THE BEAVER ARGUS.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old ARGUS building, on THIRD STREET BEAVER, PA., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wrappers, at *five cents* each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, *Editor & Proprietor.*

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 50--No. 22. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, June 3, 1868. Established 1818

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to TEN lines of this type measured a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged *twenty cents* a line for each insertion.

Marriages and deaths announced free of charge.

The publisher reserves the right to change advertisements from one place in the paper to another whenever it is desirable to do so.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's issue.

C. A. Decarme,

MANUFACTURER OF, AND DEALER IN, All kinds of CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, &c. &c.—Prices moderate. Motto: Quick sales and small profits. Shop on the corner, nearly opposite the Post Office. Beaver, Pa. July17,'67,tf.

DR. W. C. BOARDMAN

HOMOEOPATHIST.

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, Bridgewater, Rochester and vicinity, that he has located in Beaver, for the practice of the Homoeopathic system of medicine. Office in National Hotel. mar18'68:m0s.

WINE FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A LARGE LOT OF Pure Domestic Wine, manufactured by himself, at his vineyard near Industry, Beaver county, Pa., which he will sell at moderate rates. This Wine is made from the Concord and Catawba Grape, and will be sold by the bottle, gallon or keg.

Concord plants one year old, for sale at my vineyard. apr15'68:m0s* CHARLES ROEDEL.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Stephens, late of Frankfort borough, Beaver county, Penn'a., dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all person, indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will present them properly authenticated for settlement. my13'68:6t. DAVID BEALL, Adm'r.

FRANK WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

OFFICE ON 3D STREET, IN ROOM LATELY occupied by Judge Adams as a store room. apr15'68:3mos*.

P. JEUNET,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a.,

(In room adjoining Union Hotel.)

Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted.

☞ The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. apr17'68:3m.

Henry Lapp,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE

Brighton street, above the Plow Factory,

ROCHESTER, PA.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN BEAVER COUNTY constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest prices. apr.8'68:tf.

Law Partnership.

J. H. CUNNINGHAM, ... E. P. KUHN.

CUNNINGHAM & KUHN.

Atty's. at Law.

OFFICE, THIRD ST.,

apr8'67:1y. *BEAVER, PA.*

DRS. MARQUIS & CUNNINGHAM,

PRACTICING PHYSICIANS,

ROCHESTER, PA.

☞ Office two doors east of Ankeny's Hotel Prompt attention given to all calls. apr11'68:1y.

J. M. Harton,

DENTIST.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Beaver and vicinity. Office south of Moore's Drug Store, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. my13'68.

SALT.

The Beaver Falls Salt Works!

THESE WORKS ARE NOW IN SUCCESSFUL operation, and making an excellent COARSE SALT, superior for curing Meats, &c. And also making FINE SALT of a good quality. The attention of SALTERS, MERCHANTS & FARMERS, is invited to see and examine for themselves. Orders will be promptly filled.

Beaver Falls, April 11, 1868—apr15'68:3m.

WEED SEWING MACHINES

ARE NOW ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL THAT use them, to be the best in use; will perform greater range of work than any other machine, either fine or heavy sewing; uses a straight short needle; takes a stitch alike on both sides.

Please call at the agency and see them at work.—

J. HOGGS,

REEVES' BLOCK,

NEW BRIGHTON,

Agent for Beaver County. [mar25'67:tf.

Allison & Johnson.

DRAWING & PAINTING.

MECHANICAL DRAWINGS, MAPS, DRAWING for Patents, Sketches of Blooded Stock, and View executed to order. Landscapes and portraits on Colors or Crayon. Miniatures copied to any size, Photographs touched in India ink or in Colors, Water or Oil. Pupils received in painting and and mechanical or free-hand drawing. Office and studio, in Wynn's building, Beaver, Pa., west of national hotel second floor, front.

☞ Terms moderate. [apr29'68:3m.

DRS. PARKER & WALLACE,

Homeopathic Physicians & Surgeons,

TENDER THEIR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the people of Rochester and vicinity. Office in Nelson's block, corner of Diamond, Rochester.

P. S. Special attention given to surgery and chronic diseases.

Office consultations can be had at any time. apr8'68:1y.

Chas. B. Hurst,

Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent.

DEEDS AND AGREEMENTS WRITTEN AND acknowledgements taken, &c.

Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms.

Also, Agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France.

Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester, Pa. [apr29'68.

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for spring and summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest possible notice.

Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,

BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

Fairbanks Standard Scales

OF ALL KINDS, ALSO

BAGGAGE BARROWS,

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS,

COPYING PRESSES, &c.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

Corner Wood & Second St's.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Be careful to buy only Genuine. Scales Repaired promptly. [mar25'68:3m

ROOFING SLATE!

TWIN CITY SLATE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

J. S. NEWMYER, President. S. H. ANDERSON, Secretary. J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Superintendent.

OFFICE,

No. 43 Seventh Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

It is believed that the time has come in the progress of American architecture, when the question will no longer be asked, "What shall we use for roofing?" but, "WHERE CAN WE OBTAIN THE BEST SLATE."—Older countries have long since established the fact that no material is so well adapted, and so durable, as Slate for covering buildings. Two obstacles to its general use in this country have existed heretofore: first, the transition character of society, which is necessarily opposed to permanence in architecture—and second, the great abundance and low price of lumber. The first impediment is rapidly yielding to time and riper ideas on the subject of building, and the other must soon give away to the scarcity and advancing price of lumber suitable for roofing purposes.

We submit a few leading advantages of a Slate roof:

It is superior to every other in appearance.

It is easily put on.

It saves insurance.

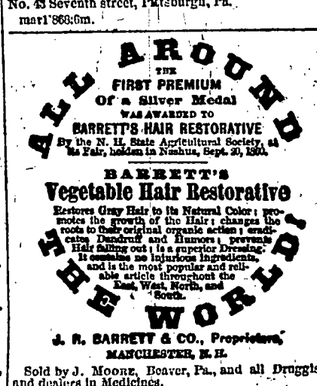
It is free proof.

It is imperishable.

The Twin City Slate Company's Mines are in Northampton County, Penn'a. The Slate is a beautiful dark blue, unchangeable in color, splits in perfectly smooth plates of any size required, and hardens steadily by exposure to the atmosphere. No Slate in the United States is superior to it, in all the qualities essential to a good roof, and we think but little equal to it. It is furnished at the yard in Pittsburgh, at the rate of $12.00 a square (one hundred square feet), which with expense of laying, will add about 25 per cent. to the cost of a shingle roof at present prices.

Samples of Slate may be seen, and orders left at the office of A. T. Shallenberger & Co., Rochester, Pa.

Parties at a distance, can address J. S. Newmyer, No. 43 Seventh street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar1'68:6m.



Sold by J. Moore, Beaver, Pa., and all Druggists and dealers in Medicines. mar18'68:1y.

SPEER'S

Port Grape Wine,

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

ALSO

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSON FOR USE.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY

Speer's Port Grape Wine,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES

are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly persons find a benefit by its use.
Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.
Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
A Speer's Vineyard New Jersey. Office, No. 243 Broadway, New York. [oct16'67:1y.
The trade supplied by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, and French Richards & Co., in Philadelphia, and by Geo. A. Kelly, and Fahnestock's in Pittsburgh, and other Wholesale Dealers.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL THOSE WHO suffer from disease of Liver and Stomach, such as Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, &c.

DR. BOLLINGER'S HEADACHE AND ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the most perfect remedy, ever brought before the public, for all diseases of the Liver and Stomach.

They act as a CATHARTIC without weakening the Stomach or Bowels, but on the contrary give to tone those organs, driving away all Melancholy Feelings, infusing new Life and Vigor into the System.

For sale by all Druggists and Country Merchants, throughout the Country.

G. HENDERSON & BRO'S., 266 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Agents. : y.17,

IRON CITY BELT WORK.

Geo. O. Clarke & Co.

409 Liberty st.,

(OPPOSITE UNION DEPOT.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of Patent Stretched, Cemented and Riveted

Oak-Tanned Leather Belting,

ALSO, AGENT FOR PATENT LACING LEATHER.

REFERENCES.

T. Perkins, Agt. Pitts. Loco. and Car Works,
A. French, Supt. Pitts. Cast Steel Spring Co.
Wm. R. Porter, Supt. Pitts. Forge and Iron Co.,
Messrs. Martin, Brickell & Co., Pittsburgh,
Messrs. Lindsay & McCutcheon, Pittsburgh,
A. A. Barker, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa.
J. L. P. McAllister, Esq., Indiana, Pa.
Messrs. W. M. Fabur & Co., Pitts. Pa.
J. R. Lindsay, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Geo. J. Rodgers, Esq., Ebensburg, Pa.

Orders Respectfully Solicited. apr11'67:1y.

GRAND SPRING

OPENING AT

J. H. BENCE'S,

THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PA.

Entirely New Stock

OF

MILLINERY GOODS!

RIBBON,
FLOWERS,
HATS,
BONNETS,
FRAMES, &C.

J. H. Bence

Is just receiving a fine stock of TRIMMINGS of every kind, Dress Trimmings, Gimpe, Laces for Trimmings, &c.

Buttons.

We claim to have a good selection always on hand

FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS AND GLOVES,

Of all kinds. Cuffs and Collars, Ladies' Scarfs, French Forms, &c., &c., &c.

Embroidery,

A good assortm entalways on hand. Beautiful patterns of stamped work for ladies' underwear, &c., &c.

VEIL STUFFS,

Of every description.

HATS AND BONNETS ALTERED, CLEANED AND DONE OVER CHEAP.

Also, Dresses and Sacques cut and made to order.

Elegant French Whalebone Corsets, very cheap.

PINKING AND STAMPING

Done to order.

Those new styles of

HOOP SKIRTS,

Always on hand.

Our Goods are seasonable and carefully selected.—Everything desirable in our line is added to our stock as soon as introduced in the market. Our goods are what we represent them, and our prices as low as any. Thanking our friends and customers for past patronage, we would respectfully ask a continuance of the same. Give us an early call and satisfy your selves. apr6'68:3m. J. H. BENCE.

Great Bargains!

DRY GOODS

AT THE NEW STORE OF

James A. Fortune.

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Dry Goods of every Description.

THE CHEAPEST IN BEAVER COUNTY.

STRAW GOODS, MEN AND BOY'S HATS, BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, FANCY GOODS.

These Goods are all new, having been bought for cash since the late decline.

Call Early and Secure Bargains,

As we are bound to sell at

PITTSBURGH PRICES.

Stamping, Pinking and Machine Stitching to order. Men's Shirts made to order.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Remember the place, room formerly occupied by Nelson & Roessler,

IN THE DIAMOND,

ROCHESTER, PA.

JAMES. A. FORTUNE.

P. S. I have secured the services of WATT GEALY, formerly of Bridgewater. [my30'68.

One of the Largest & Most Successful

WHOLESALE HAT HOUSES

Is the old extensive and reliable House of

Wm. Flemming,

No. 139 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OUR GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT EASTERN PRICES, and will be found to compare in extent and variety with first class houses in New York. The stock consists of Men and Boys Fur and Wool Hats, Silk and Cassimere Hats, Men and Boys Caps, Men, Boys and Childrens Straw goods, Palm leaf Hats, Shaker Hoods, Sundowns, Ladies' and Misses Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine our Stock. [nov27'67:1y.

JOHN CROFT.....JOSEPH PHILLIPS.

CROFT & PHILLIPS,

Real Estate and Insurance Brokers,

139 FOURTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WE HAVE A PRINTED REAL ESTATE REGISTER containing a full description of location, price and terms of all the properties entrusted to our care for sale. These consist of Farms, Grist Mills, Houses, Lots, Stores, Coal Land, Coal Works, Coal Interest, Western Lands, Hotels, Tanneries, City and Suburban Property. This Register we print three times a year, on first of May, September and January.

Parties wishing to buy or sell Real Estate, no matter where the location, should not fail to consult our Register, a copy of which can be had by sending us your address. May number now ready. jan15'67:1y.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

G. L. EBERHART, Editor.

BEAVER, June 3, 1868.

[ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER, MUST BE ADDRESSED TO G. L. EBERHART, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.]

Our Next Institute.

A few weeks since we published an article in relation to Institutes, written by the State Superintendent, in which he gave his views as to the time and manner in which preparation should be made for holding Institutes.—That article was taken from the February number of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*; and in it we are told that now is the time to prepare for our next Institute.

In order to render an Institute profitable to those who attend, and to render it an efficient means of advancing the cause of education, timely preparation is imperatively necessary. When our next Institute is to be held we do not know; but we presume it will be held in October; and if in that month the time for the necessary preliminaries is very short. Only four months now intervene, and all these embraced in a political campaign which promises to be one of absorbing interest—one which will not be at all conducive to the preparation of essays and lectures for Institutes. Good lecturers for Institutes are difficult to secure, unless applied to and engaged six or eight months in advance; and no one can be prepared to give efficient and systematic instruction upon any topic before an Institute without several months time for preparation, where at the same time one has other duties to perform.

We are not informed whether our county Superintendent has taken any steps toward preparing for our next Institute or not; but in order to keep the subject fresh in the minds of our fellow-teachers we deem it not inopportune thus briefly to allude to it.

How Plants Grow

Is the title of a very excellent little work on Botany, by Prof. Asa Gray, M. D., of Harvard University, and published by Ivison and Phinney, New York.

We have examined this simple introduction to structural Botany with real interest and hearty satisfaction, not more from the plain manner in which the subject is presented than the very handsome and perfect mechanical execution of the book.

It embraces a Botany that includes common plants to be cultivated; and is a book to be used in our Schools. In fact, a book we would like to see in the hands of every teacher in our county, and in those of all the more advanced pupils in our public schools.

Some of our utilitarians may ask the use of Botany in common schools. We have only to reply that the more our children learn the more they will know. The more wide their range of information the more strongly developed will their mental faculties become—the more thoughtful they will be; and, as an inevitable consequence they will, when they reach adult years, be more nearly what all men should be—intelligent—well informed if you please; vigorous in intellect, mature in judgment, liberal in all their views of men and things; hence the better fitted for a full and proper discharge of all life's many and onerous duties.

And what more interesting than the study of that part of God's handiwork included in the vegetable kingdom? How much of infinite wisdom and power is displayed—is to be studied—in the simplest flower! Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

Solutions.

Problems of April 29th.

No. 1. By the conditions of this question 9 times 12 feet (the length of the top piece) which is 108 feet, is the length of the middle and bottom pieces of the tree; which added to 12 feet makes the entire length of the tree 120 feet. 4 times the length of the bottom piece equals the length of the other two pieces; hence five times the length of the bottom piece equals 120 feet. Therefore the length of the bottom piece is 1-5 of 120 feet, equal 24 feet; whence we find the length of the middle piece to be 84 feet.

No. 2. The cow cost $20 and the ox and horse 5 times as much as the cow, or $100; hence the 3 animals cost $120. The cow and ox cost 4 times as much as the horse; then once the cost of the horse and 4 times his cost (which is the cost of the cow and ox,) which is 5 times the cost of the horse, equals $120; therefore the cost of the horse is 1-5 of $120, or $24, and since the cow and ox cost 4 times as much as the horse they must have cost 4 times $24, equal $96; and if the cow alone cost $20, the ox cost the difference between $96 and $20 equal $76.

No. 3. Since ¼ of A's sheep plus ¾ of B's equal 900, and ¾ of B's equal 2 times ⅔ (equal 4-3) of A's, it follows that ¼ of A's number equal ⅓ of ¾ of B's number, equals 3-16; then by the conditions of the question 3-16 plus ¾, equal 15-16 of B's sheep, equal 900. Therefore B's number of sheep is 16 times the 1-15 of 900, or 960 sheep; then if ¾ of 960 which is 720 is 4-3 of A's number A's number must be 3 times the ¼ of 720, which is 540 sheep.

No. 4. Apples at the rate of 3 for 2 cents cost ⅔ of a cent a piece; 400 lemons at the rate of 5 for 6 cents cost 5-6 cents a piece; hence 400 lemons cost 400 times 6-5 cents, equal 480 cents; therefore they are worth as many apples at ⅔ cents each as ⅔ is contained times in 480 which is 720 times.

At the rate of 6 for 5 cents 300 oranges are worth 300 times 6-5 cents, equal 250; hence they are worth as many apples at ⅔ cents a piece as ⅔ is contained times in 250 equal 375 times. 720 less 375 equals 345; therefore 345 more apples at the rates given will be required to buy 400 lemons than to buy 300 oranges.

Problems.

No. 1. Two-thirds of A's money and ¼ of B's being on interest for 8 years at 5 per cent amounts to $2100; how much is each worth if ¼ of B's money equals twice ⅔ of A's?

No. 2. B bought a horse from A for ⅔ its cost, and sold it for 7-5 of what it cost A; and thereby *gained* 48 dollars more than A *lost*; how much did each pay for the horse? and for how much did B sell it?

No. 3. What is the difference in the cost, at 2 dollars a rod, of fencing *a square piece of land* containing 20 acres and *a circular* piece containing 20 acres?

No. 4. How many bullets ¼ of an inch in diameter are required to make a ball 1 inch in diameter?

No. 5. What is the circumference of a circle that shall contain 40 times as much area as one whose diameter is 6 feet?

OUR CANDIDATES.

GEN. U. S. GRANT.

Eight years ago, when a Republican Convention at Chicago nominated Abraham Lincoln, a man not altogether unknown, and wherever known respected, the country was taken by surprise, but rallied to his support as no old favorite had ever been supported, and in the terrible years that followed gave him a place in the popular heart never accorded to any one except Washington. Now the country is not only not surprised at, but actually demands the nomination of a man then living at Galena, whose name the people had never heard when Lincoln was called from his quiet life at Springfield. Both Western men, and both residents of Illinois, though born the one in Kentucky and the other in Ohio, they were nominated for the first office in the people's gift by National Conventions held in the metropolis of their adopted State. Lincoln had a mission to perform, and the Convention of 1860 called him forth to perform it; Grant has that work to complete, and the Convention of 1868 asks him to complete it. His record in the past shows the singleness of purpose with which he will pursue the task allotted to him in the future.

Ulysses S. Grant was born April 27, 1822 at Point Pleasant, Clermont County Ohio.—Like Lincoln, his early intellectual advantages were of the most ordinary kind, but he was enabled to educate himself sufficiently to enter the Military Academy at West Point, to which he was fortunate in procuring a cadetship, though at the expense of his name, Hiram Ulysses, which was given him in infancy for the one by which he has become known all over the world. If the clerical blunder which inscribed him Ulysses S. could not be erased from the records of the Academy, neither can that name be blotted from the scroll of honorable history. He graduated in 1843 and was breveted 2d Lieut. in the 4th Infantry. He served through the Mexican war receiving brevets of Frst Lieutenant and Captain for meritorious conduct at the battles of Molina del Rye and Chepultepec. After the war with Mexico he continued in the army for a few years, and while serving in Oregon in 1852, was promoted to a captaincy. The next year he resigned, going into business at St. Louis, and in 1859 he removed to Galena, Ill., where he was conducting an extensive tannery when the late war broke out. Capt. Grant was among the first to offer his services to the Government, and was given command of a regiment by the Governor of Illinois, with which he went into active service in Missouri. It was not long until he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers (Aug., 1861), and assigned to the command of the District of Cairo.

The unfortunate battle of Bull Run and the varying fortunes in the South-West had a depressing effect upon the country, and the people were willing to take a leader on trust if he would only come heralded with a victory, however insignificant. Rich Mountain gave M'Clellan command of the Armies of the United States; the unfortunate expedition to Belmont doomed Grant to comparative obscurity at Cairo, until near the close of the first year of the war. Then the brilliant victories of Fort Donelson and Pittsburgh Landing, the first of any significance gained by a Union army, could do little for him, and while the former made him a Major-General, the latter deprived him of a command. All eyes were turned toward the Grand Army of the Potomac, in anticipation of the great things it would accomplish when its leader chose to move upon Lee at Manassas; and decissive actions upon the Cumberland and the Tennessee were not considered, while people were amused with promises never to be realized, and kept in constant expectation by assurances that all was quiet along lines a little nearer home. It were useless to attempt a description of these actions now, but when Grant had completed a victory that had begun as a defeat, by leading in person a charge of six regiments, he showed that a General might promise little and yet accomplish much.—Soon after he had worsted the ablest Rebel leader in the South, who was killed in that fierce angagement at Shiloh Church, Halleck assumed command in the South-West, and the victor was rewarded for his two successes by subsequent neglect until September, 1862. He was then appointed to the command of the Army of West Tennessee, his forces constituting the 13th Army Corps, and fixed his headquarters at Jackson in that State. In the meantime McClellan had been driven from before Richmond, Pope had been defeated at the second battle of Bull Run, and an uncertain victory at Antietam had closed the career of a General who was called to the head of the army in the fervor of popular enthusiasm, and had been restored to command in a moment of popular despair.—During the dark and terrible Winter that followed, the Army of the Potomac under its successive commanders lay on the banks of the Rappahannock, and fought the ill-fated battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, while Grant and Sherman were quitly working out their plans on the Mississippi and the Yazoo. When Lee moved northward in the Spring and Summer of 1863, and Meade was enabled to gain his great victory at Gettysburg, the capitulation of Pemberton added Vicksburg to Gettysburg in the associations connected with the ever-glorious Fourth of July. In detailing the appointments of Major-Generals which had been made in the regular army, Grant once modestly said; "After the capitulation of Vicksburg I was added," as if himself unconscious of the importance of an event that had given the army a leader who conquered a peace for the country, and makes him to-day the candidate of the great Republican party for President, an office which he would not desire were not the people intent on giving him this last mark of their confidence and esteem.

One who was within the Rebel lines during the invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863, was told by an arrogant Southerner, whose deserted home was near the spot where Grant's army lay, that the dark and fetid waters of the Yazoo would destroy his men even if there were no intrenched enemy in front to pick them off in detail. But the same flash of the lightning that brought the news of Meade's victory at Gettysburg brought word of Pemberton's defeat at Vicksburg.—As a reward for this victory, Grant, in his own modest words, was added to the Major-Generals already appointed for the regular army, but unlike the time when he was commissioned a Major-General of Volunteers, no fortune now could doom him to inactivity.—Before he was ordered to assume command at Chattanooga, after the unfortunate battle of Chickamauga, President Lincoln wrote him a characteristic letter. It was dated July 18, 1863, and was as follws: "My Dear General: I do not remember that you and I ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful acknowledgment for the almost inestimable service you have done the country. I wish to say a word further. When you first reached the vicinity of Vicksburg, I thought you should do what you finally did march the troops across the neck, run the batteries with the transports, and thus go below; and I never had any faith, except a general hope that you knew better than I, that the Yazoo expedition and the like could succeed. When you got below and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, and vicinity, I thought you should go down the river and join Gen. Banks; and when you turned northward, east of the Big Black, I thought it was a mistake. I now wish to make the personal acknowledgement that you were right and I was wrong."

A victory which could call forth such a letter as this from President Lincoln would produce in the mind of the Executive the most unbounded confidence in the capacity of the commander by whom it was gained. It is gratifying that that confidence was never betrayed and never disappointed. He first justified the President's faith soon after he assumed the chief command in Tennessee, by the brilliant victory at Lookout Mountain, driving the Rebel Gen. Bragg from the Chattanooga Valley and Mission Ridge, and opening up the way for Sherman's Great March to the Sea. Then the National House of Representatives passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Gen. Grant for his victories and ordered a medal to be struck in his honor, while both Houses of Congress concurred in the passage of an act reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General, a rank never held by any one except Washington, and Grant was recommended for the post, it being prescribed that the Lieutenant General should have command of the armies. President Lincoln formally presented him with his commission March 9, 1864, and having opened up the path to the final victory in the South-West, he at once proceeded to pave the way to success in the South-East.

The Grand Army of the Potomac, smarting under its many misfortunes, notwithstanding the bright spot of Gettysburg upon its banners, and its imperishable record for heroism, needed the prestige of Gen. Grant to give it confidence in itself. Those noble veterans felt that success was assured when they found him willing to join his great fame with theirs, and to link his destinies with their fortune. He received his commission from the hands of the President, with but few words, and without indicating his purpose left the Executive presence to begin his advance upon Richmond. The Rapidan was crossed, and Lee fought in the terrible battle of the Wilderness; then he advanced to the North Anna River, and making a flank movement upon Cold Harbor, fought another sanguinary battle, the assault upon the Rebel works at that place; and then swinging around the intrenched lines of the enemy, he crossed the James and invested Petersburg. Desperate engagements followed, and during the investment he mined and blew up Fort Hell, a Rebel stronghold, with the view of taking the town by assault, but the operation failed, with severe punishment on our side, and heavy losses to the enemy.—This, together with the desperate straits to which Lee was reduced, emboldened him to take the offensive, and on the night of the 27th of March, 1865, he moved three divisions of his troops before Fort Steadman, and surprised and captured the position. Before night it had been retaken, and at the same time the battle of Hatcher's Run was fought, continuing until evening. On the 2d of April the Rebel intrenchments, with 6,000 men, at Big Forks, were captured, and an attack was ordered along the whole line, under Grant's direction, which ended in driving Lee from his works and the abandonment of Richmond. Lee's retreat was cut off by the rapid movements which Grant instituted, and on the 9th of April, just one week after the last great battle, the army of Northern Virginia capitulated. Soon after the Rebel Gen. Johnston surrendered to Gen. Sherman, on the same terms granted by Grant to Lee, and the Great Civil War was ended.

If Gen. Grant was appointed to the command of the armies with a rank never held by any one before except Washington, a greater honor if possible was in store for him. He is now simply General of the United States Army, and soon he will be President of the United States.

THE HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, the popular candidate of the National Union Republican party for the office of Vice-President, is a native of New York City. He was born in North Moore-st, March 23, 1823, his father having died but a short time previous. With but limited means, his widowed mother could afford to keep him at school but a short time, and at the age of ten he was placed in a mercantile establishment where he remained for three years, contributing materially from his small salary to the support of both himself and mother. In 1836, he and his mother, in company with others, left their home in this city and settled in St. Joseph County, Indiana. Shortly after his arrival in the West he was appointed Deputy County Auditor for St. Joseph County, and employed his leisure hours in the study of State law, in which he is said soon to have become an acknowledged expounder. He read law pretty thoroughly during these leisure hours, but not with a view to adopting it as a profession. He had but little idea of what great benefit the information he was then gaining would prove to him in after years. In 1845 he started a weekly journal at South Bend, the county seat of St. Joseph County, called *The St. Joseph Valley Register*, becoming its sole proprietor and editor. A writer in the *Indianapolis Journal* corrects a mistake into which the public has fallen relative to Mr. Colfax's connection with the printing business. Mr. Lanman, in his Dictionary of Congress, says: "He was bred a printer." He never was apprenticed to the printing business, and knew nothing of the practical part of the "art preservative of all arts" until after he had commenced the publication of the *Register*. With his ready tact and quick perception, however, and great anxiety to economise, for his means were yet very limited, he soon mastered the art sufficiently to "help out of the drag" but he never attained to any great proficiency in the business, his editorial labors, the business of the office and other duties soon claiming his entire attention. The *Register* prospered, and and soon became a source of profit to its proprietor. It was ably edited, and was a model of courtesy and dignity. Every paragraph, however small, seemed to have passed under the supervision of and to reflect the mind and elevated thoughts of its editor. He continued his connection with this paper until three or four years ago, writing a regular weekly letter for its columns during his first two terms in Congress. It was during the early days of the *Register* that Mr Colfax was laying the foundation for the reputation he has since attained as a debater. A debating club was formed, which held regular weekly meetings during the Winter season, and it was a rare occurrence indeed to find Mr Colfax absent from one of those stated gatherings. Politics, the temperance reform, and other subjects were often as ably debated in this society as kindred questions are in many deliberate bodies of much greater pretensions of the present day. The Hon. John D. Defrees, now Superintendent of Government Printing, and for many years editor and proprietor of the *Indianapolis Journal*, to which Mr. Colfax was also attached as Senate Reporter for some time after he commenced the publication of the *Register*, was also a participant in these debates. They were both Whigs, both ardent and sincere advocates of, and believers in the temperance reform, and were consequently seldom pitted against each other in these debates. The attachment formed at this early day between these gentlemen still continues with unabated fervor. In 1848, Mr. Colfax was chosen as a delegate, and elected as Secretary of the Convention which nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. In 1850 he represented St. Joseph County in the Convention which framed the present Constitution of Indiana. In this Convention he opposed, with all his ability, the adoption of the clause prohibiting free colored men from settling in the State. His opposition to this measure was the cause of his defeat the following year when nominated for Congress, in opposition to Dr. Fitch. But, with all the ability, tact and shrewdness of this old political wire worker, he only distanced his young competitor 200 votes, in a district which had been strongly Democratic for years. In 1853 he was again a delegate to the Whig National Convention. He took an active part in the campaign which followed, speaking often and writing much. In 1854, when the "great deep" of Indiana Democracy was broken up, and the old Hunkers laid in a grave from which it is hoped they may never be resurrected, he was renominated and elected to Congress, and was consequently more active than ever before. His experience as a debater, and familiarity with State and National politics, rendered him an overmatch for his opponents, whom he was always anxious to meet in an open and fair discussion before the people, where he was always certain of victory. In 1856 he was again nominated for Congress, and reelected by a handsome majority. His entrance into Congress was in the midst of the great struggle over the Lecompton swindle. A writer says of his maiden speech in the House: "His first speech in Congress went forth to repel the tide of terror which was sweeping over struggling Kansas, and clearly showed that even then he was one of the best debaters in the Lower House." Over 500,000 copies of this speech were printed and circulated—a compliment perhaps never before received by any member of Congress. He was first chosen Speaker of the XXXVIIth Congress by a vote of 101 to 81. He has been thrice elected to the same position, each time by an increased majority. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads on the organization of the XXXVIIth Congress, and did much to extend mail facilities throughout the West. He was one of the first advocates, and is still one of the warmest friends of the Pacific Railroad. Indeed, he takes a warm interest in any movement looking to the development of the boundless resources of the great West. It was, doubtless, the interest he feels in this section of the country which induced him to take his celebrated trip "Across the Continent." His trip was a perilous one, but his welcome at the other end of the line was so spontaneous, hearty, generous, and kind, that it more than repaid him for all the dangers and hardships he passed through. This trip prepared him for one of the most entertaining lectures ever delivered in this country. It has been listened to with wrapt attention by the people of almost every city in the North. Pecuniarily, however, it has profited him but little, for with that liberality which has ever been a marked trait in his character, the entire proceeds of a lecture have as often been donated to some charitable object as they have found their way into his own pocket. He has now served in succession 14 years in the House. He was urged but he declined to accept a seat in the United States Senate, preferring his presiding chair in the House. As a presiding officer he is the most popular the House has had since Henry Clay. A writer in "Putnam's Magazine" truly observes that Mr. Colfax has no eccentricities, but great tact. His talents are administrative and executive rather than deliberate. He would make good appointments and adopt sure policies. He would make a better President, or Speaker of the House, than Senator. He knows men well, estimates them correctly, treats them all fairly and candidly. No man will get through his business with you in fewer minutes, and yet none is more free from the horrid *brusqueness* of busy men. There are heart and kindness in Mr. Colfax's politeness. Men leave his presence with the impression that he is at once an able, honest, and kind man. Political opponents like him personally, as well as his political friends. We have never heard that he has any enemies. The breath of slander has been silent toward his fair, spotless fame. The wife of his youth after being for a long time an invalid, sank to her final rest several years ago, leaving him childless. His mother and sister preside at his receptions, which for many years have been, not the most brilliant, but the most popular of any given at the Capitol. Socially, Mr. Colfax is frank, lively, jolly. It may be that he feels his oats in some degree, but dignity hasn't spoiled him. The everlasting I-hood and Us-ness of great men is forgotten in his presence. His manners are not quite so familiar as those of Lincoln, but nearly so. They are gentle, natural, graceful, with a bird-like or business-like quickness of thought and motion. But they are very far from the high and mighty style of Sumner, or the judicial coldness of Fessenden, Sherman, and Trumbull. Though manly, they are genial and winning. American mothers believe in Schuyler Colfax. There are more babies named for him than for any public man since Clay." The intimacy and confidential relations of Mr. Colfax and Mr. Lincoln are well known. They labored hand in hand as brothers in the cause of the Union, holding frequent and protracted interviews on all subjects looking to the overthrow of the Rebellion, for there were no divisions between the executive and legislative branches of the Government then as there are now. During the darkest hours of that bloody drama which shall ever remain a reproach upon the people of one section of the nation, they were ever cheerful and hop