The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., June 3, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Ulysses S. Grant.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Schuyler Colfax.

Republican State Ticket.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
MICHAEL WEYAND, of Beaver.
(Subject to decision of District Conferees.)

FOR ASSEMBLY.
THOMAS NICHOLSON, of Frankfort.
(Subject to decision of District Conferees.)

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
J. R. HARRAH, of Borough tp.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
DAVID W. SCOTT, of Brighton tp.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.
S. A. DICKEY, of Bridgewater.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
JOHN SLENTZ, of Ohio tp.

FOR AUDITOR,
WILLIAM THOMAS, of Chippewa tp.

FOR CORONER,
WILLIAM BARNES, of Bridgewater.

FOR TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY,
SAMUEL MAGAW, of New Brighton.
RICHEY EAKIN, of Brighton tp.

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN died at his residence in Wheatland, Lancaster county, on last Monday morning, in his seventy-seventh year.

THE Ratification meeting in New Brighton held last week was well attended, and everything connected with it passed off very pleasantly. Stirring speeches were made by Dr. D. Stanton, Dr. John Stanton, Capt. G. L. Eberhart, Rev. Mr. Coats, and Messrs. Wilde, Patterson and Fife.

BEFORE the impeachment case was voted upon at all the President thought to throw a "tub to the whale" by nominating Gen. Schofield, a radical, for Secretary of War. The nomination was not acted upon at that time. Since the impeachment trial has closed, however, the Senate has taken up Schofield's nomination, and confirmed him as the Secretary of War vice Stanton, resigned.

GEN GRANT and Schuyler Colfax have both written letters to the Hon. J. R. Hawley, the President of the National Convention, accepting the nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States, and heartily endorsing the platform adopted by the Convention. Their letters will appear in the next Argus.

THE Republican County Convention which met in this place on last Monday was well attended and did its work speedily and well. Every township and borough in the county was represented excepting two—Phillipsburg and Freedom district—and the proceedings throughout were conducted in a dignified, orderly, and impartial manner.

The ticket selected is a strong one and will receive, as it should, the full vote of the party at the October election.

A better feeling than prevailed among the delegates and candidates on last Monday we have seldom seen at any convention. They all returned to their homes pleased with the work done, and determined to give to the ticket all the support within their power.

ON Tuesday of last week the impeachment court again assembled. Articles one and two were voted upon, resulting as the eleventh, 35 for conviction and 19 for acquittal. As it required two-thirds of the Senate to convict and that number was not obtained, the articles were lost. The court then adjourned immediately without day, and the President has thus been virtually pronounced "not guilty" of all the charges in the indictment. We wish it had been otherwise. The same questions involved in this trial will now be carried before the people, and as two-thirds are not necessary to convict in that tribunal, we are quite sure that A. J's. measures, if not himself, will "go under" when that decision is rendered.

THE Democracy of Michigan are a luminous party. They propose in their recent State platform to *straddle* all the political questions now before the country. We have seen some riders so skillful that they would ride two horses, each going in opposite directions, but we never knew one to ride both very long. The Wolverines propose both to

Maintain the national faith inviolate, and to tax the Government bonds.

Pay the Public Debt honorably, and to pay the Public Debt in greenbacks.

Do equal justice to all men, irrespective of color or race, and to keep this a white man's government.

One is a Democratic horse, the other a Republican. They are going in opposite directions. It does not require a prophet to tell where the Michigan Democrats will land if they try to ride both.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FOR THE ARGUS.

In Memorium.

"The departed! the departed!
They visit us in dreams."

It was a beautiful thought that was suggested to somebody's mind to strew flowers on the graves of the heroes of the noblest government the world has ever known, when assailed by the vilest hands that ever unsheathed the sword of treason.

Last Saturday being the day appointed by the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for decorating the graves of Union Soldiers, the Sabbath School, together with many others, met in the E. M. Church, in Freedom, for the purpose of attending to the solemn rite.

In the church the exercises were commenced by the school singing America, and prayer by Rev. Swan. A procession was then formed and marched to the Cemetery, where rested six Union Soldiers and a veteran of the war of 1812. At the Cemetery, several appropriate songs were sung, and a short but touching and patriotic address made by Rev. Swan. A committee of two ladies was then appointed to arrange the flowers on each grave, who performed the work in the most tasteful manner, with the many beautiful wreaths, crosses and boquets that were ready for the occasion.

This task being completed, another song was sung, and we returned to our homes, feeling that although these emblems of affection might soon wither and fade, thoughts of the fallen heroes should ever be kept fresh in our memories.

FREEDOM June 2d, 1868. Q.

Republican County Convention.

In obedience to the call of the county committee, the county convention of the Republican party of Beaver county met at the Court House in Beaver on Monday June 1, 1868, and organized by appointing Jas. Patterson, Esq., as chairman, Arthur Shields and John Barclay as Vice Presidents, and W. H. Bruce, Chas. A. Merrick and G. M. Pendleton as Secretaries.

The roll of the townships being called the following delegates reported their names:

Baden Borough—David Anderson, Thomas W. Devore.

Beaver Borough—John Barclay, John Caughey, M. S. Quay, John S. Littell.

Borough Township—Samuel Johnson, W. J. McCabe.

Bridgewater—Dr. Levis, Johnston Small, B. Mulheim, N. Lindsay.

Big Beaver Township—C. P. Wallace, J. C. Chapman, W. H. Foster.

Brighton Township—A. B. Wolf, T. B. Hunter, Chas. Given.

Chippewa Township—John S. Herron, M. Metzgar, Robert Bradshaw.

Darlington Township—James A. Anderson, W. C. Shirlock, S. W. Reed, J. P. Martin.

Economy Township—Robert Gray, S. W. Neely.

Fallston Borough—J. M. F. Fields, Jas. Morlan, Wm. Gerrard.

Franklin Township—Henry Musser, John H. Beighley.

Freedom Borough—W. W. Kerr, Jackson Sloan.

Greene Township—James H. Trimble, Jackson Swearingen, F. S. Laughlin, Ed. Spence, S. Curtis.

Frankfort Borough—David Anderson, David Beal, J. B. Vance.

McGuire Dist.—Jas Whitham, Thos. Bigger, H. W. Nelson.

Hopewell Township—John White, R. C. Scott, W. H. Bruce.

Industry Township—Benj. Todd, Johnson Jack, Jas. Brittian.

Independence Township—Thomas Standish, Arthur Shields.

Marion Township—Geo. Coleman, S. Stone.

Moon Township—Joseph Flemming, C. O. Baker, W. J. Cooper.

New Brighton, 1st ward—R. A. Hoops, Geo. S. Barker, C. I. Wendt.

New Brighton, 2d ward—Agnew Duff, J. C. Boyle, M. Townsend.

New Brighton, 3d ward—Benj. Wilde, G. L. Eberhart, Chas. M. Merrick.

New Sewickley Township—John Boren, Asa White, John Bunzo.

North Sewickley Township—M. Withero, Jas. Warnock, Jas. Marshall.

Ohio Township—C. H. Hunter, Daniel Dawson, Dr. Scroggs, H. Reel.

Patterson Township—James Patterson, T. Noble, Dr. Elliott, H. T. Reaves.

Pulaski Township—Levi Thomas, Thomas Hays.

Rochester Borough—F. M. Anderson, G. A. Pendleton, R. F. McElwaine, T. M. Taylor.

Rochester Township—J. J. Foster, F. Foster.

Raccoon Township—J. H. Cristy, James Smith, S. C. Gormley.

South Beaver Township—C. Donovan, S. Taylor, J. F. McMillen, G. Barclay.

St. Clair Borough—James Reed, Jonathan Paul.

New Galilee Borough—Samuel Mitchell, Wm. Reed.

A committee composed of M. S. Quay, J. H. Trimbell, and G. S. Barker was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the convention. On motion of a delegate the convention took a recess for one hour.

At one o'clock the convention re-assembled. The committee on resolutions reported the following series, which after some little discussion were adopted.

Resolved, That we hereby heartily indorse the nomination of Gen. U. S. Grant for President and Schuyler Colfax for Vice President of the United States, though regretting that Andrew G. Curtin, the favorite son of Pennsylvania, was not selected for the latter position, and do hereby adopt the just and patriotic declaration of principles submitted by the convention which placed them in nomination. With the Chicago resolutions upon our flag we follow our great leader, now as in the past, to an assured victory over the common enemy.

Resolved, That we endorse the action of Congress in the impeachment of the President, whom we believe to be guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, notwithstanding a verdict of acquittal notoriously secured by improper influences; and the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania are due to Senator Cameron for the manner in which he sustained the integrity of his State and fulfilled the wishes of his constituents upon this question.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the Commonwealth is due to Gov. John W. Geary for his able and impartial discharge of the duties of the Executive office.

Resolved, That our members of Congress, Senate and Representatives in the State Legislature have proven themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them, and faithful representatives of the declared will of their constituents.

Resolved, That this county is vitally interested in the enlargement of the Erie canal, as proposed by Senator Lowary, at the last session of the Legislature, and our Senators and Representatives are hereby instructed to use every exertion to obtain from the State such assistance as can be constitutionally granted for the prosecution of the enterprise.

On motion the convention proceeded to nominate a ticket for the county. There being no opposition Messrs. Weyand, Nicholson, Dickey and Barnes, Eakin and Magaw were nominated by acclamation for the respective offices of Congress, Representative, County Surveyor, Coroner and Trustees of Academy.

For District Attorney Mr. Harrah had 61 votes, Mr. Young 22 and Mr. Morlan 15. Mr. Harrah was declared the nominee.

For County Commissioner D. W. Scott had 93 votes, and Mr. Richardson 6. Mr. Scott was declared the nominee.

For Poor House Director Mr. Slentz had 68 votes, and Mr. Gibson 31. Mr. Slentz was declared nominated.

For Auditor Wm. Thomas had 77 votes and Mr. McFarland 22. Mr. Thomas was declared nominated.

For Popular vote system 69 votes, against it 30. On motion of a delegate the nominations were made unanimous by the convention.

The following resolution was then offered and unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Resolved that the candidate presented by Beaver county for the Congressional nomination, by his capacity, public services, and private worth, has claims for the position for which he is unanimously nominated, and that inasmuch as we have had no Congressional candidate during 14 years, the conferees this day chosen are instructed to use every honorable effort to secure his success.

On motion the following congressional conferees having been selected by the candidate for Congress, were ratified by the convention: A. T. Shallenberger, S. Magaw and H. Hice.

The chairman of the convention was authorized to appoint a county committee for the ensuing year.

In order to carry out the instructions of the Republican voters of the county, the next county committee was requested to prepare rules and regulations for the government of our primary meetings hereafter to be held under the Crawford county system.

On motion of a delegate the convention adjourned *sine die*

JAMES PATTERSON, President.

WM. H. BRUCE,
C. M. MERRICK,
G. A. PENDLETON, } Secretaries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1868.

EDITOR ARGUS—*Dear Sir:* Our nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, is now over, and what is very remarkable, is the unanimity with which the nominations were made, not one vote or voice against Grant; and among so many eminently qualified men presented for the Vice Presidency, Colfax was nominated on the fifth ballot. This to my mind is a sure indication of their triumphant election next fall.

The nominations were well received here, and a large and enthusiastic crowd of citizens accompanied by a fine band of music, called on Grant and Colfax to serenade them as a mark of respect and congratulation, as the standard bearers of the great Union and Loyal party of the country, in whom are combined (rarely if ever before seen,) the blending of such eminent abilities as statesmanship and military renown and skill, whose records are as familiar to the nation as are the most familiar household words to all the people. Grant, the greatest living General, through whose great ability as a General, the life of this great nation was saved, Colfax the greatest statesman of his day, for years in the counsels of the nation, in the House of Representatives, (the great popular branch of the Government,) its speaker or presiding officer, enjoying the *confidence* and respect of the entire body irrespective of party, and yet a Radical so-called. Who can doubt with such representative men as our candidates, that success is sure to perch upon our banners? Surely no loyal or true man can doubt it. I have already found moderate Democrats who will support our ticket, and others who will not vote for them but admit they will be elected.

I am not blind or unmindful of the late lesson taught us on the vote in the United States Senate on the article of impeachment, of the power and supposed unscrupulous use made of money and Government patronage by the Democratic party, to clear Andy Johnson *the first dictator of the Government*, who (in the language of another) escaped conviction on the eleventh article "by the skin of his teeth," lacking but one vote to make two-thirds for conviction.

The prevailing opinion here is that a corrupt use of money procured his acquittal on the eleventh article. Then let not our friends lay to their soul the flattering unction that the Democratic party with its allied forces from the *other regions* are dead, for as long as the city of New York exists and the whisky ring there and all over the land remains unbroken we shall have that party to fight to the bitter end. We have a work for all and all will find enough to do to defeat the enemies of equal rights and justice to all, rich and poor. Let there be no faltering or hesitation on the part of the poor in defence of his God-given rights, for as sure as the great Republican bulwarks are once carried by the copperheads away goes our palladium of liberty—then will be enacted a law limiting universal suffrage, and with it our only protection for self preservation against the wealthy and aristocratic of our country. Let the people beware how they support a despot and oppose their own representatives; these mistakes (if any are made) can be corrected by their votes. But when one man (and he ambitious and corrupt) opposes the will of the people as expressed through their Representatives, is sustained then we, give away all that is valuable to us under our Republican form of Government, and revolution after revolution will soon follow as in Mexico, and our country destroyed.

AN OLD VETERAN.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Corrected List of the Members—Organization.

We print below a correct list of the National Union Republican Committee appointed by the National Convention just prior to adjournment. The lists published heretofore were incorrect; and we also give the Post-office address of each member:

Alabama—James P. Stow, Montgomery.
Arizona——
Arkansas—B. F. Price, Little Rock.
California—George G. Gorham, San Francisco.
Colorado—Daniel Witter, Denver.
Connecticut—H. N. Starkweather, Norwich.
Dakota—Newton Edmunds, Yankton.
Delaware—Edward C. Bradford.
District of Columbia—Sayles G. Bowen, Washington.
Florida—S. B. Conover, Lake City.
Georgia—John H. Caldwell, Lagrange.
Idaho—J. C. Henly.
Illinois—J. R. Jones, Chicago.
Indiana—Cyrus M. Allen, Vincennes.
Iowa—Josiah Tracy, Burlington.
Kansas—John A. Martin, Atchison.
Kentucky—Allen A. Burton, Lancaster.
Louisiana—M. H. Southworth, New Orleans.
Maine—Louis Barker, Stetson.
Maryland—Charles C. Fulton, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Wm. Claflin, Boston.
Michigan—Marsh Giddings, Kalamazoo.
Minnesota—J. T. Averill, St. Paul.
Mississippi—A. C. Flak, Vicksburg.
Missouri—Benjamin F. Loan, St. Joseph.
Montana—Lester S. Wilson, Bozeman City.
Nebraska—E. B. Taylor, Omaha.
Nevada—Charles E. De Long, Virginia City.
New Hampshire—William E. Chandler, Washington, D. C.
New Mexico——
New Jersey—James Gobelli, Jersey City.
New York—Horace Greeley, New York City.
North Carolina—Wm. Sloan.
Ohio—R. B. Cowen, Bellaire.
Oregon—H. W. Corbett, Washington, D. C.
Pennsylvania—W. H. Kemble, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—General L. B. Frieze, Providence.
South Carolina—J. H. Jenks, Charleston.
Tennessee—W. B. Stokes, Liberty.
Texas—A. J. Hamilton.
Vermont—T. W. Park, Bennington.
Virginia—Franklin Stearns.
Washington Territory—
West Virginia—S. D. Kearns, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin—David Orwood, Madison.

At a meeting of the Committee held in Chicago on Friday morning, an organization was effected as follows:

HON. WM. CLAFLIN, Chairman.
WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
[Headquarters at New York City.]
Wm. Claflin, Chairman.
Horace Greeley, T. W. Park,
Marsh Giddings, Wm. H. Kemble,
R. B. Cowen, H. H. Starkweather.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE WEST.
[Headquarters at Chicago.]
J. R. Jones.
E. B. Taylor, Cyrus M. Allen.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE SOUTH.
[Headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.]
M. H. Southworth,
John H. Caldwell, B. F. Hice.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.
[Headquarters at San Francisco.]
Geo. C. Gorham. Chas. E. DeLong.

The Pittsburgh Post and the New York World on Gen. Grant—Unqualified Indorsement—Opposition Utterly Useless—Shall the Democracy Nominate.

[From the Pittsburgh Post.]

The duty of the Democratic party in a certain event.

Suppose that contrary to the wish of some of the leading Radical Black Republicans who want the office themselves, General Grant should be nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party, what course ought the Democratic party to pursue? *Ought we to nominate a man in opposition to General Grant? Ought we to charge him with being an enemy to his country, or in favor of unjust measures merely because he may have received said nomination?***

We are inclined to believe that more depends upon General Grant now, than upon any other individual in the United States. *We believe him to be far superior to the majority of the far sighted politicians who have been ruling the nation* without bringing peace or economy to our legislation. He is known to all the people as A STRAIGHTFORWARD MAN, and so far as can be judged *a man well disposed to deal fairly with the people of all sections of the Union.* Certainly if such a man were nominated by the Democratic party, *we would advocate his election* in the hope that his election would conduce to the public welfare. The question is, then, if he is nominated by the Republican party, *whether we shall as a party oppose his election?*

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In the first place, if the people generally believe Gen. Grant to be the man we think he is, *no individual in the United States could command a corporal's guard of votes against him—* ON ANY PLEA WHATEVER. In the second place, it would be unjust and very injurious action for our Democratic leaders to attempt to place the Democratic party in a false position before the world, representing them *as enemies or opponents of Gen. Grant.*

* * * * * * * *

What better thing can we do in case of General Grant's nomination by the Republican party than to VOTE FOR HIM FOR THE PRESIDENCY? *Our aim should be to strengthen his hands*; to render him as much as possible independent of party and to ELECT HIM AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE. *If unanimously, so much the better.*

WE SOLEMNLY BELIEVE THAT IF THE PEOPLE GENERALLY OF THE UNITED STATES CAN COME TOGETHER WITH REAL UNANIMITY ON GENERAL GRANT, IN REGARD TO THE PRESIDENCY, IT WILL BE THE HAPPIEST THING FOR OUR COUNTRY THAT COULD POSSIBLY OCCUR. The future good effects of this course are almost incalculable. We earnestly ask our Democratic friends everywhere to consider this subject carefully.

[From the New York World.]

The War Department is, for the present, in the *discreet and able hands of Gen. Grant.* As Congress is to meet in November, *we wish that Gen. Grant might superintend the Department during the short intervening period*, and until the Senate shall have decided on the sufficiency of the Presidents' reason for removing Stanton.

[From the New York World.]

General Grant's temporary acceptance of the War Department causes a stir in the Republican party, which confuses the calculations of those Republicans who, five weeks ago, counted securely on his nomination as their candidate for the Presidency. Those Republican newspapers, therefore, which, like the *Times*, are trying to *identify General Grant with the Republican party*, are opposing a strong presumption by the thinnest and feeblest of shadowy inferences. Gen. Grant to be sure *favors the execution of the Reconstruction acts*, but so also does President Johnson. As they do not differ on this point, they probably differ on none which is pertinent to the present posture of affairs. President Johnson would, indeed, have had no such laws passed as he feels constrained to execute; *nor is there any evidence that Gen. Grant ever favored, or tried to promote their passage.* President Johnson concedes that Congress has practical control of reconstruction by *consenting to execute the laws it has passed* on that subject; and Gen. Grant, finding these laws in force, recognizes their authority, *without going behind them* to inquire whether they ought to have been enacted. There is no evidence that the President and Acting Secretary of War differ on any important practicle question. The fact that the *Tribune* and other Republican journals object to General Grant that he has never signified his assent to their principles, deserves notice and consideration. *Of the steadiness and staunchness of Gen. Grant's patriotism, or the uprightness and solidity of his character, no man in the country doubts or affects to doubt.* The most perfect loyalty, then, may stand with the most absolute indifference to those objects which the Republican party regard as supreme. Or, to express the same idea differently, devotion to the Republican shibboleth is no test of devotion to the country. *On the score of loyalty and solid public services, no man in the country can come into competition with this illustrious soldier.* But measure him by the usual Loyal League standard, and it requires a magnifying glass of very extraordinary power to discover *that he has any merit or patriotism at all.* The *Tribune* is clamorous to have General Grant show his colors and take sides in the party squabbles of the day. *We rejoice that there is one man in the country who is above the necessity of such belittling partisanship.* We trust that General Grant loves his whole country, that he desires the good of all its citizens, without regard to any dividing lines, whether they be lines of party, or section, race, or color. It is the noblest reward of great services like his, that it exalts the character of to this high level; that it enables a man to act nobly without appearing to be pretentious. Gen. Grant is under a moral necessity of respecting the great renown of his past services. It is beneath him to play any common part in vulgar politics. The Presidency can be nothing to him; he has a more valuable office. *But if, in the hands of providence, he could be an instrument for tranquilizing the country, that is an honor for which he could afford to sacrifice ease congenial pursuit, and the possibilities of still greater fame as a soldier.* God forbid that he should descend into the arena of party contests. If he cannot be elected President without such a descent, he can do no good in the Presidency. Our torn, lacerated, exasperated country needs soothing, needs pacification, needs oil on the troubled waters, which still toss and dash after the recent tempest We would no more have General Grant become a party politician than, if we had lived in Washington's time, we would have wished him to give in return party blows. As Washington was elected and reelected on the strength of his character and services, without pledges either asked or given, *we trust that Gen. Grant will be elected, if at all, in the same way and with the same generous confidence. Having restored the authority of the Government, we hope that he may add the highest civil to the highest military fame by restoring long-lost cordiality affecting.*

Democrats and Preachers.

The Warsaw *Indiana n* says: The Democratic papers in this part of the country have much to say about the preachers, and one or two of them growled considerably about the fact that in the conference that was recently held here there was not a single minister among them who belonged to the Copperhead party. While we are willing to acknowledge that this speaks well for the ministers, it is equally certain that it has a bad look for modern Democracy, and the fact that out of one hundred and fifty ministers present, not a Copperhead could be found, most conclusively proves the proposition. Taking this fact into consideration, it is no wonder that Copperhead prints indulge in an attack, upon the ministers in attendance at the conference. It certainly can do no great harm, however, to the cause of Christianity while these editors are only instruments in fulfilling the prophecy of Scripture. We therefore, hope our ministers will bear their gibes meekly, remembering the injunction that, "Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake."

THE CAMPAIGN.

Address from the State Central Committee—An Appeal to All Good Citizens.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

To the Voters of Pennsylvania:

The National Convention of the Republican party, with a unanimity and enthusiasm unprecedented, has nominated candidates for President and Vice President and announced the principles upon which they appeal to the people for support. As to the individuals selected no word of commendation is necessary. Their deeds form a part of the history of the country.

No matter who the candidates in opposition may be, they must represent an organization that was unfaithful to the country in the hour of its direst peril and false to liberty and the rights of man.

For four years the Republic shook with the tread of armed men in a struggle to determine whether the will of the majority constitutionally expressed should be the law of the land till changed in the mode prescribed by the organized law. In that struggle three thousand millions of treasure were wasted, three hundred thousand hero martyrs found in our ransomed soil their graves, and sorrow sits to-day at almost every fireside, mourning the unreturning brave.

This waste of treasure and legacy of woe was caused by the minority, in a fair election, refusing to submit to the will of the majority constitutionally expressed. Suspended on the issue hung the life of the Republic and the hopes of mankind.

The only political organization to give aid, sympathy and encouragment to that minority in its attempt to dismember the Republic and thus destroy our liberties, was the party calling itself Democratic. At its last National Convention, while half a million of men were in arms for the overthrow of the Government it declared the war for the Union a failure, and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities.

"We were asked to spike our guns when the foe was at bay,
And the rags of his black banner was dropping away.
To take down the proud name our nation had won,
And strike her brave bird from his home in the sun."

Had the policy of the Democratic party been successful, *the genius of impartial history* would have written on the tombstone of the present generation an epitaph of indelible, unfading and endless disgrace—that it preferred the Republic should die rather than endure the sacrifices necessary for it to live.

The men and the party that saved the Government in war can preserve and protect it in peace. The great captain of the age will lead the loyal hosts of the Republic to victory in November next, as he led its armies at Donelson, Vicksburg, and Appomattox Court House.

Republicans of the Keystone State, efficient organization secures certain victory. Your party in its infancy saved the Territories of the Union from the blight and curse of human bondage, and consecrated them forever to free homes and free men. In its early manhood it has grappled and crushed the most gigantic conspiracy ever formed for the destruction of liberty and free government. Treachery of public servants or apostacy of trusted leaders can not stay its onward march.

With truth and justice for weapons, and the hearts of the people for a bulwark, if true to yourselves, a certain victory awaits you.

"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance,"

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Chairman State Central Rep. Committee.

Resignation of Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1868.

Immediately after hearing the result of the vote to-day, Secretary Stanton issued the following order to Adjutant General Townsend:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., May 26, 1868.

GENERAL: You will take charge of the War Department and books and papers, archives and public property belonging to the army, subject to the disposal and direction of the President.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

To Brevet Major General E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General.

After directing the same to be delivered to General Townsend, he adressed the following letter to the President, and then, at the close of office hours for the day, withdrew from the War Department, and went to his residence.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 26, 1868.

SIR: The resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 21st of February last, declaring that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that officer *ad interim*, having this day failed to be supported by two-thirds of the Senators present voting on the articles of impeachment prepared against you by the House of Representatives, I have relinquished charge of the War Department, and have left the same and the books, archives, and papers and property heretofore in my custody as Secretary of War, in care of Brevet Major General Townsend; the senior Assistant Adjutant General, subject to your direction.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON.

To the President of the United States.

Large delegations from the Senate and House have called on Mr. Stanton to-night and urged him to hold his place till put out by force, or until the action of the Senate. He, however could not be moved from his determination. It is now supposed *ad interim* Thomas will take possession of the war Office to-morrow.

The New York World on General Grant.

Sooner or later the New York *World* will commence denouncing and belittling Gen. Grant. It will do this because he is the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and not that it will have any faith in its own denunciations of the man. For the purpose of showing its estimate of his great qualities before he became a political opponent, we herewith append an editorial which appeared in that paper about the close of the war. Republicans read it, lay it by, and with the *World* of 1865 hammer the *World* of 1868:

ITS OPINION OF THE COMMANDER OF THE ARMY.

GRANT IN 1865.

From the World, April, 11.

Gen. Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between glitter and solid work. Our proneness to run after demagogues and spouters may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a character as his. The qualities by which great things are accomplished are here seen to have no necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplishments. When the mass of men look upon such a character, they may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other; they are taught by it that high qualities and great abilities are consistent with the simplicity of taste, contempt for parade and plainness of manners with which direct and earnest men have a strong natural sympathy. Ulysses Grant, the tanner, Ulysses Grant, the unsuccessful applicant for the post of City Surveyor of St. Louis, Ulysses Grant, the driver into that city of his two horse team with a load of wood to sell, had within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieutenant-General Grant to live forever in history. His career is a lesson in practical democracy; it is a quiet satire on the dandyism, the puppyism, and the shallow affectation of our fashionable exquisites as well as upon the swagger of our plausable, gib-tongued demagogues. Not by any means that great qualities are inconsistent with cultivated manners and a fluent elocution; but that such superficial accomplishments are no measure of worth or ability.

Gen. Grant's last brilliant campaign sets the final seal upon his reputation. It stamps him as the superior of his able antagonist as well as of all the commanders who have served with or under him in the great campaigns of the last year. It is not necessary to sacrifice any part of their well-earned reputations to his. Sherman and Sheridan deserve all that has ever been said in their praise; but there has never been a time, since Grant was made Lieutenant-General, when anybody but Sherman on our side could have been classed with him. Since Sherman's bold march through Georgia, and his capture of Savannah and Charleston, there have been many who, in their strong admiration of his great achievements, inclined to rank him as the greater general of the two. That judgment, we take it, is now reversed by the court of final appeal; not by dwarfing the reputation of Sherman, which suffers no just abatement, but by the expansion into grander proportions of that of Grant.

Grant stands pre-eminent among all the generals who have led our armies in the late war, in that he has exhibited the utmost strength of will of which the highest type of manhood is capable. The defenses of Vicksburgh and the defenses of Richmond were both deemed impregnable, and were defended with a proportionable confidence and obstinacy; but they both yielded at last to Grant's matchless persistence and unequaled strategy. And in both cases he not only took the long-contested positions, but compelled the surrender of the whole force defending them.—Nothing could be more clean and complete, even in imagination, than Gen. Grant's masterly execution. He did not merely, in each case acquire a position which was the key of a wide theatre of operations; he did not merely beat or disable the opposing force; he left no fragment of it in existence except as prisoners of war subject to his disposal.

If anybody is so obtuse or so wrong-headed as to see nothing great in Gen. Grant beyond his marvelous tenacity of will, let that doubter explain, if he can, how it has happened that since Grant rose to high command, this quality has always been exerted in conspicuous energy precisely at the point on which everything in his whole sphere of operations hinged. There has been no display of great qualities on small occasions; no expenditure of herculean effort to accomplish objects not of the first magnitude. It is only a very clear-sighted and a very comprehensive mind that could always thus have laid the whole emphasis of an indomitable soul so precisely on the emphatic place. How, if he be not a general of the first order of intellect, as well as of the most heroic determination does it happen that in assigning great and brilliant parts to his subordinate commanders, he has never, when the results of his strategy were fully unfolded, appeared in the picture except as the central figure? However it may seem during the progress of one of his great combined campaigns, it always turns out at last, when it reaches that completeness and finish in which he contrives to have his campaigns end, that we see *him* standing in the foreground, and that the grouping is always such that the glory of the other generals instead of eclipsing his own gives it additional luster. It is this sureness of judgment which sees precisely where lies the turning point; which sees precisely what are the objects that justify the utmost stretch of persistence; it is this ability to take in the whole field of view in just perspective and due subordination of parts, that is the mark of a superior mind. Gen. Grant has taken out of the hands of all critics the question whether it belongs to him. He has won his greatest triumph over the most skillful and accomplished General on the other side; over a General who foiled him long enough to prove his great mastery of the art of war; and the completeness of whose defeat is a testimony to Grant's genius such as a victory over any other General of the Confederacy, or even an earlier victory over Lee himself could not have given. Apply to General Grant what test you will; measure him by the magnitude of the obstacles he has surmounted, by the value of the positions he has gained, by the fame of the antagonist over whom he has triumphed, by the achievements of his most illustrious co-workers, by the sureness with which he directs his indomitable energy to the vital point which is the key of a vast field of operations, or by that supreme test of consumate ability, the absolute completeness of his results, and he vindicates his claim to stand next after Napoleon and Wellington, among the great soldiers of this century, if not on a level with the latter.

The Prospect.

We hold it morally certain that the States here subjoined will choose GRANT and COLFAX Electors by decided majorities:

Arkansas	5	Minnesota	4
Florida	3	Mississippi	6
Georgia	8	New Hampshire	5
Illinois	16	North Carolina	9
Iowa	8	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	3	South Carolina	6
Louisiana	6	Tennessee	10
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	12	West Virginia	5
Michigan	8	Wisconsin	8

Total—20 States....139 votes

Add to these either Pennsylvania, or Ohio or Indiana with Nebraska or Nevada, and the Republican ticket is elected. Hence we cannot perceive a probability of its defeat.

But the belt of Central States, beginning with Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, to end with Indiana, will be stubbornly contested. Our adversaries must carry them *all* to win; if they lose either of the three largest or Indiana with either of the two smaller, they are beaten Hence we must expect them to contest each of these five States with the fury of desperation. If they do not carry Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana in October—not a majority, but all of them—the fenemen will know that they are beaten, and will all tumble over to the Republican side. If they should carry those three States in the preliminary contest, they will expect to draw New York and the rest after them in November. We trust—nay, we *know*—that our friends in each of them will make due effort, in view of the magnitude of the issue and the just expectations of their compatriots on every side.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

New Advertisements.

WATER LIME.

JUST RECEIVED, A FEW BARRELS OF AKRON New York, Water Lime for Cisterns. For sale by THOMAS McCREERY.
jun3'68:1m.

Executor's Notice.—Whereas letters testamentary upon the estate of Thomas B. Elliott, late of Marion township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, residing in North Sewickley township in said county, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present the same without delay, to
JAMES MARSHALL, Ex'r.
je3'68:6t.

J. C. Hammond,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Flour, Feed, Meal, &c., &c.

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT FOR *CASH.* A good assortment of the different kinds of potatoes always on hand. All goods delivered when desired.

Call and see us on Connecticut street, near the Public School House, in Rochester, Pa. [June3'68:1y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.
In the matter of M. F. Scott, a Bankrupt, No. 573 in Bankruptcy.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of M. F. Scott, of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own Petition, by the District Court of said District.
Dated at Beaver, Pa., the 1st day of June, A.D. 1868
FRANK WILSON,
Assignee, &c.
je3'68:3t.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!

FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL MY FARM OF 125 ACRES IN OHIO township, Beaver Co., Pa., on Friday June 26th, 1868, at Public Sale, without reserve, 2 miles from the Station on Pitts. & Cleveland R. R., 3 miles from Smith's Ferry, 150 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation, the balance well timbered and enclosed under fence, underlaid with a four (4) foot vein of coal and is working order. Also, 4 foot vein Lime Stone and 8 foot Boliver fire-clay. Improvements—a comfortable dwelling house 8 rooms below and kitchen attached, and all necessary out-buildings, frame barn 60 by 60 feet, frame stable 20 by 36, and fruit of all kinds, and well watered by a number of never failing springs. Convenient to schools and churches. Public road runs through said premises. For further information address the subscriber on said premises.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale. Sale commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ALFRED LYON.
je3'68:4t*.

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TONIC BITTERS,

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BEST IN USE.

Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters,

The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

Cor. 2d and Wood streets,

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Wholesale Agents for the West.

For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa.
je3'67:1y.

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BY THE SET OR PIECE.

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Brass and Tenor Drums, Cymbals and Triangles, &c., &c.,

At prices lower than can be had at any other House in this country.

Special inducements offered to BANDS AND TO DEALERS.

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