The Beaver Argus

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., July 15, 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.
(Subject to decision of District Conferees.)

FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS NICHOLSON.
H. J. VAN KIRK.
A. J. BUFFINGTON.

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.

A TEXAS colored man says of the "carpet baggers," "We like them very well. It was the carpet baggers who freed us; they carried their carpet bags on their backs and guns on their shoulders."

THE New York *World* is Seymour's organ. It says the Democratic platform does not contemplate the issue of any more greenbacks, but means that those already issued shall be raised to a level with specie. If this be true, and a dollar in paper money is worth a dollar in coin, why need any body care whether the five-twenty bonds are paid in gold or not?

THE Copperhead newspapers think it a grand "card" to complain about the taxes, and charge the necessity for laying them upon the Radicals. Do they imagine the people are idiots—or that they have forgotton the great and notorious fact that our debt was forced upon the country by the combined efforts of the Rebels and Copperheads to overthrow the Government? The least *they* say about the debt and taxes the better.—Their policy is to be "mum" on these points.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes: "A staff officer of Gen. Longstreet's, now in Washington, tells me that Gen. Grant will poll the entire vote of the Confederate soldiery in Texas, and that with Chase as the Democratic candidate, five-sixth of the same would stay at home." When I inquired the reason of this, the aid-de-camp said: "Our boys have faith in Grant. He is a 'square' antagonist. We won't get so many promises out of him but more chance. We don't know so much about these politicians"

FRANK P. BLAIR of Missouri recently wrote a letter in favor of resisting the reconstruction acts of Congress by force of arms. This letter procured him the Democratic nomination for Vice President on last Thursday in New York. It gave the Southerners a very flattering opinion of him. When the time came in that convention to nominate a candidate for Vice President ex-Confederate General Preston of Kentucky, jumped to his feet and proposed the name of Frank P. Blair for that office. This was seconded by ex-Confederate Generals Hampton of South Carolina and Forest of Tennessee. The trio all made speeches in his behalf, after which he was nominated by acclamation. His revolutionary letter, together with the disloyal character of those who were unstrumental in bringing his nomination about, should, if even no other objections were urged against him, be the means of losing him every electoral vote in the country.

AMONG the Committee appointed by the Democratic Convention to erect a platform for the candidates who are to be defeated by GRANT and COLFAX next November, are Gen. Wade Hampton, an original Secessionist, who was among the first to enter the War and among the last to leave it, refusing to submit even after the surrender of his superior officer, Joseph E. Johnson; William Preston, Rebel General of Kentucky, who went into the War for Secession though his State remained in the Union; Barksdale, a Rebel General of Kentucky; Langdon, a Rebel editor of Louisiana; and Bocock, Speaker of the Lower House of the Rebel Legislature of Virginia. Pardon and forgiveness are good policy as well as sound Christian virtues; but is it exactly fitting that the men who took the lead in trying to break up the Union should take the lead in framing its government as soon as their treason has been defeated?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A FEW "Conservative Soldiers and Sailors" claiming to have served in the Union army during the war, held a convention in New York at the same time the Democratic convention was in session at that place. They gave a cordial invitation to the ex-rebel soldiers who were in New York at the time to take seats in their meeting. The convention was simply a tender of the other convention presided over by Seymour, and the most noticable feature connected with it was the fact that nearly every member composing it had proved himself a military failure before leaving the service. The N. Y. *Tribune* speaking of it says: "The sessions of the "Conservative soldiers and sailors" have thus far been wild tumults. Whatever the gentlemen composing it may have done during the war, we should judge from their behaviour that they had not seen enough of the service to learn the meaning of discipline." Having hurt the rebels but little during the rebellion it need not be anticipated that the Republican party will suffer much injury at their hands in the present campaign.

THE Democratic National Convention which assembled at New York on the 4th of July completed its labors and adjourned on Thursday the 9th. It was composed of all shades and conditions of Democrats. Rebel congressmen, rebel generals, northern copperheads and full-blooded negroes were in attendance as delegates and participated in its proceedings. These proceedings were not characterized with more violence of speech than is usually heard in Democratic conventions; but there never was a national convention held in this country by any political party in which there was more under-handed intriguing, more bitter feeling and more corruption than in this one. New York arrayed herself against the balance of the country.—With her it was "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt" against any candidate not acceptable to Wall street and the money lenders of the East. Wisely, therefore, her politicians refrained from bringing forward any candidate of their own until Pendleton, Hendricks, Hancock, &c., were successively slaughtered. When this was accomplished and the material to select from was entirely used up, the name of Seymour—"the bloated bond-holder's candidate," was brought forward, and on the twenty-second ballot he was nominated without having a single vote cast against him. Frank P. Blair of Missouri was immediately afterwards nominated for Vice President. This is as weak a ticket as our opponents could have nominated. Seymour was the head and front of copperheadism during the war. When the anti-draft riots occurred in New York in 1863—when innocent men, women and children were butchered in cold blood or burned to death in public buildings by the enemies of the Government, he was in the executive chair of that State. Instead of using force to preserve the peace and protect life, he went among the rioters, called them "my friends" and assured them that his influence would be exerted toward having the draft stopped. It was so exerted, and not a man could the Government get into the Union army from that city in consequence of his treasonable advice, until it detached and sent from the army of the Potomac 30,000 veterans, whose duty it was to see that Governor and people respected the laws and complied with the legal demands of the general government. In addition to this a conversation between Seymour and a friend can be proven in which he urged the destroying of the Federal and the adoption of the *Confederate* constitution for the government of the whole country. Until recently Frank P. Blair's character for loyalty was good. A couple of weeks ago, however, he caused a letter to be published in which he distinctly avows himself in favor of inaugurating a new civil war by the use of the army in overthrowing the reconstruction acts of Congress. Such in brief is the history of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. These nominations are both very acceptable to Republicans everywhere. They believe if they cannot beat this ticket they could not beat any one that our opponents might have presented. On the other hand the Democrats are not only disgusted with the action of the New York politicians during the sessions of the convention but the ticket given them falls like a wet blanket upon their hopes. However much they may whistle to keep their courage up they have no them concede an easy victory to Grant and Colfax, and we are confident that in this they will not be mistaken.

We heartily congratulate the Democracy on receiving the Blair family into its ranks. They—father and sons included—left the Democratic party in 1854 and allied themselves with the Republicans. We found them to be little else than pests while in our organization. They wanted all the prominent places in the Government for themselves and friends, and failing to monopolize everything in that line their grumblings were heard from one end of the Union to the other. Montgomery Blair was in the cabinet of Mr. Lincoln for some time, and it was only after that good man's patience had become completely exhausted, because of the intrigues of the Blair family, that he officially notified Montgomery that, if tendered, his resignation as Post Master General would be accepted. In consequence of this notification he resigned, and from that time forward the Blair's did all in their power to injure the Republican party. Frank P. Blair, one of the sons, was a ranting abolitionist before the war and was twice elected to Congress on an abolition platform, from the St. Louis district. While in Congress he worked harder for the freedom of the negro, and said harsher things of his master than any other member of that body. From some cause or other, not remembered now, the Republicans of that district elected some one else in his place to represent them in Congress. For that act he never forgave the party; hence when his father was snubbed at Washington and his brother Montgomery virtually kicked out of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, Frank P. joined with them, and the trio became active Democrats, and were soon leading spirits in that party.

"Roaring, ranting, abolitionist" Frank, was on last Thursday nominated by the National Democratic Convention as the candidate of that party for Vice President of the United States. He received this place on the ticket by acclamation. He stands no earthly chance of being elected to that position, but we are gratified beyond measure that our party is now entirely clear of the Blair family, and that the Democracy are in the future to be afflicted with its petty intrigues and malign influence.

READ the article in another column headed "The Democratic Platform on Bonds and Greenbacks—A Democratic Interpretation." It is copied from the New York *World*, Seymour's organ. The Democratic platform was drawn up in the *World* office, by Henry C. Murphy of New York, who is, and has been for years past, the firm friend of ex-Gov. Seymour. Murphy, the *World* and Seymour are better judges of what the Democratic platform means than the "greenies" whom they so remorsely slaughtered at New York last week.

SINCE Seymour has been nominated it is alleged by the Pittsburgh *Republic* that the country owes more to him and his millitia, than to all other causes combined, for the check Lee and his army received at Gettysburg in 1863. The generality of people have heretofore believed that Meade and the army of the Potomac had something to do with bringing Lee's rebel horde to a halt there at that time.

THE so-called Democratic National Convention, met in New York on the 4th inst. This day was the anniversary of the surrender of Vicksburg and the battle of Gettysburg, two events which turned the tide of the great rebellion, in favor of the Union forces. But strange to say, both events were ignored by the Democratic party. Not a sentiment was uttered by the speakers in the Convention, not a resolution offered commemorative of the great events. Were the leaders of the Democracy afraid to express their sentiments? It looks so. There were too many reconstructed rebels in the Convention for any man to dare extol these glorious victories. The people, however, will make a note of it, and visit this sin of omission upon the heads of the nominees of the National Copperhead Convention!

SINCE the nomination of Horatio Seymour by the Democratic National Convention, several of the Democratic members of Congress have declared most emphatically for Grant. Among these accessions to the Republican ranks is Thos. E. Stewart, Mr. Raymond's successor from the Sixth New York district. Samuel F. Cary, the eight-hour, greenback Representative of Cincinnati, telegraphed after he had heard of the nomination of Seymour that the convention ought to follow it up by making Vallandigham the Vice Presidential candidate. The Democrats generally acknowledge that they have a bad ticket, and concede the election publicly to the Republicans.

Austria as an Example.

Shall we imitate Austria in financiering? A miserable country where, for many years, long before the last war, they had a comparatively worthless paper currency. Austria was compelled to do something, so she foolishly taxed the coupons on her bonds one-sixth. Apparently an easy way, but she will want a long time before she can raise another loan. Her repudiation of her bonds virtually exclude her from the money market. She may raise money, but it will be on the understanding that she pays more interest than formerly. Creditors are as sharp as debtors. Rogues may get the advantage a few times, but honesty pays best in the end. Austria affords a sad example of dishonestly tampering with national responsibilities.

What would be the fate of France if the Emperor offered a lower rate of interest than that on promise of which he borrowed money to build up the Empire? The dynasty would fall like a pack of cards. What is the reason of the stability of England? Simply her honest acceptance of the debt—discharge of her obligations. She can obtain money at three per cent., while Austria, if she wants any more money, must pay twelve or fifteen, and have hard work to obtain it even with that temptation.

Why? Is it a mater of faith, of credit.—Who would care to touch accommodation paper issued by a man of doubtful reputation? The Austrian money men will remember taxing the coupons one-sixth, and when aid is asked again will roll up their purses, put them in their pockets, and say "we don't see it."

In which position is America to stand?—Are we to be looked upon as a bankrupt nation, breakers of pledges, destroyers of honord in the money markets of the world, or as honorable, just, and be sought after?

The answer comes, millions of times repeated by honorable men, "keep faith." It is only those whose sense of honor is blunted, who shadow to the nation their own want of honesty, who wish to place America in the same category with corrupt, faithless Austria, for settling the debt.—*Pitts. Com.*

HENRY CLAY DEAN is a leading Democratic politician of the west. The Democracy of Beaver county take especial interest in listening to his perorations. They frequently invite him hither when they hold a mass meeting. He was in attendance last week at the National Democratic convention, and while in New York made a speech. His effort on that occasion is thus referred to by the New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*:

Henry Clay Dean entered the parlor of the Ohio delegation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel tonight and mounting the table made a speech so coarse and obscene as to drive the ladies out of the adjacent parlors. He denounced Chase, and demanded his defeat at all hazards. He pronunced Chase, in words too coarse for repetition in print, a "God d——d old worn out strumpet of the Republican Abolition party, who was now about to be taken up by the Democrats after the Republicans had no further use for her;" declared that if Chase received the nomination here, there would be a Democratic ticket nominated against him; denounced Belmont as a foreign Jew agent of the God d——d foreign Jew bondholders, who held a place at the head of the Democratic organization, for which he was not fit, and was now in the corrupt movement for Chase, and blew off profanity, obscenity and reckless abuse after a fashion of which the above gives a faint idea, till the proprietor of the aristocratic hotel could stand it no longer. A delegate was accordingly sent to tell him that Ohio wanted the use of her committee room, and Dean thereupon descended from the center table and made his way out of the parlor. A New Yorker made a brief reply, defending Chase. Both got plenty of applause and some hisses.

THE New York *Herald* which has been bitterly opposed to Gen. Grant, gave the following welcome to the Seymour ticket the next morning after the nominations were made at Tammany Hall:

The Democratic Nomination—A Clear Field for Gen. Grant.

"The die is cast. THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION HAS DECIDED THAT OUR NEXT PRESIDENT SHALL BE GEN. GRANT. There was a splendid opportunity offered this Convention in the nomination of Chief Justice Chase, to carry off the balance of power from the Republican camp North and South, East and West, and to inaugurate in the approaching Presidential election a substantial and enduring conservative revolution. The advantages of this nomination were at once appreciated by the Democratic masses and independent thinking men of the party, with the agitator of his name as the Democratic candidate in the crisis, and they were enthusiastic in a cause of Chase, but the party jugglers of the Tammany Hall Convention had a different game to play. So far as the New York misleading politicians are concerned this was fully disclosed in the *Herald* of Tuesday last in reference to the mock declaration of Horatio Seymour. The old fable of the mountain in labor has been fully realized, and the delivery is a ridiculous mouse. *As the Democratic Presidential candidate against the conquerors of the rebellion, Seymour against Grant in 1868 amounts to a Democratic surrender, a disbanding of the Democratic party.* The ticket of McClellan against Lincoln was a strong ticket compared with this of Seymour against Grant. IT HAS NO PRESTIGE BUT THAT OF DEFEAT.

The Democratic Platform on Bonds and Greenbacks—A Democratic Interpretation.

The following is the interpretation put upon the position of the Democratic platform on the financial question by the New York *World's* leading editorial of yesterday:

The declarations relating to the finances are scattered through different sections of the platform. They need to be brought together before we can get an intelligent view of their scope. The platform is explicit enough upon each particular point, but its several declarations so limit and modify one another, that it would be very misleading to consider any one of them apart from the rest. Payment of the principal of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks will easily be found in the platform, if searched for. The language is, that "when the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States"—that is to say in greenbacks. This is explicit enough so far as it relates to the *medium of payment*, but how does the platform propose to provide the *means?* In other words, where are the greenbacks to come from? On this also the platform is explicit; they are not to be manufactured by the printing press, but to be raised by taxation. By this method the payment of the public debt cannot be very rapid. The bondholders need have no fears that their property is to be swept away by a new inundation of paper money. Payment of the public debt in greenbacks without increasing their present amount, payment in greenbacks out of the proceeds of a reduced taxation, will leave the greater portion of the debt standing for many years to come.

There is another part of the platform which has a pertinent bearing on this subject. It is the declaration in favor of "one currency for the Government and the people, for the bondholder and the producer." Now, although nothing is expressly said upon that point, we suppose the platform contemplates the payment of the duties on imports in coin as heretofore. This seems to us a justifiable, nay an inevitable inference from what is said about paying in coin such obligations of the Government as stipulate for coin upon their face. The interest upon both the ten-forty and the five-twenty bonds is payable in coin by the very terms of the law, and also the principal of the ten-forties. If the Government keeps this express engagement, it must by some means raise the coin, and no other method is suggested than by collecting it, as now, at the custom-houses. Now, as the platform pledges the party to pay specie to the bondholders to meet their interest and that part of their principal which the law requires to be paid in coin, it seems evident that the "one currency for the Government and the people, the bondholder and the producer," must contemplate an early return to specie payments. The "one currency" must mean either a uniform good currency or a uniform bad currency. It is inconceivable in itself and inconsistent with the platform, that the old, hard money Democratic party should promise a uniform currency of bad money.—the one currency means a *sound* currency; a currency equivalent to coin and at all times exchangeable for it. One currency of depreciated greenbacks would be inconsistent with the payment in coin of that part of the public obligations which are acknowledged by the platform to be due in coin; inconsistent with the collection of revenue from imports in gold; inconsistent with the idea that we are ever to return to specie payments.

Another declaration, in still another section of the platform, evinces an intention to make an early return to specie payments. After calling for a reduction of the public expenses and a reform of the system of taxation, the platform proceeds thus: "So that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the Government and the currency made good." The credit of the Government is not "good" so long as its promises sell for less than their face; the currency is not "good" so long as it is inflated and irredeemable. The platform aims at making every dollar of it. The platform proposes to pay the five-twenties in greenbacks; proposes to raise the money for this purpose by taxation; promises unequivocally that the "burden of taxation shall be lessened;" the credit of the Government made good; the currency made good; and that that good currency shall be the same for all classes, including the bondholders.—We do not regard these several declarations as contradictory, but as mutually explanatory, perfectly consistent and harmonious. The Democratic party is pledged by the platform to appreciate the greenbacks to par and use them for the payment of that part of the public debt which is not by express provision of law due in coin.

Blair and Revolution.

Gen. Frank P. Blair is the Democratic nominee for Vice President. Gen. Blair was a republican, but has, for the last two or three years, been a bitter Copperhead. The following letter of very recent date, embodies Gen. Blair's bid for the honor he has achieved. It will be seen that he takes ground distinctly for overturning the new State Governments at the South by force and violence. A Democratic "President elect" is to treat those governments as nullities, employ the Army to overthrow them, and allow others to set up wherein none but Whites are to have any voice. And then Congress is to be "reconstructed" accordingly. Hear him:

From the World of July 3.

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR DEFINES HIS POSITION.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

Col. Jas. O. Broadhead.

DEAR COLONEL: In reply to your inquiries, I beg leave to say that I have to you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, and submit the following, as what I consider the sole only issue (this contest: The Reconstruction policy of the Radicals will be complete before there is election; 11 States, so long excluded, will have been admitted upon suffrage established, and the carpet-baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democratic should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of Reconstruction by Congressional action the Senate will continue a bar to repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the institutions, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

If the President elected by the Democracy enforces, as he is otherwise sworn to enforce Reconstruction acts, the 11 States, by the accession of 30 spurious Senators and Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for *the President-elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo the usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bagger Governments, allow the White people to regulate their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives.* The House of Representatives contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and, with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue, and it is sure way to avoid all future strife to put this issue fairly to the country.

I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us: Shall we submit to usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these, with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs—by which an army is maintained to protect these vagrebonds in their outrages upon the ballot. These, and things like these, eat up the revenue and resources of the Government and destroy its credit, make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress, known as the Reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, but it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in the large and comprehensive results. It is the one thing that includes all that is worth a contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor, or value to the struggle.

Your friend,
FRANK P. BLAIR.

—Americans! if you want another Civil War inaugurated, vote the Blair ticket! He tells you just how he will set it going. Mark him!

The Democratic Platform.

The following is the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention in session at New York last week:

The Democratic party in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligent patriotism, and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guaranty of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the question of Slavery and Secession as having been settled for all times to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do with the return of peace demand:

Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second: Amnesty for all past political offenses and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third: Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and, where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States. [Thunders of applause.]

Fourth: Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities. [Renewed cheering and cries of "Read it again."]

Fifth: One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder. [Great cheering and cries of "Read it again." The fifth resolution was again read and again cheered.

Sixth: Economy in the administration of the Government, the reduction of the standing army and navy, the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau [great cheering] and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting Internal Revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the Government, and the currency made good, the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State Militia into National forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the Internal Revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh: Reform of abuses in the Administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority, to and the independence of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth: Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragment to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty, and industrial rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction. [Applause.]

Gen. Grant and the Jews.

General Grant's Mississippi Order—Explanatory Letter from Gen. Rawlins.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.,
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1868.

Gen. Grant, dated Oxford, Miss., Dec. 17, 1862, expelling Jews, as a class, from his department, is before me. You are doubtless aware that Gen. Grant has never, either by himself or through the aid of his friends, attempted to defend any military order which emergencies of the service seemed at that time to require. However, as my name is attached to its as Assistant Adjutant-General, it may not be improper to state that at and previous to its date, our military affairs were in a most critical condition, and important movements were transpiring. Gen. Sherman was collecting forces at Memphis and Helena. Gen. Grant was moving steadily against Pemberton, Grenada, keeping up appearance of immediate attack, to divert his attention from Sherman, and in co-operation with Grant, Dodge was moving south from Corinth. The success of Grant's plans depended in keeping the enemy in ignorance of his real purpose, namely the surprise and capture of Vicksburg by Sherman, and it was therefore of the utmost importance that every avenue of information to the enemy should be closed.

The most stringent orders had previously been published, forbidding persons going or coming through our lines, limiting traders to certain boundaries, and prohibiting the passage of corn South, or the payment of it for Southern products. Persistent violations of these orders by persons principally of the Jewish race, were the subject of constant reports by many of Gen. Grant's subordinates, some of whom had even issued orders expelling them from the lines; but which Gen. Grant had promptly revoked. Reports of the same character were also received from other than military sources. At length, on the evening of Dec. 1862, (the date of the order), the mail brought from Washington a large number of complaints, officially referred to him by the General-in-Chief of the army, against this class of persons, for violation of the above mentioned orders. The General felt, on reading them, that some immediate action was demanded of him. He realized to its full extent the critical condition of military affairs, and judged, whether wisely or unwisely, that to meet the exigency action must be immediate, thorough, and in a form not to be evaded. The order you refer to was the result. It was written and telegraphed to his subordinates without revision, leaving all persons not justly menable to its terms to be relieved on their individual application.

The idea that it was issued on account of the religion of the Jews cannot be seriously entertained by any one who knows the General's steadfast adherence to the principles of American liberty and religious toleration. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN A. RAWLINS.

To Lewis N. Dembis, Esq., Louisville, Ky.

In demanding that Government bonds shall be taxed equally with every other species of property, the Democratic Convention asks either that the United States shall tax property which is laying a direct tax—which Congress by Section 9 of Article I. of the Constitution of the United States, is forbidden to do—or else that the States shall tax the Government bonds, which the Supreme Court of the United States has at least three times decided to be unconstitutional. As the champions of the Constitution and of the final authority of the Supreme Court, the Democratic party seems on this question to be undertaking the dangerous and difficult feat of swallowing itself whole.

THE Tammany Convention demands "one currency for the Government and the people" &c. Will it be a little more explicit, and tell us which? If the gold is the one currency which they demand for "pensioner and soldier, producer and bond-holder," what becomes of their threat to pay the bonds in greenbacks? And if greenbacks are the one currency which they demand for all, what becomes of their admission that the bonds which are on their face or by law made payable in coin shall be paid in gold?

The Boys In Blue.

The following stirring address has been issued by the Soldiers' Republican organization of this State, which has already commenced its labors, and will be heard from in due time:

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 1105 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.

COMRADES: When the rebel armies were overthrown and the rebel leaders forgiven by our magnanimous Chief, the whole world wondered at the generosity which pardoned men guilty of so great a crime. The least we expected was that the Government for which we had fought, and for which so many had given up their lives, was secured against the possibility of another conspiracy. But warned by history, and taught by our own experience among the misguided people of the South, we maintained our organizations, and now, in the forefront of another peril congratulate ourselves upon the wisdom of that decision. So thoroughly have our military brothers reunited themselves that only a few who wore the Union blue can be induced to join the ranks of the rebel Democracy. Our camps extend east and west, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; there is not a veteran who does not realize that the public danger may once more call him to the field. The alarming spectacle of a formal combination between the two great columns of treason—the rebel army of the South and the rebel sympathizers of the North—is the living proof of great impending calamities. These desperate men—the one side still vaunting their treason against the country, and the other still boasting of the aid and comfort extended to them—profess to be confident of success in the approaching election. The animosity they bore to our beloved Commander-in-chief—now the candidate of the great Republican party—survives the hollow gratitude with which they hailed the liberal terms of peace; and, now, remembering only that he struck them in the field, and coldly forgetting how he forgave their great offense, they are toiling with superhuman energy to defeat him for the Presidency, and to place in the high office a fit successor of its present guilty occupant. Their hatred of Grant extends to all our heroic leaders, with one or two exceptions. The only offense of these accomplished soldiers is their fidelity to the country for which they fought. General Geo. H. Thomas in Tennessee, General Irwin M'Dowell in Mississippi, General Geo. G. Meade in Georgia, General Canby in South Carolina and General Reynolds in Texas, with their predecessors, Sheridan, Sickles, Pope, Swayne, Mower, are proscribed and slandered, like common felons, while every Union man in the South, black and white, is subjected to inconceivable cruelty and oppression. This wholesale manevolence, looking directly to the restoration of the rebel governments, teaches us not only the wisdom and justice of our organization, but invokes us to renewed efforts in favor of Grant and Colfax, the standard bearers of the Republican party, and for our gallant comrades, Hartranft and Campbell, our standard bearers in the State contest.

The fundamental ideas of this rebel combination are that nothing has been gained by the success of our arms, but that everything has been lost. To forget the sanctified dead, to ignore and outrage the gallant living, and to remember and reward those only whose crimes in other nations would have been punished by death or confiscation, is the inspiring motive of our adversaries. What American soldier does not feel the insult? What American citizen does not burn to resent it? Instead of cordially submitting to the laws passed by overwhelming Congressional majorities, and carried into effect for the grand purpose of reorganizing the South upon the basis of equal justice and equal rights, our recent adversaries openly threaten a new resort to arms.

At no period in the rebellion have they been at once so defiant and so cruel. United in antagonism to the laws, to the national credit, to the national currency, the public peace, and to those great principles for which we contended, and succeeded in maintaining, they coolly appeal to the people and ask a verdict in favor of their incredible crimes. Pennsylvania, who were disheartened by the Democracy, we solemnly renew our devotion to our beloved country, and assert, not simply our readiness to support our candidates at the ballot-box, but our determination, at all times, to march to our Government's defense against her enemies.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.
A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary.

Who Made the Democratic Platform.

The Convention Committee appointed to draft a platform and resolutions, embrace the following: Wade Hampton, ex-rebel General of South Carolina, who was an original secessionist, raised one of the first Palmetto regiments, devoted his large fortune to the "sacred cause," fired the Southern heart on numerous occasions by publicly declaring that the Yankees were simply endeavoring to make slaves of the chivalry, and who after fighting through the war, refused to submit, after Joe Johnson, his superior, had surrendered, but ran away with a troop of horse to South Carolina; William Preston, rebel General of Kentucky, who had not so much of an excuse for treason as State secession; F. Barksdale, rebel General of Mississippi; Charles C. Langdon, who through the columns of the Mobile *Advertiser*, did very much to precipitate the revolution in Alabama, and T. A. Bocock Speaker of the Virginia rebel House of Representatives. The Committee, likewise, includes such notorious Copperheads as Jas. A. Bayard, of Delaware; Stephen Archer, of Maryland, and J. E. McDonald, of Indiana.

Loyal men of the country, how do you enjoy the spectacle? Those of you who are now disposed to act with the Democracy, how do you relish the prospect of having such characters as the above draw up a platform and declarations of principles for you? War Democrats, who abandoned the peace organization during the rebellion, can you now believe that the organization sympathizes any less with the rebellion than it did four years ago?—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

The nomination of SEYMOUR by VALLANDIGHAM was in perfect accord with the eternal fitness of things. Who during the war was the greatest coppethead and the most effective supporter of the Rebellion, is difficult to determine. Both ardently desired the success of the rebels. Vallandigham went farthest and fared worst; but that made him now the better Democrat, and the most proper man in the world to bring out Seymour. When Vallandigham worked himself up to the leadership of the party in the Convention that body, which had so long drifted, realized its mission, and Seymour was whirled into the nomination very much after the manner Sheridan sent Ewell whirling up the Valley. It was an electrical stroke with the most approved copper batteries. But it was an insult to the loyal people of the land, who have not forgotten where Seymour stood during the war.—*Pitts. Com.*

THERE has been great speculation among the country people in regard to the cabalistic letters which have appeared upon the wings of the locusts at their different advents. Happily we are now prepared to settle this question, for the present, at least. It is this, the G and C, so universally seen on the wings of locusts hereabout, are the initials of GRANT and COLFAX. This is the most startling and wholesome revelation, when we take into consideration the marvelous revelations made by these singular little insects in the past. In 1783 they appeared with a W on their wings, which indicated the election of the illustrious Washington to the Presidency; in 1800 they wore an M, which predicted the election of James Madison, and in 1817, again an M, which indicated James Monroe; in 1834 it was pretty badly mixed, owing to "Matty Van" and others, but in 1851 they come out strong with a P, which pointed to Pierce, and now in 1868 the G and C settle the question.—*Har. Tel.*

New Advertisements.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.
DISTRICT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned gives notice that he has been duly appointed Assignee of Rob Forward, of Beaver, County of Beaver, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own Petition by said District Court.

F. B. CHAMBERLIN, Assignee, &c.

New Brighton, Pa., July 6, 1868—jy13.

(Local copy.)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Beaver, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Sheriff's Office, in the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, August 1st, 1868,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following lots of ground, in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., being Nos. 23 and 24 in Lewis Reno's plan (in Division No. 1,) of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by an alley, east by Pennsylvania street, south by Adams street, and west by lot No. 22; each of said lots being 50 feet wide by 150 feet deep; on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house, a two story frame store house, a frame stable, wash house, and other outbuildings. Lots enclosed and planted with fruit trees of choice varieties, shrubbery, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Lewis P. Stetzel, at the suit of Oatman, Parsons & Kinsel.

J. S. LITTELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, July 15, 1868.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF

The National Bank of Beaver Co.

NEW BRIGHTON, July 6, 1868.

ASSETS:

Loans and Discounts	$128,975 20
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	31,800 00
Furniture and Fixtures	2,975 48
Expense Account	86 60
Real Estate and Banking-house	13,711 10
Due from Banks	37,176 82
Coin	1,828 00
Legal Tender, Bank Notes and Checks	31,924 68
	$368,176 58

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$150,000 00
National Bank Circulation	22,400 00
State Bank Circulation	110 00
Dividends unpaid	6,655 27
Contingent Fund	11,000 00
Due Depositors	105,892 93
Discount, Exchange and Interest	1,758 38
	$368,176 58

The above is a correct abstract from the report to the Comptroller of the Currency.

jel5'68. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

GLOSING OUT SALE
OF
SUMMER DRY GOODS
AT COST
AT
James A. Fortune's
IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Dry Goods of every Description.

THE CHEAPEST IN BEAVER COUNTY.

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

Call Early and Secure Bargains,

As we are bound to sell at

PITTSBURGH PRICES.

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

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

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

IN THE DIAMOND,
ROCHESTER, PA.

JAMES. A. FORTUNE.

P. S. I have secured the services of WATT GRILT, of merly of Bridgewater. [my20'68.

CHEAP BREAD!

ANOTHER DECLINE IN FLOUR!

S. J. Cross & Co's.

PRICES OF BEST

WHITE WHEAT FLOUR.

25 lb sack,	$ 1,47
50 " "	2,94
Barrel,	11,75

Second Quality, "STARK COUNTY."

25 lb sack,	$ 1,25
50 " "	2,50
Barrel,	10,00

Rochester, June 26, 1868: tf.

WINE FOR SALE.

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