The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., August 5, 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.

COUNTRY papers in New York say that the Hon. H. G. Stebbins, formerly a member of Congress from New York, and Judge Pierrepont, one of the Sachems of Tammany, will soon declare for Grant. 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 soon, and take the stump for Grant and Colfax.

IT is amusing to read how the Democratic papers are trying to explain away the cause of the political death of their party. The New Yorkers say that the nomination of Blair was the death blow; the Western men say that Seymour on a Pendleton platform was fatal; the Chase men declare that Copperheadism needs another defeat before it will learn to keep quiet; and Democrats everywhere feel that once more they have insured a Republican victory by their own stupidity.

THE last act of the rebels, before the war, was to vote the Democratic ticket. The first act of the rebels, after the war, was to vote the Democratic ticket. As there was but one step from Democracy into rebellion, there was but one step from rebellion back into Democracy. We need not draw the inference; The people will draw it, though, when they come to vote, and they will not vote for the party that stands in such close relations to traitors that the latter fly to it as to a city of refuge.

As a sample of the "tremendous enthusiasm" which the nominations of Seymour and Blair excite in Indiana, we quote from the staunch Democratic paper, the Tipton *Times* the following burning words of confidence and hope: "Our unfaithful and infamous delegates to the New York convention sold us for Wall street gold, and we propose to know how much we brought—how much white men are worth in the market. They have rendered themselves infamous for all time to come." There is a hearty enthusiasm for you!

GENERAL ROSECRANS, one of the heroes o the war was invited to the 4th of July Democratic convention and asked to preside over it. He declined to attend, and after Seymour and Blair were nominated he made it known that he had no part nor lot in that disloyal gathering, nor any interest in the success of its nominees. A day or two before Congress adjourned the President sent Gen. Rosecran's name to the Senate for confirmation as minister to Mexico. The Senate promptly confirmed the appointment, and a better one we presume could not have been made.

THE cops have been clamoring furiously for the last two or three years against the Freedmen's Bureau. As usual with them falsehood was their chief stock in trade. One of them named Boyer, a member of Congress from this State, made a speech some time ago, and in it asserted that the Bureau had cost the Government over twelve millions of dollars annually. Gen. Howard, the Bureau Commissioner, explodes this lie effectually and proves incontestably that the total cost of the Bureau to the Government for the last *three years was not quite ten millions*, and "a large part of these expenditures was for the benefit of Southern whites reduced to poverty by the rebellion." After this exposure Mr. Boyer should take refuge in the smallest augur hole he can find.

FRANK BLAIR'S revolutionary letter is published in all the Southern papers under the head of "Frank Blair's Platform." The prospect that the reconstructed Democracy may be called upon hereafter to shoulder their guns march upon the Capitol, disperse a trouble-some Congress, hoist the civil officers elected in the Southern States under the Reconstruction laws out of their seats at the point of the bayonet, and settle the negro business with frequent doses of powder and ball, delight them beyond measure. As Blair means war and the reconstruction of the lost cause, they are with him to the end.

A FLAG was hung out, about two weeks ago, in front of the Willis House, Springfield Ohio, bearing the names of "Seymour and Douglass," and a suburban Democrat who visits the town semi-occasionally, to be supplied with political news, asked Mr. Willis, the proprietor of the hotel, "what's the news from the Democratic Convention at New York?" "Well," said Willis, "they have nominated Seymour for President and Douglass for Vice President." "Douglass—what Doug'ass?" "Why Fred Douglass, the nigger." "Well—By G—inger!" said the unterrified Democrat, "that's putty rough but I suppose *we've got to go it!*"

THE Democratic press is constantly laboring to show that the men who invested in United States securities have received and are still receiving too much interest—that they are making too much money on their investment. This is the justification resorted to for advocating repudiation. Let us see who realized the most money on investments made during or at the beginning of the war. We will take a case as it occurred in Harrisburg. At the beginning of the war, A. had a capital of $2,000, and B. possessed an equal amount. A invested his $2,000 in real estate, which he rented at the rate of at least 25 per cent. interest, and which, after holding for five years, he sold for $4,000. B. invested his $2,000 in 5-20's, the interest on which, taking the difference in the price of gold, has never exceeded 9 per cent., and the premium on which would not increase the original value of the 2,000 investment, to-day, more than $300. In view of these facts, let us now ask, who made the most money? The man who invested in Government securities ran every possible risk. He was surrounded by those who insisted the Government could not survive the shock of war in which it was involved. He heard at home and abroad, the most pompous predictions of its downfall. Yet in the face of these discouragements he advanced his capital to sustain his Government. The man who put his money in real estate, ran comparatively no risk. He at once drew a large interest on his investment. He could control the manner of receiving his income therefrom. He doubled his money thereon. Is it not then idle bosh to talk about the bondholder making such enormous returns on his investments? It is contemptible demagoguery to accuse the Government creditor of receiving more than his investments are worth, and it is a fact that the accusation comes loudest from people who are most greedily skinning their neighbors in rents and real estate speculation. Of all the men making investments during the war, those who loaned their money to the Government incurred the largest risks, realized the least success and are today receiving the least interest. This is a plain reply to men who talk about bloated bondholders.—*State Guard.*

THE fraud in which the Democratic party is engaged on the greenback question, is being thoroughly exposed, to the disgust of honest men of all parties. Thus while Pendleton and his set are favoring the immediate issuing of $500,000,000 more greenbacks, and are denouncing in terms unmeasured the Republicans as the party of taxation, the New York *World* is proclaiming against issuing more greenbacks and arguing in favor of raising the means (greenbacks) for paying off the bonds *by taxation!* We ask the reader—especially if he has had his mind confused by the Tammany Platform, to read the following exposition of it by the *World:*

"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.

IT is so startling for the paper published by Pomeroy to get a sprinkling of truth in it, that when such an event occurs, it goes to the world through other papers with great rapidity. Pomeroy didn't stretch it, when he wrote of the New York Convention that "over $100,000 were paid out to buy delegates away from Pendleton between the 1st and 4th of July," and that "it is now as we write, as it has been for some months, and will ever be in the future, a warfare between the slimy, corrupt, reckless, dishonest, money using, political tricksters of New York, and the young Democracy of the great West."

THE *World* publishes an interlocutory decision of a Judge in a Cincinnati Court, in an action brought by Jesse R. Grant against a firm of speculators in cotton, in which he sues for $40,000 as his share of certain cotton speculations in which he engaged. It appears from the opinion that Jesse R. expected to be able to get a permit to purchase cotton in the military department commanded by his son, the General. But it will also appear, as the facts come to be published, that he did not get the permit; and that he had no more influence with his illustrious son in this matter than any other man would have had. This recalls the conversation had by an anxious inquirer with Gen. Grant's wife, during the siege of Richmond.

"Does Gen. Grant expect to capture Richmond?" he inquired. "If he has made up his mind to do it," replied the wife, "as I expect he has, he not only expects to take Richmond, but he will take it, for he is an awfully obstinate man."

A man whose "expectations" were known to his wife only as she inferred from his acts, and from whom his own father could not procure a permit to trade in cotton, is just the man for President of the United States.

There will be no Mrs. Cobbs selling pardons by the President, or Chevalier Wooleys buying acquittals for the President, during Gen. Grant's administration.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A SOUTHERN editor, more shrewd than some other Southern gentlemen of the quill, while in the East, said:

"The popularity of Seymour and Blair is something like the fever and ague—it cannot be found in any place where particular inquiry is made for it. In the settlements where the "shakers" are supposed to have a lodgment, the people inform inquirers that they do not have them there, but the inhabitants of another place which they designate have them "awfully." So Eastern Democrats declare that their ticket, though not strong here, has great popularity in the West; and Western Democrats, while confessing to Democratic disappointment in that section, say that their ticket will run well in the East."

AFTER all, it is said that Chief Justice Chase is a warm supporter of Grant and Colfax. His personal friends at least, now make this statement, "He can go" a good many things politically, but Seymour, Blair and their platform are a little too much for even him to swallow.

THE cops are busily engaged just now in defending ex-Gov. Seymour's loyalty. They utterly deny that he had anything to do with inciting the anti-draft riots in New York in 1863, and strictly insist that President Lincoln looked upon him at that time "as one of the most loyal and reliable Governors in the United States." If all this is true we want to know what Gen. Dix, who was in command at New York a few days after the riots occurred, meant, when in reply to Seymour's inquiry as to how many federal troops were then in the city, he answered, "I have enough to take care of the mob and you too." Gen. Dix was a Democrat, and if Seymour was performing his duty as a loyal Governor, no such words as the above would have been written by him. The truth is, Seymour was doing all he dared to do in those dark days to tie the hands of the federal government, and to bring odium upon the Union cause; and it was not until Gen. Dix came upon the ground, made himself personally acquainted with the Governor's conduct, and made him quail with a sentence or two of which the above is a specimen, that Seymour desisted in his contemptible, wicked work of aiding the rebellion to the extent of his courage and power. If he afterwards became better disposed toward the Government, he deserves but little credit for it, for Generals Dix and Butler hammered all the Unionism into him that he ever developed, when they were in command at New York.

POLITICIANS and the press can talk and write about changes from one political party to another, but unless individual cases are cited, all the talk, and spreading of the pen amounts to very little. Now we can point out instances far and near where Democrats have thrown overboard the New York ticket and platform, and joined the Union party. The fact is, if these conversions continue on at the rate they have for a short time past, the Democratic party will be, comparatively a corporal's guard to what it has been. But now to return to the question before us, we will give a few instances of the effect the recent nominations at New York, and the platform there adopted, have had:

The Tipton *Times*, the most influential Democratic paper in the Eighth Indiana district, repudiates both candidates and platform.

Gen. Rosecrans is in Chicago, and says he "washes his hands of the Democratic Convention."

The Hon. J. W. Gordon, a prominent Democrat of Indianapolis, has publicly announced himself for Grant and Colfax.

The Huntingdon *Globe* (War Democrat) hoists the names of Grant and Colfax, and the whole Republican ticket.

The Bedford correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, writing from the Springs, states that Justice Grier, now among the visitors at that famous watering place, regards Grant's election as morally certain.

The foregoing are but a few of the many instances that have come under our notice, but these will show the drift of public sentiment on the great Presidential question now agitating the country.

WE understand that General J. BOWMAN SWEITZER, who served with distinguished gallantry to the close of the war, and was the Democratic nominee for Congress two years ago, in opposition to General MOORHEAD, has declared his intention to support his old leader General GRANT, and will take occasion at an early day to present his reasons to the public.—*Pitts. Com.*

THE rebels, just like the New York National convention, as naturally as ducks go into water, go tipplers into a drinking saloon. They wanted to mix with congenial spirits and readily found them in that gathering.

SUNSET Cox, formerly of Ohio, but now of New York city, and a warm personal and political friend of Seymour the democratic candidate for the Presidency, recently made a speech in Brooklyn, in which he "batted" the Pendleton theory over the head in this wise. Being Seymour's "right hand man" his words may be looked upon as the words of Seymour himself. He said:

"I would, (as the Democratic platform says,) pay the debt in lawful money. Lawful money, according to Democratic memory means something that chinks. I would never issue another dollar of irredeemable, debauching, elastic Greenback currency. We should do as Horatio Seymour proposed in his speech of the 11th of March last, demand a policy of peace, order and economy, and by gaining that lift up the national credit, help the taxpayer and do justice to the bondholder, and thus make our currency as good as sterling coin.

A Democratic Nigger.

One John Dupree, a colored man, having appeared in Georgia as a Democratic champion, able to talk and willing to defend the use he had undertaken, the New York *Tribune* puts the following question to the Macon *Telegraph*, that lauds John Dupree:

"Are not the heels of Conservative niggers considerably shorter than those of Radical niggers? Isn't there more comliness in the conformation of their shin bones? Isn't their odor—with the mercury at 100 and rising decidedly pleasanter? Finally when you shall have carried Georgia and elected Seymour and Blair by the votes of John Dupree and other Conservative niggers, do you intend to disfranchise *all* niggers? or only Radical niggers? Sa-ay."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* commenting upon Gen. F. P. Blair's first letter, says in reference to the author's allusion to restoration of finances after that of the constitution:

"This is taking up a bold position, but its weak point lies in the fact that the people have thus far over and over again pronounced against it. Whether the temptation of saving money by acting unfairly towards the national creditors will induce them to change their decision remains to be seen, but at present there is no indication of such a conversion. European observers will continue to believe that they will reject any proposition of which dishonesty is the principal recommendation."

THE Buffalo *Commercial* says: "The true friends of Horatio Seymour, if they value his life, will not vote for him. They will be afraid to do so. They know what a desperate fellow Frank Blair is, and what an insane and uncontrollable desire he has for the Presidency. They know, too, what an enormous capacity for mischief there is in the Blair family. With only the life of Seymour between the realization of Frank Blair's mad ambition, that life would not be worth a year's purchase. The Blair family would worry poor Seymour to death in less than a year."

In General Blair's farewell order to his army corps, he recommended confiscating the property of the Southern people, and dividing it among the Northern soldiers. Now he complains because the Southern rebels are not allowed to rule the country.

"Democratic Rally."

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., July 31st, 1868.

It is well known to the community, and the surrounding country, as well as to the world, that for days previous to the large patriotic pleasantly and courteously conducted, that a grand Democratic County Ratification Meeting was to be held in this place yesterday morning.

A large list of distinguished (?) speakers from abroad, as well as many of home production was given, and every possible effort was made to get out the unterrified, en masse—in a word, to have a real, genuine grand old time democratic rally.

The time at length arrived, the weather was propitious, the marshals with large red scarfs wrapped around their entire bodies, and mounted on gay and fleet steeds, (and the latter being in full as fine of the dandy order as the marshals) upon all prominent points on hand. A procession was to have formed at 9½ o'clock, thence to march to the Fallston bridge to meet delegations from the different townships lying on the west side of the Beaver and north of the Ohio. Through some unavoidable delay, however, the procession was not formed until considerably after 10 o'clock.

It was formed on the public square, and as it marched down Broadway, headed by the band, and two mounted marshals, it was observed to consist of 11 persons including the marshals and excluding the band.

It marched to Fallston bridge, did this enthusiastic democratic procession; and, after being augmented in numbers, by the delegations already referred to, it marched up Broadway with 26 men, and the usual number of small boys hanging on its borders. How a quantity is made smaller by adding to it, is a question BROWN in and which can be solved only, we presume, by democratic arithmetic.

The meeting was called to order by our good, old democratic friend, Squire Glass, who was authorized, he said, to announce the name of Thomas Farley as president of the meeting. This was not put in the form of a motion; but the Squire said that "all in favor of the motion say aye, and those opposed—" Several said aye with some *little* enthusiasm, whereupon Mr. Farly stepped to the front of the platform.

He wished to return to the vast multitude before him, his heartfelt thanks for the great honor they had conferred upon him. It was an honor. He always deemed it an honor of the highest distinction to preside at a Democratic meeting. They had come together to discuss questions involving interests of the highest importance. They had a right to do so, an indefeasible right to come together to discuss the great issues of the day: and he hoped good order would prevail. At some remote period in the past, a Democratic meeting had been disturbed, and an attempt was made to disturb it, by two men of the opposite party, but he hoped that the very severe reprimand which they then received from the respectable members of their own party was sufficient to secure this meeting from any such conduct.

Mr. F. then said he would introduce Mr. Lamborn of Alliance, Ohio; but Mr. F. was a little premature in this matter; for just as Mr. L. arose, Squire Glass arose and said he was authorized to announce the names of a number of individuals as vice-presidents, and the individuals were *eno casino* chosen. Then the Squire was authorized to announce the chap that edits the Beaver *Local*, and *our* corpulent friend Musser as Secretaries, and they were with much unanimity chosen. After this, Mr. Lamborn was again introduced by the venerable president. Mr. L. was quite long-winded. His audience were twice glad—glad when he began, and very glad when he quit. We have heard a large number of stump orators, but none that could surpass the Alliance man for bold, brazen mendacity. To give a full synopsis of his harangue would be a waste of time and an imposition upon the readers of the *Argus*. Suffice it to say that he so far presumed upon the ignorance of his democratic friends as to tell them that the people of the South ratified and accepted the first reconstruction measures offered them by Congress; also the 14th Amendment to the Constitution; yet in spite of this Congress had refused to admit them to representation in Congress.

Gen. Grant, he said, is a man devoid of brains, and a drunkard. The rebel Gen. Forrest is a gentleman, and all the white people of the South are groaning under the iron heel of military despotism.

Mr. L., we think, must have enjoyed very limited educational advantages, if we may judge him by his speech last night. He spoke of "carpet-baggers that have went South to get into office by nigger votes."

He spoke of "enthoosiasm," and of "arreconstruction" "uncalled Jacobins," and "bal-oted bondholders;" and then his pronunciation of the word father attracted even the attention of the children present. Mr. L's. dress were a decidedly summer air; and we heard one little girl remark in an undertone to her companion, that he would have looked better if he had put a shirt on before he came to the meeting.

Mr. L. made some remarks in relation to the "dissolution of the Yew-nee-on," but forgot to tell what party attempted the "dissolootion." Bonds should be paid in greenbacks, but how the greenbacks should be paid he did not tell his hearers.

After Mr. L., Mr. Wood of New Lisbon, Ohio, was trotted out. Mr. Wood was better dressed than the other man. He had a shirt and collar on, and like the man who spoke before him, he abused "niggers," radicals, Congress, Gen. Grant, bondholders, (although a bondholder himself,) and had much to say in extenuation of the rebels.

He referred to the nominee of the New York Conventions, as Mr. Pendleton's choice for the Presidency. Many were disappointed by Mr. Pendleton's failure, but after the nominations are made Democrats have all the choice—they must obey the old Democratic rule—vote for the nominees whether they like them or not!

Mr. W. made a very good Republican speech before he closed. He held up the rebels as a warning to the Republican party in its hour of power and bonds. Why was it he asked, that the people of the South lost their dearest institution? They failed, too much, they demanded too great power in the Government. They tried to build up a greater, a more powerful aristocracy than they already had in the South. They wished to carry Slavery into all the States and Territories, they demanded too many privileges, lest they tarbed the resentment of the North against themselves, and by their exorbitant demands involved themselves in ruin, and lost that which they sought to foster and extend.

This was singular language to come from a rebel sympathizer. The same language from a Republican speaker would have been pronounced false by Democrats.

Our friend Sam S. Wilson, Esq., was called at the close of Wood's speech. He said he would not make a speech, but he did. Like the two who preceded him he made a vigorous attack on taxation and bonds. He is not so fortunate as many of the Democrats. It is said that he has no bonds. He said everything is taxed—

Taxes on your shroud,
Taxes on your bib,
Taxes on your coffin,
Taxes on your crib.

At this several Democrats cheered, as if pleased with the idea of having so much taxes to pay.

He said owners of property don't pay the taxes—only those who live by the work of their muscle and those who earn their living by their brains. He said this twice, and the second time with an air and tone that clearly indicated that he wished it to be distinctly understood that he was one of the brain class. He of course, in imitation of all Democratic orators, took it for granted that there was some ignorance in the Democratic assembly before him, and so took advantage of it by telling several very accomplished lies. Mr. Wilson finally came to a close, when some one in the crowd vociferated "*Dougherty!*" Ed. came promptly to the front and said it was not necessary for him to make a speech and he would not make a speech, but somehow he forgot himself and did make a speech.—He was always ready at proper times and on proper occasions to make Democratic speeches. He would only say that they must go to work, and victory would perch upon their banners. Ed. then sat down amid the faint cheers of two or three enthusiastic little boys who cheered because some man said "Rah!"

Squire Glass moved that the meeting adjourn with three cheers for Seymour and Blair; upon which, perhaps a hundred men and boys very moderately and quietly said "*arrey!*" three times! And so the great Democratic meeting—the old time rally adjourned.

That the affair was a failure no honest Democrat will deny. The grand torchlight procession consisted at its greatest strength of 2 torches and 26 men, and the entire assemblage did not exceed 500 persons, a half of which was women and children, and a third of the entire audience was Republicans.

Great preparations had been made to receive large delegations from the neighboring townships and villages, and accordingly arrangements were made to have all such passed over the bridges at half fare. To-day they found they had the enormous bill of *one cent* to pay for those who crossed on foot, and *thirty cents* for vehicles.

The meeting was very orderly, and everything indicated that enthusiasm and whisky were scarce. Four only, we believe, failed to reach home at a seasonable hour for such an occasion. They were so completely overcome with the "enthoosiasm" inspired by Mr. Lamborn and Al. K. Hall that they remained in town till daylight. One took shelter on a board-pile, another in a stable near by, and the other two slept in the public square, as the coolest and most airy quarters they could find.

Flag Presentation.

GEORGETOWN, BEAVER CO., PA.,
July 31st 1868.

Dear Editor: The Georgetown Grant Club held a mass meeting in the public square of Georgetown this evening, which was a decided success, both in spirit and numbers. The big gun spoke with decided emphasis for Grant and Colfax. The platform was handsomely decorated with evergreens and the ground lighted with a large bon-fire. The young ladies were present to present the club with a large flag, some fifteen or twenty of them were on the platform dressed in white, and a few of the number wore white dresses sprinkled over with stars. The whole effect was very fine. The meeting was organized by calling James Cameron Esq. to the chair, who made a few very appropriate remarks on taking his seat. Mr. Edward Spence and the young ladies favored the meeting with some effective Grant and Colfax songs. Mrs. Smith Curtis in behalf of the young ladies presented the flag with the following speech:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRANT CLUB.—I have been requested by these young ladies to present to you this flag, and to express in a few words the spirit in which it is given. Sir, we earnestly desire the success of the cause which you represent. We look upon the Republican party as the bulwark of our safety. Our confidence in its loyalty, in its wisdom and in its strength rests firmly upon its brilliant record. I need not recall to you, who are familiar with its history, its deeds of more than heroic grandeur. You very well remember that when it first came into power, dark clouds of war had gathered in the Southern sky, and anxious hearts were filled with fear in view of threatening disaster. It had at once to take measures to preserve this precious boon of freedom, bequeathed by our forefathers; and these measures were effectual. It put down the rebellion and prevented those erring States from setting up a separate government of their own, and now it is restoring these States, disposessed of the evil of slavery, and inspired with the genius of liberty, and possessing a sure prospect of peace and prosperity. Peace reigns supreme to-day, and we hope the air will never be again disturbed by the angry roar of artillery; yet peace is not yet made permanent. The spirit of rebellion is not yet dead, it still crouches, and like a serpent evinces a disposition to hold in an attitude of offence. We look to the Republican party to finish its work, to take out the nest of rebel discordant elements which produced the war, shall again return to disturb us. We desire to see it continue to command the sacred trust of reconstruction and national Union and public safety into the hands of those who but a few days gone, were either engaged in open war to destroy their government or were in sympathy with those who were thus employed. It is said that women are natural admirers of military heroes. I know not how that may be, but sir, we do admire the silent, persistent, unconquerable soldier, Gen. Grant, who led our armies to victory and covered the good old flag with glory and made it as dear to us as we are all American citizens, and we rejoice that the Republican party have nominated him for President. We desire his election, and we pledge to you, sirs, our hearty influence in this campaign. Prompted by the sympathies we have made your this handsome flag. It represents the high water mark of civil and religious freedom. Hues of all colors dwell there, tastefully blended to the delight of the people. Some of your ancestors here present have cemented it with your blood. To-day it covers every State and citizen with its protection; it floats proudly in every breeze. Tyranny trembles before its awful power, it utters the foremost word in the annals of the oppressed, it reflects the sentiments of humanity, it speaks whatever the United States has achieved, it is our national emblem. Sirs, it speaks eloquently to you who carried it safely above the storm cloud of war; it recalls to your mind wearisome marches, terrible hard-fought battles, and important victories. Behold it, it has a word of cheer for every one, it destroys opposition, it answers all questions, it solves all doubts, it dispels all gloom and despondency, it scatters broad cast over the land the blessings of peace and prosperity.

Listen to it; every star has a tongue, every stripe an utterance, it speaks language all can read and understand, it bids those in chains *assert* their freedom, it proclaims abroad the story of its birth, its rapid growth to power, its love of order, of respect for law, desire for knowledge and reverence for religion.—Traitors have attempted to trail it in the dust, to despoil it of some stars; but there they are in their robes revolving around the Union, and there, by the help of that power which resides in law, they will remain. Take it, Sir, and while it tells you the story of its birth, its trials, conflicts and victories both on land and sea, let it remind you especially of your present responsibility and duty, and since under your gallant leader you have borne it in triumph through the war, do not, under the same leader, in time of peace, surrender it to rebels or rebel sympathizers, and may God bless you and make you true defenders of this best government the sun ever shone upon.

Mr. Cameron the chairman received the flag on the behalf of the club and spoke as follows:

LADIES.—I am deputed by the Grant Club to receive at your hands this beautiful emblem of our nationality, and I am authorized to tender you their sincere thanks and to assure you that as you give it to them unsullied, without one star wanting in its broad field, or one stripe effaced, so will they ever preserve it. I as the representative of the organization upon this glorious occasion, pledge it for the honor of the flag. Many of them have, in times past, imperiled their lives and shed their blood in its defence, and as they have so nobly and gloriously defended and preserved it from the polluted and bloodstained hands of armed rebels in the field, I think I may unhesitatingly pledge them to preserve its hope from the insidious wiles and intrigues of unarmed traitors in the council. For disguise it as they may, gloss it over by sophistry as they will, the object of this party is still as potent as the sun at noonday, and that object is precisely the same as it was seven years ago when they inaugurated a bloody war, and insulted and trampled in the dust this beautiful flag. This, to some, may seem rather a sweeping assertion, and it may be thought that such a position is untenable, but for the truth of it I need only refer you to their platform of principles and the utterances of their chosen leaders.

What is it that produces war? The conflict of principles. What conflict of principles produced the war of the rebellion? A conflict between the great and glorious principles of liberty and equal rights for all men, and the opposite and erroneous principles of slavery and a privileged class under the enfeeble name of State rights, as taught by John C. Calhoun. This was the conflict that produced the rebellion, for the establishment of this great error upon a firm basis the war was prosecuted; my friends, had that rebellion been successful this beautiful flag which has ever been the symbol of the opposite principle would now be among the things of the past. But thank God who gave us the victory this glorious star-spangled banner still waves over the land of the free and the home of the brave, and the principles of liberty and equal rights for all, which it so beautifully symbolizes are still triumphant, and shall we allow that to be wrested from us in the contest which we so heroically defended in the field? I hear you as with one voice answer "No." Then we must be up and doing, we must be active and watchful, let the outposts be well guarded, let every sentinel be on the alert, then may we hear the glad cry of "all's well" echoed from post to post. "Eternal Vigilance is the price of liberty," let us be willing to pay the price and we shall assuredly gain the reward. The conflict still rages, we have a wily and treacherous foe to contend with, a foe who though vanquished upon the field are *determined to gain by ballots what they failed to secure by bullets.* What says the arch-traitor and revolutionist Blair? What says the reckless demagogue Seymour, who addressed the bloody Catholic mob, arrayed against the Government, in the streets of New York so insolently? What says the unterrified part ty at their back? They say that a stigma must be cast upon this national flag. Gen. Grant must be defeated, he is dishonored, that the national flag must be trodden, that the work that the people have done by their representatives in Congress in the reconstruction of the rebel States must be set aside, in short that the doctrine of State rights, or what is synonymous, even for slavery and a privileged class, which they failed so signally in establishing by the sword must be reinstated by the ballot, and that the principle of liberty and equal rights for all, which heretofore has been victorious must be trodden as a prevaricator greave. But again in the name of the Grant Club of Georgetown, I thank you for your beautiful gift, and again I pledge in a organization to use every effort to defeat such disloyal nor being cast upon it.

Three rousing cheers were given for the old flag. After the Star Spangled Banner and a Grant song were sung, the Rev. Smith Curtis spoke at length on the issues of the campaign, reviewing the financial and reconstruction questions, and declaring that the main issue is whether we shall secure by law, fundamental law, the results of the war.

GREENBACKS.

Pendleton Brands them with the Mark of Cain.

National Bankruptcy and Repudiation the Result of a New Issue of Greenbacks.

Seymour Denounces Them—His Picture of an attempt to Buy a Dinner with Greenbacks Issued According to the Modern Plan.

The Chicago Times Describes the Impossibility of Buying Whisky with Greenbacks Issued by the Peam.

When the bill making greenbacks a legal tender was pending, Mr. George H. Pendleton made a speech denying the constitutional power of Congress to issue a note not bearing interest; also denying the constitutional power to compel any person to accept any such note, or any thing else than silver and gold coin, in payment of debts, bonds or mortgages, public or private. He insisted that the issue of these greenbacks was, in the language of the Democratic platform, "unconstitutional, and therefore void."

Having exhausted his rhetoric in pointing out their illegality, he made an argument against the inexpediency of issuing them, and in so doing drew the following picture of the horrible effects of issuing $400,000,000 of greenbacks. Read it, and remember that the Democratic platform, as interpreted by Mr Pendleton, is now seeking repudiation by insisting upon an additional issue of $1,700,000,000 of greenbacks. Pendleton said:

"I believe that this Government has reached a crisis in its history. I believe that it is approaching a period in the history of its legislation which may determine the question of its continuance. By wisdom it may overcome the evils of secession, by its great powers and resources it may be able to defend itself against those in arms against it; but I firmly believe that it cannot mantain itself against the shock of the accumulated and manifold dangers which follow inevitably closely in the wake of an illegal, unsound and depreciated Government paper currency.

"The gentleman from New York (Spalding) called them (legal tenders) 'demand notes.' They have been so called throughout the country. They do not bear a single characteristic of a demand note. There is no time from the hour when they shall pass into the hands of the holder, when they can by their terms demand that they shall be redeemed. There is no time when the faith of the Government is pledged to their payment. The holder may present them and he is told that the time has not arrived at which by the face of the bill, they are to be paid. They will inevitably depreciate. The wit of man *has never discovered a means by which paper currency can be kept at par value*, except by its speedy, cheap, certain convertibility into gold and silver. I need not cite gentlemen to history or authorities, unless on political economy, to prove it. Unless convertible, they have always depreciated; they always will depreciate; they ought to depreciate, because they are only valuable as the representative of gold and silver; and if they are not convertible into that of which they are the representative, they must necessarily lose their value.

You send these notes out into the world stamped with irredeemability. *You put on them the mark of Cain, and, like Cain, they will go forth to be vagabonds and fugitives on the earth.* What, then, will be the consequence? It requires no prophet to tell what will be their history.

The currency will be expanded;
Prices will be inflated;
Fixed values will depreciate;
Incomes will be diminished;
The savings of the poor will vanish;
The hoardings of the widow will melt away;
Bonds, mortgages and notes, everything of fixed value, will lose their value;
Everything of changeable value will be appreciated;
The necessaries of life will rise in value;
The Government will pay two-fold—certainly largely more than it ought, for everything it goes into the market to buy;
Gold and silver will be driven out of the country.

What then?
The day of reckoning must come.
Contraction will follow.
Private ruin and *public bankruptcy*, either with or without REPUDIATION, will inevitably follow.

WHAT SEYMOUR THINKS OF THEM.

On the 26th of June, 1868, in his speech in New York, only four days before the Convention, Horatio Seymour thus described the effect of issuing any more greenbacks. He said:

"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 pocket and brought back their dinners in their basket; in the end they took their money in their baskets, and took home their dinners in their vest pockets."

THE CHICAGO TIMES DESCRIBES THEM.

About the same time the Chicago *Times*, in reviewing the various plans for paying the public debt, drew this graphic picture of the worthlessness of greenbacks under an increased issue. It said:

"The first group contains the Cincinnati plan (i. e., the Pendleton scheme.) The great feature of this scheme is what is called 'payment of the national debt in greenbacks.' It contemplates a new issue of greenbacks, equal in amount to the bonds which it is proposed to redeem. Over twelve hundred millions of five-twenty bonds will become redeemable before 1873. Five hundred millions are redeemable now. The way to pay them according to this plan, is to set the printing presses in motion. So long as the rags and lamp black hold out, we shall have no trouble in paying the bonds at maturity. When all have been *thus paid*, we shall have added to our paper money the trifling inflation of $1,600,000,000, making, all told, a circulating medium of $2,300,000,000. Then we shall have what are called 'good times', 'splendid times.' Wheat and greenbacks will be exchanged bushel for bushel. A barrel of whisky will be sold for two barrels of legal tenders. Collectors of Government revenue will go about with wagons having lofty and capacious receptacles on them, like those used in handling charcoal, and will gather in the public taxes with *pitchforks. To levy $5 in gold will require a cart-horse load of greenbacks. But the Government bonds will be 'paid.'* The only question will now be how to pay the Government greenbacks. This is something the plan does not contemplate. Specie payments under it will be reached—*never!*"

These are three Democratic pictures of the effect of the greenback redemption policy.

New Advertisements.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

ONE MALE PRINCIPAL AND TWO ASSISTants, at Freedom. School will commence about Oct. 1st. County Superintendent will hold his examination August 17th, in the school house, commencing at 9 A. M., up to which time proposals will be received. By order of the Board.
W. W. KERR, Sec'y.
aug5'68:tf.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEING ABOUT TO change his firm, requests all those knowing themselves to be indebted to him to call and make settlement on or before the 25th day of August next, and persons having claims against him will present them for payment.
If this notice is not complied with on or before that time the account will be left with an officer for collection.
G. C. SPEYERER.
Rochester, July 31, 1868—aug3:3t.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:
In the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Beaver: In the matter of the petition of Henry A. Bryan, filed in said Court, June 17th, 1868, for the award of an inquest to make partition of the real estate of Aaron Bryan, deceased.
(SEAL)
And now, to wit: June 17th, 1868, Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, viz: Ann Bryan widow of said deceased, Henry Bryan (petitioner,) Catharine intermarried with Daniel Clark, Sarah Bryan, Ann Amanda, intermarried with John Purvis and Aaron B. Bryan, and all others interested, to show cause if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said deceased should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on the first Monday of September next.
A true copy of Rule.
Attest: JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.
J. S. LITTELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Aug. 3d, 1868—aug3:3t.

In the District Court of the United States, For the Western District of Penn'a.—M. F. Scott, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a Discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 21st day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before Jos. B. Donley, Esq., Register, at the Huron House in New Brighton, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a Discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, Notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.
S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of said Court.
aug5'68:3t.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE FALL AND WINTER schools, will be held as follows, viz:

Ohio & Industry tp....	at Fairview,	August	14th;
Freedom boro.....	at	"	17th;
Economy tp.....	at Baden,	"	18th;
New Sewickley tp....	at Unionvile,	"	19th;
Marion & Franklin....	at Mt. Bald S.H.	"	20th;
Rochester & Bridg'ter..	at Rochester,	"	21st;
Pulaski tp.....	at Daugherty's S C	"	24th;
North Sewickley tp....	at Warnock's S C	"	25th;
E. Beaver & Chippewa	at Braden's,	"	26th;
Darlington tp. & bor..	at Darlington,	"	27th;
South Beaver tp.....	at Court's S C	"	28th;
Brighton tp.....	at R. Eakin's S C	"	31st;
Greene tp..