The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., June 17, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Ulysses S. Grant.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Schuyler Colfax.

Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE.

G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. B.F.Wagonseller,
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. W. P. McGill,	17. John Stewart,
6. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

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.
(Subject to decision of District Conferees.)

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

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
J. R. HARRAH.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
DAVID W. SCOTT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
S. A. DICKEY.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
JOHN SLENTZ.

FOR AUDITOR,
WILLIAM THOMAS.

FOR CORONER,
WILLIAM BARNES.

FOR TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY,
SAMUEL MAGAW.
HICHEY EAKIN.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—Jas. Cameron, Esq., was examined on last Monday evening by a committee appointed for that purpose, and on Tuesday was admitted to the bar, as a practicing attorney of this county. Mr. C. was a student in the office of S. B. Wilson, Esq., and is spoken of by those acquainted with him as a young gentleman of energy and ability. We believe he purposes opening an office in this place.

THE Louisville *Journal* complains that papers calling themselves Republican, like the New York *Times*, New York *Commercial*, &c., which took the strongest ground against impeachment, Congresional reconstruction, and negro suffrage, have unhesitatingly accepted the nomination of Grant and Colfax as the best that could have been made. Whence it sorrowfully concludes that the Radica party will, for the sake of success, remain unbroken and unanimous.

THE "Tanners" are a new organization at Ogdensburg for the purpose of furthering the success of Gen. Grant. The regalia or uniform consists of a leather apron and other paraphanalia commemorative of the business in which Gen. Grant was engaged at the time the rebellion broke out. In joining the army the General did not abandon his business, but kept on tanning the hides of the rebels til the end of the war. The "Tanners" now propose to do for the Democracy what Grant did for the rebels.

IT is reported on good authority that the Maine Democrats are seriously thinking of going as a whole party for Grant for President. At a Republican meeting held at Auburn in that State a few days ago seventy-five, live, active, intelligent Democrats attended in a body and announced their intention of not only *voting* for Grant and Colfax but *working* to secure their election. They were loyal Democrats during the war, and they take this method of showing that they stand now where they stood then.

THE Legislature of Rhode Island on the 9th inst. unanimously re-elected Hon. Wm. Sprague as United States Senator from that State, to serve for six years. Mr. Sprague is the son-in-law of Chief Justice Chase, but has latterly been acting outside of his father-in-laws influence. He is still "faithful among the faithless found," and we rejoice that his own State has thus assured him of its confidence in his political integrity.

HON. EDWARD A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Monday handed in his resignation. Mr. Rollins has, amid severe trials, proved a faithful and competent officer, and the country will regret to hear of his resolve to give up his position. Throughout all the difficulties which surrounded him he has ever remained a true friend of the Republican cause. As in almost every other department of the Government, the desperate course of the Executive made the duties of his office too full of complications and uncertainties for an honest man to control, and he sought that relief which comes quickest—resignation.

THE "Conservative" soldiers of the country have taken the Cooper Institute building in New York, for the purpose of holding a National Convention on the 4th of July, with the intention if possible of uniting with the Democracy on a Presidential ticket. The principal actors in this convention will be Generals Franklin, Steedman, Blair, Granger, Ewing, Walker, Smith and Estee. The hope of the chief managers of the Soldiers' Convention is that they will be enabled to act in harmony with the regular Convention of the party. But they have decided that in no event can they support a "Copperhead candidate" like Pendleton, who during the war was hostile to the cause for which they so zealously fought and suffered. They protest in advance against any such nomination, and if it should be foisted upon them they will cry out: "To your tents, O Israel!" They disclaim being the personal adherents of either Judge Chase, Gen. Hancock, or any other man. They only insist that the candidate shall be a sound man, standing upon a sound platform, for whom they shall have nothing to apologize when recommending him to their soldier constituents.

THE victorious element in the Presidentia campaign will be the military element. Those who doubt that it will decide the struggle should re-read the proceedings of the National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, which met in Chicago on the day before the Civil Republican Convention, and especially the ceremony of presenting the resolutions of the former body to Gen. Grant, in this city, on the 29th of May. The committee of presentation consisted of Colonel H. C. Alleman of Pennsylvania, General Andrew Gregg of Pennsylvania, General John A. Logan of Illinois, General Alfred Pleasonton (cavalry Pleasonton,) General Joseph R. Hawley (President of the National Convention,) General E. W. Rice of Massachusetts, Gen. W. B. Stokes of Tennessee, Captain A. Grant and Private W. Short of the District of Columbia, General D. E. Sickles of New York, General John F. Hartranft of Pennsylvania, and Gen. L. Fairchild, the one-armed Governor of Wisconsin.

It would be difficult to find a body of more perfectly representative Union soldiers. Certainly they could not be found in the ranks of the rebel Democracy.

Colonel Alleman's address to Gen. Grant on presenting the resolutions of the convention, was a splendid summary of the duties and objects of his compatriots, and the concluding passages are so magnetic that we reprint them:

Our council has ended and you are our chosen chief. You will find the volunteer army in good fighting trim, the ranks filled to their maximum, the commands well officered, and the supplies both ample and excellent. The troops are in the highest state of discipline. There was some defection, but it has all been remodied by the promptness and efficiency of a drumhead court-martial. The necessity wrung bitter anguish from every loyal heart, heaving sighs of ardent hope and breathing silent but fervent prayers to Almighty God that we should never look upon its like again.

We are stronger now than ever—more courageous and more determined. We have taken our position, we have posted our pickets, we have formed our lines, we have protected our flanks, and are ably supported by millions of militia, with Schuyler Colfax at their head. At your command—"Forward!!!—we will move on the enemy's works. Here is our plan of battle (presenting the resolutions); "we will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," and send the enemy "whirling down the valley." We will charge them in front, storm their breastworks, pierce their centre, flank their strongholds, and take them in the rear, when we will have to repeat the familiar summons from our Commander-in-chief: "I demand an unconditional surrender." Our victorious General shall then mount the pinnacle of fame, twice dignified by Washington, twice honored by our Lincoln. We have the honor, sir, to submit the plan of battle.

To which Gen. Grant replied in these significant sentences:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS: I will say that it was never a desire of mine to be a candidate for any political office. *It is a source of gratification to me to feel that I have the support of those who sustained me through the great rebellion which we have passed. If I did not feel I had the support of those I would never have consented to be a candidate.* It was not a matter of choice with me, and I hope, as I have accepted, that I will have your aid and support, from now until November, *as I had it during the rebellion.*

If the Union soldiers and sailors, and the millions who revere the memory of the glorious dead and honor the patriotic living, accept the "plan of battle" and faithfully adhere to it, the campaign upon which we have entered will close as triumphantly as the campaign upon Richmond.

What one of these countless masses will refuse to respond to General Grant's appeal for his support?

Who that sustained him during the war will fail him now?

Who that fought for the old flag will stand aloof from the Great Captain that bore it to victory?

Who that prayed for him in the field will not toll for him at the ballot-box?

Who that subscribed money to the cause for which he fought will not now subscribe to give us a President in the conquering General?

What soldier's widow, or soldier's orphan, will not call down blessings upon the Chief of the army who made all that followed his auspicious stars immortal in a nation's gratitude?

To the active men of the Republican party Col. Alleman's "plan of battle" is the chart that will lead to overwhelming majorities, for his illustrious leader.

You secure the national credit, the national honor, reconstruction, suffrage, and all the rights and interests of the people by following it with fidelity.

Let our clubs organize in the spirit of this "plan of battle."

Let our public speakers take text and counsel from it.

Let us borrow the mottoes of the army for our songs, our newspapers, our pamphlets and our rostrums.

Let our processions gleam with the shining sabres and bayonets of the Union veterans.

Let us embalm the recollections of the sacred dead by recalling their sufferings at Libby, Andersonville, Belle Isle, and the cruelties of their savage keepers.

Let us revive in all its terrible truth the sympathy of the rebel Democracy with these foes of humanity and freedom.

Never let the public mind forget either the sacrifices of the heroic dead and living or the barbarous treason of the authors of the rebellion.

Resurrect the Democratic platform of 1864 with McClellan upon it, which declared the war for the restoration of the Union "a failure."

Resurrect the Democratic hostility to the soldiers voting in the field.

Resurrect the Democratic slanders upon Abraham Lincoln.

Resurrect the efforts of the Southern Democrats to burn our Northern cities and to carry pestilence into Northern homes.

Resurrect the Democratic hostility to the draft and to the currency.

Resurrect the Democratic hatred of our Sanitary Fairs and Christian Commissions.

Resurrect the Democratic hostility to all the war measures of Congress, thus protracting the war and helping the traitors.

Make the campaign, in short, a military campaign, under the "plan of battle" of the Union soldiers and sailors; and, in their glowing language to General Grant:

"Charge the enemy in front, storm their breastworks, pierce their centre, flank their strongholds, and take them in the rear.—*Forney's Press.*

THE House of Representatives by a vote 111 to 38 has agreed to the Senate amendments to the bill to admit North Carolina, South Carolina; GeorZia, Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana to representation in Congress. The bill having passed both Houses is now in the hands of the President for his signature.

Every Democrat in both Houses of Congress placed his name on record in opposition to the admission of the Southern States, whilst, at the same time every copperhead newspaper in the country, has for nearly two years past, been constantly clamoring for the admission of these States. Oh! consistency thou art a jewel! The President will not have the courage to veto this bill, but allow it to become a law by keeping it in his possession ten days.

GEN. GRANT having been nominated as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, the Democratic papers call upon him to resign his office of General-in-chief of the army pending the canvass. Grant went into the war a very poor man. His pecuniary receipts during the contest other than his salary, and what gifts were bestowed upon him by the people of certain loyal cities like Philadelphia, were nothing. He had no fat contracts out of which to make money. He was too busy with his tremendous task of crushing the rebellion to be able to attend to his private fortune. At the termination of the war a grateful country honored him with the high grade and emoluments of General and the office of chief command in the army. There can be no doubt that he is the fittest man in the nation for such a position.

The Democrats ask him to punish himself with a deprivation of official emoluments and to live on expectations for nearly a year, at a time when, as a candidate for the Presidency, his personal expenses must of necessity be much more than usual. Did he not honorably win his grade? Did he not render illustrious services for the honors awarded to him? Has he not faithfully performed the duties of his office? Is the country likely to be benefited by losing him from that office during a period when he is not wanted for any other? Is it not customary in case of promotion for the successful party merely to give the one office in time to occupy the other?

Judge Woodward was a member of the Bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania during the whole of the excited canvass in which he ran as the Democratic candidate for Governor. He never resigned, nor did his term expire for several years after his defeat. Gen. McClellan was a major general in the regular army while he was the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He held no command and was out of service. The government had lost confidence in him, yet he held on to his office, and did not resign it until the re-election of Lincoln showed him that there was no chance of his getting into service again. We might cite many such cases. But it is not necessary. The country does not want Gen. Grant to resign. It has full trust in him, and thinks he well deserves the office he holds.

General Grant's Speeches and Letters.

HIS LETTER TO GENERAL BUCKNER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
CAMP NEAR DONALDSON, Feb. 16, 1862.
TO GEN. BUCKNER, CONFEDERATE ARMY:

Yours of this date, proposing an armistice and appointment of commissioners to settle terms of capitulation, is just received. No other terms than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works.
I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.
General Buckner surrendered.

HIS SPEECHES TO GENERAL PEMBERTON.

PEMBERTON—General Grant, I meet you in order to arrange terms of capitulation. What terms do you demand.

GRANT—Unconditional surrended.

PEMBERTON— Unconditional surrender! Never, so long as I have a man left me. I will fight rather.

GRANT—Very well.

These speeches were very short, four words in all, but Pemberton surrendered.

HIS LETTER IN THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all the summer."

HIS LETTER TO GENERAL LEE.

"I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia upon the following terms."

Lee surrendered.

Faneuil Hall Speaks!

Faneuil Hall was crammed on Wednesday night as it hardly ever was before, with the supporters of Grant and Colfax. It was an auspicious opening of the campaign. The eloquent Horace Binney Sargent presided.—The following single quotation from his ringing address will give the reader an idea of the spirit of the occasion:

"Fellow citizens, if you doubt as to your course in this campaign, recall to your mind the republican principles of the brave who once made the joy and pride of your homes—the dead who have never changed. Citizen soldiers! Beat the reveille once more! Sound the bugle as in the old time! Like the arch angel's trump let it reach the far off graves by the mountain and the river and the sea. Ride down along the line to-night and scan the old remembered faces of the comrades of your tents, as they stand in grim review. With the garlands unwithered that you laid upon their graves a week ago, will you tell them that they died in vain? Will you look into the reverse of those eyes, and tell them that the States' rights party, whose pernicious teachings made this war, and who were in a great measure timid, wrong, unpatriotic and inclined to desert them during its blackest, hardest, fiercest, most glorious agony, are all right to-day, and that you and the dead are all wrong? Will you with one hand cover their graves with flowers and by a ballot in the other against their old leader, abandon for them and yourselves all your part in the grand final achievement as Democracy has done, and tell them that the ovation of last week was a little melodrama that we thought proper to play? Or, dear gallant men of Massachusetts! brothers in heart and arms! will you not bring back the old smile on the proud, pale, dying lips, and shout Victory in their ears!

"Aye! Victory! For what can defeat us? We have all the triumphant principles, and by the grace of the guardian angels of the Lord, we hold by ties of steel the only man who can sweep the great, strong, warm, honest, patriotic heart of the American people from the sea westward to the mountains, and from the mountains still westward to the sea. Wherever incorruptible Sherman marched, wherever Hooker thundered from the skies, wherever Thomas resisted, wherever Sheridan swept like the thunder-bolt of God—wherever the Genius of the war defied, there, citizens of Massachusetts, you have buried in the soil your hostages—the dear light and joy of our orphaned, widowed, childless homes, pledges of unshaken fidelity to the principles of real Democracy, the equal rights of mankind."

AN interesting incident took place at Springfield, Illinois, last week, when a party of emigrants from Indiana arrived in the city. They were on their way to Missouri, but on reaching Springfield they paused and turned aside to visit the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, the Martyr President. Over one hundred men, women and children passed by the last resting place of the great man who had won their love and admiration, in solemn silence and with heads uncovered. The emigrants thus paying tribute to the memory of Mr. Lincoln were of the most intelligent class of artisans and farmers from the Hoosier State, and to those who met them on the way they stated that they could not pass through Springfield without stopping to visit and pay homage to the memory of the man who had preserved our free institutions, and proclaimed liberty to all throughout the land. Thus it is that the "bone and sinew"—the reliable men of the Republic—do honor to the memory of the nation's second Washington.

THAT brilliant Democratic journal, the New York *Citizen*, says:

"Grant and Colfax make a ticket hard to beat. The wonderful military success of the one, and the great political ability of the other, cannot be written down or belittled by newspaper editors, and the attempt to do so is a folly only worthy of the late management of the Democratic party. The hero of Donelson, Corinth, most wonderful of all, of Vicksburg, and finally of Richmond, is not a third-rate General, and no literary scribe can make him one. The gentleman who has worked his way up to the Speakership of the House of Representatives is not a bad politician, and those who buy him for one will make a profitable bargain. Probably there are no two leading names stronger, individually or collectively, than the two which have been put forward."

The Negro Vote.

The difficulties in the way of Democratic success, as the New York *World* shows them up, are little less than painful. Witness the following:

"There is every reason to expect that the Southern negroes will vote in the Presidential election; and if we permit all those States to be carried by the Republicans we may as well hang our harps on the willows. It concerns us to gain a portion of the negro vote, and it would be suicidal to put into the platform any declaration which the Radical demagogues and stump orators could use to turn the negro vote against us. No matter whom the candidate, be it Pendleton, or Hendricks, or Hancock, or Chase, he wants something more than the empty honors of a bootless nomination. Every candidate has an equal interest in getting the Southern electoral votes, and the judicious friends of all will alike deprecate the insertion in the platform of any declaration that would diminish their chances of carrying the Southern States. The *Tribune* is therefore wasting its amunition in trying to excite the jealousies of other candidates as if the advice we have given squinted at the nomination of Chase. Mr. Pendleton will need the Southern votes, if nominated, as much as any of the other candidates would, and the opponents of his nomination think he will need them more, as being weaker in some of the Eastern States. The *Tribune* is in great alarm lest the Democratic National Convention shall not "put its foot into it" by a declaration which would surrender the Southern vote to the Republican candidate. But it can stir up no jealousies on this score. The friends of no Democratic candidate would wish to throw away seventy electoral votes, which, by discreet management, there is a good chance of gaining."

The confession of the Democratic organ amounts to this: The negroes are going to vote; without a good share of them, the Democrats cannot carry their candidate; PENDLETON stands a small chance of getting them, and would need them more than any one else "as being weaker in some of the Eastern States;" therefore the party must resort to "discreet management," but what that would be the *World* is puzzled to say.

The negro vote, then, is the game of the party, whose cry so recently was, no" negro domination," "white man's government," "down with the nigger," and the like. To this end, candidates, principles, everything must come forth and retire.

A Judicial Incendiary.

Judge Woodward has signalized his first term in Congress by sundry notable things. But his latest affair is very likely to insure him rather more attention than will be agreeable to him. It appears that on the 24th of February he obtained leave to print a speech on the subject of impeachment, which was not delivered in the House, and which, on being printed in the Globe, was found by the astonished Republicans to contain this passage:

"I conclude that all the legislation which we have done does not constitute us a court to originate and try impeachment which the Constitution contemplates. Mr. Speaker, so sure I am that the American people will respect this objection, that I will say, if I were the Presidents counsellor, which I am not, I would advise him, if you prefer articles of impeachment, to demur both to your jurisdiction and that of the Senate, and to issue a proclamation, giving you and all the world notice that while he holds himself impeachable for misdemeanors in office before a constitutional tribunal, he never would subject the office he holds in trust from the people to the irregular, unconstitutional, fragmentary bodies which now propose to strip him of it. Such a proclamation, with the army and navy on hand to sustain it, would meet with a popular response, which would make an end of impeachment and impeachers."

It will be observed that this goes a deal further than even Johnson in his hot-headed folly went. Judge Woodward does not content himself with pronouncing the House of Congress irregular, unconstitutional, fragmentary bodies. Johnson did that, and the Senate vote has held him guiltless for so doing. Woodward declares that if he had been President he would have issued a proclamation denouncing Congress as unconstitutional and fragmentary, which would, of course, have precipitated civil war, as it would ignore the entire authority of the legislature, and depend upon the army and navy to disperse Congress and all its followers. Johnson, misguided as he was, was yet a wiser and more prudent man than Woodward, and it is manifest that in not having Woodward for President the country has been saved from an educated fool. There is no use in mincing matters with a man like this. He has erred with his eyes wide open. At the very time that he sees the whole country in agitation about the misconduct of Johnson, he himself adds to Johnson's folly, and deliberately prints it in a written speech of his own.

This ex-Chief Justice knew better, and he ought, therefore, to be called to account and punished. We are, therefore, pleased to notice that General Schenck has prepared a resolution to expel the offender. Why Woodward desires to remain in a House which he considers irregular, unconstitutional and fragmentary, and at the same time draw his salary as a member, is one of the mysteries of his political course. There must be an end of this sort of thing somewhere, and we trust that General Schenck will put the matter to the test by offering his resolution. Judge Woodward has been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the candidate of his party both for the United States Senate and for Governor of this commonwealth. His deliberately written declaration carries weight with it in his party, and his advice is bold and dangerous. It is not that of a lover of law and order. It is that of a partisan fanatic, ready for civil war, revolution, or anything else that may be necessary to force the success of his party. General Schenck properly pronounced these doctrines revolutionary. They are such. No more incendiary language has been used in the whole course of the debates in Congress on impeachment.—*Phil. North American.*

SHOW us a "carpet-bagger" and we will show you a supporter of GRANT and COLFAX.

Show us a loyal Southerner, who is true to his State and his country, and we will show you a man who will not support GRANT and COLFAX.—*World.*

Show us a soldier who fought for the flag, or a civilian who encouraged the soldier with his vote and his purse, and we will show you a supporter of Grant and Colfax.

Show us an original rebel who did all he could to precipitate the war, and we will show you a man who will not support Grant and Colfax.

Show us a Confederate who starved the Federal prisoners at Libby, Andersonville, and Salisbury, and we will show you a man who will not support Grant and Colfax.

Show us a northerner who kept up a constant fire in the rear of the boys in blue, or who voted in Convention that the war was a failure, and we will show you a man who will not support Grant and Colfax.

IN various places the stampede from the Democratic ranks to the standard of Grant, has already commenced. Seventy-five voters of the Democratic persuasion came in a body to a Republican caucus at Auburn, Maine, a few evenings since, and announced their intention to work and vote with the Republican party in the future. In the town elections held in Richmond county, New York, last week, the Republicans increased their vote 298, while the Democratic majority of the whole county stood 180 to 1,263 last year. General Mahone has taken the stump for Grant and Colfax in Virginia, and his example will undoubtedly be followed by many other ex-Confederates.

Virtues and Vices of Party.

For The Argus.

8th. What party goes for a protective policy that will multiply our manufacturing establishments and keep our money at home to employ, encourage and reward our own people, to enable them to educate, elevate, clothe and feed their families, and erect comfortable homes, and promote the prosperity of their country.

8th. What party goes against a protective policy and in favor of free trade, and sending our money abroad to bring the products of the foreign pauper labor from European countries, and closing up our own shops and factories and turning our own people idle, or compelling them to come down to the starvation standard of a shilling a day; which a prominent statesman of a certain party once said would cover the laboring classes with benefits and blessings, by giving them cheap goods; but it is very evident to every intelligent man that if the poor man's only capital, which is his labor, is reduced down to a shilling a day, and no demand for it at that, he could not obtain money to purchase at any price, but must be forced to the cultivation of the soil to subsist himself and family; and then the rich aristocratic office-holder will procure the products of his honest, faithful labor for about one-eighth of its present value, and instead of getting one days work for two dollars a day, as at present, they would get from eight to ten days for the same sum. Who can be so blind as not to see that this system must make the poor man poorer and the rich man richer.

9th. What party denies the hand of God in this war, but called it an abolition and a nigger war, and this in the face of incontrovertible facts and history, which proves beyond the possibility of a doubt that these declarations are totally false and without the shadow of truth to support them. Surely all honest intelligent men must conclude that such persons are a wicked, unbelieving pack of infidel falsifiers, who would sacrifice everything that is holy to party, or else are so effected with nigger on the brain, now witness their insane ravings, they declare the war a nigger war for a nigger government, for nigger equality, for nigger supremacy, for nigger Presidents, for nigger Governors, for nigger Legislators, for nigger Judges and Generals, and every man that refuses to curse and abuse the poor black man is bitterly denounced as a nigger worshiper, and they declare the nigger will soon take the reins of government from the white race, take all their wives, and daughters, &c.—Now if three or four millions of down trodden blacks can accomplish all this against thirty millions of whites who boast their great superiority of bravery and talent; surely these persons make the negroes a very great people.—The fact of their having nigger on the brain is very clear, for if you show them a nigger picture they will go into spasms and become as frantic as a rabid dog at the sight of water.

10th. What party denies the niggers humanity but classes them with the *ourang outang* tribe, and holds that slavery is their true normal condition, and goes to deprive them of the means to educate or elevate their race, and the protection of the laws; but would crush, abuse and subject to every oppressive and brutal passion and appetite that degraded white men might wish to gratify or impose upon them, and so violently opposed their enlisting into the army; alleging it would degrade our white soldiers, but when the draft came and he was needed to fill up quotas and go as substitutes the niggers, quite suddenly, became quite an institution. He was then addressed as a heroic citizen and gentleman, and all their haunts and quarters were very politely visited and their services solicited. I will just give a little anecdote to illustrate. Two Irishmen after a sleepless night of anxious suspense, of doleful dreams of Rebel balls and bayonets, and starvation in loathsome prisons, &c., fixed upon the same negro hut as a likely place to secure a substitute, and hither they repaired by early dawn; the first one on the spot seeing his friend approaching and anticipating his business, exclaimed on his approach: "Go away home Jemmy, go away home Jemmy, for I spake to the jintleman first."

10th. What party is it that admits that the Creator formed the colored man an intelligent, accountable human being, and notwithstanding they have been oppressed, debased and almost brutalized by a tyrannical system of human bondage for ages; yet we cannot and dare not in the sight of God, withhold from them our sympathy and commiseration, yet we claim that the best interests of both races in the present state of society, makes social equality inexpedient, and a mixture of the races is improper and physically wrong, as it is fully demonstrated by statistical facts that the pure white or African will live to a greater age than when they do when the races are mixed. But truth and justice compels us to admit their unwavering loyalty, patriotism and bravery, and noble daring on the field of battle in subduing the wicked rebellion, which we acknowledge entitles them to such civil rights as will protect them from the malice and bitter hate and abuse of their old oppressors, and to extend to them every facility to educate and improve, and qualify them as speedily as possible for the sacred duty of freemen.

A Letter From General Grant.

Hon. Isaac N. Morris, an old and prominent Democrat of Quincy, Ill., who has repeatedly been honored by his party by being placed in high official position, having several times represented his district in Congress, made a speech in Quincy recently, in which he declared that the highest welfare of the nation demands the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency. His speech was carefully prepared, and an able one. Col. Morris read to the audience the following letter from Gen. Grant, written in 1864, in reply to a query from himself whether Grant would accept the Presidential nomination or not:

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 20, 1864.

Hon. I. N. MORRIS—*Dear Sir*: Your letter of the 29th of December I did not receive until two days ago. I receive many such, but do not answer. Yours, however, is written in such a kindly spirit, and as you ask for an answer, confidentially, I will not withhold it. Allow me to say, however, that I am not a politician, never was, and hope never to be, and could not write a political letter. My only desire is to serve the country in her present trials. To do this efficiently, it is necessary to have the confidence of the army and the people. I know no way to better secure this end than by a faithful performance of my duties. So long as I hold my present position I do not believe that I have the right to criticise the policy or orders of those above me, or to give utterence to views of my own except to the authorities at Washington, through the General-in-Chief of the Army. In this respect I know I have proven myself a "good soldier."

In your letter, you say that I have it in my power to be the next President. This is the last thing in the world I desire. I would regard such a consummation as being highly unfortunate for myself, if not for the country. Through providence I have attained to more than I ever hoped, and with the position I now hold in the regular army, if allowed to retain it, will be more than satisfied. I certainly shall never shape a sentiment, or the expression of a thought, with a view of being a candidate for office. I scarcely know the inducement that could be held out to me to accept office, and unhesitatingly say that I infinitely prefer my present position to that of any civil office within the gift of the people.

This is a private letter to you, not intended for others to see or read, because I want to avoid being heard from by the public except through acts in the performance of my legitimate duties.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

New Advertisements.

G. L. EBERHART,
CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR
NEW BRIGHTON, PA.
SURVEYS, MAPS AND PROFILES MADE ON short notice. je17'68.

DENDISTRY.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has opened an office in Beaver, Pa., for the practice of Dentistry. He has had considerable experience in the profession, and flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction in his business.
☞ Office in the old "Gormly Hotel" building, Third street, Beaver, Pa. All work warranted for one year. J. S. GOSHORN.
je17'68:1y.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of Administration on the estate of James Dawson, late of Glasgow Boro., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to
JOHN SLENTZ, Adm'r.
Ohio Township.
jun17'68:6t.

CONCERT.
A CONCERT CONSISTING OF EIGHT HAND Pieces, Duetts with two Pianos, Quartettes, Solos, &c., will be given by the pupils of the
MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 23D, 1868,
In the M. E. Church, Beaver, Pa.
Five young ladies will graduate in music on the occasion. Admittance fifty cents.
je17'68.

FOR SALE.
THAT VERY DESIRABLE BUSINESS STAND, situate on the corner of Frost and Bank streets in Beaver Falls. Store room fitted up with shelving and counters, all complete, 5 rooms in dwelling department. For terms, &c., inquire of H. Ramer, near the premises, or address JAS. WOODBURN,
je17'68:3t*. Sewickley, Pa.

TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School Directors of Industry township, until June 22d, for the building of a new brick house, in District No. 2. The house to be of brick, 45 feet long, 25 wide, 18 feet story; the foundation to be 28 inches at the lowest point, with an 8 inch range, 10 windows 10x18, 16 lights, 2 doors, 12 inch cornish, Oak or Ash floor. Proposals will also be received for a frame house of the above dimensions.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
JOSEPH ENGLE, Sec'y.
Industry, Pa., June 9, '68—je1-6t:1t.
(Local copy.)

DR. C. B. WARRINGTON,
(SUCCESSOR TO DR. W. A. ROSE.)
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
[Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania.]
Has located permanently at
Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.
Having had many years experience in all branches of the practice of medicine, he offers his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country.
☞ Office and residence on Water street, second door West of the Pittsburgh National Plow Factory, where he may be consulted after June 18th, at all hours days or night. je17'68:8mos.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF BRIGHTON TP. will receive sealed proposals up to 3 o'clock on Saturday the 25th day of this month, for the building of a new brick school house in Dist. No. 5, (known as the Stokes' School House,) and other necessary out-buildings. The school house to be built the same size and finished in the same manner as that of School house No. 1, except the foundation and floor, the floor to be laid with White Oak boards. Bidders to furnish all materials which are to be of first quality. The old house to be worked into the new one. For further information, inquire of James Warrick.
By order of the Board.
je17'68:2t. ABNER MORTON, Sec'y.
(Local copy.

CALIFORNIA HERB BITTERS.
NOW CONSIDERED THE BEST REMEDY FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Chills and Fevers, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Sick Headache and General Debility. One of the most pleasant tonics now in the market.
THE GOLDEN SEAL WINE BITTERS
made from the pure juice of the grape. For ladies or the sick room, this is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public, and needs only to be tried to come into general use. It is perfectly pure and free from spirituous mixture. Manufactured and sold by
DIERKER & SPECK,
NO. 63 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Pittsburgh, Pa.
je17'68:6m.

AGENTS WANTED.
ALL AGENTS WHO PROPOSE TO SELL, AND parties who propose to buy a life of Gen. Grant, should understand, that the personal history of
GEN. GRANT,
BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, Author of
"Field, Dungeon & Escape," "Beyond the Mississippi,"
was written with the sanction of the illustrious General, and is the only fully authentic and authorized Biography of him, and will contain a mass of important and interesting matter no other book has or can obtain, fac similies of the Unconditional Surrender and other letters and documents from President Lincoln, Generals Grant, Buckner, Lee and others, from originals entrusted to the author, and matters of the highest importance, relating to the civil government since the war, never made public. And an elegant Steel Engraving and condensed life of SCHUYLER COLFAX.
95 FULL PAGE ENGRAVINGS.
The Author is widely known as one of the most truthful as well as brilliant writers. He was with General Grant during most of his Western Campaigns, and as a Journalist writing from "Headquarters in the Field," was, one of his earliest supporters. He writes from personal observations and from material gathered from channels opened to him by
GEN: GRANT
and his friends. Its contents will prove its superiority over all others. Dont sell or buy any inferior work.—Look at this first.
Complete to 1st of June, and will contain engravings of the Chicago Convention. Circulars sent, and highest commission paid. Address, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct., or BLISS & CO., Newark, N. J. je17'68.

Important to Canvassers With out Competition.
MARSHALL'S LINE ENGRAVING
of
GEN. GRANT
NOW READY.
THIS SPLENDID LINE ENGRAVING IS THE result of two years' labor on the part of the artist, Mr. William G. Marshall, who stands at the head of his profession in the United States. It is pronounced a perfect likeness of General Grant in his best expression, by the members of his family and those who have been personally acquainted with him for many years. As a work of art it is immeasurably superior in all others. Mrs. Grant says: "I am delighted with your splendid engraving of my husband. As a likeness I do not think it could do better." Senator Sumner pronounces it "a rare and finished work, excellent as a likeness." Mr. Bryant says: "It is really a noble specimen of the art of engraving and appears to me to give the character of the original more perfectly than any engraving which I have seen. Gen. Howard considers "the likeness striking, and the picture life-like." Mr. Winthrop, the eminent artist says: "It has a large, massive style, and great force and richness. The best thing about it is the truth with which you have rendered the indomitable spirit of the man." Agents wanted in every Township. Address,
TICKNOR & FIELDS AGENCY,
je17'68: 36 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

June, 1868: Now ready the following work, containing 1038 closely printed, large octavo pages, well bound in law sheep. Price $10.
THE LAW REGISTER;
Comprising all the
LAWYERS IN THE UNITED STATES:
The State Record
Containing the
State and County Officers, the Organization, Jurisdiction, and terms of the Courts for every State and Territory:
THE OFFICIAL DIRECTORY
FOR THE UNITED STATES;
Containing the
Officers of the Federal Government, the Duties of the Several Departments, Sketches of all the Members of Congress, the Officers and Terms of the Federal Courts:
The Collector's Assistant;
Giving the
Laws for Collecting Debts, Executing Deeds, Verifying Claims, and Taking Testimony, with Forms for every State:
WITH MUCH OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION;
The Whole Constituting an official and
BUSINESS MANUAL.
Prepared from Official Returns by
JOHN LIVINGSTON,
Of the New-York Bar, Sec'y of the Mer. Union Law Co
NEW-YORK:
Published by the Merchants' Union Law Company
(In the American Exchange National Bank Building)
The Book will be sent, prepaid, to any address in the United States on receipt of ten dollars; or, it will be forwarded by express, with bill, to be paid on delivery.

Executor's Notice.—Letter Testamentary on the estate of Peter Ilt, dec'd., late of New Sewickley tp., Beaver county Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay. ADAM KNOUFF, Ex'r.
Merrer, Pa.
jun17'68:6t.

Notice to Stockholders.
"PHILLIPSBURG & ROCHESTER STEAM FERRY COMPANY."
A STOCKHOLDERS MEETING OF THE ABOVE Company will be held at the house of Capt. John M. Shrosda, Philipsburg, on Monday June 22d, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, Directors and other officers for the ensuing year.
CHAS. B. HURST, Secretary.
je10'68:2t.

Scouring, Drying and Pressing
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN OUT PATENTS for Scouring, Drying and Pressing clothing, which for excellence of workmanship and speed, exceed anything now in use. Clothing cleansed, dried in first class style. Work will be taken in at my place of business in Bridgewater, at all times, and returned with but little delay to the owner.
I am still Agent for Howe's latest improved Sewing Machines, and also Singer's, both of which are growing more and more in favor, the longer they are used.
je10'68:1f. JOSEPH BRAUN.

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.
BOUNTY ACCOUNT OF ROCHESTER BOROUGH, for the year ending May 19, 1868.

To amount of Bounty duplicate,	$4,810 00
By cash paid Daniel Ikert,	$2,000 00
By cash paid A. Daig,	535 00
By cash paid Baker & Hen