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THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER,

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G. SENER & SONS,
Will continue to sell only
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and **WILKESBARRE COALS**
which are the best in the market, and sell as low as the lowest, and not only GUARANTEE FULL WEIGHT, but allow to WEIGH ON ANY scale in good order.
Also Rough and Dressed Lumber, Sash Doors, Blinds, &c., at Lowest Market Prices.
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IN GREAT VARIETY, AT THE
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1880. 1880.

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A CHOICE STOCK OF
MARCUS WARD & CO'S
Valentines and Valentine
CARDS,
Unsurpassed in variety of design and beauty
FOR SALE AT BOOK STORE OF
JOHN BAER'S SONS,
15 and 17 NORTH QUEEN STREET,
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BOOTS AND SHOES.
EASY BOOTS, SHOES AND LASTS
made on a new principle, insuring
comfort for the feet.
Lasts made to order.
MILLER,
132 East King Street.
CIRCUMSTANCES WILL NOT PERMIT
TO ADVERTISE A

REDUCTION IN PRICES,
but we will do the next thing to it, viz.:
We will call the attention of our friends and customers to the fact that we have on hand a very Large Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
purchased before the late ADVANCE, which we will sell at
Strictly Old Prices.
Give us a call.

A. ADLER,
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WRITING INKS, &c.

USE THE BEST.
HARRISON'S
CELEBRATED
WRITING INKS, FLUIDS
AND
MUCILAGE

Give them a trial. Ask your stationer for them and take no other. **SPECIAL RATES** for inks in bulk for Schools and Colleges.
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NEW GOODS

FALL & WINTER.

We are now prepared to show the public one of the largest stocks of
READYMADE CLOTHING
ever exhibited in the city of Lancaster. Good Working Suits for men \$5.00. Good styles Cassimeres Suits for men \$7.50. Our All Wool Men's Suits that we are selling for \$9.00 are as good as you can buy elsewhere for \$12.00. Our stock of Overcoats are immense. All grades and every variety of styles and colors, for men, boys and youths, all our own manufacture. Full line of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits. Full line of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT!
We are prepared to show one of the best stocks of Piece Goods to select from, and have made to order ever shown in the city. They are all arranged on tables fitted up expressly so that every piece can be examined before making a selection. All our goods have been purchased before the rise in woollens. We are prepared to make up in good style and at short notice and at bottom prices. We make to order an All Wool Suit for \$12.00. By buying your goods at

CENTRE HALL
you save one profit, as we manufacture all our own clothing and give employment to about one hundred hands. Call and examine our stock and be convinced as to the truth of which we affirm.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.
66. 68.

D. Gansman & Bro.
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GRAND CLOSING SALE!
OF
OVERCOATS AND HEAVY SUITINGS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
to buyers of clothing in order to make room for a large SPRING STOCK now being manufactured, and we are needing room. We offer well-made and stylish

Clothing for Men and Boys

LOWER PRICES
than ever heard of before, although Goods are going up every day. We will sell, for we must have the room.

Look at Our Astonishingly Low Price List:

OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS!
for \$2.90, for \$3.85, for \$4.75.
OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS!
for \$5.75, for \$6.75, for \$10.75.
OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS!
for \$12, \$14, \$16 and \$20.
These are heavy-lined Overcoats, carefully made and splendidly trimmed.

OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS!
for \$7.50, for \$8.50, for \$9.50, for \$12.
OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS: OVERCOATS!
for \$15, for \$18, for \$20.
These are Plain-Back Overcoats, equal to custom work.

HEAVY MEN'S SUITS:
for \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00.
MEN'S SUITS FOR FINE DRESS:
for \$12.00, \$14.00, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00.
BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS:
BOYS' SUITS from \$2.25 to \$10.00.
BOYS' OVERCOATS VERY LOW.

We sell only our own make and guarantee satisfaction.
Money returned on all goods not found as represented.
Please call, whether you wish to purchase or not.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Is stocked with the latest styles, which we make to measure at the lowest cash prices and guarantee a perfect fit.

SUITS TO ORDER from \$12 upwards.
PANTS TO ORDER from \$3.50 upwards.

D. GANSMAN & BRO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS,
66 & 68 NORTH QUEEN ST.,
S. W. Corner of Orange, Lancaster, Pa.
(Bausman's Corner.)

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS.
LANCASTER
BOILER MANUFACTORY,
SHOP ON PLUM STREET,
OPPOSITE THE LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
The subscriber continues to manufacture
BOILERS AND STEAM ENGINES,
For Farming and other purposes:
Furnace Tires,
Bellows Pipes,
Sheet-iron Work, and
Blacksmithing generally.
Jobbing promptly attended to.
aug18-1yd JOHN BEST.

TINWARE, &c.
CALL ON SHERTZER, HUMPHREVILLE & KIEFFER, manufacturers of
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORK,
and dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. Special attention given to PLUMBING, GAS and STEAM FITTING
No. 40 East King Street, Lancaster, Pa.

MARBLE WORKS.
WM. F. FRAYLBY'S
MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS
228 North Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.
MONUMENTS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES,
GARDEN STATUARY,
CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c.
All work guaranteed and satisfaction given in every particular.
N. B.—Remember, works at the extreme end of North Queen Street. n3-1

CLOTHING.

CENTRE HALL,

24 CENTRE SQUARE.

Closing out our
WINTER STOCK

Greatly Reduced Prices,

In order to make room for the
Large Spring Stock,

Which we are now manufacturing.
Overcoats,
Suits and Suitings,

To be sold at the Lowest Prices.

D. B. Hostetter & Son,
24 CENTRE SQUARE.

A RARE CHANCE!
The Greatest Reduction of all in
FINE CLOTHES.

H. GERHART'S
Tailoring Establishment.

All Heavy Weight Woollens made to order (for cash only) at
COST PRICE.

I have also just received a Large Assortment of the Latest Novelties in
ENGLISH, SCOTCH

AMERICAN SUITINGS
Of Medium Weight, for the
EARLY SPRING TRADE.

These goods were all ordered before the rise in Woollens, and will be made to order at remarkably low prices. Also, a Fine Line of

SPRING OVERCOATING,

H. GERHART'S,
No. 51 North Queen Street.

WALL PAPERS, &c.

Removal! Removal!
PHARES W. FRY,
No. 57 NORTH QUEEN ST.,

We have moved our stock to the above number, three doors below our old location, where we shall be pleased to see our friends and patrons. We placed large orders for Wall Paper new in store and are receiving daily additions to one of the Largest and Newest Lines of

PAPER HANGINGS
we ever had. All the New Designs in the Dark Shades.

Dadoes, Fillings, Friezes, Borders, Centres, etc.,

For Parlors, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Libraries, Kitchens, &c.

DADO WINDOW SHADES

Ebony Band and Line Goods,
entirely new, in six and seven feet lengths.
Fitted Goods by the yard in all colors and from one to two yards wide: Fixtures, Cords, Fringes, Tassels, &c.
Also make Walnut and Gilt Cornices; Cornice Poles in Ebony and Walnut; Pole Trimmings, Gimp Bands, Curtain Loops, Picture Cords, Nails, &c. We take measures of windows, and hang shades in best manner.
6615-1yd&w

SPECIAL INVITATION TO ALL.
To examine my stock of Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Patent Rockers, Easy Chairs, Rattan Rockers, Hat Racks, Marble Top Tables, Extension Tables, Sideboards, Hair Dressing and Common Mattresses, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Esierloids, Upholstered Canes and Wood Bent Chairs, Cupboards, Sinks, Doughtrays, Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, &c., always on hand, at prices that are acknowledged to be as cheap as the cheapest.

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.
Picture Frames on hand and made to order. Regliding done at Reasonable Rates at the

New Picture Frame and Furniture Store,
15 1/2 EAST KING STREET.
(Over Burk's Grocery and Sprecher's State Store.)

WALTER A. HEINITSH.
(Schindler's Old Stand.)
USE LOCHER'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWERS.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 23, 1880.

Judge Black on the Third Term.

The Argument of a Statesman and a Patriot.
Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the precedent established by Washington and other presidents of the United States, in retiring from the presidential office after their second term, has become by universal consent, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions.

This is a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 15th day of December, 1875. It was offered by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, after consultation with leading friends of the principle, and was carried immediately and almost unanimously, being opposed by the votes of only eighteen members out of two hundred and fifty-one. It received the support and approval of all parties. Men who quarreled bitterly upon all other political subjects were of one heart and one mind when it came to be a question whether the custom established by Washington and other presidents, of retiring after their second term, ought to be respected or could be safely departed from.

And now here, to wit, in the pages of this Review, comes Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, and on the part of Gen. Grant, for whom he appears, denounces the resolution aforesaid, impugns the doctrine embodied in it, and assails the integrity of its supporters in the most violent manner. I am asked, "Under which king, Bezonian?" Do I give in my concurrence? If not, what grounds of opposition can I presume to stand on? Believing in the resolution of the representatives, and dissenting from Mr. Howe's article, the readers of this Review shall have the why and wherefore not because my individual opinions are worth a rush, but because, on a subject so important, truth is entitled to every man's defence; because this faith is shared, in our time, by the most respectable citizens of all classes, and because it is delivered to us from a past generation strongly stamped with the approbation of the best men that have lived in all the ages.

A president of the United States may legally be elected and re-elected for an indefinite number of terms; there is nothing in the constitution to forbid it; but the two-term precedent set by Washington, followed by his successors, consecrated by time, and approved by all the public men of the country, ripened into a rule as efficacious as any that has been devised for the organic law. A distinguished and very able senator of the Grant party, who had carefully inquired into the state of popular feeling, told me in 1875 that the sentiment which opposed a third term was stronger and more universal than that which the people would more readily assent to a breach of positive law textually inserted into the constitution than to any disturbance of an unwritten rule which they regarded as so sacred.

Certainly it was adhered to by all parties, with a fidelity which some of them did not show to the constitution itself, down to 1875, when the first attempt was made to contravene it by putting up Gen. Grant for a third election. This was everywhere received by the public with a muttering of mutiny, and the most devoted partisans responded with curses which if not loud were deep. The movement, as Mr. Howe tells us, was met by solemn warnings from the organs of the press, and the result was a political convention, and finally by the resolution quoted at the head of this article, which was a rebuke so overwhelming that the supporters of the third term candidate fled from him in terror, deserted him utterly, and left him without a single vote in the nominating convention of his own party.

Mr. Howe has no doubt that this resolution was the sole cause of Grant's defeat in 1876. He is equally certain that it was all wrong. Hence, that may be, the present intent of Mr. Howe is to rally the routed third terms, and restore the courage of the recreants by the assurance that the jobs and offices are safe, after all.

Popular veneration for the men who built up our institutions is the strongest support for the institutions themselves. It is not only a great good intrinsically, but also the motive principle to other virtues which are indispensable to a government received by the public with a muttering of mutiny, and the most devoted partisans responded with curses which if not loud were deep. The movement, as Mr. Howe tells us, was met by solemn warnings from the organs of the press, and the result was a political convention, and finally by the resolution quoted at the head of this article, which was a rebuke so overwhelming that the supporters of the third term candidate fled from him in terror, deserted him utterly, and left him without a single vote in the nominating convention of his own party.

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so interesting as the election of a chief magistrate. "That I should lay down my charge at a proper period is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination to the services of the chief magistrate be not fixed by the constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years will in fact become for life; and history shows how easily that degenerates into an hereditary office. Believing that a representative government responsible at short periods of election is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle; and I should be unwillingly be the person who, in regard to the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office.

Truth also requires me to add that I am sensible of that decline which advancing years bring on, and, feeling their physical, I ought not to doubt their mental effect. Happy if I am the first to perceive and to obey this admonition of nature, and to seek a retreat from cares too great for the wearied faculties of age.

"For the approbation which the Legislature of Vermont has pleased to express of the principles and measures pursued in the management of their affairs, I am sincerely thankful; and should I be the singularly fortunate to carry into retirement the official approbation of my fellow citizens generally, it will be the comfort of my future days, and will close a service of forty years with the only reward it ever wished."

Similar expressions are scattered all through his correspondence as long as he remained in office, and after he retired to Monticello he continued to repeat them. His conviction deepened as the years rolled on, and the principle of two terms was the only safe one, and he constantly expressed his gratitude for the universal approval of his conduct in adopting it.

But Madison also adopted the principle of his two predecessors, and retired at the end of his second term. Can nothing be urged against the father of the constitution to depreciate his authority or make his example worthless? Was not he also a man of the people? Did he not constantly express his gratitude for the universal approval of his conduct in adopting it.

And there was Monroe, apparently "so clear in his great office" that rivalry itself shrunk from his presence, and he was elected a second time without effort, without opposition, without one vote against him. Is it nothing to the purpose that he acknowledged the value of the Washington precedent? Consider that he, the most popular of all presidents, except the first one, could not have got a third term if he had asked for it, then his retirement proves not only that the two-term practice was right in his individual opinion, but that the general judgment of the nation was in its favor.

Gen. Jackson does not get off easily. We are told that "there is ground for believing that if Mr. Van Buren had not secured the succession, the latter would have been retained for another term." This is like the account we have of Jefferson's boom. If there was any practice of Jackson's great predecessors in retiring, it was not a matter of indifference to him, and he would have been retained for another term. This is like the account we have of Jefferson's boom. If there was any practice of Jackson's great predecessors in retiring, it was not a matter of indifference to him, and he would have been retained for another term.

Such is the outcome of Mr. Howe's assault on the line of our great retiring presidents from Washington to Jackson inclusive. It must be admitted that, if the predetermined object of the attack was to make himself ridiculous, it is a marked success; but if it was an effort in real earnest to diminish the confidence of the country in their virtue, then it is a flat failure in his essay—and that is saying a great deal.

I think it may be affirmed with some confidence that Washington was not unworthy of the profound respect in which he is held in this country and throughout the world; that succeeding presidents, when they followed his footsteps, not only acknowledged his wisdom and patriotism, but showed their own; that the American people of our day, when they refuse a third term to a candidate who had already served for two, were not behaving like cowards scared by a senseless clamor, but doing what a prudent regard for their true interests required; that when the House of Representatives, in obedience to the universal sentiment of its constituents, unanimously and without distinction of party, put upon its records and published to the world its solemn declaration that the example of Washington must be adhered to in the future as in the past, they did not enact *charlatanisms* or repeat a *confession*, or issue a *strange fulmination*, or *impeach* the constitution, or *libel* its framers, or *counterfeit* history, or *insult* the memory of our fathers, but that they at least believed to be the words of truth and soberness.

We are not to set up political dogmas or invoke a blind faith in the founders of the republic. The mere authority of names, however great, ought not to command our assent. But a fundamental doctrine, self-evidently true, though easy to defend, is the hardest of all things to support by affirmative argument. We cannot help but sympathize with the indignation of Pitt when he thundered out his refusal to look at books or listen to logic in defence of English liberty.

In the matter before us, it should be plain to every "reasonable creature in esse" that long continuance of supreme executive power in one hand is not only perilous to free institutions, but perfectly certain to destroy them. Some fixed time there ought to be when the people will not only have the right, but exercise it, to displace their chief magistrate and take another. If they do not possess this right, they are political bondsmen, by law; if, holding it, they forego the use of it, they forego the use of it, they make themselves, *quod hoc*, voluntary slaves, and they soon come to be governed in all things by the will of their superior. A lease for years, renewable and always renewed, gives the tenant an estate without end, and makes him lord of the fee.

Where the chief magistrate is vested, as ours is, with great power liable to gross abuse, if there is no law or practice which forbids him to be re-elected, he can remain in office for life as easily as for a term. He has the appointment of all officers, the making of all public contracts, and a veto upon all the legislation, besides the command of the army and navy. By an un-

scrupulous use of these means he can coerce not only his horde of immediate dependents, but he can control the corporations and become the master of all the rings, put the business of all classes under his feet, corrupt the venal, frighten the timid, and check all ambitions but his own. He can force the elections of every state he