

Gazette & Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD, S. C., AUGUST 22, 1872.

VOLUME XXXIV—No. 35.

BY D. R. DURISSE.

ISAAC T. HEARD & CO.
Cotton Factors,
AUGUSTA, GA.,
Commissioners and Auctioneers to One
Dollar Per Bale.

General Agents for
GULLETT'S
Improved and Light Draft
COTTON GIN.

Price, \$4.00 Per Saw.

THESE GINS were sold the past season for the first time. They are made under Mr. Gullett's personal supervision, who never allows one to be sent from the factory until it has been fully tested, and made to run perfectly in every respect. This mode of testing is very important to the purchaser, as he is setting up a gin to find it, on trial, to be perfect.

The IMPROVED GIN differs materially from the Steel Brush GIN formerly sold by us, inasmuch as the Steel Brush has three brushes, while the new Gin has but one.

We guarantee every Gin to be of very light draft, to thoroughly clean the seed, and make a superior sample. Besides, it is simple in its construction, easily adjusted and runs very fast.

We respectfully request all those who have used the Improved Gin the past winter, to planters wishing to buy either writing to us for our Circular with Certificates, or calling at our office and examining for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

We will take back every Gin which does not work well when fairly tested, and pay all expenses incurred by the owner.

ISAAC T. HEARD & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
AUGUSTA, GA.
June 12, 5m

J. M. NEBLETT.....W. H. GOODRICH.

COTTON GINS.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, REPAIR AND REBUILD COTTON GINS, and make a superior sample. Besides, it is simple in its construction, easily adjusted and runs very fast.

Orders solicited early in the season and satisfaction guaranteed.

By permission we refer to
MAJ. A. JONES,
C. WARREN,
W. A. BLAND,
L. HARTLEY.

NEBLETT & GOODRICH.
AUGUSTA, GA.
May 1, 10

AUGUSTA HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GA.

THIS popular and well-known Hotel is now fully open for the reception of visitors, having recently been thoroughly renovated, newly painted, and put in the most complete order. We are situated in the most desirable part of the city, and are not to be surpassed North or South.

For special rates for the patronage of our regular friends and the public generally.

MURPHY & MAX, Proprietors.
Feb 14, 10

GLOBE HOTEL,
AUGUSTA, GA.

Jackson & Julian, Proprietors.

We beg leave to call the attention of the traveling public to this well-known Hotel, which we have recently purchased and are now putting in the most complete order. We are situated in the most desirable part of the city, and are not to be surpassed North or South.

On this side.
Just as I thought of you, darling,
Just as I thought of you, darling,
My little white rose of the spring-time,
My little white rose of the spring-time,
Fair as the promise of summer,
Sweet as the balmy breeze,
Bright as the dew-drops,
Purer than any of these.

Just as you were to me, darling,
Just as you were to me, darling,
Out in that far-away time,
Dear as the dream of a poet,
Soft as its musical rhyme;
Sad with the weight of a sorrow
You and I only might know,
Just as you were to me, darling,
Fair as the days long ago.

Just as you came to me, darling,
Just as you came to me, darling,
Faith in your beautiful eyes,
True as the whisperings of Heaven;
Blue as its sunniest skies;
Just as you came to me, darling,
Brown as honey with tears,
Sweet because of my sorrow,
Weeping because of my fears.

Just as you went from me, darling,
Just as you went from me, darling,
Down through the darkness unknown,
Over the endless waters,
Into the shadows of Heaven;
Only the chosen have trod
Bright with the brightness of Heaven,
Sad with the whiteness of God.

Only a dream of you, darling,
Only a dream of you, darling,
Never a smile from you, darling,
Far in the beautiful land;
Never to see you, darling,
All through the desolate years,
Saddened because of my sorrow,
Weeping because of my fears.

Advice to Old Men.
BY A BOY.

I cannot pick up a newspaper without "Advice to Boys" stares me in the face. Old men write it, I suppose. Nobody else is capable of giving advice to boys; of course not! They know all about it. Advice is a good thing to have, no doubt, and no one should be without it; but a feller don't want to be crammed with it all the time, to the exclusion of all other diet.

Now, old men need advice occasionally; but in looking through the papers I don't see any of it. So I thought that I would just write a little advice to old men, myself, if I am not presuming too much (as Aunt Chloe says), and I presume that I am.

In the first place, you old chaps ought to get over telling how much smarter boys were when you were young than they are now. You believe it yourselves, of course, because you've told it so often, but boys can see it. We have a notion that boys are prattling much the world over, (except some that are girls), and one generation of them don't lay over another generation to an alarming extent.

Only let you tell it, and you could out-run, out-jump, out-eggsit, out-out-anything-else the rising generation of to-day when you was a boy. Grandfather, who has the gout and half a dozen different kinds of rheumatism, is always saying that "I heard him singing 'I would I were a boy again.' I would I were, too; if I couldn't beat him running, and flop him on his back, side hold, I don't want a cent.

I would not go so far as to say parents ought your children, but I would suggest to fathers that they give us a hearing occasionally on matters in which we are the wiser, instead of telling us to go and study hard, while we want to go and try to make preachers of us when we would much prefer to run a saw mill. This is figurative, but I guess you know what I mean by it.

After giving us boys sage advice about our conduct and how to behave, you old codgers ought to be careful how you get to relating your boyish scrapes to each other and laughing over them before we are out of ear shot. The other day grandfather read me a long lecture about the right of property, temperance and Sabbath-keeping.

Every time an old crier of his glasses to him, and they had a game of punch together. They thought I was asleep on the sofa, and they way they run on about the fun they had when they boys together. They told all about robbing Lyon's melon patch; and it turned out it was on Sunday night, too! When I went to bed they were taking their third glass of punch, and I don't know how many they had after that. I know grandfather's rheumatism was a great deal worse the next day, and I suppose it was because of his drinking punch.

Now, in the above remarks, I don't mean any disrespect. I like old men in their place, but I don't want so much of their advice. Give the boys a chance.

Definition of a Darling.
Brock P. merry, through a case never set in an editorial sanctum, was requested to give the definition of the word "darling," and he replied as follows:

"If my definition will please one, or settle a point in dispute, it is given cheerfully. A darling, as we should speak, would mean a girl or woman, who held the inmost place in our heart. She would be a woman we should all else in the world; a woman whose lips were words of truth and sacredness; whose happiness a man could live for; a woman a man would be proud of; a woman you could put your arms in gentleness around, draw your heart, press a kiss to her forehead, and one on her lips, and as her head rested half on your shoulder, look deep into her eyes and whisper 'darling.' She would be a woman in whom we had all the confidence in the world; a man would be proud to make happy, and whose pride would be in her."

Turnip Seed!
TURPINE received a large supply TURPINE SEED, grown by R. BUIST, Jr., comprising the following varieties: Red or Purple Top, Early White Flat Dutch, Large White Globe, Yellow Globe, Yellow Aberdeen, Golden Ball, Purple Top Yellow Ruta Racca, G. L. PENN., July 24, 1872.

Spear's Fruit Preserving SOLUTION.
ONE Bottle warranted to preserve 192 pounds of Fruit, and contains nothing injurious to health. A fresh supply just received and for sale by CLISBY, July 24, 1872.

husband's success, happiness, reputation, her own good name, her person, her friendships, her hopes, and the purity of her heart. 'Darling' means everything, words unspoken, caresses ripening for love to feed on, volumes unwritten, kind action waiting opportunity, hopes unexpressed, faith untold for want of suitable words; it is the flower which beautifies the tree that bears the most delicious fruit in season. The word is a volume. It means more than words of praise, the clasping of the spirit hands, the love in heart; or the word rainbow which spans the sky of hope and life; the bursting of the bud of the most beautiful flower which sheds a perfume over the heads of those we love.

A Satanic Sheet.
Of Harper's Illustrated Weekly, just issued, the Savannah Republican justly remarks that it will be designated by the title selected for an emblem in this article, for there is not one step from blackguardism to blasphemy, and its Nasty caricaturist has made it so. On the outer page is an account of the living and the dead, whose quarrel was buried in the grave sixteen years ago, and an apothecary of bad feeling between North and South. Charles Sumner is represented kneeling humbly, and throwing flowers over a grave, where stands a headstone with this inscription:

In Memory
of
DULLY BROOKS,
Member of Congress from South Carolina, who died the Senator
Mass. May 22, 1855.

Behind a tree, grinning like Me-
phistopheles, stands Senator Schurz.
In Sumner's hat, on the ground be-
side him, are papers, labelled "nothing
in hate, nothing in vengeance: ex-
cept to beat Grant." Beneath the
picture are the words: "Will the
Senator from Massachusetts do this,
to make his words good?" with a
quotation from his magnanimous letter.

Comment on this violation of the
sanctity of the grave, which even
savages respect, would be superfluous.
But bad as this is, worse remains
behind. In the centre of the paper
is a large double cartoon, parodying
the temptation of Christ on the moun-
tain, and in which Horace Greeley is
depicted on the mountain top kneeling
to the devil, his hands clasped in
supplication; while the fiend in
person with horns, tail and wings,
is bending over him, and pointing with
tongue-tipped fingers to a scroll headed
"Democratic nomination," on which
is inscribed a series of initials, full of
the names of the candidates in the
States of which this libel is an
admitted copy, such as "baiters of
niggers," "fathers of nullifiers,"
"keepers of dens of ill-fame," "smo-
kers, chewers, cock fighters etc. etc."
—or the Democratic party offers
you the nomination for the Presi-
dency."

On this cartoon, also, equally re-
volting for its impiety and its insu-
lence, it were a waste of words to
dilute. The loathing scorn which it
must inspire in the heart of every de-
cent man of whatever party, is suf-
ficient punishment for the perpetrator
of such an enormity, and we only
marvel that the permission for its
publication should have been obtain-
ed. It can only recur upon the party
and the paper which stooped to scurri-
lous and blasphemous to stir up hate
in the souls of brethren.

Nor do the efforts of the "artist,"
in the same direction, end here. The
evil inspiration, which seems to rise
into a demonic possession, is exhib-
ited in a third picture, in the same
style of the same paper, entitled "Re-
publican Politics. Anything but
Grant," which caricatures Irish Cath-
olics and priests, to whom Greeley is
represented, offering a half of his
lawship while an indignant Ameri-
can school-boy in the background,
is denouncing his hands in anger at the
sight. The representative of the
Irish Catholic is an ape-like figure,
armed with the teeth with shishlah
and revolvers, and the priest is peep-
ing in at the door, half hidden, like
a spy. Two columns of printed text,
pervading "the Jesuitical portion of
the Roman Church," accompany this
caricature.

This dispirits appeal to the def-
unct spirit of Know-Nothingism is
in keeping with the antecedents of its
policy, and the candidates this pa-
per supports, and the religious intol-
erance worthy of both of them. Yet
these caricatures, shameful as they
are, give the true reflection of a party
which, in its reckless appeals to re-
ligion, passion and religious rancor,
holds nothing sacred—till the grave
—lays its profane hands on the altar,
and pardons Holy Writ to mis-
represent the Evangel of Hate. If the
sentiment were not true that "Blas-
phemy is left free to combat," the cir-
culation of such a sheet might be con-
sidered as a public nuisance, to be abo-
lished; but even as it is, addressing it-
self to the large class of the ignorant
and unreflecting in our midst, its
teachings and appeals are full of
mischief, and pregnant with possible
evil.

We have done our duty in brand-
ing it as it deserves—those who pat-
ronize or circulate such a fire-brand
are enemies to this community, to
religion, and to our common country.

"Put up or Shut Up."—For this
week \$10,000 has been written
in the office of the Daily News to let
at Horace Greeley will be the next
President of the United States. This
fact has been duly advertised, yet
among the thousands of men who have
made hundreds of thousands and
even millions out of the Administration,
not one of them will risk a dollar
for their ill-gotten gains upon the
candidate whom they say is "sure to
be re-elected," a perfect walk over.
"Greeley no chance in the world."
Now, gentlemen, all of you are not
now planning to let money; and even if
you are, you can (if you will) dispense
it in charity, or make another hand-
some present to Ulises. Who knows,
perhaps, what I conceived to be a dis-

tion of the bonds to a purpose entirely
different from what was intended
by the law.

**Secretary Cardozo on the Scott
Ring.**
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
COLUMBIA, AUGUST 15, 1872.
To the Editor of the Phoenix.

SIR: Enclosed please find a copy
of a letter that I have addressed to
my attorneys, Messrs. Malton & Cor-
bin, which I desire you to publish in
the Financial Board of this State
has been set off, through Messrs.
Morrill, Bliss & Co., of New York,
for a promissory mandamus to com-
pel me to seal more conversion bonds.
I have silently and patiently borne
the blame for sealing bonds, and have
been considered by some ignorant
and malicious persons responsible for
their issue; and I now deem it an
act of simple justice to myself to set
to the country and to the public what
I have taken in these transactions.

I think my letter will plainly show
not only that I am not responsible for
the issue of these bonds, but that it
was through my care and positive re-
fusal to seal, that several millions
more, perhaps, have not been added
to the debt of the State.

I have the honor to be, very re-
spectfully, &c.,
F. L. CARDOZO,
Secretary of State of South Carolina.

**SECRETARY STATE'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 6, 1872.**

Messrs. C. P. Malton and T. C. Cor-
bin, Attorneys and Counselors at
Law.

GENTLEMEN: Having been able to
retain your valuable services to show
cause why a promissory mandamus
should not be issued by His Honor
Judge S. W. Milton, on Wednesday
next, August 7, to compel me to seal
conversion bonds, I desire to submit
a few reasons why I think such a man-
damus should not be issued.

In November, 1870, I began to sus-
pect that the conversion bonds that
had been sealed by me were not being
used for the purpose for which they
were intended, viz: in exchange
for any of the other various bonds
that had been issued, or certificates
of stock, which were to be cancelled
as soon as exchanged, and kept in the
Treasury, as evidence of the conver-
sion bonds issued in their stead.

I then endeavored to learn from
the Treasurer the purpose for which
so many conversion bonds were de-
clared to be needed. He replied that
the finances of the State were under
the control of a Financial Board, con-
sisting of the Governor, Treasurer
and Attorney-General; and that it
was not my province or right to know
their action, except so far as I could
learn them from the public reports
they might make through the Treas-
urer and Financial Agent; and that
he thought it was simply my duty to
seal as many bonds as they required.

I then communicated with the At-
torney-General, requesting him to
give me a written opinion as to whether I
had the power to require from the Fi-
nancial Board a knowledge of their trans-
actions, before I should take the re-
sponsibility of sealing any more bonds.
The Attorney-General gave me the op-
inion that I had no right to know
the transactions of the Financial
Board; and that it was my duty to
seal as many bonds as the Treasurer,
instructed by the Financial Board,
requested; that the Financial Board
had the absolute and exclusive con-
trol of the issue and sale or hypothec-
ation of bonds, and the disbursing
of the proceeds of such sales or
hypothecations.

Though I believe this opinion to be
according to the letter of the law, it
did not entirely satisfy me, or convince
me that I had no responsibility in the
matter, and I therefore determined
to use my utmost exertions to learn
what I deemed to be the misapplica-
tion of conversion bonds, were cor-
rect or not.

During the legislative session of
1870-71, a law was enacted to create
what was known as the "Sterling
Fund" of South Carolina, and a
board of five officers, called the
"Sterling Fund Board," was author-
ized to manage the negotiation of
these bonds, which board consisted of
the Governor, Treasurer and
Attorney-General, with the addition of
the Comptroller-General and myself. I
then felt in a better position to re-
move or confirm my suspicions with
regard to the use being made of the
conversion bonds, and determined to
use my opportunity to the utmost.

This was done, as those who are acquain-
ted with the law are aware, by a
consort of \$100,000 of bonds, which
were to be negotiated in London, and
the proceeds of the sale used in the
purchase of four other bonds at a
lower price in New York, and thus
prove a great saving to the State.

This was one of the reasons given
to the Legislature to secure the pas-
sage of the bill.

In accordance with this law, I seal-
ed \$3,000,000 of these bonds, during
the summer of 1871. (I then refused
to seal any more of these bonds, if I
interfered from a conversation with the
Treasurer that an effort would be
made to execute this law contrary to
what I conceived to be the true pur-
pose and intent of the law.)

The Treasurer informed me that
they, the "Sterling Fund Board,"
had the authority to use the proceeds
of the sale of these bonds to pay any
existing public debt of the State. I
further learned that the existing pub-
lic debt would probably be very large,
perhaps the entire amount of the loan
of \$6,000,000. This statement astounded
me beyond measure. I immediately
informed the Treasurer that I would
not be done with the sterling
loan bonds except at a full meet-
ing called by the President of the
Board through me, and that if it was
determined to prevent, if possible,
what I conceived to be a dis-

greedy bond, telling the Treasurer that I
had no positive knowledge from his
published report that he had used
more than \$6,000,000 of conversion
bonds for purposes of hypothecation,
and which I believe to be forfeited
and sold; that I considered this whole
amount, which had been sealed by
me under the most positive assurance
that they were being used solely for
the purpose of conversion, misapplied.
The Treasurer now assures me that
he desires conversion bonds for the
purpose of exchange only, and I have
received similar assurances several
times before, and they have not been
verified by subsequent facts; and I
have no authority to insist upon see-
ing the bonds canceled that are taken
in the Treasury in lieu of the
conversion bonds issued. The Treas-
urer presents this as questioning his
veracity and integrity.

The Treasurer has also informed
me that this \$12,000,000 of bonds is
only the first installment of \$1,700,000
that he desires sealed. If this man-
damus, therefore, is granted, I will
be compelled to seal that amount at
least, and perhaps an indefinite amount
more.

I hold that I have already sealed
sufficient conversion bonds for all legiti-
mate purposes, viz: in exchange
for other bonds. I believe their hy-
pothecation to be illegal, and that if
the Treasurer or Financial Board hy-
pothecated them, he or they are per-
sonally responsible for the amount so
misapplied; and that it is certainly
not my duty to seal any more, with
the positive facts in my possession
which the Treasurer's report of last
November shows.

It will be seen from that report to
the Legislature, page 469 of the re-
ports and resolutions 1871-72, that
the public bonded debt is stated as
\$15,551,327.35. Of this amount there
are \$7,191,700 of conversion bonds.
Only \$1,034,302.35 of this amount
have been used for the legitimate pur-
poses of the Act, viz: conversion. As
will be seen, by reference to page 471,
the enormous balance of \$6,157,397.
75, have been, I claim, fraudulently
and illegally used.

The relators in this application for
mandamus to compel me to seal, who
claim to suffer great pecuniary loss
by my refusal to seal, and who threat-
en to hold me personally responsible
for damages, should hold the Treas-
urer or Financial Board responsible.
I have already sealed conversion bonds
for the purpose of converting the
bonds which they now desire to con-
vert, and which they have certainly
once before converted, and perhaps
two or three times.

If this construction placed upon
this Act by the Financial Board be
correct, viz: that they had no right
to issue conversion bonds without ex-
changing them for the other bonds, as
they have done to the extent of more
than \$6,000,000, and thus increase
the debt of the State by so much, the
Act is unconstitutional.

The Constitution, (Art. IX, Sec. 7),
requires three distinct conditions in
the passage of all laws contracting
public debts, viz: First, that it be
passed by the vote of two-thirds of
the members of each branch of the
General Assembly; second, that these
votes be recorded by yeas and nays;
and third, that every such law shall
levy a tax annually sufficient to pay
the annual interest.

It will be seen, by reference to the
journals, that the Act was not passed
by the required two-thirds vote, nor
have the yeas and nays been called
and reported upon the journals; and
it will be seen, by reference to the
Act itself, that it has no section re-
quiring the annual levy of a tax suf-
ficient to pay the interest.

It will be seen, by reference to the
journals, that the Act is not constitu-
tional, if the construction
placcd upon it by the Financial Board
is correct. But I hold that that con-
struction is not correct. The Act
simply provides for conversion or ex-
change of bonds, as its title indicates.
The fact that it was not passed by
the General Assembly in accordance
with the constitutional requirements
referred to above, which they were
very careful to observe in the passage
of every other contracting a public
debt, proves that they never meant
it to increase the public debt.

The Act has also internal evidence
to show that it cannot bear the con-
struction placed upon it by the Fi-
nancial Board. Section 3 requires
that the Treasurer shall receive one
dollar fee for all bonds or stocks ex-
changed, and fifty cents for every
blank used in the transaction, there-
by plainly showing that the conver-
sion bonds, though signed, counter-
signed and sealed, were regarded as
so many blanks, until they were is-
sued by the Treasurer, and other
bonds received in their stead, and
of course, cancelled and filed as vouchers
or evidences of the conversion bonds
issued in lieu thereof.

I know from repeated conversa-
tions with the Treasurer, that the con-
struction now placed upon the "Con-
version Act" by the Financial Board
is an after thought, a pure invention,
designed to extract themselves from
a difficult and perilous position.

The rumor has been industriously
circulated that I have never kept a
registry of any or all of the bonds I
have sealed. This statement is not
correct. I have kept a careful registry
of all the bonds sealed, except the
conversion bonds. I have never
applied for a moment that these
conversion bonds would have been
used for any other purpose, except
in exchange for the other bonds. I
sealed and kept a registry of them,
as soon as I suspected that they were
being used for other purposes, I did
keep a very careful registry.

I have the honor to be, very re-
spectfully, F. L. CARDOZO,
Secretary State of South Carolina.

Why is a pretty, well made, fash-
ionable girl like a thrifty housekeeper?
Because she makes a very great bustle
about a small waist.

A man endeavored to find out the
age of a horse by counting his teeth.
Those he couldn't see to count, he felt for.
He told the doctor who sewed up his
hand that this was a hard work for a
laboring man.

Greeley's Movements in Maine.
AUGUSTA, MAINE, August 15.—
Greeley left Portland this morning
on a special train for Augusta. He
was accompanied by Hon. C. F. Kim-
ball and several other prominent gen-
tlemen. At all places along the route
deeper crowds collected to see him,
and at Brunswick he was greeted with
deafening cheers and music. In re-
sponse to calls, he made a short
speech.

PORTLAND, August 15.—The fol-
lowing is the address of Mr. Greeley
in the City Hall yesterday:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND LADIES AND
GENTLEMEN: It is certainly true that
throughout the course of my life, so
far as I have been connected with
public affairs, I have struggled, with
public capacity as God has given me,
—first, impartial and universal lib-
erty; second, for the union and great-
ness of our common country, and
third, though by no means least, for
the former and the latter, in early
and hearty reconciliation and peace
among our countrymen. For these
great ends I have struggled, and hope
the issue of the third is not doubtful.

I thoroughly comprehend that no
personal consideration has drawn this
very assembly together. Other, higher
and grander considerations have
collected you around me to-day. It
is part of the written law of our
country that a candidate for the Presi-
dency may not make speeches in
vindication and commendation of the
persons whose names he is elected to
represent, until after the election is
intended to be held, though a can-
didate for Vice-President is under no
such inhibition. I do not merely ac-
quiesce in the restriction but I recog-
nize and affirm its propriety. The
temptation to misinterpret and mis-
represent a candidate for the higher
posts is so great, the means of circu-
lating such pervasions among people
who never see a word of their re-
putation are so vast, that a candidate
has no moral right to subject his
friends to the perils; he must brave
it, not invidiously taking part in the
controversy. Yet there is a truth to be
uttered in behalf of those who have
placed me before the American peo-
ple in my present attitude which does
them honor that I claim the privi-
lege of stating it here and now. This
is that truth: No person has ever
yet made the fact known that he
proposed to support, or actually did
support, my nomination, whether at
Cincinnati, at Baltimore, or in any
action which resulted in sending dele-
gates to either Convention as the
basis of a claim for office at my hands.
No one who favored my nomination
before either Convention, or at either
Convention, has sought office at my
hands either for himself or for any
one else, nor has any one suggested
to me that I might strengthen myself
as a candidate by promising to ap-
point any one to an important office.
In a very few instances, less than a
dozen, I am certain, some of the
smaller fry of politicians have, since
my double nomination, hinted to me
that I might increase my chances of
election by promising a post office or
some such place to my volunteer
respondents respectively. I have not
any one who favored my nomination
before either Convention, or at either
Convention, has sought office at my
hands either for himself or for any
one else, nor has any one suggested
to me that I might strengthen myself
as a candidate by promising to ap-
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hands either for himself or for any
one else, nor has any one suggested
to me that I might strengthen myself
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