

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1880.

TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 16, 1880.

The New York Times of July 9th, in an editorial article, made a statement to the effect that W. P. Canaday, the Collector of Customs at this Port, a member of the National Republican Committee and of the Executive Committee, a member of the North Carolina State Republican Committee, and the owner and announced proprietor of THE WILMINGTON POST, has designs to divert any campaign funds which may be received, for that state, improperly to aid his election in the Cape Fear District, in which he may be a candidate. We inform the editor of the New York Times that the statement, or the insinuation which amounts to a statement, which appeared in its editorial columns, is absolutely and entirely false. And we ask the person who controls the columns of that journal to make a retraction of the statement as broad as the scandal. We further request to be informed of the name or names of the person or persons who furnished to the editorial writer of the Times the information on which the scandal was based.

It is now stated on the authority of Gen. W. F. Smith, commonly known in the army as "Baldy Smith," that Gen. Hancock, before the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, expressed it to be his purpose to obey the orders of Tilden in case he should take the oath of office as President at Washington, or wherever else he might be. It is said that "Baldy" made this astounding statement at a Democratic consultation at Waterbury, Vermont, where Hancock's nomination received its first impulse.

The term Congress, as applied to deliberative bodies, was first used in 1636, when the Pope called a Congress at Cologne. It was first, and until our Continental Congress in 1774, used in diplomacy. There have been several very important bodies of this kind in Europe. The term was used in the preliminary movements toward the consolidation of the German principalities, as at the famous Congress of Westphalia, when the delegates of the English Colonies in North America assembled in "the Carpenter's Hall" in the city of Philadelphia on the 4th day of September 1774, they assumed the term Congress, and it finally came to be used as the permanent term for our national legislative bodies.

During the present terribly heated period it behoves all classes of people to look especially after their health and that of their families. It is not alone necessary to avoid the blazing heat of these torrid suns as much as possible, but every measure should be taken to prevent the approach of those diseases which lurk in this sultry region during this fearful reign of the Dog-star. The city ought to receive extra attention in the matter of cleanliness, and our health officers ought to be on the alert. Every filthy nook and corner ought to be hunted out, purified and deodorized.

Horace Greeley once invested \$10,000 in a Fourier experiment in Pike county, Pennsylvania. Having lost his money in the operation, he wrote bitter articles for the Tribune, saying, "Pike county is noted only for its scrub oaks, its locofoco majorities, and its rattlesnakes." When he ran for President he didn't get a vote in Pike.

George Ripley, who has for many years done the literary work for the Tribune, and has also aided in the "American Cyclopaedia," with the rarest qualities for that kind of service, is dead. He was 76 years old, and was as fresh in his later years as he was, when he charmed us in his younger days.

The Rev. Barnas Sears, D.D., LL.D., for a long time in his early life President of Brown University, and lately the chief agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, died at Saratoga last week.

"GROWING YOUNG AGAIN."

A gentleman, the cashier of a western bank, who had used Compound Oxygen for a little over a month, says in a letter: "I gained eight pounds while I was taking it, and almost began to think that I was growing young again. As I had no distinct ailment, but only a general sense of good-for-nothingness accompanied by extreme nervousness and an inability to sleep long at a time, my case is not so striking as many others which I have read of in your pamphlet; but there must be multitudes in my condition who would use your preparation gladly if they knew of it." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, which is sent free, contains a large amount of information in regard to this new treatment. Address Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia.

THE QUESTIONS OF THE CANVASS.

We are proposing to speak of the Presidential canvass, and of the state canvasses only as they are naturally connected with it. The first observation that occurs to any intelligent student of affairs is that we are still dealing with threadbare commonplaces, theories and truisms. The same questions, the same antagonisms, the same sophisms have been re-ramped and brushed up and dressed out in new phraseology by national conventions, and are paraded before the people. The state sophisms which have caused the nation so much trouble are still extant, bent on evil purposes. The ass in the lion's skin, having paraded himself four times already, only to be exposed by his braying and his long ears, is now again making a quadrennial appearance before the American people, for the fifth time to be exposed. For the fifth time the same animal which, under the guise of McLellan of 1864, Seymour and Blair in 1872, Greeley and Grant Brown in 1876, and Tilden in 1876, now comes forward dressed in a blue coat, brass buttons and ostrich feathers, bringing with him the same old platitudes and sophisms.

It is true that there has been a war unmistakable in its results, and constitutional amendments and statutes in legitimate sequence of the war. It might have been inferred that in consequence of these events some little progress would have been made, some fraction of old issues would have been outgrown, some basis for broader comprehension would have been generated, and some tenacity of violent passions allayed. But no advance has been made forward from the purposes and theories of 1861. The population has increased in wealth and intelligence. Prosperity in her most fascinating attire has saluted us. Nature, a lavishly generous soil, has opened its coffers to us, and as a people in all the qualities of an advanced civilization, the door of a new and magnificent future has been opened to us. New questions which, relating to the improvement of this vast continent and the aggrandizement of this people, have arisen. There are enough of questions, national and social, to draw our attention forward to greatness and honor and glory, such as has in all history been accorded to few nations. And yet in this fresh Olympiad, we are obliged to spend our time in defending the splendid progress and achievements of fifteen years, against the former and present enemies of this greatness, and the element of our population who are still wedded to the past.

Unfortunate as the aspect of the canvass is, those who are supporting the men put before the people by the Convention at Chicago have no alternative but to accept it. If the element in the north which gave countenance to the attempt to disrupt the government, and which in the south made open resistance to it by arms, would abandon their positions, the Republican party would not be forced to make the decision which is now incumbent upon it. They have now simply the choice before them, whether the martial prowess and the statesmanship which has protected the government since 1861, shall submit to those who have either attempted to destroy it, or as-ent to its destruction. We do not speak unadvisedly. Who are the leading men in the south who are supporting the Cincinnati ticket? Wade Hampton, Morgan, Cockerell, Vance, Gordon, and so on to the end of the chapter in the south. Who are they in the north? We forbear to name them, but we say what is true when we assert that the leading Democrats of the northern states, as now recognized and accepted as leaders, in the main opposed the government as much as they dared to. The controversy is therefore substantially between those who protected the government and those who undertook to destroy it, and the issues and principles are substantially the same.

GEN. RUFUS BARRINGER.

This eminent and worthy citizen has been placed on the ticket with Judge Buxton as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. General Barringer is well known to most of our readers. He comes from one of the leading families of the state. Like Judge Buxton, in ante bellum days he was a Whig and a Union man. He struggled to prevent secession as long as possible, but after North Carolina was precipitated into the war he entered the military service of the Confederacy and rose to the rank of Brigadier General. He served in the army with distinction, and bears upon his person honorable scars received on the battle field. At the close of the war he accepted all the conditions of reconstruction and became a Republican. He has, however, never sought nor held any office, and the present nomination has almost been thrust upon him. Gen. Barringer is a gentleman of unquestioned integrity and of unimpeachable character generally. He is possessed of fine executive and administrative abilities, and is one of the most successful business men in North Carolina. He is a bold, able and vigorous debater, and should be met them, will give his opponents trouble in the campaign. He, too, will receive many Democratic votes, and will also be elected.—Statesville American.

The thermometer stood at from 90 to 95 degrees in this office on yesterday.

GEN. GARFIELD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The letter of our candidate for President, addressed to Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, the President of the Chicago Convention, whose duty it was to notify Gen. Garfield of his nomination, is a model for papers of that sort, in all its features. When a citizen is about to respond to the request that he will permit his name to be used for the most exalted position in the government, a request coming from a body of citizens eminent in character and regularly accredited as delegates, his response, though not in the manner of a state paper like a President's message, is one of those serious utterances to the people, which requires all that scope of thought, all that consummate knowledge of affairs, all that completeness of reasoning, and all those rhetorical qualities, which are found in the highest disquisitions of statesmen. In all the best qualities of a document of this kind Gen. Garfield has more than satisfied the public expectation. Whatever opinions might have been entertained of the man before, the propriety with which he deals with the leading questions which occupy the attention of the American people, place him by one motion, among the higher ranges of considerate and able statesmen. No man can read what he offers as suggestions as to what his course may be when he occupies the highest office in the power of the people to confer, without a feeling of confidence and pride. We venture the opinion that no declaration equal to this has ever, in the history of our politics, been uttered in the preliminary steps of a canvass.

OUR STATE TICKET.

Judge Buxton, in reply to a letter of Judge Moore, the President of the late State Convention, notifying him of his unanimous nomination, and also to the committee appointed by the Convention to notify him, has addressed the following letter:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 12, 1880. Hon. W. A. Moore, President of the Convention; Palmon John, Geo. W. Price, J. C. L. Harris, W. H. Wheeler, J. C. Callahan, J. J. Mott, C. T. C. Deake and A. T. Jackson, Committee.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 8th inst., notifying me of my unanimous nomination for the office of Governor, by the late Republican Convention of North Carolina, has been received. I accept the nomination so flatteringly tendered, and signify my concurrence in the platform adopted, believing that the broad national principles of the Republican party will best conduce to the perpetuity of our free institutions, state and Federal; the preservation of the Union; the maintenance of the constitution; and the enactment and enforcement of wholesome laws securing personal rights, and the safety, honor and welfare of the people.

Thanking you for the kind terms contained in your letter, I remain, Yours very respectfully, RALPH P. BUXTON.

If this letter is short it is to the point, and expresses in a few words all which is necessary to be said until the Judge goes before the people, which we suppose he will not do until the heated season is over. It is rare that any nomination for Governor of either party has been received by the people of the state of North Carolina with so much genuine satisfaction. It is on the lips of nearly everybody that it is a nomination eminently fit to be made, and that the character and qualities of the man as nearly fit the occasion as any nomination ever made in the state.

Placed upon the Superior Court bench by Gov. Holden, when he was Provisional Governor in 1865, he was elected by the people under the new constitution of 1868, and in 1874 in a newly created judicial district was re-elected by a very large majority, in a district which had a Democratic majority of nearly 1,500. This latter position he now holds. As to the manner in which he has performed his duties in these official stations, there is no difference of opinion. Wherever under the present rotation system in any part of the state he has held courts, he has given entire satisfaction to the bar and to the people, by the administration of his judicial duties, and the uniform urbanity of his manners.

It will be seen by the letter above that he places himself on the principles of the Republican party, as he has always done, and it is well known that he is very strong in the regards of many of the opposing party, on account of his personal character. We predict his triumphant election by a very large majority.

Then comes on the ticket Gen. Rufus Barringer of Charlotte, for Lt. Governor, Dr. R. M. Norment of Robeson, for Secretary of State, Aaron D. Jenkins for Treasurer, a son of Mr. D. A. Jenkins, the former Treasurer, Augustus M. Moore of Edenton, for Attorney-General, and A. R. Black, Esq., of our county. We shall have more to say of each of these gentlemen, as their voices are raised before the people in vindication of their rights and liberties, and in behalf of the welfare of the Old North State. Every one of these gentlemen are by their character, abilities and services entitled to the respect and good will of the people of the whole state.

President Chabourne of Williams College has resigned, in order to take charge of a very important statistical work.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

Gov. Fourn of Wisconsin is in Washington and the Republican reporter represents him as saying: "The nomination of Garfield and Arthur is enthusiastically received not only in Wisconsin, but throughout the northwest. Wisconsin will give the Republican ticket at least 20,000 majority. We shall gain two additional members of the Congressional delegation."

"Garfield will certainly carry Indiana. In New York the Democrats are not united. In fact, the Hancock boom north exists only in the declarations of the Democratic press."

"A solid north, possibly excepting Maine. The party is thoroughly satisfied with Garfield. In the west they are enthusiastically satisfied with it; in the east complacently so. Garfield is the next President beyond doubt."

Gen. Arthur was tendered a banquet at the Union League Club House, New York, but declined for private reasons. Hamilton Fish headed the list of the eminent persons who extended the invitation.

The New York Commercial says, and it knows whereof it speaks, that "Senator Conkling is not going to Europe. He proposes remaining here and giving his entire attention to the success of the Republican party, not only in this state, but in other states. It will be no fault to Senator Conkling if Garfield and Arthur are not elected."

What a disappointment this announcement will bring to the Democrats. It steps on and crushes out a score of fabrications that they have uttered as facts.

The Secretary of the Navy, Hon. R. W. Thompson, is at home in Indiana, and made a strong speech in which he said: "The right of every citizen to vote would be maintained at the coming election if necessary by all the power of the government, supported if need be by the Army and Navy. He said the President would be equal to any emergency for the protection of citizens, high or low, rich or poor. He spoke chiefly on the southern question and General Hancock's connection therewith, and closed by an eloquent tribute to General Garfield."

Gov. Marshall Jewell and ex-Senator Dorsey, Chairman and Secretary of the National Republican Committee have been on a visit to Gen. Garfield at Mentor, to consult on matters relating to the campaign.

Senator John A. Logan says that he was with Senator Conkling much while in New York, and says that there is not a word of truth in the canard that Conkling is cool in supporting the Garfield ticket, but that he will vigorously support it. He adds:

"I shall do as I have always done—make the best canvass that I can for the success of the Republican ticket. My fight is always over when the nominations are made. I would be glad if it were so with many others who claim to be Republicans."

Of Garfield he says: "His nomination is generally regarded as a good one. I think that he is a strong man, a man of ability, and if he is elected will make a good President."

Of Arthur he says: "I think that General Arthur is an able man, and I think that his was a very fortunate nomination. He is regarded in New York as exceedingly strong, and is very popular, and he will aid us materially in carrying the state."

The Officers of the "Third Army Corps," Gen. Hooker's, held a reunion at Cape May last week. Among those present were Gen. Sickles, who said to a reporter of Hancock: "I do not think he will be elected. The American people want a statesman for President and Hancock fails to fill the bill. What has he ever said or done that entitles him to aspire to the Presidency? The Democratic party had plenty of better material for the office, and in the course it has taken has stultified its traditions. As for me, I have been long since out of politics, and all the wish I have to see the country in proper and capable hands. I think it will be safe with General Garfield and that the present prosperity will be prolonged and increased."

Mr. Springer, a stalwart Democrat of Illinois in a speech at Sullivan, Ind., made the following reference to Gen. Garfield:

"The Republican party has nominated for its candidate for President James A. Garfield of Ohio [derisive laughter], a man who has long been in public service, long been the leader of his party, and who stands to-day the mightiest warrior of them all, the greatest Republican member of the lower house of Congress. [Sensation.] I know James A. Garfield by being with him in the lower house of Congress for years, and I know there is no Republican of that body able to be. I see that the newspapers are making charges against his character, but, my friends, I cannot say to you that they are in any wise true."

Mr. Springer said in regard to the nomination of Hancock: "I must say to you, my friends, that I had hoped the good old Democratic party would select a civilian as its standard bearer in this campaign, as I think it would have been more preferable to us, certainly more preferable to me, than to have a man who is solely a military man."

The President of the United States should be a man who knows all about civil affairs, who knows the regulations of the various departments, the management of the judiciary, legislative and executive departments; the department of state, which deals with foreign countries; the treasury department, with the millions of treasure; with civil service, with the great and rapidly growing commerce of the land, thereby bringing the greatest happiness to our people. I, therefore, thought the best interest of the people demanded a man who was experienced in civil affairs, and when our sympathy in Cincinnati nominated a purely military man I thought it would have been better to nominate a man with some civil experience.

GENERAL GARFIELD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

accepts the Honor—Review of the Situation—A Full Endorsement of the Chicago Resolutions—A Conclusive Exposition of his Policy—Addressed to Senator Hoar.

MENTOR, OHIO, July 10, 1880.

DEAR SIR:—On the evening of the 8th of June last, I had the honor to receive from you, in the presence of the committee of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the Republican National Convention at Chicago had that day nominated me for their candidate for President of the United States. I accept the nomination, with gratitude for the confidence it implies, and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes. I cordially endorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the Convention on nearly all the subjects of which it treats. My opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress. I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become the subjects of discussion, without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war.

WE ARE A NATION.

It should be said that while the Republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights retained by the people, and all the rights reserved to the states, they reject the doctrine of state supremacy, which so long crippled the functions of the National Government, and at one time brought the Union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation, with ample power of self-preservation; that its constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its own legislation shall be created cannot be surrendered without abrogating one of the fundamental powers of the government; that the national law relating to the election of representatives in Congress shall neither be violated or evaded; that every elector shall be permitted to freely and without intimidation cast his lawful ballot at each election and have it honestly counted, and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person. The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of national well being, in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soon restore perfect peace to those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good-will will outlast passion, but it is certain the wounds of the war cannot be completely healed until the spirit of hatred which cannot fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and full enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the constitution and laws. Wherever the enjoyment of this is not secured discontent will prevail, immigration will cease, and the social and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and the consequent diminution of prosperity.

LAWYERS TO BE ENFORCED—EDUCATION.

The national government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to these evils, for all the people and all the states are members of one body, and no member can suffer without injury to all. The most serious evil which now afflicts the south is the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. Prosperity, which is made possible in the south by its great advantages of soil and climate, will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases. Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither can be permanently maintained. Its interests are entrusted to the states and the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the states in supporting the common schools, but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the revenues of the nation or of the states to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of church and state in everything relating to taxation should be absolute.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

On the subject of national finances views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed of additional statement. The public debt has been so well secured that the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by refunding, that rigid economy in expenditures and a faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal of the debt will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens, and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time the government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures, and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldiers of the Union, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defence.

RESUMPTION.

The resumption of specie payments, which the Republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag, and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin, but has brought into use our store of gold and silver. The circulating medium is more abundant than ever before, and we need only to maintain the equality of our dollars to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments.

THE TARIFF.

In reference to our customs laws a

policy should be pursued which will bring revenue to the Treasury and will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, not for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be independent unless its people with their abundant natural resources possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the framers of our government to provide for the common defense not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans, whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the nation.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Fortunately, for the interests of commerce, there is no proper any formidable opposition to appropriations for the improvement of our harbors and great navigable rivers, provided expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to works of national importance. The Mississippi river, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of the people that the country of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the nation control of all its waters, President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast locality extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. The wisdom of Congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks, and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of twenty-five millions of people. The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity, and in which seven-twelfths of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufacturers and of commerce demand that the facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water courses.

CHINESE TREATY TO BE MODIFIED.

The material interests of this country, the traditions of its settlement, and the sentiment of our people, have led the government to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society, and intending that their posterity shall become an indistinguishable part of our population. The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific coast portakes but little of the qualities of such an emigration, either in its purposes or its result. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction; too much like invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject, the present administration supported by Congress has sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present liberalization. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail, it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt, and prevent their increase by such restrictions, as without violence or injustice, will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor.

A REASONABLE CIVIL SERVICE.

The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the government is perhaps the most difficult of all duties which the constitution has imposed upon the Executive. The convention wisely demands that Congress shall cooperate with the executive department in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our frequent changes of administration no system of reform can be made effectual and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by law and custom, as to leave but little ground of complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for the civil service, but without invading the authority of the Executive, Congress should devise a method that will determine the tenure of office and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and so unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The Executive should, therefore, seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them to aid in making the wisest choice.

CONCLUSION.

The doctrines announced by the Chicago Convention are not temporary devices of the party to attract votes and carry an election. They are deliberate convictions, resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment, these principles should control the legislation and administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct until experience points out a better way. If elected, it will be my purpose to enforce a strict obedience to the constitution and the laws, and to promote as best I may the interests and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and the favor of God.

With great respect, I am, very truly yours, J. A. GARFIELD, Chairman, Committee.

Purge out the morbid humors of the blood, by a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

THE ACCEPTANCE OF GEN. HANCOCK.

On the 13th inst., the committee of the Cincinnati convention, of which the chairman was ex-Senator John P. Stockton of New Jersey, presented themselves at Governor's Island, and sought the headquarters of General Hancock. Senator Stockton introduced Gov. Stevenson of Kentucky, the President of the late Democratic convention, who in a few remarks presented to Gen. Hancock the official notification of his nomination. To this Gen. Hancock replied as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I appreciate the honor conferred upon me by the Democratic National Convention lately assembled in Cincinnati, and I thank you for your courtesy in making that honor known to me. As soon as the importance of the matter permits I will prepare and send you a formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of President of the United States."

The Hon. W. H. English, the candidate for Vice-President being present, in reply to Senator Stockton, said, that he was profoundly grateful for the honor conferred upon him and that he had "an abiding faith that with the favor of God and the people we shall succeed in this contest."

We reserve for another time the letters of Gov. Stevenson to Gen. Hancock and Mr. English, as we shall have occasion to make comments upon them. It is sufficient now to say that the letter to Hancock is in very bad taste, as well as false in its assumptions.

MAHONE'S ELECTORAL TICKET.

It is generally known that the Readjusters' state convention of Virginia lately held, and in the main controlled by General, now Senator, Mahone, nominated an electoral ticket pledged to Hancock. This is the Readjusters' ticket, which in its personnel is not likely, hardly even possible, to be the same as the regular Democratic ticket of the state which will also nominate an electoral ticket for Hancock. These two parties, while they each claim to be the regular Democratic party of Virginia, are bitterly hostile to each other. While both together voting for the same Hancock electors would probably elect them, if they divide the party in two sets of electors neither will be elected, and the Republicans, if they hold together will have a plurality of the popular vote.

To what extent it is the design of the Mahone or Readjuster element to bring about this result, is as yet left for inference. Whether Mahone is, in any event, opposed to a compromise with the Funder element of the Democracy, is a matter of speculation. The reasons which will influence him will be those that relate to his own political safety. He has already made one compromise with the Republicans by which he became master of the state, as long as that arrangement holds, and by which he became U. S. Senator for six years. If the exasperations which arose among the Funder element of the Democracy in consequence of that compact, prohibit any possibility of a union between Mahone's men and the Funders, then his course will be to damage them as much as possible, by cheating them out of a Hancock electoral ticket, by drawing off the Readjuster vote.

This controversy, where one man of ability and determination has so much opportunity to have his own way, has no parallel, so far as we know in any state in the Union. The nearest approach to it in personal politics lately has probably been Gen. Butler of Massachusetts. But Mahone is as much superior to Butler in success as he is in the situation and the material with which he deals. It seems to an outsider of affairs in Virginia that Gen. Mahone has the opportunity to complete his mastery of that state by giving Garfield and Arthur its electoral vote and cementing more perfectly the combination already begun between the Readjusters and the Republicans.

Since writing the above we notice in the Norfolk Day Book, a Readjuster paper which speaks by authority, the following:

"The Funders, who were so supercilious a few months ago in their treatment of the Readjusters, are now pecking and chattering like quacks and whistling 'Compromise.' It would do any good. The Readjusters have no use for a compromise. Holding all the power of the state in their own hands, together with the control of all the Federal, state and municipal patronage, what in the way of compromise have the Funders to put up? Nothing whatever. They hold nothing and can hold nothing."

Then you d—d wretches, virtually said the Funders, if you ain't going to put Garfield at the head of your ticket, you are going to put Hancock at the head of your ticket; and you are all a set of low, miserable negro lovers, scoundrels and Communists for doing that; for you do it in order to divide the Democratic vote and allow the Republicans to carry the state for Garfield.

A Household Need.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 163 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

Steamboat men inform us that the river is about 6 inches above low water mark.