a rare treat to hear him.

FORNEY AND DOUGHERTY

both left us at the same time, and now come back together. They went off on the Douglass split. They are the pointers back, for a good many others. Pennsylvania is really a Democratic State. Out of fifteen Presidential elections that were held previous to the war the old Keystone scored up thirteen times for the Democratic candidates and but twice against them. In the Seymour fight, 1868, Wallace, then Chairman of the State Committee, tried to get Dougherty back. Several conferences were held, but Dougherty was for the legitimate results of the war, he was for elevating Grant. Well, Grant was elevated, and Dougherty and other admirers of the silent soldier blushed at his surroundings, before the administration closed. This time the two Dromios, Forney and Dougherty come without coaxing, and with them many others. Forney's magazine has jumped up in circulation immensely since his come

over. Another straggler who might as well come back as not is

GALUSHA A. GROW.

He went off with David Wilmot, however, which was earlier than the Forney Douglass troubles. The Wilmot proviso business demoralized that whole northern tier of counties on us. Bradford, Susquehanna, Potter and McKean. "Jump in Vic," said Wilmot to Vic Piolette, "jump in, you shall go to Congress and I will be judge;" but Piolette shook his head and the two Democrats separated. Wilmot went to Congress as an anti-slavery Democrat, and was afterwards a judge. Piolette still lives but could never strike it politically. He made plenty of money building railroads, but he never seemed to know just when he could interfere in politics to the greatest advantage for himself. Perhaps it was all to his advantage that he never got what he most desired. He is still vigorous enough to look after one of Wilmot's pets, Galusha A. Grow, in a political way. KEYSTONE.

Texts From Hancock's Letters.

When fraud, violence or incompetence controls, the noblest Constitutions and wisest laws are useless. The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen.

It is only by a full vote, free ballot and fair count that the people can rule in fact, as required by the theory of our Government. Take this foundation away and the whole structure falls.

The great principles of American liberty are still the rightful inheritance of this people, and ever should be.

The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property, must be preserved.

The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable.

If called to the Presidency, I should deem it my duty to resist, with all my power, any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which in every article, section and amendment, is the supreme law of the land.

This Union, composing a General Government with general powers and State Governments, with State powers for purposes local to the States, is a polity the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom.

This is the Union which our fathers made and which has been so respected abroad and so beneficent at home.

The war for the Union was successfully closed more than fifteen years ago.

All classes of our people must share alike the blessings of the Union, and are equally concerned in its perpetuity and in the proper administration of public affairs.

We are in a state of profound peace. Henceforth let it be our purpose to cultivate sentiments of friendship and not of animosity among our fellow-citizens.

As one people we have common interests.

A sedulous and scrupulous care of the Public Credit, together with a wise and economical management of our Governmental expenditures, should be maintained, in order that labor may be lightly burdened and that all persons may be protected in their rights to the fruits of their own industry.

Let us encourage the harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries which will revive our languishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign Nations, assist our merchants, manufacturers and producers to develop our vast natural resources, and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people.

Public office is a trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder.

The basis of a substantial, practical Civil Service Reform must first be established by the people in filling the elective offices; if they fix a high standard of qualifications for office, and sternly reject the corrupt and incompetent, the result will be decisive in governing the action of the servants whom they intrust with appointing power.

No form of government, however carefully devised, no principles, however sound, will protect the rights of the people unless administration is faithful and efficient.

Power may destroy the forms, but not the principles of justice; these will live in spite even of the sword.

The true and proper use of the military power, besides defending the National honor against foreign Nations, is to uphold the laws and Civil Government and to secure to every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

The Regular Army should be so directed by its superior officers as to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of the law.

I would, under no circumstances allow myself or my troops to determine who were the lawful members of a State Legislature.

Our system does not provide that one President should inaugurate another. There might be danger in that and it was studiously left out of the charter.

The Army should have nothing to do with the election or inauguration of Presidents. The people elect the President. The Congress declares in a joint session who he is.

I like Jefferson's way of inauguration; it suits our system. He rode alone on horseback to the Capitol, tied his horse to a rail fence, entered and was duly sworn; then rode to the Executive Mansion and took possession.

The Truth Precisely.

From a Speech by Thos. A. Hendricks, at Marion, Ind. Garfield's nomination means the endorsement and approval in the most positive and offensive manner possible of the Presidential fraud of 1876-7. He had more to do with it than any other man, and was the only man who occupied toward it a double relation. After the election Garfield went to New Orleans by request of Gen. Grant, without authority of law, as a partisan. He went there to assist his party in making up a case, and after his return to Washington, of all his associates he was the only man who took his seat upon the Electoral Commission. By every sentiment of fair play he should have been

excluded from the jury box. By his own sworn statement of what he did in New Orleans, Garfield had charge of the returns from West Feliciana Parish. In one of the inner rooms of Packard's Custom House he did his work, examined the affidavits, and when they were not sufficiently full, he prepared or had prepared additional interrogatories to bring them within the rules adopted by the Returning Board. The testimony so received by Garfield, went back to the Returning Board, and the result was that West Feliciana with its Democratic majority was thrown out. In Washington, Garfield's vote was that Congress could not go behind the returns thus made. As agent for his party he helped to make returns by manipulating the evidence; and as jurymen for the nation he held such evidence as conclusive and binding.

A Base Fabrication.

From the Washington Post.

For the past two weeks, the Republican press has been circulating an alleged report of Senator Hampton's speech at Staunton, Va, in which the following occurs:

"Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought four years. Remember the men who poured forth their life-blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."

This has been printed in every Republican paper, has been put in big type at the head of their editorial columns, and has been printed in huge posters for country circulation. We have the authority of Senator Hampton for the declaration that he said nothing of the kind. It is a malicious, mean lie, made from whole cloth and put in circulation with full knowledge that it was a dirty falsehood. The Republican managers have started out with a determination to make the campaign on villainous calumnies. They have hired and are paying experts to conduct and utter lies in their interest. They pay no heed to exposures of their villainies. Their organs persist in uttering lies that have been nailed fifty times; nor will they copy this authoritative declaration of Senator Wade Hampton that he said nothing at Staunton or elsewhere, that could possibly be tortured into the shape or meaning given it in the alleged extract above quoted.

Independent in Streaks.

From the New York Evening Telegram.

General Garfield on the way home from his pilgrimage to New York, on the train read a newspaper containing Senator David Davis' letter favoring the election of Hancock. "That Judge Davis should support Hancock," General Garfield remarked, "is perfectly natural. He posed awhile as an independent, but he was independent in streaks only." It may strike the American public that Mr. Garfield's description of the Illinois Senator and ex-Judge is a pretty good description of himself. Mr. Garfield has been often independent in streaks. Many times in Congress his words have had the flavor of a statesman's partisanship broader than the stalwart partisanship of the men with whom he trained. He was one of the first prominent Republicans after Lincoln and Horace Greeley—a long way after—to declare that the war is over, that its issues are all settled and that the business of statesmanship is to set the recuperative processes of agriculture, commerce and manufactures at work. Often, in the crisis of some foolish old sectional debate, when crafty Republican mischief-makers had succeeded in striking fire from the hearts of the representatives of the reconstructed section, General Garfield would rise and with a few good-natured and judicious words take the wind out of the sails of his stalwart brethren, and allay the angry waves which that wind had raised. But unfortunately for himself and perhaps for the country Mr. Garfield was independent only "in streaks." He was not independent enough to lay aside the partisan and act judicially in the matter of the electoral commission. He was independent in advising Democrats how to draft a bill for the regulation of the freedom of the polls, but he was not independent enough to sustain them when they had adopted his advice. He was not independent enough to give his party in this campaign the advantage of his independence and his own best judgment. He has just been independent enough to offend machine Republican leaders and narrow Republican voters, but not enough to gain or to deserve the confidence of moderate Democrats and of independent voters. There has been too much streakiness in Garfield's independence.

Puzzled Nast.

From the N. Y. Express, Aug. 17, 1880.

The most puzzled cartoonist, just at present, is Mr. Thomas Nast, of the Journal of Civilization. It is a notable fact that since the opening of the campaign he has not once drawn the figures of the Republican nominees. Perhaps he remembers that cartoon of 1873, when he portrayed Garfield as a Credit Mobilier thief, and cannot see exactly how to get around the record. But what to do with Hancock is the thing that puzzles him. He is naturally a man of strong convictions and honest in his impulses; so it is that he cannot be brought to libel, and does not know how to caricature the hero for whose record he has so profound a respect. In every cartoon he has drawn, General Hancock appears the embodiment of all that is grand and noble. The current number of Harper's Weekly, however, contains a cartoon that must serve as a double-edged sword. General Hancock is represented as standing in a graveyard filled with numberless graves, and on the headstone of one is inscribed "Rebels killed in front of General Hancock's line (2d Corps)." The descriptive lines at the bottom of the cartoon are: "The Silent (Democratic) Majority." General Hancock will miss them on election day." It would be somewhat difficult to discover whether this is intended to drive away Democratic, or to secure Republican votes for the General. It is a good deal like a case of paying your money and taking your choice.

Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record.

From his own sworn testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.

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.

From Judge Poland's report, Feb. 18, 1873.

—Garfield's testimony perjured.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he 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 stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the sergeant-at-arms and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.

From the New York Times, February 19, 1873.

Messrs. Kelly and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Times, February 29, 1873.

The character of the Credit Mobilier was a secret. The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally, perjury.

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames.

From the New York Tribune, February 19, 1873.

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents and, by evasions and falsehoods, confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873.

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offense. If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were bribed should go with him.

Old Proverbs with New Readings.

From the New York Sun, Aug. 19, 1880.

Adapted to the views of the Republican national committee. Dishonesty is the best policy. Money makes the machine go. It is never too late to spend. Put none but Ohio men on guard. Jewell loveth a cheerful giver. The kisses of a Conkling are deceitful. It's a wise candidate that knows his own heart. Washington is paved with good intentions. A bribe in the hand is worth two in the bush. Garfield is not so black as he is painted.

It's a poor fool that won't swear both ways.

A loan by any other name would smell less sweet.

Never look a campaign contribution in the mouth.

Jove laughs at Garfield's vows. Little voters have long ears.

Of the dead (Oakes Ames) nothing save what is bad.

The nation was made for Ohio and not Ohio for the nation.

Like as a Jewell in a swine's snout, so is a handsome chairman without discretion. H. T. P.

A Campaign Lie Nailed.

WADE HAMPTON'S VIRGINIA SPEECH.

What he said according to official report: "I appeal to you in the name of the great men of Virginia. I know that both sides are sincere in this local fight. I know there are honest men and true in both your factions, but whether you are Readjuster or Funder, whether you be Greenbacker or Hard Money man, I adjure you in God's name, remember you are Virginians."

What the furgery makes him say: "Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought for four years. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."

Why Hancock Instead of Garfield.

From Forney's Progress.

If I desire to give reasons for my preference for Winfield S. Hancock, I have only to turn to the columns of the Republican papers of America in 1863; if I desire to prove distrust of James A. Garfield, I have only to turn to the Republican journals of February, 1873. I have no prejudices. I want to defeat Garfield, because I regard him to-day as a sneak, a jobber, an imposter.

Getting Things Mixed.

From the Utica Observer.

The battle of Gettysburg was fought, on the rebel side, mainly by Longstreet's troops. The eminent Confederate is now drawing the comfortable salary of \$7,500 as Mr. Hayes' minister to Turkey. Meanwhile the Union soldier who won the battle at Gettysburg and saved Pennsylvania and the North from invasion, is being denounced by the Republican press as a traitor and rebel sympathizer. Somehow it seems as if things had been mixed.

Wants to Hear Sherman.

From the New York Star.

Gen. W. T. Sherman is reported as saying that his "letter to Gen. Hancock in 1876 was merely to assure him that he would not be removed from Governor's Island." Now it does not seem at all probable that Gen. Hancock would have written a lengthy political essay in reply to a dry and formal notification of this sort. Did Gen. Sherman send only one letter at that time? At all events, if the correspondence is of so innocent a character, why does not Gen. Sherman authorize the publication of his share of it.