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AND
Weekly National Intelligencer.

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WASHINGTON::::::::::::SEPTEMBER 5, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

THE month with an "R" in it is here, and with it comes the delectable oyster in season. It is estimated that $75,000,000 worth of oysters will be sold in the United States during the next eight months. Washington will, as a matter of course, receive a large share of the trade, for this is a great oyster market, and with the revival of this industry we may expect to see an impetus given to other branches of trade.

THE most enthusiastic advocate of the theory that the only good Indian is a dead Indian will not apply it to Ouray, the dead chief of the Utes. This man rose to the dignity of statesmanship, such as we often read about in Cooper's novels, but rarely meet with in real life. He ruled over a turbulent tribe in a way to command the complete allegiance of his own people and the admiration of the world. In his death the United States has lost a good friend, in whom the utmost confidence could be reposed and whose voice was on the note of peace. It was mainly through his efforts that a peaceable solution of the Ute question was brought about and a great war and bloodshed was averted. His memory deserves all honor.

General Grant comes out against the great fraud of 1876. His sentiments in that regard are not being clearly expressed, but every one will see what was uppermost in his manly mind when he wrote as follows to General Logan:

> We should never be beaten until every man who counts, or represents those who count, in the enumeration to give representation in the Electoral College can cast his vote just as he pleases, and can have it counted just as he cast it. U. S. GRANT.

It is obvious that General Grant thinks that in case of fraud by returning boards some reviewing power (it is to be supposed Congress) should go behind the returns, "Alinde" Joe to the contrary notwithstanding. There is a great deal of pure sense in what General Grant says, and he agrees with Jerre Black.

THE letters which passed between General Sherman and General Hancock in the troublous times of 1876 reflect the highest credit upon both these distinguished officers. They fully appreciated the fact that the most serious responsibilities rested upon their shoulders, and that coolness and courage were required to meet the issues that would be presented. By consultation they brought themselves in accord and were prepared for any emergency. The difficulties of the time were settled in a peaceful way, and it was not necessary to invoke the aid of the military arm. We do not believe that any citizens of the United were better pleased with this than Sherman and Hancock themselves. Both proved their devotion to the civil authority and their utterances command anew the respect of the people of the United States. So long as our military chieftains recognize the supremacy of the civil law and are in accord with the spirit breathed in the Hancock-Sherman letter there need be no fear that the liberties of the people will be invaded.

KENTUCKY keeps up her bad reputation for blood-letting. Twenty-one years ago a man named Johnson was shot and killed in a row, in which a man named Wheeler was concerned. Johnson had a son Samuel who was then four years old. As Samuel grew people told him the proper thing for him to do was to avenge his father's death. This bloody notion was so instilled into his mind that for years he has been trying to get a shot at Wheeler. He tried to kill him several times, but Wheeler always managed to escape. Very naturally, Wheeler armed himself and was on the lookout for the man who threatened his life. A few days ago they met and Johnson fell dead from a shot from Wheeler's pistol. The avenger was killed. Few people will regret the issue. The man who hunts another down in cold blood deserves to be shot. A state of society which inculcates the theory of avenging a crime and wiping it out in blood twenty years after the crime has been committed needs to be reformed. Kentucky needs that reformation badly.

MR. JOHN D. DEFREES, Public Printer, has issued what he is pleased to call "An appeal "to the Common Sense of the People." If Mr. John D. Defrees, Public Printer, was himself well supplied with that very necessary article, "common sense," he would know that the sort of appeal he makes would fall flat. A party must be hard pushed when it gets a man like Mr. Defrees to write such an "appeal" as he has written, illustrated with woodcuts representing the white slaves of England, Garfield the boy, on the towpath, and Garfield the man, handling the "ship of State." The cut representing the "white slave" is intended to illustrate the effect of free trade upon the working classes. It would appear that Mr. Defrees's "common "sense" has never taught him that the man he wants to elect President is a member of the Cobden Club, and so notorious as a theoretical free-trader that Judge Kelley, John Killinger, Russell Errot, and other Pennsylvania protectionists refused to vote for him for Speaker of the House of Representatives, although he was the caucus nominee of the Republican party. "Common-sense" people will doubt whether Mr. Defrees is a disinterested advocate. It is a pretty soft thing to be Public Printer. "Common-sense" Republicans will remember that General Grant failed to appreciate Mr. Defrees, and did not make him an office-holder. So in 1872 Mr. Defrees supported Horace Greeley, the candidate of the Democracy, for President, against U. S. Grant, the candidate of the Republicans. Is he looking for a new lease of power in the very improbable event of Garfield's election? It would of course only be in accordance with the fitness of things that he should be selected as the representative of civil service reform. A Public Printer who rushes at his employés in the spirit of a highwayman or a Louisiana bulldozer, and demands, "your political assessment or your official life," must necessarily be the very quintessence of a representative of civil service reform.

A CHANGE NEEDED.

One of the arguments advanced by the Republicans against the election of General Hancock is that a change of administrative policy would necessarily follow, and that as a result of that change business calculations would be suspended, the rate of interest would go up, capital would begin to seek hiding places, and enterprise would lose heart. One paper said the other day: "There is no free country in the world "where the people would even consider a "change of government under circumstances "at all similar to those which characterize "the closing year of the purest, best, and "most successful Administration ever known "in our annals." And then, after claiming for the United States now a condition of almost unexampled prosperity, the paper from which we quote adds: "No English "Ministry was ever changed under like "conditions."

We are not now going to debate the question of the purity or success of the present Administration. Nor is it our purpose to take issue with the fact that the country is prosperous. But we do deny that the prosperity is the result of Republican methods. Nor do we admit for a moment that the election of General Hancock and a change of administrative policy would prove detrimental to the business interests of the country. On the contrary, we believe that business interests would be advanced thereby. Greater confidence would be restored between the sections, and harmony and good-will would prevail to a degree unknown for years. All this would increase prosperity. But we believe a change is needed in order that we may know exactly how we do stand. We want to get at the inwardness of Republican methods.

Let us take a notable example from abroad. It is not many months since the Beaconsfield Ministry made an appeal to the British people. They claimed, just as the Republicans claim now, that there was purity and efficiency in every department of the government; that taxes had been reduced; that the credit of the nation was at a high point, and that the Ministry had been successful in all their undertakings. The British people decided that a change was desirable. Beaconsfield was hurled from power and a new Ministery under Gladstone was installed. Then the books were examined, and here is one famous result and discovery: The Indian Budget was presented to the House of Commons a few days ago, and it constituted the formal proof of the recklessness and the fraud of Lord Beaconsfield's government. Against the false estimates prepared by Beaconsfield's officers with a view of carrying the election the British people had presented to them by the Gladstone government the true estimates; and instead of a claimed surplus of £417,000 (exclusive of £3,312,000 to be expended upon productive public works) there was found a deficiency of a cool seven millions sterling. Here was proof of outrageous political immorality on the part of the late Ministery and its Indian dependents—of deliberate falsification of accounts in order to tide the party over the then approaching elections. But for the change of government the falsification could have been kept up.

Now, we do not assert that outrages so glaring will be discovered by a change of administration here. We do know that crimes against the Treasury and the people were committed for a long series of years, and that they remained undiscovered until the Republicans were hurled from power in the House of Representatives and the Opposition had a chance to examine the books. No party should have too long a lease of power. Corruption is bound to creep in, no matter how well the avenues of approach may be guarded. The people want an opportunity to find out exactly what the Republican party has been doing in twenty years, and it can only be ascertained by a change. We have no fear but that under Hancock there would be a thoroughly honest and efficient administration. There would be a conscientious overhauling of accounts, and the people would then know, as they have a right to know, how the Republican party has fulfilled the high trust reposed in it.

OFFICIALS INCITING A RIOT.

While several of the Republican papers and notably the New York *Tribune* are busy lying about and misrepresenting the Democratic ratification meeting recently held here, they are silent about the outrageous conduct of the fellow Cunningham, who with others did all he could to create a disturbance. Cunningham was at one time a member of the police force and was dismissed for sleeping on his post. That fact, however, did not prevent his appointment to a position in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. From all that we can learn we are convinced that he was put forward as the representative of an element that was bent upon creating a disturbance. Had it not been for the fact that the Democrats were orderly and law abiding, and under admirable discipline, a riot would have resulted.

We desire further to call the attention of the public, and especially of Marshal Douglass, to the fact that the leading spirit in the attempt to create a disturbance at the corner of Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue was Perry Carson, an employé of the Marshal's Office. Being an officer of the Court, he should have been a conservator instead of a breaker of the peace. When the Republicans held their mass meeting no Democrat made the slightest attempt to insult them. What made the attempted disturbance of the Democratic meeting more outrageous was the fact that one of the mob is in the employ of the Federal Government, and the other is in the employ of the District Court. Both men should be dismissed from office, unless the officials employing them want to have it appear that they sanction the outrage.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of the District of Columbia reopen to-morrow, and we are assured that the prospects for the coming year are of the brightest character. The applications for admission have been unusually numerous. It is in no boasting spirit that we assert that the public schools of this District occupy a front rank among the public educational institutions of the country. It is an undeniable fact that none are managed with more judgment and intelligence. There are defects, of course, for human ingenuity has not yet been able to bring about perfection in any system, but whenever the defect has been discovered the school authorities have been swift to apply a remedy. They have kept pace with the times and with all the ideas that could possibly tend to make the schools approach as near perfection as possible. A few years ago the schools were located in basements of churches, in buildings that had become useless as market-houses. In the nature of things they could not be properly ventilated, and the health of the pupils and teachers suffered accordingly. Now our schools are located in splendid buildings, and there has been improvement in every direction. The people of Washington have never grudgingly given the money needed for the schools. They have at times complained of changes of text-books, but in the main they recognized the efficiency of the school authorities, and have credited them with a laudable desire to do right. The school trustees deserve the hearty support and encouragement of the people, for no public servants give more time to what is to them emphatically a labor of love. They receive no pay and have no perquisites, and now at the opening of the school year would it not be well for all the people to realize this fact and to determine upon a cooperation with the school officers. They can by such a course do much to make the system more efficient. The greatest care has ever been had in the selection of the teachers, and in all the schools, from the lowest to the highest grade, intelligence and capacity is the rule. It is a matter of local pride that the vast majority of our teachers graduated from our own schools, and our admirable Normal School furnishes year by year teachers who thoroughly understand their business. There is no institution in our midst of which we have more right to be proud than the Public School.

GENERAL GARFIELD's friends make much boast of the fact that he covered the back pay which he voted himself under the salary-grab act into the Treasury. And they tell us that he covered it in at the proper time. This is mere pettifogging. He did not see the "proper time" until after his constituents with righteous indignation denounced him. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* well says on this subject:

> The man who drew the back pay, pocketed it, and claimed that he was fairly entitled to it, merits greater respect than the man who hesitated, and finally gave it up on account of the wrath of his constituents. If Garfield did not literally handle the back pay he allowed it to remain in the Treasury to his credit and available to him at any moment he might wish to call for it, until the Republicans of his district, in public meeting, denounced him for his connection with the back-salary law. He is placed in the position of being scared out of taking the money.

THE Richmond (Va.) *State* sends up an earnest appeal for unity and union among the Democrats of the Old Dominion. It calls for a truce to all dissensions and differences, by harmonizing upon a single ticket for electors and beginning the fight in earnest. And this is what must be done unless the Democrats want to risk the vote of the State. It is the part of wisdom to face the issue squarely, and to realize that there is no child's play in this campaign, but that the work must be earnest and determined. The Republicans desire nothing better than to see a faction fight kept up, for they hope to crawl in between the wings. Will the Virginians continue to play into Republican hands?

THE Democracy of Massachusetts is united at last. After an absence of twenty years from the fold, General Butler has been received again into full fellowship and communion.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE Treasury Department is said to be preparing for Republican campaign use a new list of the members of Congress who participated in the back-pay scandal. We fail to see exactly what political advantage they are to gain by that, because both parties were in the steal. Perhaps they want to make a strong presentation of the fact that General Garfield returned his share, but they will not be able to hide the further fact that he did so only after his constituents had denounced him.

THE Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* gives the following as the opinion of two stalwart Republicans on the Presidential question:

> Judge Richardson, of the Court of Claims, a stalwart of the stalwarts, said to a Massachusetts friend: "It looks as though Hancock would be elected, and I hope he will be. He would make a better President than the other man." Senator Logan said only two or three days ago to a friend who asked him what he thought of the situation: "I am afraid they've got Garfield."

IT is said to be the purpose of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to organize a returning board to insure Garfield the State electoral vote. Judge J. S. Black, who has just returned from Europe, was recently interviewed on the subject, and used very significant language. He was asked:

> "Is it a fact that a returning board was organized in this State by a recent act of the Legislature? The remark is covertly made among Republicans that Pennsylvania is to give Garfield its electoral vote in any event. Have you any objection to state your knowledge upon this subject?"
>
> "I have no knowledge of my own," replied the Judge. "I have been told that the Legislature at its last session passed a law to establish a returning board and that the members of it have been appointed, but I do not know who they are. The Republicans have personal materials here out of which they may make a returning board as lovely in dishonesty as that one through whose instrumentality the nation was cheated in Louisiana. But what they have done or what they are preparing to do I know not. What the consequences might be of another attempt to defraud the people by a bold and impudent swindle like that of 1876 I cannot foretell. But I should fear a terrible disaster. Would General Garfield accept the Presidency were it proved that it had become the prize of perpetration of so great a crime? I solemnly trust not, but I cannot forget that he was art and part in the shocking rascality of four years ago."

ABUSE of General Butler is now the thing in order by the Republican party. They attack him at every point, and the country must expect more vituperation than has been lavished upon any public man for a number of years. But that General Butler is sincere in his allegiance to the Democratic party no man can doubt. His speech, when he declined the nomination for Governor, at the Worcester Convention, last Wednesday, shows this. On that occasion he said:

> I rise to speak on the subject of reconsideration, the other alternative being the use of my name by acclamation. A fair and free ballot is the pledge of the Democracy to the country. There is another consideration. When I say a thing I mean it. I have declared that under no consideration would I be a subject for an elective office under the incoming administration for reasons which I have deemed sufficient. This is my position before the country. For it I have come out from the Republican party. I have stated my reasons for it. If these reasons would have any weight with the public they should have been the result of careful thought and not a bid for office. Second, if I did stand as a candidate, men would talk about my changing ideas, and the result would be inclusion to the united party. I am a fight one year in the ranks, or three or four or five years if necessary. One other reason I will state to you. For a year or two I have sought by the aid of the Democratic party to reform abuses in the State. A number of the Democrats for honest reasons have opposed this use of the Democratic party, but I trust they have done so with no considerable bitterness. I have learned that it is impossible to accomplish my work in view except in united Democracy—until the party, moved by the principles of Jefferson and Hancock, presents a solid front to the Opposition. There were some feelings in these contests; they have passed away from my mind and I hope that they will pass away from others. I will never do anything which can bring them up again. You have many good men. Select one to go with the name of Hancock. Gentlemen, I thank you for your kindly welcome, and you, Mr. President, for the warm words in which you introduced me. I shall not be your candidate.

LITERARY NOTES.

We have received from Dr. H. C. Yarrow, acting assistant surgeon U. S. A., a copy of his "Introduction to the Study of the Mortuary Customs of the North American Indians." It was published by the Bureau of Ethnology, and is a paper which cannot fail to interest all who pay any attention to the habits and customs of our Indian tribes.

The *Californian*, published at 202 Sansom street, San Francisco, is one of the brightest publications received at this office. The September number has just reached us though Joseph Shillington, and is a very interesting number.

We have received from James R. Osgood & Co., publishers, Boston, through Mr. J. J. Chapman, Perkins's Congressional District Vote Map. It is in neat and compact form, and is a publication of great value.

We have received from the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia, "Albine, or the Abbe's Temptation," by Emile Zola, translated from the French by John Sterling.

Tremendous Energy of the Southern People.

The tremendous physical constitution and energy of the Southern people, at least of the males, is something unparalleled in history. That they spend a good portion of their nights in riding about and engaging in murder, arson, robbery, and other crimes, is conceded by every Republican newspaper and preached from every Republican stump. An ordinary race of men would, of course, require sleep and rest during the daytime; but no sooner do these Southern banditti arrive home and take off their masks and put away their pistols than they begin the work of the daytime, by making cane, cotton, and other products to a larger extent than before the war. Some of them, too, after a hard night's ride, their hands still covered with blood, go to work to manufacture the cotton which the North has helped to raise. They even send to the hated North for machinery. A Northern newspaper says that the Lewiston (Maine) Machine Company "Now were never so busy as now. Looms are being made for mills in Georgia, North and South Carolina, and the shops are run at their fullest capacity to fill the orders. Hence we say that a people capable of manufacturing and raising cotton by day, and, in the classic words of Burr, of Michigan, "hell" by night, are at once the most vigorous and the most industrious of any people on earth.—*Detroit Free Press editorial.*

A Thirty-one Years Old Baby.

Among the passengers that arrived in the steamship Wisconsin yesterday was a child-adult of Irish parents, born in 1849, in one of the islands on the Irish coast. It has the body and intellect of an infant of six months, but the head is of the normal size of an adult of thirty-one. The father's name is John Sughrue, and the child-adult is one of a family of seven, the others being of normal size. Until it was six months old nothing abnormal was noticed. There was no accident to the child. The body seemed to stop growing at the age of six months, while the head kept on growing. The intellectual powers did not develop. The child-adult utters only the cries of a child. It lives mainly on child's food. The parents say that they regard it as a visitation from God, and, though poor, they have not thought of placing their offspring in an asylum. They went West yesterday on the Pennsylvania railroad.—*N. Y. Sun, Aug. 26.*

A Jealous Woman's Freak.

A jealous woman, who had donned men's clothes in order to follow her husband and take note of his flirtations, was recently arrested at the Driving Park in Rochester. She had taken the rings from her ears, had the hairs and the blonde wig under her soldier's hat convinced the police that she was not what she seemed. She had left Chicago with her husband a few days before, and was starting with him at one of the hotels when the silly freak took possession of her.

THE PRESIDENCY.

EPITOME OF CURRENT FACTS AND OPINIONS.

The Republicans and the Negro.

In Gen. Butler's terrible but truthful arraignment of the Republican party he showed that they have proved false to their colored allies of the South. Having conferred on the emancipated slaves the ballot the Republican Congress and the Republican administration deserted them whenever they found the negro voters could not serve their party ends. With the election of Gen. Hancock the race collisions in the South will cease and the colored voters will find at the hands of the Democrats the protection which the Republicans have been unable or unwilling to afford them.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Real Statesmanship.

Tested by his official acts in Louisiana and Texas, Gen. Hancock stands head and shoulders above all other commanders at that time in the appreciation of his duties as a soldier under the Constitution, and in subordinating the military to the civil authority wherever law was to be administered or obeyed. His remarkable Order No. 40 was a lesson to officers who delighted to exercise arbitrary power oppressively, and who were sustained at Washington in all their excesses, as well as an example of voluntary submission, which entitles him to the highest credit. In a subsequent order, known as No. 203, issued on December 5, 1867, he defined the proper use of military power in such clear and concise terms that it will always be recognized as the true application of the principle which marks the dividing line between law and force under republican institutions:

> "The true and proper use of 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 Commanding General, in the discharge of the trust reposed in him, will maintain the just power of the judiciary, and is unwilling to permit the civil authorities and laws to be embarrassed by military interference."

Again from the letter to Governor Pease:

> "It is of evil example, and full of danger to the cause of freedom and good government, that the exercise of the military, through military tribunals created for the trial of offenses against the civil law, should ever be permitted, when the ordinary powers of the existing State governments are ample for the punishment of offenders, if those charged with the administration of the laws are faithful in the discharge of their duties."

These maxims are not only sound, but they serve to show what is more important, that this great soldier was as careful in his studies of the Constitution, and of dutiful obedience to its obligations, as he was in those of the profession of which he is to-day the brightest ornament. No civilian however distinguished, and no statesman however eminent, could have better laid down the rule of conduct which should govern a soldier intrusted with civil responsibility, or have better outlined the principles of constitutional law applicable to it, than Gen. Hancock has done. Unlike too many who are content with empty professions, he lived up to every declaration. His letter to Gen. Sherman, written in the midst of the confusion at Washington, and when many of those accounted most wise had lost their heads in the Presidential complication, may well be regarded as an extraordinary production. Compared with the speeches on both sides, it exhibits Gen. Hancock as a profounder student of the theory of our Government and of its practical working than almost any of the professional "statesmen" who figured conspicuously on that occasion, not much to the advantage of their reputations.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Why the Tendency of Public Sentiment is Toward the Democrats.

It is to be expected that the rival political chieftains will make encouraging reports from their respective bailiwicks. All the recognized traditions would be departed from if any Democratic or Republican leader were to acknowledge that his party is doomed to defeat in any State. Thus it happens that in the columns of our Republican contemporaries we see the Democrats overwhelmingly defeated everywhere, while our esteemed contemporaries who are laboring for the success of Hancock see the signs of victory for their cause everywhere. Reasonable beings place little confidence in the sweeping prophecies on either side. The Republican hopes to see his party squeeze through, and the Democrat anticipates sure gains which, added to the clear majority cast for Mr. Tilden in 1876, will defeat Mr. Garfield in November. It is a very difficult matter to disturb the electoral habits of a State. Now and again there are tidal waves, but they do not come often, and after they subside there is a noticeable tendency shown to return to the old levels. A healthy growth is gradual in politics as well as in the animal and vegetable world. One reason why Democratic confidence in substantial gains is justified is that there has been a steady Democratic gain throughout the country for the past ten years. Sometimes it has been rapid, at others slow, and occasionally retarded by temporary reaction; but, upon the whole, there has been a perceptible tendency on the part of the country toward Democracy, accompanied, of course, with a corresponding disintegration of the rival organization. Thus, both East and West, we have seen States like Maine, Massachusetts, Iowa, and Ohio, which used to be Republican every time by great majorities, shaken to their centres, and on various issues carried by the Democrats, while no equally-marked Democratic States have given way. This is due to several causes, the chief of which, perhaps, was the inevitable development of good feeling between all sections of the country, involving disaster to those who made the fatal mistake of hazarding their political fortunes on their ability to perpetuate enmity. That the North and the South would come to a good understanding in time was never doubtful. Their common traditions, common origin, common religion, and common literature rendered this certain. The causes which separated them were temporary in their nature, and the heartburnings which were created by the Civil War were equally devoid of abiding characteristics. When the Republican politicians trimmed their sails to the breeze of passion, rather than to the current setting steadily toward unity, they made the wreck of their vessel, a thing hardly to be avoided. It thus happens that the more candid members of that organization have been striving earnestly to shift their course, so to speak. They would fain have the voters give their attention to the material condition of the country to-day, disregarding the past, and consider whether it is well to vote for a change of parties that may involve an important change of commercial policy. Habit, however, has proved stronger than reason. The great body of the Republican politicians cannot get rid of their sectional spirit, and they find it impossible to devise any justification of themselves without appealing again to the bitterness of the past. The Democrats, on the other hand, have the enormous advantage of having, despite much blundering seamanship, steered for many years directly for the harbor which all good men desire to reach. That this disposition to give victory to the Democracy is strengthened by the candidacy of Gen. Hancock goes without saying. He is the very embodiment of the sentiment of unprejudiced patriotism. His services to the Republic command the admiration of every good citizen. His subordination of the sword to the civil law touches a tender place in the hearts of all who understand the genius of government by the people. His refusal to be made an instrument for the oppression of the States that had surrendered to him and his gallant associates on the battle-field had in it that knightly quality which excites admiration wherever seen. Without making odious comparisons, we may be permitted to say that Mr. Garfield can render no such service to the Republican cause.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Speaker Randall has hopes of Hancock carrying Pennsylvania.

Mr. English on the Indiana campaign: "We have got a hard fight, but my judgment is that we shall win."

And now the Republican poles lean imploringly toward the South. No good. No returning boards this time.

The secretary of the Republican committee of Vermont predicts a Republican majority in that State of 25,000.

Gen. Garfield keeps posted. He has notified the National Committee that he considers it vitally important to carry Indiana.

Hon. James W. Covert, of New York, one of the brightest of the Democratic members of Congress, has declined a renomination.

Ex-Senator George C. Ludlow, who has been nominated by the Democrats for Governor of New Jersey, is fifty years of age, and a native of Hunterdon county, in that State.

Gen. Logan said to a correspondent of the Albany *Argus* that if Maine should choose a Republican Governor by 10,000 majority the election of Garfield would be assured. In any other event the result in November would be very doubtful.

The New York Democrats have harmonized. All differences being settled, Republican hopes in the Empire State are rapidly disappearing.

The following are the October State elections this year: Colorado on the 5th, Georgia on the 6th, and Indiana, Ohio, and West Virginia on the 12th.

Mr. Samuel B. Kerr, the only son of the late Speaker Kerr, says that while the fight in Indiana is hotter and more bitter than any previous one, the present outlook is very favorable to the Democrats.

Gen. Garfield is going out on the road again. He is half wild to see what an Indiana State fair looks like, and as he may never have another chance so good he is going to take a look at it this year.

Judge Alcide Bonanchand, of Pointe Coupee, for the past ten years the leading Republican of the parish and who has for several successive terms been elected parish judge on that ticket, declares himself in favor of the election of Gen. Hancock for President.—*N. O. Daily States.*

Mr. E. J. Phelps, the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Vermont, is now presented in the Republican papers as an "obscure pettifogger." It is lamentable to think that in the absence of complete and accurate information on the subject of Mr. Phelps's professional standing the American Bar Association should a few days ago have elected him its president.

The Republican candidates in Lancaster county, Pa., have made such a howl about political assessments that the county committee has made the following reduction upon the several assessments: On Congressmen, from $1,200 to $1,000; on district attorney, from $800 to $500; on State Senator, from $350 to $300; on assembly, from $175 to $100; total reduction, $675.

In a political speech delivered at Washington a few days ago, Secretary Sherman stated that while all the Southern Democrats fought under the flag of the Confederacy, "there were no Republicans in the rebel army—no, not one!" Comprehensive as the Secretary's assertion is, we defy any person to refute it. He might with equal truthfulness have added, to the honor of the rising generation, that none of those young Americans who will deposit their first vote in the ballot-box this year were to be found fighting on the Confederate side in the war of the Rebellion—no, not one!—*The Hour.*

Hon. John Goode, the regular Democratic candidate for Congress from the Second Virginia District, and Judge Lacy, the candidate of the Readjusters, had a joint discussion in Norfolk the other day, and, according to the *Virginian*, "Judge Lacy discussed the State debt and the capitation tax, confining himself to these local questions, not touching upon National affairs, and making no allusions to what his course would be in Congress, if elected." All of which proves that the Readjusters in their Congressional nominations are simply playing into the hands of the Republicans. If, while admitting that the election of their men can have no effect upon their cause, they persist in keeping candidates in the field, they are aiding the Republicans to increase their representation in Congress.

The people of Vermont will elect State officers, Representatives in Congress, and a Legislature on Tuesday, the 7th instant. It is the first State election of the year in the North, and will be followed by Maine a week later. There is not a very great interest attaching to the Vermont election, because the State is virtually wedded to the Republican party. It was a little singular, however, that the Republicans should have made such desperate efforts as they did. The theory is that they wanted to make a bigger show than usual, in the hope of influencing the result in Maine. In Vermont the Republicans have had only a dress-parade. In Maine it has been hard fighting. The Legislature to be elected on Tuesday will elect a United States Senator, and Mr. Edmunds will no doubt be his own successor. The candidates for Congress are C. H. Joyce, Rep., and J. R. Randall, Dem., in the First District; J. M. Tyler, Rep., and D. Campbell, Dem., in the Second District; W. W. Grout, Rep., J. W. Currier, Dem., and F. Tarbell, Greenbacker, in the Third District. Messrs. Joyce and Tyler are members of the present House.

The following additional nominations for Congress were made last week: Alabama—A. A. Malson, Rep., Third District. California—J. R. Glascock, Workingman, Second District. Delaware—John M. Houston, Rep. Georgia—J. S. Collins, Rep., First District. Phil Cook, Dem., Third District, (renominated.) Illinois—Daniel Evans, Dem., Seventh District. Iowa—S. S. Farwell, Rep., Second District; S. Mallory, Dem., Seventh District. Kentucky—J. A. McKenzie, Dem., Second District, (renominated.) Maryland—G. W. Covington, Dem., First District; A. G. Chapman, Dem., Fifth District; M. G. Urner, Rep., Sixth District, (renominated.) Massachusetts—E. M. Boynton, Greenbacker, Sixth District. Michigan—J. W. Sheldon, Dem., Third District; J. W. Powers, Dem., Fourth District. Minnesota—H. K. Wells, Dem., First District. Missouri—R. P. Bland, Dem., Fifth District, (renominated.) Nebraska—E. K. Valentine, Rep., (renominated.) New Jersey—John Hill, Rep., Fifth District. New York—C. D. Prescott, Rep., Twenty-third District, (renominated.) Pennsylvania—C. W. Brumm, Greenbacker, Thirteenth District. South Carolina—J. H. Evins, Dem., Fourth District, (renominated.) Texas—J. H. Reagan, Dem., First District, (renominated;) D. B. Culberson, Dem., Second District, (renominated.) Virginia—J. H. Williams, Readjuster, Eighth District. Wisconsin—E. S. Bragg, Dem., Fifth District, (renominated.

Gen. Hancock at Home.

The New York *Herald* gives the following description of Gen. Hancock at Home:

> Gen. Hancock sees at his home, in his house, for there he throws aside the worriment of his official cares and responsibilities.
>
> There's but the twinkling of a star
> Between a man of peace and war.
>
> No one is more thoroughly amazed at his habits. He has always preferred the quiet of his own home to the glittering splendors of fashionable life. Of children he is passionately fond. Rising at 6 o'clock, which is his uniform hour, he takes a bath first and then has a wild romp with his three grandchildren, at present with Russell Hancock, their father and their mother stopping with him. When he lost his only daughter a few years ago, a most beautiful and accomplished young lady of eighteen, it took him a long time to recover from the blow, and his wife has not yet laid aside her sombre habiliments commemorative of the sad event. Directly after breakfast he goes to long over the papers and his personal mail the General goes to his office, where, as already stated, he spends the most of the day. Till dinner he occupies himself by talking with his family and entertaining visitors. He eats sparingly, to which may doubtless be mainly ascribed his perfect health. After dinner he smokes sometimes a pipe and sometimes a cigar, and this is the sum total of his day's sensuous indulgence. As seen, he is no great slave to the seductive weed. His spare time in the evening he usually devotes to reading. He has a well-furnished library, and shows a preference for historical and statistical works. He goes to bed early, at 10 o'clock generally, and is a sound sleeper—that precious boon of a clear conscience and good digestion. His residence, one of the finest on the island, and thus notably distinguished from the others, is a model of cozy comfort both outside and inside. Wide porches in the front and rear, with creeping vines and beautiful flowers scattered about, show discriminating taste, while the pictures and works of art and well-lined bookcases to be seen in the interior evince the broad culture of the master occupant.

> As already stated, Gen. Hancock does not go into society much. Of course, he visits a good deal among the officers of the fleet, and a very pleasant society it is, composed mainly of the members of his staff and their families. On Sundays he generally comes to the city in the morning to attend Dr. Bellows's church, where he has been a pew holder for years. In the summer he rarely frequents summer watering places, having somehow, notwithstanding his eminent sociability, a dislike for this kind of life. He is par excellence a domestic man, and his accomplished wife, although before their marriage one of the reigning belles of St. Louis, has the same domestic tastes. He seldom travels except on official business, and since his nomination has politely, though firmly, declined the invitations to visit our leading places of fashionable resort or to go on trips through the country, he being strongly averse to anything which would look like making a show of himself. Once in a public boat his family take a little sail down the bay on a steam launch—the Pinafore—kept at the island exclusively for his use, and this, with the quiet repose of his cozy, double-porched and vine-embowered residence, the society of his family and books his official duties, and at the present time entertaining an unwonted rush of visitors—one of the pains and penalties of being a Presidential candidate—make up the sum total of his daily life. The fact has been frequently noted that no newspaper representative has been able to "interview" him. It is not that he does not have well-settled opinions on all the leading political questions of the day. Few men are firmer in their convictions, few better read or better posted, few able to give to their ideas more terse expression. He does not paraphrase. He calls a spade a spade, one of his strongest mental characteristics is firmness—a laudable tenacity of purpose. That he was nominated against his will and he is "interviewed," and he has not been and will not be.

A Tanner Dog.

A Tanner dog has been introduced to the British public. His master, who lives in Devonshire, left home some weeks since on a series of visits to his friends in distant parts of the country. A few days after the departure of his master the dog's well-to-do favorite Skye terrier was missing. The household, after every search had proved fruitless, concluded that the dog had been stolen. On the proprietor's return, after an absence of nine months and five days, he unlocked the library, the doors and windows of which had been bolted and barred during his absence, and to his astonishment the missing dog crept out into the light, a living skeleton and totally blind. He was well cared for, and has now quite recovered his health and sight. He had had no food and no water, and had not gnawed the books or disturbed anything from any source whatever.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

American actors are very popular in London—until they act.

What has become of Mr. Bartlett and his little Country-cousin?

Edmund Yates says that the only rival to English womanhood is American womanhood.

J. Hubley Ashton, of this city, was registered Friday last at the United States, Saratoga.

Maj. Henry T. Crosby, chief clerk of the War Department, has returned from a trip in the Western country.

An English writer says that people look upon the misspelling of their names as the most deadly of all insults. Printers are deadly insulters.

"Dear child," said the fond mamma to her son at the hotel, "you have not got all the dirt off your face." "But, ma, I am so near-sighted."

> "Will you have eight plumes on the hearse?" said the disconsolate widow to the stony undertaker. "Yes, madam, he shall go in full feather."
>
> I should smile, said the Baroness Coutts,
> If my wishes are thus to be thwarted
> By a lot of unmanly galoots,
> When once for a husband I've started.

Dr. Tanner makes his first appearance in the lecture field at Booth's Theatre Thursday evening next. The subject is, "What I Know About Fasting."

Northern people in political times raise banners, while Southern people have barbecues and send their candidates around the country accompanied by cavalcades.

The camp-meeting mosquitoes sing as they alight upon a minister, "I need the every hour. My spirit to sustain; Oh, lovely, fleshly flower, When shall we meet again?"

Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of Census, is spending a few days at his elegant residence, in New Haven, Conn. Col. C. W. Seaton, chief clerk, is acting superintendent.

"I have nothing but my heart to give you," said a spinster to a lawyer who had concocted a suit for her. "Well," said the lawyer, gruffly, "go to my clerk; he takes the fees."

A California convict who was about to be hanged coolly sang a song to the sheriff, but the local journals do not know the name of the song. It must have been, "Break the Noose Gently."

The marriage of Rudolph of Austria and Stephanie of Belgium is set for the 15th of February next. There will be magnificent entertainments upon the occasion and a lavish distribution of alms to the poor.

The daughters of present European rulers do not support the common theory of the novel and the stage, that aristocratic blood causes delicacy and refinement of face. They are, as a rule, rather coarse and common as to features.

Gen. A. T. A. Torbett, one of the passengers on the supposed lost steamer Vera Cruz, was for many years Consul General at Paris. Gen. Torbett distinguished himself at the battle of Winchester for his gallantry and address, by which that eventful contest was won to the Union Army.

There are more ways than one to keep a husband home evenings. The wife might put up a vask of beer in one corner of the dining-room, cover the floor with sand, and hire two or three dirty fellows to fill the place full of smoke from their cigars. A woman with any sort of tact can make home as happy and cheerful as a beer saloon.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Miss Nannie Lancaster, Frank Leslie's brilliant young contributor, is the adopted daughter of Mrs. William A. Ward, the artist, to whom she is devotedly attached. Pretty young gentlemen participant now-a-days, all the world over, but our little Washington Bronte would be hard to eclipse, with her reddish-gold hair and sweet, sad eyes, such as Titian loved to paint.

At some of the London clubs brandy and soda are called "imperial toddy." In this country, in the halls of statesmen, whisky is called "cold tea." At a soda water fountain "extra ginger," "Annies' syrup," and "plain sea spray" have played out; "prescription peppermint," and the man who orders "ten grains of quinine" may get what he asks for.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, is described as a handsome and country man, still young, and the possessor of very black eyes. He is a Scotchman and was educated in Edinburgh. The Volta prize, just awarded to him as having made the best electrical discovery of the past fifteen years, brings him the pleasant sum of $10,000. He is about to sail for Europe, and will receive the prize in person.

COULISSE CHAT.

Competent judges assert that Miss Eva Mills's voice surpasses Abbott's and that she is much the best actress of the two.

Miss Alice Bosmer—who has not heard of this charming little prima donna, whose voice Mme. Kellogg so warmly praised—well, the most successful of our debutantes, after a season's hard work and triumph combined, is resting with her family until October, when her musical duties will begin.

Miss Annie D. Ware, as *Mrs. Crouhett*, was great favor in