The Beaver Argus

J. WETAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., July 1, 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. R.F. Wagoneller.
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.
H. J. VAN KIRK.
A. J. BUFFINGTON.
(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.
RICHEY EAKIN.

THE search of the Democracy for a Presidential candidate has been not inaptly styled "the quest of brains under difficulties."

WITH Pendleton as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, the motto of that party for the campaign should be rendered thus: "Greenbacks for bonds and mullen leaves for greenbacks."

SECRETARY SEWARD, it is now said, will support Grant and Colfax for President and Vice President, no matter whom the Democrats nominate at New York on the 4th of July.

Fessenden, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Henderson and Grimes, (five of the seven "recusant Senators,") all intend voting the Republican ticket at the November election. Fowler and Ross have not declared their purposes.

THE President amused himself on Tuesday of last week by sending to Congress his veto of the "Omnibus Bill," admitting the States of North and South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Both houses promptly passed the bill over the veto, so that these States are admitted, and Andy once more foiled in his attempt to reconstruct the Union on his basis.

WHILE Gen. Grant was acting as Secretary of War, Andrew Johnson, in a message to Congress, declared that "great reductions of expenses had been effected under his administration of the War Department, *to the saving of millions to the Treasury.*" Yet now the Johnson party pretend that Grant has no capacity for civil affairs.

UNDER the Pendletonian system of finance, it has been figured out by a skillful arithmetician, that a barrel of flour will cost $900, a yard of calico $2,75, a yard of muslin $8, a pair of boots $175, a pair of shoes $100, a pound of coffee $6, a pound of sugar $4, and everything else in exact proportion. One dollar in gold then will be worth about $25 in greenbacks. Mechanics and laborers will have a "good time" in making both ends meet if the people are foolish enough to elect Pendleton, or any other man entertaining his views, for President, in November.

EVEN the Democratic party moves. We must qualify that statement, however, by saying it is the Democratic party South. Down in Port Gibson, Mississippi, near the old home of Jefferson Davis, the "culled folks" are admitted to be men and brethren, to have civil and political rights, and are courted and petted—if they promise to vote the Democratic ticket. Their hair does not kink, their heels do not stick out behind, and they are redolent of perfumes rivaling sweet scented breezes from "Araby the blest"—if they belong to a Democratic club. Even in a blazing June day the aristocratic white gentlemen of Mississippi, who don't vote, will talk to their "colored friends" who do vote, and be talked to by colored orators who influence votes, will shake hands and pat shoulders with them, will sit down to dinner with them, and we have no doubt will sleep with them if occasion should arise. The possession of a vote has suddenly lifted a "miserable nigger," a chattel returned in the assessor's list with mules and wheelbarrows, to "a colored citizen" flattered and fawned on by his former owner. Here is an evidence published in the orthodox fire-eating Democratic *Standard* of Port Gibson:

The Colored Democratic Club of Port Gibson, assisted by their white friends, will give a grand barbecue at the Gibson, on Saturday June 13. The other colored Democratic Club, and the white citizens of the county, as well as our friends in Jefferson and Copiah, white and colored, are respectfully, invited to attend. There will be speaking during the day. Dinner will be served at two o'clock.

A programme will be published in the next issue of the *Standard*. GEO. RUSSELL, President of the colored Democratic Club.
JOSEPH DILLON, Secretary.

SEYMOUR of New York and Pendleton of Ohio are just now the central figures of the Democratic party. Both of them are understood to be candidates for the Presidential nomination, by the convention which meets at New York this week. Seymour represents the eastern or bondholding wing of the party. Pendleton speaks for the western or repudiating branch of that organization. The views of these two men and the respective branches of the party which they represent, on all financial questions, are as widely apart as are the poles; and as one or the other of them will likely be nominated, and as it will be claimed afterwards that the "Democracy" are a unit on the candidate and platform, we will now note their different opinions and place them on record for future use. Pendleton, as is well known, affects to believe that the Government bonds are nearly all held by the rich men of the country. He proposes to pay off these bonds with greenbacks, without regard to the quantity it will require or the depreciated value of the paper used. He cares not a fig who this policy will injure, nor how it will affect the business or commercial interests of the country. Seymour, on the other hand, adduces figures to show "that a 2,500,000 persons are interested in Government bonds who are not capitalists," and claims that these would "be crippled or ruined if the bonds are not paid, or if they are paid in debased paper." But take Mr. Seymour's own words. In his address to the Democracy at the Cooper Institute last week he made use of this language:

"Among other things which have caused anxiety in the disordered state of our Union, is the fact that our Government bonds are mainly held in one section of our country.—The labor of the West puts its earnings in a large degree into lands, which are tax-burdened. The labor of the East puts its earnings into savings banks, life insurance, or in other forms of moneyed investment. Thus they are deeply interested in Government bonds. The amount in savings banks in this State alone is $140,000,000. This shows that there must be at least $500,000,000 of money thus deposited in all the States. The average of the deposits in 1867, in the State of New York was $270. The number of depositors in the State of New York is about five hundred thousand, (488,479) and in this city they number more than one-third of the population. This will make the number of depositors in the Union more than 1,800,000. In the State of Connecticut, in 1865, one quarter of its population had deposits in savings banks. It is now usual for men of small property to insure their lives. The number of policies given out by all the life insurance companies are about 450,000, and the amount of insurance about $1,250,000,000. The money invested is held as a sacred trust, as it is a fund laid aside for their families when the insurers die. All of the funds of savings banks and life insurance companies are not put in Government bonds, but they hold an amount which would cripple or ruin them if the bonds are not paid, or if they are paid in debased paper. If we add the trusts for widows and orphans we find that 2,500,000 persons are interested in Government bonds who are not capitalists, and who are compulsory owners at present prices under the operation of our laws."

Pendleton and his admirers insist that their flooding the country with greenbacks will not debase our paper money. Seymour replies to that nonsensical say-so as follows:

There are two ways of making our paper money as good as coin. One is to contract its volume by calling in the legal-tenders. This will make them scarce and will force a specie standard, but it will carry ruin and bankruptcy into every part of our country. It will bear down the prices of property and of labor. It is a policy which cannot be carried through for the country will not consent to it. There is another way of lifting up our greenbacks to par which will not harm any, but will help all, which will bring back confidence, will revive business and enterprise, will lighten taxation, will give to labor honest money, and will do justice to the public creditor. And that way is to give to all the world full faith in the honor and wisdom of the American Government. Our paper money is not its par in coin, because the national credit is dishonored. How can the notes of our Government, which pay no interest, be worth their face in gold or silver, when the bonds of Government, which pay 6 per cent interest, are worth only 60 cents on the dollar? You cannot make the notes put out by banks worth more than the bonds which secure these notes. It is a sad thing to say that our credit is dishonored in the markets of the world, but it is true, and must be said, if we are to find a remedy. It is humiliating to find that when Great Britain borrows a thousand dollars for twenty years it pays the lender but $1,700, when, if we make the same loan, we have to pay $2,700 to the lender. If we wish to help the taxpayers, if we wish to get at the cause of debased currency in the hands of the laborer, we must first find out why our credit is dishonored, for it is a tainted credit, that sinks alike the value of bonds, of greenbacks, and bank notes. Make the credit of the United States as good as that of Great Britain, or of a merchant in good standing, or of a mortgage on a farm, and our troubles would disappear. If we make our paper money good by a harsh system of contraction, we shall cripple the energies of the country, and make bankruptcy and ruin. If, on the other hand, we debase the currency by unwise issues, we shall equally perplex business and destroy sober industry and make all prices mere matters of gambling, tricks, and chances. This will end as it did in the Southern Confederacy. At the outset the citizens of Richmond went to market with their money in their vest pockets and brought back their dinners in their baskets, in the end they took their money in their bakets and took home their dinners in their vest pockets. Make our money good by an honest and wise course, and when this is done it will be worth twenty-five per cent more than it is now, which will be equal to an increase of one-quarter in the amount of currency. Business will be strengthened, industry will be encouraged, prices will be regular, and men will then dare to go on with useful enterprises.

Lincoln and Grant.

General Grant is the natural and legitimate successor of Lincoln in the execution of the will of the American people. How thoroughly their policies are in unison their own terse, honest words best tell. We collate from the messages and official papers of these two representative Americans a few salient and emphatic sentences whose similarity is startling. The language is more than coincidence—it is sympathetic, and reveals how truly and sincerely the heart of our new like that of our martyred leader throbs with that of the people:

I hope peace will soon come, and when it comes will come to stay.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

Let us have peace.—*U. S. Grant.*

I have not controlled events. They have controlled me.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising; the view of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall.—*U. S. Grant.*

THE House of Representatives on last Monday passed a resolution by 98 yeas to 54 nays, instructing the Ways and Means committee to report a bill levying a ten per cent tax on the interest of all classes of Government bonds. The Republicans were sixty for and fifty-four against it. It is generally believed that a law carrying this measure into effect will be passed at an early day.

Murder in Politics.

In our last article upon the election frauds in Pennsylvania in 1867, we pointed out the advantage of coolly giving to fraudulent naturalization papers a point of antiquity agreeing with their pretended date. As we advance in our investigations of the Democratic doings in the XXIst Senatorial District, we find that the interest deepens from the comedy of colds to the tragedy of assassination. When Shugart had carried the District by the votes of laborers upon the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, changed from aliens into American citizens by the magic of spurious papers, it being apparent to all men that there had been considerable Democratic cheating round that board, it became prudent to put out, as soon as possible, of these fancy citizens. There was no further use for them, and, whenever it was feasible, they were run out of the neighborhood, and even out of the State. Some of them were sent to hide themselves in the woods; some of them were transported to New York; but with one of them at least a shorter and sharper method was adopted. John Casey, a "naturalized" navvy, testified before the Legislative Committee to certain rather remarkable facts. He said he was as "ignorant as a baste;" that he received a naturalization paper from one of the Democratic wire workers; that he never was naturalized; and, finally, that he "voted Democratic," as he was told to do. Now mark what befell this poor, unfortunate devil who was foolhardy enough to disclose the truth! Four days after giving his testimony he was found on the highway, near Clearfield, brutally murdered! Thus the great Democratic enterprise advanced from larceny to forgery, from forgery to bribery, from bribery to perjury, from perjury to murder! A victim who suffers himself to get into the clutches of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee must be careful how he indulges himself in the luxury of telling the truth, even when he happens to be under oath. Let speculators who intend to negotiate with the Democratic leaders this Fall remember the fate of John Casey.

Of course, murder in the long run is rather a risky resource. There were 2,200 of these rascally naturalization papers distributed by the Democrats in Luzerne County, and it would hardly be safe to knock on the head the 2,200 poor wretches who voted upon the strength of them. This was a kind of wholesale massacre from which even the Democratic National Committee might shrink, and which, fortunately for them, was hardly necessary. John Casey was killed in terrorem, and the 2,200 sham citizens all took warning and were careful how they talked of the base uses to which they had been put. Some of them consented to abscond. Some of them agreed to go into hiding. Some of them disappeared under suspicious circumstances—"whether murdered or not is unknown." The fact remains, however, that Casey was assassinated in order to keep Shugart in his Senatorial seat, which after all he lost. The knavery did not prosper; but this will not prevent the Pennsylvania Democracy from trying the experiment again, should the same circumstances call for a repetition of the bold iniquity. Enterprising voters who think to turn an honest penny in the Pennsylvania market this Fall will do well to remember the fate of Casey and of the other voters of the XXIst Senate District who "have disappeared from the eyes of men—whether murdered or not."

Those who buy them like cattle to-day will not shrink from braining them like cattle to-morrow.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Human Equality.

The *World* disrespectfully asks:

"When, or where, or how, are all men equal?—can the Tribune muster its shriek long enough to give an even, grand, sensible reply?"

Answer.—1. They are equal in origin:

"Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created us?"—*Malachi, ii, 10.*

"God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth."—*St. Paul.—Acts of the Apostles, xvii, 26.*

2. They are equal in *natural rights*:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."—*Thomas Jefferson.—Declaration of American Independence, July 4, 1776.*

—We do not know that the *World* will consider the testimony thus indicted even "quasi-sensible," but it can hardly deny its relevancy nor its sufficiency, provided it does not challenge the competency or the credibility of our witnesses.

Let us preclude possible cavil by still further specification:

1. All men are equal *when* their natural rights are affirmed and conceded.

2. They are thus equal in the eye of Eternal Justice, which should be the basis of all human governments.

They are equal not in stature, in beauty, in strength, in wit, in knowledge, in fortune in virtue, in efficiency, but in their rights as men.

A. may be White, learned, rich, powerful, wise, virtuous and eminent, while B. is Black, ignorant, weak, simple, vicious and insignificant; yet the law, rightfully regards them "with equal eye," and will bring A. into Court and make him respond to B.'s action for goods, money or labor, alleged to have been furnished by him to A., and require the latter to meet the affidavit and the testimony of B. by a counter-affidavit and by counter-testimony, or submit to a judgment, which the law will thereupon enforce, precisely as though B were as White, learned, rich, powerful, wise, virtuous and eminent as A. This is "when, where and how" all men are equal.

In the department of politics or sovereignty A., because of his gifts of nature or fortune, may influence twenty or thirty votes in favor of the party he deems right; while B., lacking these gifts may influence no vote but his own. That vote, however, is as sacredly his own, and it is his right—if he be a law-abiding citizen—to cast it in the direction dictated by his judgment, precisely as though he were equal in capacity and in fortune to A.

We trust that this short and easy lesson in the rudiments of Democracy will not be wholly lost on our aristocratic and imbecile, slow-witted cotemporary. We have set forth these elementary truths so frequently and so plainly that we had fondly supposed them ere this familiar to and comprehended by this entire community—and we must still hope that the *World* stands a singular and solitary exception.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Grant as a Humorist.

Flags of truce were occasionally sent back and forth between Cairo and Columbus, and the opposing generals who were in command of these posts were sometimes present. On one occasion General Polk proposed a toast which he said all would drink. Those present filled their glasses, and he gave "To General George Washington." As he paused, purposely, at the end of the name the company commenced to drink, when he added, "the first rebel." General Grant exclaimed, "that was scarcely fair General, but I will be even with you some day." The laugh was, of course, against him, but the company parted in good humor. Some two weeks afterward another flag of truce was sent down to Columbus, Gen. Grant accompanying it.

After business was over, General Grant adroitly turned the conversation upon State rights. He allowed them to proceed at considerable length without attempting to refute anything. At length he arose to go, and proposed a toast at parting. Glasses were filled and the General arose and gave, "Equal rights to all." He then made a pause as General Polk had done, and when all were busily drinking, he added, "whites and blacks," adding, "and now, General, I think I am even with you." The reverend and gallant General Polk owned up thinked.—*Life of Grant, by Gen. James G. Wilson.*

The expenses of the last session of the Democratic Legislature were $166,000.

The adjourned session will commence on the 23d of November next, and will swell the whole expense of legislation for the year to $215,000.

The entire expenses of the Republican Legislature last year were $93,843.

Such is Democratic retrenchment.—*Ohio State Journal.*

General Grant's Way of Expressing Great Truths.

[From the Springfield, Ill., Journal.]

General Grant, though not a politician, has a parenthetical way of stating great truths and contentious facts which is remarkable.

As early as the second year of the war, in a letter to Mr. Washburne, he writes: "I never was an abolitionist—not even what could be called anti-slavery—but I try to judge fairly and honestly, and it became patent to my mind early in the rebellion that the North and South could never live in peace with each other except as one nation, and that without slavery."

And again: "As anxious as I am to see peace established, I would not, therefore, be willing to see any settlement until the question is settled."

In his general order to his soldiers after the capture of General Lee, in referring to the enfranchisement of the emancipation proclamation, he calls slavery the cause and pretext of the rebellion."

In his famous letter to the President while acting as Secretary of War and interim, he says: "I stated that the law and (binding upon me, constitutional or not, until set aside by the proper tribunal)"—a doctrine that will do to stand by.

In his testimony before the impeachment committee, he says: "I have always been attentive to my own duties, and tried not to interfere with other people's." And again, "I never was in favor of a general amnesty until the time should come when it would be safe to give it."

In his correspondence with President Johnson in reference to the removal of General Sheridan from the district of Louisiana, he says: "This is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard."

In his speech to the committee appointed to inform him of his nomination, he said: "If chosen President, I shall have no policy of my own to enforce against the will of the people."

In his letter accepting the Republican nomination, he says: "Purely administrative officers should always be left to execute the will of the people. I have always respected that will and always shall."

These are only samples of General Grant's manner of expressing great truths, culled at random from our files; but they are "apples of gold in pictures of silver," and show to the people the manner of man he is.

Lincoln's Apology To Grant.

When the news of the surrender of Vicksburg, says General James G. Wilson, with thirty thousand prisoners and nearly two hundred guns, reached Washington, Grant was immediately made a major general in the regular army, a position which in the second year of the war he looked forward to as the height of earthly ambition. Halleck, then General-in-chief, in his annual report, in alluding to the campaign, thus speaks of Grant:

When we consider the character of the country in which the army operated, the formidable obstacles to be overcome, the number of forces, and the strength of the enemy's works, we cannot fail to admire the courage and endurance of the troops, *and the skill and daring of their commander.* No more brilliant exploit can be found in military history.

It was this great victory that drew from the President the following gem of a letter, which deserves to be printed in letters of gold, in which he makes the acknowledgment to Grant, "*you were right and I was wrong.*" The national gain was the least of the fruits of the success; for as the capture of Fort Donelson expelled the rebel forces from Kentucky and the greater part of Tennessee, so the capture of Vicksburg reopened the great Father of Waters to trade and navigation, and drove the enemy from a good portion of the State of Mississippi.

The result accomplished by the successful campaign and siege are thus briefly stated in Grant's official report:

The result of this campaign has been the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg, the occupation of Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, and the capture of Vicksburg and its garrison and munitions of war; a loss to the enemy of 37,000 prisoners among whom were 15 general officers; at least 10,000 killed and wounded, and among the killed Gens. Tracy, Vaughan, and Green; and hundreds perhaps thousands of straglers, who can never be collected and reorganized; arms and munitions of war for an army of 60,000 men. Five hundred pieces of artillery, a large amount of other public property, consisting of railroads, locomotives, cars, steamboats, cotton, ect."

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, JULY 13, 1863.

Major General Grant:

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 move your army across the peninsula opposite the place, and I stated as much in a letter to Gen. Halleck. While you were gone below and fighting the battle of Port Gibson, Grand Gulf and vicinity, I thought you should go down the river and join General Banks; and when you turned northward, east of the Big Black, I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make the personal acknowledgement that you were right and I was wrong.

A. LINCOLN.

The Wheat Harvest.

Our crop reports continue to be of a character more satisfactory than have been noted at this period for several years. Throughout the South, the condition of their great staple, cotton, is favorably spoken of, while the growing corn, in unusual breadth, exhibits an unequalled luxuriance and thrift. What, by far the most important of all grains, has been already harvested, and not only in those regions, but also in the Border States, as the ripening of the crop comes Northward, the harvest is reported as of the greatest abundance and completed under the most favorable conditions. From every part of the Middle States, as well as from the remoter West, we have such flattering accounts of the character of the crop now rapidly maturing, as to justify the opinion that the wheat harvest of '68 will be unparalleled for seven years, in yield and quality. It is, in the regions spoken of, fairly out of danger, except such as may threaten it in the stack, and four weeks more will see the bulk of the crop south of the parallel of the Lake Erie shore, safely in the garners of the husbandmen. If the spring wheat of the Northwest shall do as well the year will be marked as one of unprecedented plenty, and, re-inaugurating an era of Cheap Bread for the Million, will revivify the prosperity of the Nation.—*Phila. Gazette.*

A Sensible Southerner.

From a letter written by Judge E. F. Porter, of the Second Judicial District of Alabama and who is also a native of that State—written to the great Montgomery Grant ratification meeting, we extract the paragraphs below. The axiom that the wisest statesmanship is identical with good common sense, was never more clearly illustrated than in the observations which concluded this letter. He writes:

As an individual, I will give Grant and Colfax an earnest support. It is the ticket of reconstruction under the Constitution and laws of the United States, of peace, and of obedience to the authority of the Union.

Gen. Grant has been the instrument, under Providence, of closing the war of a revolution with which, while I had many local and personal, I held no political sympathies. I shall hail him, as he advances to deposit his sword upon the alter of perpetual peace, as one whose administration will obliterate the Mason and Dixon line of discord, and allay forever the spirit of dissension and civil war.

The clamors of negro supremacy, which assail this Presidential ticket, receive no countenance from me. No man in his senses, in the South or elsewhere, need fear that in this intelligent country, and in this Christian age, intellectual and moral power will not reach the apex of the temple of liberty and hold it. It is the storm of revolution which brings ignorance and corruption to the surface of society. In times of peace and of submission to the law, they sink to obscurity, and control no nation's destiny. Civil equality is not personal or social degradation. With very great respect, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. PORTER.

Democratic Doctrine.

Under this general head we find the following in different Democratic newspapers:

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed, both in principle and policy, to negro suffrage."—*Ohio Democratic Resolutions, 1868.*

"*Resolved*, That under the action of the State of South Carolina, heretofore taken, we recognize the colored population of the State as an intelligent element of the body politic; and as such, in person and property, entitled to full and equal protection under the State Constitution and laws. And that, as citizens of South Carolina, we declare our willingness when we have the power, to grant them with proper qualifications as to property and intelligence, the right of suffrage."—*South Carolina Democratic Resolutions, 1868.*

"*Resolved*, That the right of suffrage shall be limited to the white race in this country."—*Illinois Democratic Resolutions, 1868.*

"A very large torchlight procession of *Democratic Niggers* are marching through the streets while I write. I have addressed an immense audience in the Court House Square—the largest proportion being negroes. They carried transparencies with most appropriate Democratic mottoes. Proclaim it through out Upper Georgia that everything is safe—honor safe, peace secured. Democracy triumphant."—*Letter of D. B. Hill, a leading Democrat in Georgia, April 11, 1868.*

"We have a word for our colored citizens who are anxious to vote for Governor at the ensuing election. Your professed friends have nominated a man of the name of Bullock for that office, and it is right that you should know beforehand what sort of a man he is who solicits your suffrage."—*Savannah News, (Democratic,) April, 1868.*

"You pays your money and you takes your chance."

Would Judge Chase Divide the Negro Vote?

Mr. Harris the eloquent North Carolina negro orator, said on this point, in his Faneuil Hall speech: We are told that if the Democratic party nominate certain candidates there is fear among some that they will divide the colored vote. Now, my friends, let me assure you, in the name of 71,000 colored voters in North Carolina, and I think I can also assure you in the name of the 700,000 loyal black voters in the South, no name that the Democratic party might reach up and draw down; no man who breathes the free atmosphere of heaven who would accept the nomination at the hands of the Democratic party, no such man could obtain the support of the black people of the South. [Loud applause] As I said before, on another occasion, if the Democratic party were to nominate an angel we would not vote for him, in that the very fact of his accepting a nomination of the Democratic party would be evidence of his being a fallen angel. [Laughter.] And, in my opinion, he would have fallen very low when he shall first rest on a Copperhead platform. [Immense applause.]

State Finances.

The following brief exhibit of the condition of the State finances, derived from official documents, is from the Harrisburg *State Guard*. The figures show that, in a very few days, the disbursements of the treasury will be very large.

The amount of over-due loan unpaid on the 30th of November, 1867, was	$3,937,978 85
On which there has been paid to this date	3,263,003 98
Leaving still due and payable on presentation	$ 674,375 29
Of the loan due July 1, 1868, there was outstanding on Nov 30, 1867	$1,866,434 88
The treasury has paid on this loan	709,566 47
Balance of loan due July 1, 1868	$1,156,868 41
Making due July 1	$1,831,294 70
The interest due on the 1st of July and 1st of August is about	$0 40,000 00

State Treasurer Irwin is now entirely engaged perfecting his arrangements to make these payments, and by the first of July will be fully ready to meet the demands growing out of these claims on the treasury.

New and Then.

Here is what one of the present Chase organs said three years ago, when the Chief Justice was dragging his judicial ermine through the dirt in order to secure negro favor and support. We quote from the Hartford *Times* of May 23, 1865:

Is it not *remarkable* that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, robed in his judicial ermine, should step down from the bench, and *go round the country making electioneering speeches?* Is it not *singular* that he should write letters to *organize a party to support himself for the Presidency*, and then travel from State to State making up issues against the President? giving opinions before negro crowds and other audiences upon questions that may come before his court for final settlement? *Such reprehensible conduct never before disgraced the bench of the Supreme Court, and cannot be severely rebuked.*

The nomination of Gen. Grant for President reminded one of his old soldiers, yesterday, of a relic of the old Vicksburg campaign, which he brought to this office. It is a copy of the last edition of the *Vicksburg Daily Citizen*, run off before the fall of that stronghold The following is one of its items:

"On Dit.—That the great Ulysses, the Yankee Generalissimo, surnamed Grant—has expressed his intention of dining in Vicksburg on Saturday next, and celebrating the Fourth of July by a grand dinner, and so forth. When asked if he would invite Gen. Jo Johnson to join, he said, "No! for fear there will be a row at the table." Ulysses must get into the city before he dines in it. The way to cook a rabbit is, first catch the rabbit, &c."

The sheet bears the date of July 2, 1863, and on the 4th Grant did dine in Vicksburg.—*Columbus Journal.*

Texan Troubles.

The law-abiding citizens of Texas seek protection. They do so in a manly way.—They say that if a military force is not raised to preserve orders, they must take the matter in their own hands, organize themselves and punish those who are the cause of disorder. They ask to be allowed to form military organizations under the convention that adopted the resolutions to Congress, subject to the command of the military commanders in the Districts. The request of the Texans is a reasonable one. The best way to keep the peace is to command it. Congress will not refuse the right of Texans to arm in self-defense, and we may shortly hear of a military organization of the peaceable inhabitants of that State that will compel obedience to the law.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE IN PA BTITION.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF BEAVER COUNTY. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of James McCaskey, dec'd.

To the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd., to wit: John McCaskey, Elenor, intermarried with David McCague, who is since dead but leaving issue, viz: David McCague, Nancy intermarried with Eli White of Lawrence county, children of William another brother of decedent, viz: John, William, Alexander and Nancy, whose residence are unknown, Jane a sister intermarried with John Dolan, who is since dead, but left issue surviving him, to wit: John, William, James, Nancy, Rosanna, Mary Ann, Sarah Martha, and Margaret J. Dolan, whose residence are unknown. Martha Moore a sister of decedent, who is since dead, leaving issue, viz: John, Joseph, William, James, Robert and Nancy, Ann, Moore, Maria, executrix of decedent, intermarried with Benjamin Brandon, of Blairsville, Mercer county, Pa.; Martha, intermarried with ——— Hagey of Indiana; Nancy, intermarried with ——— Hand, of Indiana. Jane who resides near Blakesville, Mercer county, Pa.; Mary, intermarried with ——— Johnstone, of Indiana, Andrew McCaskey, since dead, whose representatives are John, James and William McCaskey and Emily, intermarried with ——— Sisberts, Jane, intermarried with ——— Horner, and Fanny, intermarried with ——— Odell, children of another brother, to wit: John McCaskey, who resides in Virginia, Mary, intermarried with ——— Sellers, and Matilda, intermarried with ——— Scott, who resides in Virginia, and all others interested, Greeting.

Take notice that an inquest to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said dec'd., will be held on the premises in Chippewa township, Beaver county Pa., on the 25th day of August, 1868, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.

JOHN S. LITTELL, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Beaver June 29th, 1868.
jy1-4t.

ALL LOVING PERSONS

Can and should obtain a good education. For particulars, address J. A. Cooper, Principal of the State Normal School, Edinboro, Pa.

STRAY HORSES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE IN THEIR CUSTODY two stray horses, the owners of which are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. They are described as follows:

One is a dark brown horse, 17 hands high and weighs about 1400 pounds. Left hind foot white, six years old. The other is a light bay horse 15 hands high and about 12 years old. Star in front; bone spavined left hind leg; cut heel on right hind leg. These horses were taken up in Rochester borough as strays, on Sunday June 28th, 1868.

ANDERSON & LANEY, Constables.
jy1-3t.

FLOUR DOWN!

ANOTHER TUMBLE.

PRICE OF BEST

WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,

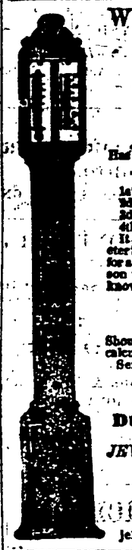
WARRANTED EQUAL TO

"DATON SNOW FLAKE."

25 lbs sack, $ 1 50.
50 lbs sack, 3 00.
Barrel, 12 00.

S. J. CROSS & CO.

Rochester, June 26, 1868: tf.



WOODRUFF'S

PORTABLE

BAROMETERS

Has the following good qualities:

1st. Accuracy.
2d. Portability.
3d. Simplicity.
4th. Durability.

It is undoubtedly the best Barometer now in use, and can be relied upon for accuracy and durability. Any person whose interest depend upon their knowledge of the

COMING STORM,

Should have one as it will be of incalculable value to them to them.

Send for circular giving description.

GENERAL AGENTS,

Dunseath & Haslette,

JEWELERS & OPTICIANS,

86 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jel'68:3m.

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.

35 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. jly1-3m.

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 of 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 spiritous mixture. Manufactured and sold by

DIERKER & SPECK,
NO. 68 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.
jel7'68:3m.

Upholstery.

WM. F. & GEO. NOBLE

(Sons & Successors to Wm. Noble, Sr.)

UPHOLSTERS, FEATHER MERCHANTS, AND dealers in Feathers, Beds and Bedding, Mattresses of pure curled hair, Husk with half top, Husk with cotton top, Husk and Straw Beds, Lounges, Crib and Cradle Beds, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Pew Cushions, Prime Goose Feathers in any quantity, warranted good. Damasks, Morcens, Hollands, Tassels and Cords, Quilts, Spreads, coverlids, and all articles usually found in an Upholstery Warehouse.

All work warranted as represented, and at one uniform price.

Cor. of Smithfield and Third sts.,

(DOOR, DOOR AT THE DOOR,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

apr1'68:1y.

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 those organs, driving away all Melancholy Feelings, a fusing new Life and Vigor into the System.

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

E. SCHEDEL, DR. HENDERSON & BRO'S, 207 Liberty St., Pittsburgh Pa., Wholesale Agents.

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.

ap1'68:1y.

House Furnishing Goods.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, LOOKING GLASSES and Glassware. Also, Japan, Tin, Wooden and Willow-ware, Markets and Fancy Baskets, Brushes, Kitchen Sects, Clothes Wringers, &c., &c. Also, Fruit Jars and Cans. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to give us a call, and examine our stock before making their purchases.

J. & H. REGOS & CO.,
No. 121 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

my20'67:1y.