The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., July 29, 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. VANKIRK.
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.

THE *World*, Seymour's organ, interprets the greenback plank in the Democratic platform to mean that the bonds may be paid in greenbacks, "but only when the latter have become par with gold." How does this suit Pendleton men?

AT the "great hubbub" in New York, with a charming regard for the fitness of things, the bar-room adjacent to Tammany Hall, where the Convention was held on the 4th, put up the following notice: "No mixed drinks during the rush. Take it straight and fall back." One poor fellow from Indiana—one of the Pendleton escort—took it straight, and died in the Toombs the next morning of delirium tremens.

THE New York nominations are more satisfactorily received than any ever before made in this country. Every Republican from Maine to Texas is delighted with Seymour and Blair as the Democratic candidates, while about one-half of the Democrats are equally well pleased with the selections. Harmony and good feeling should therefore prevail during the entire campaign.

ly established civil governments in all the three of the States recently in rebellion the necessity for protecting the helpless freedmen ceases and the expense with it. But for copperhead opposition this action might have been taken long ago and all the States been restored long ere this.

IT is stated that John Morissey bets $1,000 to $50 that Seymour will not be elected, and offers to do it fifty times. We do not by any means wish to encourage the too common practice of betting, and think the law on the subject should be enforced in every instance; but a little item like this, in which a prominent Democrat takes such an active part, shows so plainly the way the wind is blowing that we give it to our readers.

THE National Committee appointed by the Democratic Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at New York, which adjourned before the nominations were made, were empowered to meet and take action upon them. This committee, composed of the leading men of the Convention, assembled on Friday afternoon, and had a very stormy session, their dissatisfaction with Seymour and Blair being almost universal. A resolution to ratify the nominations was strongly opposed, and on being brought to vote was only adopted by one majority. Those who voted against the resolution declared their determination not to support the ticket.

A PROMINENT Democrat of this place a few days ago remarked in our presence that he was sure Seymour and Blair would be elected. We wanted to know upon what his faith was based, when he proceeded to figure out that result in this way: First, Seymour and Blair would get all the Democratic votes north and south. Second, they would receive the support of the President, his cabinet, and nearly all the federal office-holders of the country; and third, every Republican Senator who voted against impeachment would do all in his power to secure the election of the New York nominees. With all these influences would elect Seymour and Blair sure!

In these particulars he shoots very wide of the mark. No fact is more patent to politicians than that the Democratic party was never so disgusted with its nominations as at the present time, and it is generally believed by the more knowing members of that organization that fully one-fourth of their number feel like letting the election go by default while a tenth of the remainder will vote outright for *Grant and Colfax*. If the President is supporting the New York nominations the public does not yet know it, for he has taken good care to keep his mind on that subject to himself. Two-thirds of his cabinet are for Grant and Colfax, and no less than that number of all the other federal officers of the country will also give the Republican ticket their support. There were seven Republican Senators who voted not guilty when the President was tried for high crimes and misdemeanors. These were Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes, Henderson, Van Winkle, Fowler and Ross. Every one of them, excepting Fowler, (and he has not made his purposes known yet) is an earnest advocate of the Chicago platform and its nominees, and will take the stump in their behalf as soon as Congress adjourns. Our friend will therefore see from this that he has built his house upon sand, and that a little tempest of truth washes it entirely away.

Seymour in Two Chapters.

HOW HE DID RUN.

The supporters of Seymour are making a big fuss about his popularity in New York; how he will carry New York city by 100,000 majority, and felicitating themselves on his extra strength, and the consequent certainty of carrying the State by an enormous rallity. A few figures will show how he was received in that State in the past, and how glorious his past victories have been. In the first place, never has Seymour run up with his ticket in New York—he has on every occasion run behind. In 1850, he received 3,667 votes less for Governor than Church for Lieutenant Governor. In 1863 (both running on the same ticket), Seymour received 2,026 less votes than Church. In 1854 he received 256,495 out of the 300,000 Democratic votes cast in the State. In 1862, Seymour, for Governor, received 50 less votes than Jones for Lieutenant Governor, and 667 less than Skinner for Canal Commissioner. Seymour's popularity at home has been imaginary.

HOW HE WILL RUN.

This is a subject of much more interest to the Democracy than "How he did run." For President, Seymour has very little in his favor even in his own party. The Pendletonians hate him; the War Democrats cannot consistently aid him; and the conservative Johnson and Chase men can by no means give him a hearty support. The only place he can get a respectable support is among the unrepentant rebels at the South, who long for a man of his ilk in the Presidential chair, because he is their friend, and will let them have their own way, if he ever has a chance. By securing Seymour's election, they would control him, if they can only, as they think, keep Blair out of the way. Seymour's chances, therefore, outside of his own State are emphatically below par, and his Pendletonian and other Democratic foes will chuckle in their sleeves when the vote is announced next November.

On looking at his own, his dear native State the past will speak for the future. Always running behind his ticket on Gubernatorial issues, he cannot hope to gain votes when thrown forward for Presidential honors.—Our belief is he will receive less votes than Hoffman, who doubtless will be nominated by his party for Governor—that position where Seymour displayed his "great statesmanship."—*Har. Th.*

THE Democratic national convention was well filled with prominent unreconstructed rebels. Many of these had served long and actively in the rebel army. In the convention they wielded a powerful if not a controlling influence. Their strongest men were on all of the important committees, and the convention took no steps without their approval. Not one of these has or does now support the reconstruction policy of the country; on the other hand they unanimously oppose it, and those that have made speeches since the convention adjourned declared that the lost cause was not lost, but would in fact be gained by the election of Seymour and Blair. These facts must have nauseated a large number of Democratic editors, who, in their party zeal, Democratic papers are now arguing that the Republican national convention shows a record no fairer in this respect than their own, and that a "*rebel*" was in our convention and participated in its proceedings. They refer to ex-Governor Brown of Georgia. But they fail to state to their readers that the ex-Governor laid aside his hostility to the Union when the war ended, took the oath of allegiance to the Government, came out strongly in favor of impartial suffrage in his State, did his utmost to have the reconstruction policy of Congress adopted not only in Georgia but in all of the rebellious districts, and that he is now the chairman of the Republican committee of his State, and doing all in his power to atone for the errors he committed when floundering in the sea of rebellion. Although a rebel during the war no person insists that he is one now. His voice rings loud and clear in favor of loyalty and Union. But not so with the Hampton's and Forest's of the New York convention. They are as unmitigated rebels now as when at the head of their murderous squadrons in 1864. They have not repented in any sense, and they firmly believe that the election of Seymour and Blair will gain for them all they fought for and lost in the field.

THE remark which we quoted the other day, coming from one who knows well the Blair family, to the effect that it would be just like them to set on foot a plot, in case of the election of the Tammany ticket—which will not happen—to get Seymour into a Lunatic Asylum and Frank Blair into the White House, is supported by the following from the Frederick, (Md.) *Republican* as follows:

"Montgomery Blair is said to be the happiest man in all Maryland. He is crazy enough to believe that the Democratic ticket will be elected, and in that event he will have Seymour sent to an insane asylum, and his brother Frank installed as President. It would be a very nice thing for the Blair family."

THOMAS T. BOWIE was recently elected Governor of Maryland. During the war he was as bitter a rebel as he dared to be and remain in that State. Since martial law no longer prevails in Maryland he has been indulging in the utmost freedom of speech. At a Democratic meeting held in Baltimore a few nights ago to ratify the nominations of Seymour and Blair, he delivered himself of the following atrocious sentiment:

"If there be any class of men I would sooner tax, it would be those men who furnished the means to carry on the most unholy, wicked and civil war in history. I would not tax their bonds as property but I would do so, because I can read upon the face of these bonds a contribution to an unholy and wicked purpose."

This Bowie was elected Governor by the Democratic party, is an earnest supporter of Seymour and Blair, and should these men be elected to the offices for which they are now candidates, he will exercise no inconsiderable influence in determining the future policy of the country. You that contributed of your means toward putting down the rebellion, should carefully treasure such sentiments as Mr. Bowie utters and make them weigh against his party at the November election.

"SEYMOUR and Blair will give us all the Confederacy fought for.—*Ex-rebel Gov. Vance's speech at the Democratic ratification meeting in Richmond.*

CONGRESS adjourned on last Monday to meet again if deemed necessary, on the 21st of September. A committee of conference appointed last week to reconcile the differences on the funding bill agreed on last Saturday to report a bill on Monday morning, which provides for two classes of bonds, principal and interest guaranteed in coin; one at four per cent, and payable in forty years; the other at four and a half per cent, payable in thirty years, and both exempt from all taxation except income tax. They are to be issued in an amount equal to the outstanding 5-20 bonds, and used only in redeeming them. The bill also provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay no commissions on sales of gold or negotiation of government securities, and that one hundred and thirty-five millions shall be set aside annually from customs and devoted to the payment of interest and principal of these new bonds.

This bill, we have no doubt, passed both Houses before the adjournment on Monday, and if not vetoed by the President is now a law.

CONGRESS, a few days ago passed an act discontinuing the Freedman's Bureau after January 1st. The bill was sent to the President for approval, but instead of giving it his sanction he returned it to the Senate with this veto message:

To the Senate of the United States:

Believing that a bill, entitled an act relating to the Freedmen's Bureau, and providing for its discontinuance, interferes with the appointing power conferred by the Constitution upon the Executive, and for other reasons which, at this late period in the session, time will not permit me to state, I herewith return it to the Senate, in which house it originated without my approval.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., July 25th 1868.

In view of the fact that the President and the Democracy have been abusing the Republicans for the last three years for maintaining the Freedmen's Bureau, this opposition of their's to its abatement is about the coolest thing on record. The bill was promptly passed over the veto, and the bureau therefore will be closed with the present year.

THE chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee, Senator Wallace, has just issued an address in which he urges the Democracy to "*let your warfare be aggressive, defend nothing.* From this it may be inferred that Senator Wallace believes his party's course to be beyond successful defence, and that their organs and speakers had better not undertake the dangerous work.

A GREAT flood occurred at Baltimore and vicinity during the latter part of last week. The water was never so high before in that vicinity. Several millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed. About fifty lives were also lost by drowning.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Seymour's friend, was very anxious some ten days ago to ascertain where A. J. stood politically. He according ly sent a Col. Van Buren from New York to Washington to reconnoitre. Col. V. obtained an interview with the President and put the question squarely to him. The President's answer was very suggestive, being substantially as follows: "Col. Van Buren, some time ago Governor Seymour declared that the and believe me now, sir, that I have no desire to be found flying at the tail of Gov. Seymour's kite. To the Democracy of New York I owe nothing. They have been controlled by a newspaper clique which has never been friendly to me, and therefore, I can see no reason why I should go out of my way to assist them."

THE Seymour and Blair ticket, the Tammany platform and Blair's letters, are acting like a June sun on the Copperhead family. We will not submit, says one. We will resist to the last, says another. Revolution will be the consequence if Grant is elected, adds a third. We will win all we lost in the rebellion, shouts a fourth. And so on, till the dry bones of the confederacy are fairly alive again.

The leaders of the party to-day are the rebel Generals Forrest, Hampton, Vance, Preston, with Vallandigham, Brick Pomeroy, and many others like them.

GEN. GRANT's whole career has been one of unsought and well earned promotion. He never complained that he was kept down, never sought a higher place, but simply, effectively performed the duties of whatever position he was placed in, and when called to higher offices performed in the same manner his new and enlarged duties. The voice of the nation will soon call him to the Presidency, and he will carry to it the same unostentatious policy of performing all the duties of that office without parade, noise or bluster. What a relief that will be after the windy verbiage of the last three years.

GOV. HENRY A. WISE, the wind-bag of Virginia, accepts the New York platform with a qualification. He modestly proclaims the first paragraph a lie, and says that secession is not dead, but *more alive than ever*. He will nevertheless support Seymour and Blair, particularly Blair, because his letter demands a forcible overthrow of the Southern State governments. What a pity these honest Democrats couldn't keep their thoughts to themselves!

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* states that "several young men who were formerly prominent in the Democratic Councils of this city, have been unable to 'go' the nomination of Seymour and Blair, and have expressed their determination to vote against that ticket." To this the editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* adds the following:

"The writer of this article can name over twenty Democrats among his acquaintances who have decided since Thursday July 9th to vote for Grant and Colfax. Every Republican has doubtless had a similar experience.—Go where you will one encounters this disappointment and disgust at the Tammany nominations. One Democrat asserts that he cannot stand the repudiation platform. A second does not like Seymour's war record, and a third regards the nomination of the revolutionary Blair as an insult to every law-abiding Democrat. Our advices from the East and West all show unmistakably that this defection is not confined to New York, but extends, as stated above, everywhere. Several Democratic journals, and numerous leaders, have came out squarely and repudiated the whole Tammany concern, while the rank and file are abandoning the disloyal, revolutionary standard and enlisting under the Republican banners, and we have had only a foretaste of what is coming. Instead of Democrats drawing from Republicans, Republicans will draw from Democrats, until the party of disloyalty and revolution will simmer down to ex-rebels, bounty jumpers, deserters, copperheads, repudiationists, and the enemies of law and order and the country generally.

GENERAL JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

Republican Candidate For Surveyor General.

General Campbell was born in Allegheny township, Somerset county, Pa., on the 26th day of November, 1821; consequently, he will be forty-seven years old next November. At an early age he was apprenticed to the printing business, in Somerset, Pa. After mastering the "art preservative of arts," he emigrated to Pittsburgh, where he worked at case for some time. He next found his way to New Orleans and into another printing office. Tired of the "composing stick and rule," he tried his hand at steamboating, first as a deck hand, and subsequently as clerk, mate and part owner of a vessel. In 1847, we find him in the iron business, at Brady's Bend. In 1851, he followed the tide of emigration to California, remaining there but a short time. In 1853, we find him in Johnstown, Pa., assisting in the construction of the mammoth Cambria Iron Works, with which establishment he was connected up to the breaking out of the war. In 1861, he was among the first to enroll himself as a volunteer, to defend the flag of his country, and *belonged to the first Company that entered Camp Curtin.* Upon the arrival of the company in Harrisburg, and the organization of the Third Regiment of Pa. Vols. to which his company was attached, Lieut. Campbell was appointed Quartermaster of the Regiment, which position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the officers and men of his regiment, as all those who remain will testify. He was mustered out of service on the 28th of July 1861, and on the 30th of the same month, was commissioned by Gov. Curtin to raise a regiment. The regiment was recruited mainly through Col. Campbell's individual exertions, and upon being organized, was designated the 54th. His regiment was the escort of honor through the city of Washington, to the remains of the lamented Col. Cameron (brother of Hon. Simon Cameron) who fell at the first Bull Run battle. On the 29th of March, 1862, Col. Campbell was ordered to occupy the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from North Mountain Station, fifty-six miles westward to the South Branch of the Potomac. In that position, the executive as well as the military abilities of the Colonel were constantly called into requisition. How well he performed his arduous and multitudinous duties in this trying position, the officers of the B. & O. R. R. as well as his superiors in the military service, do not hesitate to declare that but for his energy and sleepless watchfulness, many miles of the road would have been destroyed. On the 25th of December, 1862, he was relieved from duty along the railroad, and on the 6th day of March, 1863, was assigned to the command of the 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. In 1864, Gen. Sigel took command of the Department of West Virginia, and in a re-organization of the troops, Col Campbell, at his own request, was returned to the command of his regiment, and took an active part in the battle of New Market, occupying the left of the line. His regiment suffered severely and was the last to leave the field. But for the determined stand made by Col. Campbell, Sigel's army would have been routed and demoralized. In his official report of the battle, he acknowledged the valuable services of Col. Campbell in a very handsome and flattering manner. A deserved compliment to a deserving officer. Gen. Sigel also took occasion to thank Col. Campbell in person. "My God! Col. Campbell, I wish I had known you better!" Gen. Sigel exclaimed, rushing to Col. Campbell and grasping his hand with both of his own, after the tumult of battle had subsided. The Colonel and his regiment took a prominent part in the battle of Piedmont, under Gen. Hunter. He was brevoted a Brigadier General for bravery and "fitness to command," in this battle, and again assigned to the command of a brigade. He also took an active part in Hunter's celebrated "Lynchburg Retreat," while in command, suffering losses in killed and wounded, many of his brigade, which afterwards commanded. He also participated in the engagements in the Shenandoah, under the gallant Phil. Sheridan, winning others and new laurels while with that intrepid chieftain.

Gen. Campbell was mustered out of the service in the fall of 1864, having been in the army almost three years and a half. He was never absent from his command, except three weeks, sitting as a member of a Court of Inquiry at Wheeling, Va., and had but two leaves of absence, during his whole period of service, one for ten and the other for twenty days.

The political record of Gen. Campbell will also bear examination. Brought up a Jackson Democrat, he voted for Polk and Dallas in 1844, but in 1848, seeing the determined encroachments of the slavery propagandists, he voted for the free soil candidates, Van Buren and Adams, and in 1852, again voted for the free soil nominees, Hale and Julian; and in 1856, was the delegate from Cambria county to the Fremont Convention. In 1859 the Republicans of Cambria county presented him to their district conference as their choice for the Senatorial nomination, and three years ago he was *unanimously* selected again as the choice of the Union party of Cambria, for State Senator, but failed to receive the nomination from the district conference upon either occasion, not however from want of appreciation of his worth and services as a citizen and as a brave and meritorious soldier.

On the 17th of August 1865, Gen. Campbell was nominated for Surveyor General by the Republican party, and in October of the same year, was elected over Col. Linton, his competitor, by a large majority. For over two years he has administered the duties of his office with recognized ability and to the satisfaction of all parties; and has brought up a large amount of unfinished and intricate business. In March last, he was *unanimously* re-nominated by the Republican State Convention, for the second time, a compliment so ably and satisfactorily fills. This unanimous re-nomination from a State Convention of either party, is no small compliment to any man, and no one within our recollection except Gen. Campbell and his colleague in the State ticket ever before received such a marked endorsement.

Such in brief, is a hurried sketch of the life and services of one of Pennsylvania's noblest sons. He first found a "printer's devil," a "jour" a deck hand" on a steamboat, a "clerk," "mate" and "part owner of a vessel." He is no stand in the iron business, then in California and finally in the gigantic enterprise of the celebrated Cambria Iron Mills, where his great experience added largely to the success of that stupendous undertaking. At the breaking out of the war he was Lieutenant of a militia company, entered the army as Quartermaster, was appointed a Quartermaster, then a Colonel, and after a brilliant campaign of three long, weary years, he was honoured with a brevet Brigadier Generals Commission, a position long and doubly earned in command of a brigade and division, and by gallantry in the field. Thus, it will be seen, that Gen. Campbell comes from the working class, is emphatically a working man.

His social characteristics never fail to create the warmest friendships and a lasting impression. He is a shrewd business man and a useful citizen, a man endowed with strong common sense and rarely fails in his judgment of men and measures—is well read, and familiarly acquainted with all the internal workings of the great machinery of our government. And the ablest articles on the subject of our national finances, was one from his pen, written during the early part of last winter. He is a genial companion, a clever whole-souled, honest man, strictly temperate in his habits, and that he will be re-elected by an increased majority, is already beyond a peradventure.

Whisky is recommended by Frank Blair as a protection against musketoes. "Taken internally in suitable quantities it will cause perfect insensibility to their stings."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Pennsylvania was invaded by the Rebels July 1, 1863; New York, July 3, 1868.

The Recruiting Sergeant of the Democracy—the Hon. James R. Doolittle.

Frank Blair threatens to stump Ohio and Indiana. We might do better in Kentucky.

Seymour, it seems, is hunting up certificates of loyalty during the war! Where's the razor strop man?

The Democrats are so deficient in arithmetic that in adding up Northern States they don't know how to "carry one."

We can hardly credit the report that the Democrats are to hold a grand ratification meeting at Andersonville, Ga.

Horatio Seymour originally had a middle name, Nelson, which he dropped. Good chance for a few articles in the *World*.

The latest case of sun-stroke is where young Smith struck old Smith for calling him a Seymour man, or some other opprobious epithet.

Frank Blair was nominated by the Democrats to draw Republican votes. Might as well attempt to draw daylight from darkness.

An artist advertises portraits of Mr. Blair "in fifteen different positions." After the election he can give sixteen—one of them "face down."

It is thought that Grant would have been more popular among the Democrats if his initials had been "*U. S. G.*" instead of "*U. S. G.*"

The Hon. John A. Bingham, who has been making effective speeches in Maine, predicts that the State will give Grant and Colfax 20,000 majority.

Doolittle says that Seymour fought the battle of Gettysburg. The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* says this is a mistake—he only aided the Rebels to fight it.

Mr. S. S. Cox says of Horatio Seymour: "The more you rub him the brighter he shines." The same may be said of a brass candlestick and Blair's nose.

Frank Blair wants to inaugurate another rebellion. The most ardent of his supporters are at present under parole not to take up arms against the "U. S. G."

The Kokomo (Ind.) *Tribune* says that of the 71 persons committed to the Howard county (Ind.) jail since Sep. 17, 1867, 66 were Democrats, and only 5 Republicans.

The Zanesville (Ohio) *Germania*, the only German paper published there, and which has hitherto been Democratic, in last week's issue repudiates Seymour and Blair.

Senator Doolittle's recent letter was drawn out of him by O. H. Ostrander, the Johnson Postmaster of Danville, Penn., who was anxious to get his cue for voting.

Country papers say that the Hon. H. G. Stebbings, formerly M. C. from New York, and Judge Pierrepont, one of the Sachems of Tammany, will soon declare for Grant.

The Democrats are troubled about Gen. Grant's given name, and delight in calling him Hiram. Gen. Grant, to satisfy them all around, will give them his father's name (Jesse) as a compromise.

A distinguished savant, alluding to Gov. Seymour's birthplace, Pompey, N. Y., remarked that he was a former resident of Pompeii, and had been recently exhumed by a party of American antiquarians.

The Hon. James Hughes of Indiana, one of the most eloquent of the Democratic orators now practicing law in Washington, will return to his State as soon as Congress adjourns and take the stump for Grant and Colfax.

In 1862, when Seymour was elected Governor of New York, Stonewall Jackson, riding by rail from Fredericksburg to Richmond, called upon the people at every station for cheers for the triumph of their friends in New York.

[illegible] to know that same views. Let the *Argus* put him on the back. No favoritism!

[Albany Express.

A lady out West has been fined $10 for kissing a young man against his will. A Western paper wants to know how much the Democratic Convention should be fined for forcing a nomination on Seymour "against his will."

In Virginia the Democrats have one Lafayette Washington, a negro and Virginian, stumping the State against the new Constitution. He is regarded with great favor by the Democracy, and is fully recognized as a "man and a brother."

The Hartford *Times*, in answering an inquiry of the TRIBUNE, says that the Democratic soldiers and sailors fought, during the war, on the platform of "the Constitution and the Union." This will be news indeed to Gen. N. B. Forrest and Admiral Raphael Semmes.

"The war is over," said a Seymourite the other day to a one-armed soldier who was turning a hand-organ in Union Park. "It may be over to you," said the brave Boy in Blue, lifting up his stump, "but it is'nt over by a good deal to me." The Copperhead vamoosed.

"What think you of the Democratic nominations? inquired a Copperhead official of a one-legged Union soldier, the other day. "I regard them an outrageous *insult* to the American people," was the soldier's reply, "and if any manasks me to vote for them, I shall be tempted to break my crutch over his head.

The Louisville *Journal* calls George H. Pendleton "the Warwick of the next Presidency." Four years ago he was a peace candle—now it seems he's a War-wick. This may mean that there's not a grease-spot left of him—or, that he's effectually snuffed out.

The Pendletonians have got their platform but have lost their candidate. The woman's Suffrage Association have lost their platform, but have got their candidate. In an age of compromise, no one party or clique can hope to monopolize all the good things of this life.

Judge Wolfe of Virginia in 1864 published a volume of 244 pages in vindication of the South, one chapter of which contained an "Eloquent Defense of the South, by the Hon. Horatio Seymour." That chapter would be interesting reading these days. Who has a copy of the work?

Two Democrats recently set fire to a church in Magnolia, Miss., because they had been refused the use of it for a political meeting. Five thousand Democrats once set fire to an Orphan Asylum in this city because several thousand Democrats in grey had been killed at Vicksburg and Gettysburg.

The Chicago *Post* says: "Low Campbell, having recovered from his wild hunt through the chapparel of Mexico for a seat of the Juarez Government, is now engaged in getting up a third party. We do no know of any one who could more literally and liberally grease the wheels of a new movement, especially in such weather as this."

The *Journal of Commerce* speaks of Horatio Seymour as follows: "He is a courteous, Christian gentleman, of good administrative abilities, high personal character, and a consistent advocate and bright example of temperance." And the twin in all these estimable qualities is Frank Blair. All this, and one of the Blair family besides.

Wise, Vance, and other leading Democrats think that the "Lost Cause" is not yet lost. Just what the Republicans have been contending ever since A. J. first announced his "policy," but with Grant still at the head they propose to fight it out on that line between now and November, and thus bury it beyond all hope of another resurrection.

Will not Miles O'Reilly apply his valuable poetical and musical genius to setting the war speech of the Rebel Toombs of Georgia, to music? The first stanza might read thus:

"Hark, from the Toombs a doleful sound,
Come Rebs, attend the cry,
Ye Copperheads, come view the ground
Where you already lie."

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT MY WIFE, Mary Ann Batto, left my bed and board on the 15th of July, without any just cause or provocation; and I hereby warn the public not to trust her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting.
jy29w. JOHN BATTO.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of Wm. Rice, dec'd, late of Hanover tp., Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same without delay.
jy29w6t. WM. H. FRAZIER, Ex'r.

Beaver Seminary & Institute.

FALL SESSION OPENS SEPT. 8, 1868.

THIS SCHOOL, SO LONG AND SUCCESSFULLY conducted by Prof. Taylor and his assistants, offers extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogues address P. T. TAYLOR.
jy29w.

To the Public.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING SEEN the PRIME CHURN, patented July 31, 1866, and Oct. 8, 1867, by the Prize Churn Company, Springfield, Vermont, and being satisfied that it does its work well, making good nice butter in from 5 to 8 minutes, we recommend it to all as the best Churn in market, to our knowledge.
GEO. W. HAMILTON,
D. McKINNEY, Jr.,
J. WEYAND,
M. WEYAND.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF OHIO township, will on Friday, Aug. 14th, at Fairview School House, employ 7 competent Teachers for the term of six months.
The County Superintendent will be present at 9 A. M. of said day, for the purpose of examining applicants. By order of the Board.
jy29'67. S. M'FARLAND, Acting Secretary.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between T. C. Wallace and G. T. Parker, Homeopathic Physicians of Rochester, Pa., has this day been dissolved by the withdrawal of G. T. Parker from the firm.
T. C. WALLACE, M. D.
July 21st, 1868—jy29'68.

FAMILY GROCERIES!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the GROCERY and PROVISION STORE of G. H. Berkimer, on Brighton street, Rochester, takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has added largely to the Stock, and is now prepared to furnish at the lowest possible rates, all articles usually kept in a first class Provision Store.
J. SHARP.

I take pleasure in recommending Capt. Sharp to my old customers, and trust they will extend to him the same patronage so liberally bestowed upon myself.
my968:3mos. G. H. BERKIMER.

NEW NO. 3 MACKEREL, IN QUARter barrels; White Fish and Herring, at J. B. CLARK'S, Third street, Beaver.

DRIED BEEF, BREAKFAST BACON, Sugar Cured Hams, Shoulders and Side meats, at J. B. CLARK'S.

CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, SARdines, fresh Cove and Spiced Oysters, at J. B. CLARK'S Grocery, Beaver, Pa.

PRUNES, RAISINS, FANCY CRACKers of all kinds, &c., &c., at J. B. CLARK'S Grocery.

GUN SHOT, LEAD, MUSKET AND gun water proof Caps, and Powder, at J. B. CLARK'S, Third street, Beaver.
ly29'68:4t.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE!
GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE!

AT

J. H. BENCE'S,

J. H. BENCE'S,

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Third Street, Beaver, Pa.

Prices Very Low!

Stock closing out at lowest prices to make room for FALL STOCK.

MILLINERY GOODS,

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

COLORED ILLUSIONS AND CRAPES,
CORSETS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
AND HOSIERY.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

Of All kinds of

LACES, GLOVES,
FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS,
PARASOLS AND

Sun Shades,

UMBRELLAS,
CUFFS,
AND COLLARS, &C.

Embroideries,

All kinds.

PIKAYS,

VEIL STUFFS,

Of every description,

&C., &C., &C., &C.,

The above will be sold out

Regardless of Cost

Call early and secure a good bargain.
ly29'67:1y.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY

TONIC BITTERS,

ARE THE

BEST IN USE.

Use Rohrer's Tonic Bitters,

The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

Cor. 2d and Wood streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by JOHN MOORE, Beaver, Pa.
je29'67:1y.

WALL PAPER!
WALL PAPER!
WALL PAPER!

Oil Cloths!
Oil Cloths!
Oil Cloths!

CARPETS!
CARPETS!
CARPETS!

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND ROLLS OF WALL PAPER just received, and will be sold lower than can be purchased elsewhere, at

B. MULHEIM'S,

Bridgewater, Pa.

Direct from England, bearing the original packages. Also, Window Shades, Satchels, Trunks, Stereoscopic Views of all places of interest in the country and upon the continent.

I respectfully give notice to all to call and see the large and well selected Stock of general VARIETY GOODS.

Included in above, we have Looking Glasses, Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, &c., of beautiful design and pattern.

B. MULHEIM.
mar11'68:1y

NEW STORE

IN BEAVER, PA.

MRS. E. H. BEACOM RESPECTFULLY ANnounces to her many friends in Beaver, Bridgewater, Rochester, Freedom, and through the adjoining country, that she has opened a very superior stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Which she offers at the very lowest prices. Persons wishing any of the following Goods cannot do better half by calling:

EMBROIDERY,
FANCY GOODS,
VEIL STUFFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
GLOVES
LACE COLLARS, &C.,&C.

She desires to call attention also to the fact that she has connected with the VARIETY STORE, a

LITERARY & NEWS DEPOT,

and will supply all orders for MAGAZINES, WEEKLIES, NEWSPAPERS, STATIONARY, MUSIC. Also, all varieties of Sheet Music and examine the stock. Prices are such as will suit you. *Remember the Place*: Third Street, Beaver, nearly opposite the U. P. Seminary.
je29'67:1y.

Geo. C. Speyerer,

Has just returned from the East and is now receiving a Large and Well Selected Assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods.

AT HIS OLD STAND

Corner of Water and James sts.,

Rochester, Pa.,

GENERAL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
IRON,
NAILS and
CARPENTER TOOLS,
ROPES and OCUM,
PACKING YARN,
OILS,

PAINTS, DRY AND IN OIL,

Queensware and Willow-ware

FLOUR, FLOUR, FLOUR,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Having the sole agency for the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILL

For Rochester and vicinity, we offer flour to dealers at Pittsburgh rates, saving freight from there.—Also,

FEED,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Also, having the agency for Buffalo Scale Co's Scales, we offer to the public, Scales at manufacturers prices, consisting of Hopper, Counter, Hay, Cattle, Dormont, Rolling Mill and Railroad Scales.

Also, Agents for Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and Plaster Paris for lands.

Beaver Salt Manufacturing Co's. Salt always on hand, we have always a full stock on hands.

OUR MOTTO:

CALL ONCE AND YOU WILL CALL AGAIN.
apr1'68:1y.