

The Waynesburg Republican.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL. FOR PRESIDENT. GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, OF INDIANA.

STATE. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. GEN. JOHN F. HARTSHOFF, OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, OF CALDWELL COUNTY.

DISTRICT. FOR CONGRESS. CAPT. J. BENTON DONLEY, OF GREENE COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY. GEORGE G. MILLER, ESQ., OF DANFORD TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMONS. THOMAS J. PENN, ESQ., OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

FOR HOUSE DIRECTOR. THOMAS ROSS, ESQ., OF MORGAN TOWNSHIP.

FOR ATTORNEY. HENRY W. TAYLOR, ESQ., OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE. Allepo township—A. J. Hinerman, C. Hughes, Cumberland tp.—T. C. Cummings, Josiah Greyson, etc.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. CHICAGO ILL., May 19, 1868. DEAR REPUBLICAN:—The "Lake City" is agog this morning.

DEAR REPUBLICAN:—The "Lake City" is agog this morning. Politics run high and the amount of caucusing and thimble-rigging going on is untold.

A gloomy, disagreeable morning was an unfortunate time to leave Waynesburg.

The road to Rie's Landing was shortened, however, by the company of our townsmen Flenniken and Campbell, Esq., both of whom are at present in this city.

Once at the Landing, the button-holders of the Old Line of Steamers wished to transport us and our luggage immediately on board the "Elisha Bennett," which kind wish met with no favor in the party.

Its hideous noise is enough to drive all the birds out of the woods along the Monongahela.

On the "Chiefstain" it was dull, perhaps, caused by the weather, and the scarcity of people traveling, so I sought my state-room and forgot surroundings until aroused for supper.

Six o'clock, the furnaces and fires of the Iron City glared across the water, and a comfortable bed and room in that best of Hotels—the Monongahela—terminated the "first day out."

The following day at 3 o'clock our party left on the Pan Handle Route for Chicago via Columbus and Richmond.

I was never on this Pan Handle road but once before and then I had no reason to wish seeing it again.

This time the star of our luck went down with the jumping off the track of two cars just ahead of us, in the Pittsburgh tunnel.

Fairly on our way we sped right merrily along through a good country and by picturesque landscapes.

Sunset, the iron bridge, the river and city of Steubenville, grouped by the eye in one gorgeous picture from the eastern shore, will gladden the heart of any lover of the grand in nature and art.

Night came down on us soon after entering Ohio and by the time we passed Denison and had our supper it was time to seek rest.

Alas! for us there was none. It was our fate to change cars at Columbus at 12 o'clock, and nothing remained but to brave it out.

In vain I wooed the "sweet restorer." The multiplication table would be exhausted in an attempt to calculate the numerous attitudes struck to win her.

Too tired to talk, I tried cigars. Feet up and head down and vice versa. It was no use, so I stiffened back in my seat and gave attention only to the changing sky, the clank of the train and the serio-comic groans and grunts of fellow-miserables.

12 o'clock, we reached Columbus, the sky clear and the air cold. Here we changed for the through train to Chicago.

During the few moments we stopped I observed they had no very elegant depot for a place of its reputed size and importance; but of the city proper, my view was limited to a long line of glittering street lamps stretching right and left.

A way we noticed and until morning dawned were oblivious to everything excepting the noise of the train.

With the gray streaks of dawn betokening the return of light, I brightened up to catch what I could of the kind and quality of the country, of the inhabitants and their peculiarities.

Nearing the western boundaries of Ohio by this route I was surprised to find the land so level. It resembles much the eastern part of Virginia, the soil only being black loam instead of sand.

It looks poor, and if I may judge from what I saw it is as poor as it looks. So in the eastern part of Indiana, until you come to Logansport on the Wash, omitting some few elegant scopes and one or two flourishing "Western towns," stretching away from Logansport to the north-west is the real prairie land, dotted at intervals by snug-looking farm houses, rank with pasture and covered with grazing herds.

To the eye unfamiliarized by acquaintance, it presents a degree of sublimity. The streams are deep and sluggish and tortuous in their windings. Throughout the length and breadth of our vision, cultivation seemed most prosperous as, indeed, it does along the whole route.

Sunday afternoon, the steeples of Chicago loomed up on the plain ahead like the royals of a fleet of men-of-war-men. Rounding to on the west side of town, we came up alongside the depot platform and set our feet down in Chicago—the famous, renowned Chicago!

Soon we were snugly ensconced in good quarters ready to "do" the city, nominate candidates for the Republican party, or make ourselves useful in any way.

I must acknowledge my first impression of the place not good. My opinion is that it is the best advertised city in the United States, and from that fact it derives its prestige.

There is nothing at all remarkable in the appearance of the city, on the contrary it is common-place. The suburbs present no attractions whatever. The houses are frame, the land low and wet, and at this time, streets not paved are hub deep in black mud.

Proceedings of the National Union Republican Convention. CHICAGO, May 20.—At 12.30 p. m. Gov. Ward, Chairman of the National Union Republican Convention, called the Convention to order.

In a brief address he urged the delegates to take no steps backward, to demonstrate that the war was no failure, and an emancipated race lifted from slavery to-day unites with the Republican party to maintain Republican liberty.

Neither armed treason nor political treachery can arrest the triumph of our cause. [Applause.] If you designate as leader the great captain of the age, the nation will greet it as a precursor of victory to our cause and peace to the public. [Applause.] Prayer by Bishop Simpson.

On motion of Mr. Ward, General Carl Schurz, of Missouri, was made temporary Chairman, and was conducted to the chair amid applause. General Schurz delivered a brief address, in which he returned thanks, and sketched the history of the Republican party, and its triumphs in support of liberty, union, humanity and equal rights.

The problem of the future is to secure the fruits of the past, and adapt the country to the new order of things. This required the greatest prudence and firmness. In referring to Lincoln, he said we measure our loss through his death by what he left behind him. [Laughter and applause.] With good counsel and moral courage victory will be true to the Republican party so long as the Union men; to the colored race and to the National creditors. This sentiment excited great enthusiasm.

Let us be just inside of the party as well as out of it. Temporary Vice Presidents and Secretaries were appointed. It was then ordered that the Secretaries call the roll of States, and that each delegation respectively shall name one gentleman, that those thus named shall constitute a Committee on Credentials.

After a lengthy controversy over the propriety of calling the unrepresented States and the Territories, the motion was agreed to. In like manner, Committees on permanent organization, on resolutions, and order of business, were appointed. On motion it was Resolved, That all resolutions offered be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of Gen. Sickles, the Convention took a recess until five o'clock. EVENING SESSION. The Convention re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment, at 5 o'clock. The Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, Hamilton Harris, Chairman of the Committee on permanent organization, reported the name of Joseph R. Hawley, of Conn., B. K. Higginbotham, J. T. Hammers, and others here on business and as delegates to the different Conventions.

Some of these there are none who by some hook or crook will not get tickets for the great Convention—the way, rare exotics in this latitude not one in a thousand of the strangers in this city will get in. You see "Greene county" is able to take care of itself at "all times and under all circumstances." The weather is most propitious for the work ahead.

MAY 21.—I detained this letter beyond anticipation and by way of prerogative will add, that you already know, who are favored with daily mails and telegraphs. The National Republican Convention of '68 has passed into history. GRANT and COLFAX are the nominees amid the wildest enthusiasm.

As I write heavy guns are thundering on the square and the shouts of the people mingle with the hoarse notes of rejoicing. This is a proud day for our country. Of the Soldiers and Sailors and the National Convention, I'll write anon. J. E. S.

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION. We publish elsewhere the proceedings of the Chicago Convention as complete as our columns will permit. The Convention was perhaps the largest ever assembled for a like purpose. Its entire proceedings were dignified, wise and most earnest and enthusiastic. But the distinguishing and crowning feature was its perfect harmony.

They did their work deliberately and did it well. They gave us ULYSSES S. GRANT for President, which is in accordance with the universal demand of the loyal masses, everywhere; and for Vice President SCHUYLER COLFAX than whom no better selection could have been made. Suffice it for the present to say that both are well known to every school boy in the country, and to every news reader in the civilized world, the one as a conquering hero, and the other as a type of the most exalted American Statesmanship.

THE PLATFORM. A reiteration of the time honored principles of the party, which are principles of eternal truth and justice. The cause we espouse, as set forth in the Resolutions of the Convention is the cause of country, right and humanity, and having chosen our leaders let us put our armor on, marshal our hosts and "fight it out on that line." GRANT, COLFAX, THE RIGHT AND VICTORY!

At issue, which the people all understand, and no ingenious device, no words can obscure or avoid, passing by all personal and temporary controversies, working in perfect confidence, that the American people mean to do right and will do it, in the end we may feel sure of triumph. The power of a nation of forty millions must be behind the just claims of the poorest working man, of whatever race, to recover even just wages. Its majesty must be felt wherever the humblest loyal man appeals against personal violence and oppression. [Cheers.] Every dollar of the national debt the blood of a soldier is pledged for. [Enthusiastic cheering.] Every bond, in letter and in spirit must be as sacred as a soldier's grave. [Renewed cheers.] We must win, gentlemen, and we shall win. It is the old fight of liberty, equality and fraternity against oppression, caste and aristocracy. It is the old fight to make the world better, "with malice toward none and with charity for all." [Loud applause.] We may halt for a moment, or change direction, but the good cause always goes steadily forward. It is related, and whether it be true or not, the incident is well invented, that in the evening of that awful battle of the wilderness, when the legions of the Union army had fought all day rather by "hath than by sight, in the wild woods and tangled brush, that some man asked General Grant to step backward a little and re-organize, and that he replied: "We have done well, gentlemen; at half past three in the morning we move forward." [Long continued cheering.] We accept his spirit and his words. Perhaps I am not anticipating in saying that we shall accept him in person again as our leader. [Loud cheering.] Thanking you again, gentlemen, very heartily for the honor conferred, I await the further pleasure of the Convention. [Applause.]

The remaining officers of the permanent organization were then announced. The Chairman announced the Committee to receive the delegation from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, and the delegation from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention were conducted to the front of the platform and were presented by General Cochrane, in the following remarks: Mr. President, I have the honor, in behalf of the Committee recently appointed by yourself, to announce that they have discharged the duty to which they were appointed. I introduce to the Convention, through yourself, General Fairchild, of Wisconsin, chairman of the Committee to which I referred. [Prolonged cheers.] General Fairchild—Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, as instructed by the members of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention I appear before you on their behalf to present to you a resolution passed unanimously by them yesterday afternoon as follows: Resolved, That we the soldiers and sailors, steadfastly as ever to the Union and flag, fully recognize the claims of General Ulysses S. Grant to the confidence of the American people, and believing that the victories won under his guidance in war will be illustrated by him in peace by such measures as will secure the fruits of our exertions and restore the Union upon a loyal basis, we declare our deliberate conviction that he is the choice of the soldiers and sailors of the Union for the office of President of the United States. [Loud Applause.] Gov. Fairchild continued: The soldiers of the United States ask the nomination of General Grant for President, because we love him, and we love him, sir, because he is loyal to the Union, loyal to justice, loyal to freedom and loyal to right, and if you will give us our comrade as a leader in the campaign of '68, we will blow up the enemy's works as we did in the field in '64. [Applause.] Ma. Cochrane moved that the resolutions from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, as reported, be accepted, entered upon the record, and made a part of the proceedings. Adopted. While waiting for the report of the Committee on Credentials, which it was announced would soon be ready, General Logan was called for a speech, but declined to respond at that time. Gov. Brown of Georgia, a reconstructed rebel was called out and proceeded to address the Convention at length in a speech of great power, at the close of which, Gen. Lee, of Louisiana, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported the names of several delegates from several States. In regard to Pennsylvania, he said there appeared fifty-nine delegates, whereas that State was entitled to only fifty-two votes. The Committee recommended that the fifty-nine delegates be admitted to seats upon the floor of the Convention, and that they be authorized to cast the fifty-two votes to which the State is entitled, such being the wish of the Pennsylvania delegation. The Committee recommended allowing each of the delegations from the several Territories the right to seats upon the floor, and privilege of casting each two votes. The same was accorded to the District of Columbia. From Maryland the Committee recommended the admission of the Crosswain delegation, but they accorded seats on the floor to the contestants without the right to vote. From California they recommended the admission of the regular delegates headed by Coey and Stevens. In response to a query by Mr. Warner, of Pennsylvania, the Chairman of the Committee said the delegates from the unreconstructed States are included in this report as entitled to seats and votes. The report was then adopted. ORDER OF BUSINESS. Mr. Barker, N. Y., from the Com-

mittee on Order of Business, reported the following rules: First—Upon all subjects before the Convention, the States shall be called in alphabetical order. Second—Four votes shall be cast by the delegates at large of each State, and each Congressional District shall be entitled to two votes. The vote of each delegation shall be reported by its Chairman. Third—The report of the Committee on Credentials shall be disposed of before the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions is acted upon, and the report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions shall be disposed of before the Convention proceeds to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. Fourth—In making the nomination for President and Vice President in no case shall the calling of the roll be dispensed with. If it shall appear that any candidate has received a majority of the votes cast, the President of the Convention shall announce the question to be "Shall the nomination of the candidate be made unanimous;" but if no candidate shall have received a majority of the votes, the Chair shall direct the vote to be again taken, which shall be repeated until some candidate shall have received a majority of the votes cast. Fifth—When a majority of the delegations from any two States shall demand a vote be recorded, the same shall be taken by States, the Secretary calling the roll of the States in the order heretofore stated. Sixth—In the record of the vote by the States the vote of each State shall be announced by the Chairman, and in case the votes of any State shall be divided, the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate or against any proposition. Seventh—When the previous question shall be demanded by a majority of the delegation of any State, and the demand is seconded by two or more States, and the call sustained by the majority of the Convention, the question shall be proceeded with and disposed of according to the rules of the House of Representatives in similar cases. Eighth—No member shall speak more than once upon the same question, nor longer than five minutes, without the unanimous consent of the Convention, except that delegates presenting the name of a candidate shall be allowed ten minutes to present the name of such candidate. Ninth—The rules of the House of Representatives shall continue to be the rules of this Convention, so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the foregoing rules. Tenth—A National Union Executive Committee shall be appointed, to consist of one member from each State, Territory and District represented in this Convention. The roll shall be called and the delegation from each State, Territory and District shall name through their chairman a person to act as a member of such committee. THE PARTY NAME. Mr. Van Zandt moved to strike out the words "The National Union Party," and substitute in their stead "National Republican Party." [Cries of "good."] The President—In the call for this Convention the title is "National Union Republican Party." Mr. Logan of Illinois, suggested that the name be the "National Union Republican Party." Mr. Van Zandt's amendment, as thus modified, was carried and the report adopted. It was moved that when the Convention adjourn to adjourn to meet at this place to-morrow at ten o'clock. Thereupon the Convention adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

CHICAGO, May 21. The Convention was called to order at 10:15. Prayer was made by Rev. Dr. Gulliver, of Chicago. The President announced that the Committee on Resolutions had just sent word they would not be ready until eleven o'clock. After the transaction of some incidental business Mr. Hassarack of Ohio was called out and delivered an able and eloquent speech. The President—The Committee on Resolutions is now ready to report. THE PLATFORM. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, advanced to the platform and reported as follows: The National Republican party of the United States assembled in national Convention in the City of Chicago on the 20th day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles. First—We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress as evinced by the adoption, in a majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal, civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions, and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy. [Cheers.] Second—The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of these States. [Cheers.] Third—We denounce all forms or repudiation as a National crime, [prolonged cheers.] and the National honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the law, under which it was contracted. [Applause.] Fourth—It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be

equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit. Fifth—The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can honestly be done. Sixth—That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt, is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected. Seventh—The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions, which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson, call loudly for radical reform. Eighth—We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support, has usurped high legislative and judicial functions, has refused to execute the laws, has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws, has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, peace, liberty and life of the citizen, has abused the pardoning power, has denounced the national legislature as unconstitutional, has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every measure in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators. Ninth—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject, he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of the feudal times, not authorized by the law of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native-born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country, and, if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the government to interfere in his behalf. Tenth—Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more special honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of the campaign and the cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law for these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are in the minds of the people a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care. Eleventh—Foreign emigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power to this nation, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy. Twelfth—This Convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed people which are struggling for their rights. Unanimously adopted. Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following additional resolution: That when this Convention adjourns it be not sine die, but subject to be called together at any time by call of the National Executive Committee. This was adopted by the Convention. Gen. Schurz—I will now read what I intended to ask the Convention to adopt as an independent resolution: Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forgiveness with which men who have served the rebellion, but now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State Governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people, and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty will direct and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people. Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence as the true foundation of Democratic government, and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil. Adopted and made a part of the platform.

BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT. Mr. French, of North Carolina—I move you, sir, that we now proceed to ballot for a candidate for President. [Cheers.] Gen. Logan in the name of the loyal citizens, soldiers and sailors of this great Republic of the United States of America, in the name of loyalty, liberty, humanity, justice, in the name of the National Union Republican party, I nominate as the candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this nation, Ulysses S. Grant. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed upon the nomination of Gen. Grant. The mass arose to their feet and gave three rousing cheers for the General. Handkerchiefs were waved and the band played "Hail to the Chief." The roll of States having been called through, the President said: The roll is completed. Gentlemen of the Convention, you have six hun-

drod and fifty votes, and you have given six hundred and fifty votes for Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. [Tremendous applause.] The entire audience arose with three times three for Grant. Martin Seymour of Wisconsin, moved the President be authorized to telegraph General Grant his unanimous nomination, [Cheers.] Solo and trio campaign song, by George F. Root, entitled "We'll fight it out here in the old Union line," words by Rev. John Hogarth, was here sung and received with great applause. The balloting for Vice President was as follows: 1 2 3 4 5 Wade.....149 171 178 204 42 Colfax.....118 148 164 186 522 Fenton.....132 144 139 144 75 Wilson.....119 112 101 87 11 Curtin.....52 45 40 — Harlan.....30 30 25 25 — Speed.....22 — — — — Harlan.....16 — — — — Crosswell.....14 — — — — Kelly.....6 — — — — On the fifth ballot—650 votes being cast, and 326 necessary to a choice—the Chairman announced Schuyler Colfax as the nominee for Vice President. The New York delegation moved that the nomination be made unanimous which was seconded by the Ohio delegation and adopted by the Convention amid scenes of the wildest enthusiasm. EX-SECESSIONIST.—A copperhead exchange terms Gen. John A. Logan and "ex-secessionist." Is it because he is an ex-democrat? Are the terms correlative? Is there any perceptible difference? INSPECTION.—The Court was to have re-assembled yesterday noon. It is rumored that the Managers will prefer a new Article.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Wm. Bingham, Jr., 70 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for the REPUBLICAN in that city. NEW STAND! NEW STORE! NEW STOCK! The patronage of the people of our town and county is respectfully solicited at the new stand, P. AXTELL & CO., Bachelors' Corner, opposite the Wright House, Waynesburg, Pa., where a splendid stock has just been received, consisting of DRY GOODS, FINE WHITE GOODS, FANCY GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, SPRING SHAWLS, AND BALMORALS, EMBROIDERIES, NOTIONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, Velvets, Parasols, headed and plain; Ladies' and Gent's Hats in various styles. &c., &c., &c. A fine assortment of everything in our line always on hand. We sell at very reasonable rates and deal alike to all.

LEGAL NOTICE. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Wm. B. Foster late of Richhill township, Greene county, Pa., notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. EVELINA PORTER, Executor. May 27-68

SPECIAL NOTICES. COLGATE & CO'S. GERMAN ERASIVE SOAP. Manufactured from PURE SATELLITE and may be considered the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. For sale by all Grocers. 65-ly. To Consumptives.—The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may save their lives. Please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second St., Williamsburg New York, 65-ly. Errors of Youth.—A gentleman who has suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, and receive directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN H. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York, 65-ly. The Healing Pool, and House of Mercy.—Howard Association Reports for Young Men, on the crime of solitude, and the errors, abuses and diseases which destroy the manly power, and create impediments to marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed envelopes free of charge. Address DR. J. H. WELLS, 1000 North Second St., Philadelphia, Pa. 65-ly. APPLICANTS FOR TAVERN LICENSES AT JUNE TERM, 1868. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, M. Morris, Perry St. MARTIN RUTLER, Vanant's Old Stand. MAY 18-68 J. F. TEMPLE, Clerk.