

The telegraphic dispatches that have appeared from time to time concerning the investigation before the Wallace Committee have not presented a correct impression of what was being done.

But what became of all this sensationalism? What fate overtook the arrested and bulldozed Democrats of foreign birth?

"Q. Who got the 2,900 Republican papers? A. I don't know."

"Q. How many were arrested? A. About 800."

"Q. How many were taken before you? A. About 200."

"Q. How many were indicted? A. Indictments were ordered for about 40."

"Q. How many convictions? A. I don't know of any; I don't know that there was any trial."

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ing to vote on papers dated 1868, although these papers are legitimately made out? A. Certainly. If evidence is brought before me to show the fraudulent character of the papers I shall issue warrants to arrest the holder."

"Q. What kind of a crime? A. Forgery."

"Q. Then these papers, you say, were forged? You must remember that we are not concerned about papers issued by the court to persons who were entitled to them."

"Q. Now, as a lawyer, do you mean to say that the judgment of one court can be set aside by another court upon the ground that the first judge acted fraudulently? A. I do not say so."

"Q. You are a lawyer. Can the judgment of one court be attacked by another court in the manner I have explained? A. I have not yet determined upon my opinion."

"Q. Where are these indictments? A. They are on file; I have no control over the bringing of men to trial."

"Q. You maintain that you have the power to arrest men for voting or attempt-

What he says is well said, and what he says is the truth. There is no fair-minded statesman, who is both a patriot and a man of honor, who can take any exceptions to any declaration of principle Gen. Hancock has laid down. It is a condensed system of truisms, not one of which can be dispensed with, and all of which are essential. He restates the great fundamental principles of our government as framed and expounded by the fathers.

Gen. Hancock plants himself squarely upon the platform adopted by the Democratic party in Convention at Cincinnati. He declares he will cherish and maintain the principles embodied in that platform. He declares, if elected, that he will uphold and enforce the whole Constitution, including the famous fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, as the supreme law of the land.

These are the truths of most pregnant import. They are truths that should never be forgotten or set aside for a day by the free electors of this free country.

"THE BAYONET IS NOT THE FIT INSTRUMENT FOR COLLECTING THE VOTES OF A FREE PEOPLE." This is the utterance of a soldier. What civilian will dare doubt or gainsay it?

Let that sentiment be blazoned upon banners and transparencies, and let it be written on our hearts and in our memories—"The bayonet is not the fit instrument for collecting the votes of a free people."

Gen. Hancock thinks it high time the people of the whole country were at peace, and that the war being over for fifteen years the substantial benefits of reconciliation should be enjoyed by all.

We have not followed our leader in the bustling points of his consummate letter of acceptance. We have glanced only at some of them that are in such striking contrast with those presented by the moribund party in their variegated platform that even Garfield, their candidate, refused to accept in its entirety.

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

The Letters of Acceptance from the Democratic Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States—A Forceful Presentation of the Principles of the Party.

New York, July 30.—The following is Gen. Hancock's letter of acceptance: "Governor, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 13th, 1880, appraising me formally of your nomination to the office of President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention lately assembled in Cincinnati.

The general State Governments, each acting in its own sphere, without touching upon the lawful jurisdiction of the other, constitute the Union. This Union, comprising a general government with general powers, and state governments with limited powers for purposes local to the State, is a polity, the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom.

It is a vital principle in our system that neither fraud nor force must be allowed to subvert the rights of the people. When fraud, violence or incompetence controls, the honest constituencies and wisest laws are useless.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—Hon. Wm. H. English transmitted the following letter of acceptance of the nomination for Vice President to the Committee of notification to-day:

To Hon. John W. Stevenson, President of the Convention, Hon. John P. Stockett, Chairman, and Messrs. members of the Committee of Notification:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to reply your letter of the 13th inst., informing me that I was unanimously nominated for the office of Vice President of the United States by the late Democratic National Convention, which assembled at Cincinnati.

As foreshadowed in the verbal remarks made by me at the time of the delivery of your letter, I have now to say that I accept the high trust with a realizing sense of its responsibilities, and am profoundly grateful for the honor conferred.

Not only is he the right man for the place, but the time has come when the best interests of the country require that the party which has monopolized the executive power of the general government should be displaced.

The machinery of the general government is in a state of prostration, and the people are suffering from its consequences.

It is well known that this has always been the position of both candidates on the Democratic Presidential ticket. It is acquiesced in everywhere now, and finally and forever settled as one of the results of the late Presidential election.

It is certain beyond all question that the legitimate results of the war for the Union will not be overturned or impaired should the Democratic ticket be elected. In that event the public credit will be scrupulously maintained and strengthened by rigid economy in the public expenditures, and the liberties of the people and the property of the people will be protected by a government of law and order, administered strictly in the interest of all the people, and not of corporations and privileged classes.

I do not doubt the discriminating justice of the people and their capacity for intelligent self-government, and therefore, I do not doubt the success of the Democratic ticket. Its success would bury beyond resurrection, sectional jealousies and hatreds which have so long been the chief feature of our political life.

I have concluded to leave here on the 29th (to-morrow), so that I may be expected in New York on the 31st inst.

I have worked "like a Turk"—I presume that means hard work—in the country, in making fences, cutting down trees, repairing buildings, &c., &c., and am at least as well prepared to bear the heat of a summer as I am to endure the cold of a winter.

The law. The Secretary of War is not a mouth-piece of a President; you are not, if neither candidate has a constitutional majority.

I have no doubt that Gov. Hayes would make an excellent President. I have met him and know him. For a brief period he served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army, and he has the advantage of his being duly elected by the people, unless the Senate and House come to be in accord as to that fact, and the House would be of course not otherwise elected him.

What people want is a peaceful determination of this matter, as far as a determination as possible and a lawful one.

I am, with great respect, Very truly yours, WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

HIS LETTER TO GEN. SHERMAN ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION OF 1860-61. A FORMAL STATEMENT OF HIS DUTY AND OF THE ARMY—THE SOUTH CAROLINA MATTER, &c. &c.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The World to-morrow will publish the following:

This letter was written in reply to two letters on the situation received from Gen. Sherman:

Your favor of the 4th inst. reached me in New York on the fifth day before I left for the west. I intended to reply to it before leaving, but the cares incident to my departure interfered. Again, since my arrival here, I have been so occupied with personal affairs of a business nature, that I have deferred writing from day to day until this moment, and now I find myself in debt to you for another letter, in acknowledgment of your favor of the 17th, received a few days since.

I have concluded to leave here on the 29th (to-morrow), so that I may be expected in New York on the 31st inst.

I have worked "like a Turk"—I presume that means hard work—in the country, in making fences, cutting down trees, repairing buildings, &c., &c., and am at least as well prepared to bear the heat of a summer as I am to endure the cold of a winter.