The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., June 12th, 1872.

As a great deal is being said just now about the signing of Jeff. Davis' bail bond, we give the bond itself, the names of its endorsers, and a history of the circumstances under which it was given, in this week's ARGUS. It will be seen that while Horace Greeley, the nominee of the Cincinnati convention was the first to sign it Gerrett Smith, the most conspicuous delegate in the Philadelphia convention last week, was the second.

HORACE GREELEY is charged with "eating dirt" in order to get the southern vote. We incline to the belief that Horace and his friends can now make a similar charge against General Grant, and back it up with the strongest possible proof. Colonel Swan of West Virginia is a cousin to General Grant, and was a delegate from that state to the Philadelphia Convention. He filled a place in that convention as member of the committee on resolutions and here is what he *did* while serving in that capacity:

Last evening in the committee on resolutions, Col. Swan of West Virginia, stated that he had been in the confederate service, and made a speech stating that he thought that the time had now arrived when the government could afford to be magnanimous, and a plank should be inserted in the platform giving pensions to widows and orphans of rebels who fell in war.

THE total reduction in the revenue by the new tariff and tax bill is $53,657,259. The duty on salt in bulk is eight cents; in bags, sacks, barrels and other packages, twelve cents.—Pre-existing duties are reduced ten per cent. on all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part or chief value; on all manufactures wholly or in part wool, or hair of alpaca or other like animals; on all iron, steel and other metals, which includes pig iron; but a duty of fifteen dollars per ton is imposed on moisie iron, made from sand ore by one process. The specific reductions on copper and lead were stricken out, as these metals are now included in the ten per cent. reduction. The tariff does not touch wines or liquors.

THERE was an attempt made in the House of Representatives on Saturday to pass the Sundry Civil Service appropriation bill, with the odious amendment of the Senate giving the power to the President to carry the bayonet to every election district in the Union; but it failed, and the bill was referred to a conference committee. That committee met immediately on the adjournment of the House; and, after considerable debate and the withdrawal of two of its members, agreed to report back the bill with the objectionable amendment. The question was, at this writing, whether it would be the best policy to let it pass, or defeat it by dilatory motions. In the latter case, it is said an extra session would be immediately called by the President, when the coveted power would be voted to him. Indeed; it is said the President has already prepared his proclamation for an extra session in the event of a defeat of this measure for controlling elections. Comment is uncalled for.

THE present revolution in political parties is developing some curious phases. Here is one of them: After Mr. Sumner's speech in the Senate the other day, in which he arraigned President Grant very sharply, Gen. Logan took the floor and warmly defended the Executive, and applied some very harsh epithets to the Massachusetts senator. Two or three days had only elapsed when General Kilpatrick, at a great Greeley ratification meeting in New York city, took occasion to tell what he knew about Senator Sumner's traducer. He said:

I wish no controversy with Gen Logan. I don't (cheer, shrink from it, and I would willingly meet him on this platform or any other before the people of this country in the coming campaign and discuss the merits of President Grant. I have been his friend, have fought with him the good fight, we have tented and marched and battled together. I honor him as a soldier, and I despise him as a politician. For two long years, gentlemen, Gen Logan has not been able to find language sufficiently strong to manifest his utter loathing of Gen. Grant and his Administration. But two weeks since, in consultation with leading officers in Washington, Gen Logan was devising means for the defeat of Gen Grant as the nominee at Philadelphia, and now he stands as vile and brutish America's first citizen Chas. Sumner, because he had the manhood to protest against the jobbing iniquities of the present Administration.

If Gen. Kilpatrick tells the truth, Gen. Logan throws himself open to the suspicion that he has been "seen" by some one in Gen. Grant's interest.

EVEN in the delegations to the nominating Convention at Philadelphia, there was a lack of harmony as the following will show:

The West Virginia delegation met at the St. Lawrence Hotel at 9o'clock Tuesday morning. When it was called to order, ex-Gov. P. H. Pierpont rose and said that he owed it to himself and to the country to make a frank statement. He was one of the first to aid in organizing and sustaining the Republican party; he had devoted his best energies to it in sunshine and in storm, and had braved everything to give success to its principles, and would do so still. He had hoped, when selected without solicitation to come as a delegate to this Convention, that there might be still an opportunity to save the party by the nomination of an acceptable Presidential candidate—one who would obey the laws and respect, the popular will. But it is now evident that it was hoping against hope; that this is not a meeting for deliberation as to the interests of the Republican party, or of the country, but a meeting to obey the exacting demands of arrogant power. Neither the admonitions of Cincinnati nor of Sumner are heeded, and it is resolved to destroy the organization to gratify a mere personal Government. I therefore withdraw from the delegation, and give you this timely notice to fill my place. I shall then be free to give my honest support to Horace Greeley.

Gov. Pierpont's speech was like a bomb-shell in the delegation. Not a word was said in answer, and he withdrew from the meeting.

Lieut.-Gov. Mueller of Ohio, when elected Vice-President of the delegation, Monday, informed his fellow delegates that he was opposed to Grant, and should be glad to see some other candidate elected. Gov. Mueller is a German of large influence in Northern Ohio. Two of the Ohio delegates, in speaking of Mueller's declaration to-day, said they sympathized with him and would be glad to drop Grant and take up Boutwell but knew it was hopeless to try to accomplish anything in that direction.

THERE is no disguising the fact that Gen. Hartranft was a very unwise choice as the Republican candidate for Governor. A majority of the press west of the mountains opposed his nomination, and after he was placed upon the ticket, hoisted his name at the mast-head under protest. This was the case also in the east—many of the papers refusing to hoist his name at all: Among them the Philadelphia *Press* and Lancaster *Express*, two of the leading Republican papers in the State. Nominations made by the dictation of party cabals, regardless of character for integrity and eminent ability, are dead weights upon party success.

FORNEY, in his daily *Press* of Wednesday last, after stating that numerous delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from different sections of the State had called on him for his views in regard to the prospects of the party in Pennsylvania, tells them that Grant could carry the State by a Jacksonian majority were he unclogged with the dead weights of Hartranft and Allen, and proceeds to say:

Unfortunately we have a State election in October when we have to vote for Governor, Auditor General, a Supreme Judge, and a Legislature to choose a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March 1873. Foreseeing the importance of this political contest, *The Press* advocated, six months anterior to our State Convention, for the very best nominations for State officers. We stated over and over again that, however strong Grant might be he was not strong enough to pull through a set of bad State and local nominations. Events in New York proved irresistible corruption among the Democrats, and the conviction of officers in our own ranks in Philadelphia intensified the justice and vindicated the necessity of this warning. We pleaded not only for our own welfare as a State, not only for our own honor as a people, but for the re-election of General Grant. It was all in vain. The State Convention selected candidates for State officers, two of whom were openly repudiated by a number of Republican papers and a number of Republican conities. Forgetting to indorse these nominations, *The Press* has been loudly and pecuniarily slandered as the secret enemy of President Grant's re-election. At this time Philadelphia is crowded with visitors, among whom are thousands of men from the interior of Pennsylvania. Our editorial room has been thronged with Grant men who say they never will vote for the State ticket unless it is radically and immediately changed. They will never vote for Greeley; they are for Grant first and last, but they declare that they cannot support the State nominees, two of whom are open to serious objections and accusations. The strongest expression of this unbiased judgment and resolve we see ready for any sacrifice to make Grant's re-election a sure thing, but we are now convinced that any concession to an assumed public sentiment will amount to nothing unless it is made clear that Gen. Hartranft is innocent of all complicity with the use of the public funds while discharging his duties as Auditor General. If this can be established, he will succeed. If not no power can make him Governor. What adds to our local difficulties, is the oppression of a most offensive personal rule. Intrenched in office, pampered in corporate power, arrogant from a long possession of spoils of all sorts, the rule has advanced from an exclusive reward of its slaves to a remorseless punishment of those who refuse to lick the rod. There is not a county in our State in which it has not defied and outraged public opinion, either by a preference of the unworthy or by a contempt of the worthy; and we are satisfied of its control it is seeking to pack our delegates to the national Convention by complimenting a candidate for Vice President whose only merit is that he is the son of the head of the despotism—Simon Cameron. The People expected our State Convention to declare for Schuyler Colfax or Henry Wilson for that office. It were unmanly to order, and if to day the delegates do not vote as we have indicated, and as they were yesterday instructed to do, it will only be because the attempt has aroused the indignation of their constituents now on the ground. There are some independent editorials in the delegation who will, we hope, protest against it if it is persevered in.

We speak for no man or men; we echo no sentiment; we plead for the Republican party of Pennsylvania, long oppressed by this most odious personal rule. We plead for Grant, whose great name is employed to frighten timid men into submission. We protest that candidates from the disfranchised Republicans of the State shall be substituted for Hartranft and Allen, but we do mean that our party in Pennsylvania shall not be imperiled by their defeat in October. Gen. Hartranft is a brave soldier, and we believe, is an honest man; but does he not know that there is a deep and determined purpose among many of the Republicans of various sections of the State not to support him. Need we tell him and his friends of the sentiment in Philadelphia, at Lawrence, Chester, Lancaster, Wyoming, Allegheny, Cambria, Venango, Lebanon, York, and other counties. They refused to be wrung in January. Will they be admonished in June? The candidate for Auditor General, Col. Allen of Warren, is, we are sorry to believe, ready to prove, like a good Republican, before a demonstration even more serious. The Republican party is in a crisis, and nothing can save it but bold and manifest action. Our friends from other States will now perhaps be able to understand the course of *The Press*, and for themselves answer their own question, so often put to us: "Can you carry Grant in November if you lose Pennsylvania in October?"

We only wish the spirit that animated the party of the past could be infused into the party councils of the present. In other days a good man refused to serve in any position; or to run as a candidate against the wishes of his people, and left room to very little doubt as to the source which dictate personal rule, and who monopolize the patronage of nation, city, and State, to yield to a public sentiment that can really be manifested, but will no longer consent to be defied.

THREE leading Republican dailies—the Syracuse N. Y. *Standard*, the Lockport Daily *Times*, N. Y. and the Philadelphia *Post*—hauled down the Grant flag last week, and came out in favor of Greeley and Brown.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In accordance with the call, the Republican Convention met in Philadelphia June 5th, and the first day was occupied in the preliminary work of organization, appointment of committees, speech making and electioneering for the Vice Presidency—the nomination of Grant having been determined on long ago, and the present formalities would simply be a ratification of that action.

On Friday morning, when the Convention met, prayer was offered by Rev. D. Harper. Each state was to be called in alphabetical order, and entitled to double its Senatorial and Representative vote. The rules of the U. S. House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the action of the Convention. It was agreed that all resolutions should be referred to Committee without reading. The Ex-Rebel, Gen. Carter, made a speech against Greeley and in favor of Grant and was loudly cheered. After several speeches, in reference to Ku-Klux atrages and calling upon Congress to pass the habeas corpus and suspension and enforcement bill, the roll of states was called and the Chairman announced the unanimous nomination of Ulyssis S. Grant, for President. The announcement was greeted with loud cheers and singing of the Hymn "Glory, Glory Hallalujah," the band playing "Yankee Doodle."

Nominations were made for Vice President, but before the roll of states was called, the following platform was adopted:

PLATFORM.

The Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth and sixth days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First.—During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the times. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of full, and established universal suffrage, an exhibition of unparalleled magnanimity; it criminally punished no man for political offences and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with a firm hand the resultant discords of a great war, and initiated a wise policy toward the Indians. The Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generally aided and successfully conducted; the public lands freely given to actual settlers, immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgment of naturalized citizens' rights secured from European powers; a uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates; the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied; despite annual large reductions of rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during General Grant's Presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year; a great financial crisis has been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land; menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed chiefly of those who have resisted every step of beneficial progress.

Second.—Complete liberty and exact equality in the employment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and federal legislation; neither law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third.—The recent amendments to the national constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be entrusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

Fourth.—The National Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all the people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth.—Any system of civil service under which subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform or a system of by-laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life tenure to office.

Sixth.—We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh.—The annual revenues, after paying current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for a reduction of the principal, and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax, on tobacco and liquors, raised by duties on importations, the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth.—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged and who, in the line of duty, became disabled, without regard to length of service or cause of such discharge.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned and the American idea of an individual's right to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Government; and we urge a continual and careful encouragement and protection to voluntary immigration.

Tenth.—The franking privilege ought to be abolished and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rates of postage.

Eleventh.—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognizes the duty of so changing legislation as to afford full protection and the amplest field for capital, and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth.—We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth.—We denounce repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and of the rates of interest upon the balance and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth.—The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to wider fields of usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth.—We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and national feeling throughout the land.

Sixteenth.—The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the States and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of a resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evil by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either State or national Government.

Seventeenth.—It is the duty of the general Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship building.

Eighteenth.—We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, sound judgement, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity and illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant commended him to the heart of the American people, and with him at our head we start to-day on a new march to victory.

The reading was frequently interrupted by subdued applause. The section referring to loyal women was read a second time, in response to a request, and was received with laughter and applause.

On motion of General Burnside the platform was adopted.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The President ordered the roll to be called for a vote by States on nomination of candidates for Vice President. At the conclusion of the call, pending which the excitement was intense, it was declared as follows: Colfax, 321½; Wilson, 334½.

Three hundred and seventy-seven votes were necessary to a choice. Virginia at this juncture changed twenty of her votes from Lewis to Wilson and the remaining two to Colfax. This gave Wilson 384½, and his nomination was assured. Various States hurriedly changed to Wilson, until ex-Senator Henry Lane, of Indiana, moved that the nomination of that good man and distinguished patriot be made unanimous, which was carried with great cheering, and now, again, the entire audience rose to its feet, frantically applauding the result and ending with three cheers for the completed ticket.

The President then officially announced that U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson are nominees of this Convention. This was an occasion of a fresh outburst of applause. When quiet was restored, he also announced that he would inform the nominees of the action of the Convention.

HERE AND THERE.

—Fashionable mothers take notice. A very distinguished Paris physician says he believes that during the twenty years he has practised his profession, twenty thousand children have been carried to the cemeteries, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing their arms.

—"Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind." A lawyer and a constable entering a car on the Savannah and Charleston Railroad one day last week, a man in the car hastily arose and leaped from the train, which was going over a tressle bridge at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The officer was not in pursuit of him.

—The gold and silver product of the country is steadily increasing. The total product in 1869 was $61,500,000; for 1870, $66,000,000; for 1871 partly estimated, $70,000,000. Since the California mines became productive, in 1868, precious metals to the value of more than a thousand millions have been taken from the American mines.

—In reply to a congratulatory despatch from a meeting of admiring Jerseymen, Mr. Greeley sent the following telegram: "Look out for the tricks of the enemy. I am taking it calmly. The tokens are uncurring." This is as the chairman read it to the meeting: "Lift up your fiddlesticks while the air is balmy, and look out for rotten herring."

—Some aristocratic young men who have money and plenty of time are going to "cross the duck pond this summah, just to see how the old thing woks, ye know, among the people on the other side, ye know." They will return in the fall, speaking pigeon English and poor French, and for about six months after their return their conversation will amply repay a lover of fun who cannot afford to obtain it in the legitimate way of attending a circus.

—A negro member of the Texas Legislature was met upon the street with a large roll of greenbacks in his hand, looking at his pile, and chuckling so loud that he attracted the attention of a bystander, who said to him, "what are you laughing at, Jim?" Jim replied, "You see that money?" "Yes." "Well, boss, I just got that for my vote. I'se been bought four or five times in my life, but this is de first time I eber got de cash myself.

—A paradise of geologists is being opened up at Araphoe station, on the Kansas Pacific, where a well digger now at the depth of four hundred feet has for several days penetrated beds of fossil shale, filled with bacultites, ammonites and a general variety of creatures with long names.—Two hundred feet above he passed through a thick oyster bed, and at the depth of three hundred and eighty nine feet took out the upper jaw of a reptile with tusks an inch in length.

—A sudden and dangerous emergency sometimes brings out peculiar traits of human nature into strong relief. Out in Michigan a few days ago a man and his wife and two men took burdened with wives went out in a leaky boat, which sunk in the river. The husband and one unmarried man struck out vigorously for the shore while the other stopped and saved the woman at the risk of his own life. Probably the married man knew what he was about, but we pity him since his wife was rescued.

—The latest Western wonder is the appearance of phantom trains on the Madison division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The visionary cars are said to have been seen by the conductor, engineer, brakemen, and passengers of the evening express, moving at a moderate rate of speed a short distance ahead of the express train. The superstitious are inclined to connect the appearance of this phantom train with the killing of a man a few nights previous by the evening express near the very place where the vision was first seen.

—There are five colored men in Congress. Elliot, a pure black, and the best man in the crowd, is a college graduate, lives in good style, drives fine horses, and talks eloquently. Rainey is almost white, and impresses those with whom he comes in contact as a gentleman. De Large is believed to be something of an adventurer. Benjamin Turner, of Alabama, is a fair representative of his race, with a somewhat high opinion of his own abilities. Josiah S. Wells, the Florida member, is a planter of passable education, unexceptionable in manner and deportment.

The New York *Bulletin* raises its voice against the dangers of overtrading, by calling attention to the vast accumulations of foreign goods in bond at that port. It says that in the case of coffee and tea the increase is especially conspicuous, and has probably arisen mainly from the expectation that the duties on these articles would be repealed. In dry goods, also, there is an important accumulation; and in spirits and wines. In some departments of business, the effect has been apparent in the marketing of large amounts of merchandise through the auction room at an important loss. If the importers are to be credited with ordinary caution, this condition of things will be followed by a curtailment of importations.

—The house of Fred. Douglass, burned recently in Rochester, New York, is described as an elegant mansion, with barn and outhouses, on Douglass Hill in the suburbs of that city. The building was erected by Mr. Douglass twenty-two years ago, and has been occupied by him as a residence since that time. It was built of wood, and was an easy prey to the devouring element. Mr. Douglass and family are in Washington, but the house was occupied by his son-in-law, W. Sprague, and family, who had a narrow escape from death, so rapid was the progress of the fire. The furniture saved was but of small value, excepting the valuable library and private papers. A cow, worth $100, and the coaches, buggies, harness, &c., in the barn were consumed, but Mr. Sprague succeeded in rescuing the horses. The fire originated in the barn and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as there has been no light used in this building since last winter. Mr. Douglass's residence was surrounded by a beautiful grove, which was entirely destroyed; $11,000 in United States bonds, which were in the house, were burned.

HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Allegheny county, died at his residence in Allegheny city, on Thursday morning last of neuralgia of the heart. He was a profound lawyer, an eloquent speaker, a classic scholar and an eminent statesman. His speeches in Congress during and subsequent to the war, have been compared to those of Webster and Clay. He was a strong whig during the existence of that party, and at its demise became an ardent Republican.

DISASTROUS STORM.

Houses Unroofed and Blown Down—Hogs and Cattle Drowned—Crops Washed Out—Railroad Tracks Swept Away—The Destruction of Property Unprecedented.

IOWA City, June 7.—A tornado passed south of Iowa City last night, unroofing and tearing down houses, and killing stock. No person was injured. Orchards and crops were destroyed.

CANTON, ILL., June 7.—The most destructive rain storm for many years passed over this vicinity last night. Lowlands in every direction were flooded, and great destruction to crops is reported. Along the river bottom everything was washed away, houses, barns and stock. To the northeast of this city several houses were washed away, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. A large number of hogs and other stock was drowned. One farmer reports two hundred fat hogs and shoats gone.

To the southeast the losses are still more extensive. Fences, bridges, culverts, small buildings, railroad tracks, and everything moveable has been swept away. Seven narrow escapes from drowning are reported. One individual, who was compelled to move out in the storm, died from exposure this morning. All the coal mines are flooded east and south of this point. Southwest of Canton, on Spoon river, the damage is reported as still greater, but no particulars can be obtained as all communication is severed.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S BAIL BOND.

BEECHER ON IT.

Form the Tribune, May 29, 1867

Mr. Beecher, in reply, spoke substantially as follows:

"Brother, I stand upon this question of the punishment of Davis just where I did two years ago. If it can be proved that he was privy to any scheme of assassination, or that he cruelly violated the laws of war, I say let him be tried and condignly punished. [Here there was some applause, which Mr. Beecher promptly checked, saying, "Hear all I have to say, and then applaud at home if you want to."] But if he is charged with any offense, let him be tried for it. And I say that to detain a man in prison for months and years without a trial is atrocious. It is contrary to all constitutions, and all laws, and all justice. I have felt a profound mortification over the fact that such a thing was done in this land of liberty and law proposing to prevent the continuance of such a crime. If it had been necessary I would have become bail myself.—[Here Mr. Beecher criticised the character of Davis very sharply, but paused and went on as follows]: But I have no right to speak of him thus in his absence. I take it back. Such things should be said before a man's face, if at all, and Mr. Davis is not here to defend himself."

THE BONDSMAN.

The names signed to Jefferson Davis's bail-bond, in addition to his own, were:

Horace Greeley, New York.
Gerrit Smith, New York.
Augustus Schell, New York.
Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York.
W. H. McFarland, Richmond.
R. Barton Haxall, Richmond.
Isaac Davenport, Richmond,
Abraham Warwick, Richmond,
Gustavus A. Myers, Richmond.
William M. Crump, Richmond.
James Lyons, Richmond.
John A. Meredith, Richmond.
William H. Lyons, Richmond.
John Minor Botts, Virginia.
Thomas W. Boswell, Virginia.
James Thomas, jr., Richmond.
Harmon P. Clark, New York.
Benjamin Wood, New York.

SOME FRESH PARTICULARS.

In order to close the controversy started by Mr. Voorhees's allusion to Mr. Greeley's signing the Davis bail bond as "impertinent interference," *The Macon* (Ga.) *Telegraph* prints the following communication, which it vouches for as from the most authentic source:

Mrs. Davis went to New York to consult Chas. O'Connor, Mr. Davis's counsel, as to the best manner of effecting his release from prison. Mr. O'Connor told her that in his opinion there was but one way that it could be done, and that was to get the representative man of the Republican party to sign his bond.—Mr. Davis inquired who that man was. Mr. O'Connor replied that it was Horace Greeley. She then asked him if he would not see Mr. Greeley and get him to do it. He replied that he had no influence with Greeley, and that she was the proper person to see him. She went to his office, sent in her card, and was invited into his private office. She said to him: "Mr. Greeley my husband is confined in a casemate at Fortress Monroe. He has been there for many long, weary months. He is a feeble old man, and he is gradually sinking under his rigorous imprisonment. He will die if he remains there much longer. I came here to consult M'Connor as to the means of getting him released. He has told me that there was but one way to do it, and that is to get the representative man of the Republican party to sign his bond, and says you are the man. He says that you have a kind heart, and that you will do it, if you believe it to be right. My husband is dying. Mr. Greeley, may I hope that you will favorably consider my application?" Mr. Greeley arose, extended his hand to Mrs. Davis, and said: "Madam, you may, for I will sign his bond." Mr. Greeley was then a prominent candidate before the Legislature for the United States Senate. Some of his friends heard that he had argreed to sign Mr. Davis's bond, and went to him and protested against it. They told him that they had made a count, and that he would be elected by six majority, but, if he signed the bond, it would defeat him. He replied: "I know it will." They told him that he was one of the owners of *The Tribune*, and if he signed this bond we would lose thousands of subscribers. He replied, "I know it." They said, "Mr. Greeley, you have written a history of the war; one volume you have out, and have sold large numbers of it. Your second volume is nearly out, and you have large orders for that. If you sign this bond, these orders will be countermanded and you will lose a large amount of money. "He replied: "Gentlemen, I know it; but it is right, and I'll do it." He did do it, and I am informed that he lost a seat in the United States Senate, and over $30,000. To my mind, this does not look like "impertinent interference."

—Col. McClure writes a letter of vigorous denunciation to a Virginian friend on some points recently developed in the campaign. He asserts roundly that *The N. Y. World* is for Grant, but will betray him at the last moment as it did Seymour in '68. Of Mosby, he says: "He made it a rule in war to forage on the enemy;" and is doing the same thing now, and openly acknowledging it. Voorhees, he declares, furnished the first campaign document for Gen. Grant, under whose order it is being franked all over the country. The one described Senator Scott as a man who came into the Republican vineyard at the eleventh hour, and who is now anxious to keep on good terms with the people he regards as his masters. In this view the colonel traverses the inconsistencies of the Bourbons of both parties, who strive to impeale Reform, and concludes with the prophecy that the present struggle will result in a really reunited country.

Forty-Second Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE, June 3.—Several bills relating to the territories were called up and passed. The bill relating to the limitation of steam pressure on towing and freight boats passed.—Much discussion was had on the sundry appropriation bill.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported and passed making La Crosse, Wisconsin, a port of delivery. The House then proceeded to business on the Speaker's table and disposed thereof as follows: Senate bill granting the right of way to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, referred to the Conference Committee. Senate bill for the sale of Blackfeet Indian land, Kansas; referred. Senate bill to quiet the title to lands of settlers on lands of the West Wisconsin Railroad Company; left on the speaker's table. To Senate bill, to repeal so much of section six of the army appropriation bill for 1872, as prohibits promotion in the Staff departments of the army, was passed with amendments.

SENATE, June 4.—Mr. Sumner presented a petition protesting in the name of one hundred thousand shoemakers against the repeal of the eight-hour law. The conference report on the tariff bill was called up and concurred in. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The amendments reported from the Committee of appropriations was agreed to except the amendment increasing the appropriation for surveying public lands in Louisiana, and appropriating $512,313 to pay hostile Indians in Montana; striking out the appropriation of $42,000 for a pedestal for an equestrian Statue of General Scott.

HOUSE.—The Conference report on the tariff bill was agreed to and the House adjourned to meet on Friday next.

SENATE, June 5.—Mr. Sherman called up the Senate bill to provide for the redemption and sale of lands owned by the United States under the several laws levying direct taxes, and the House amendments thereto were concurred in. The remainder of the day was spent on the sundry appropriation bill, without much progress being made.

SENATE, June 6.—The following bills were passed: The House bill to prevent and punish the attempts to obstruct the administration of justice in the courts of the United States; The bill to facilitate clearing house exchange; the fortification appropriation bill; the Senate bill to authorize inquiries as to the causes of steam boiler explosions; also the House bill amending the act providing for national cemeteries, which provides that, where known, the Secretary of War shall have a head-board, with the name and State, put over the grave of each soldier. The river and harbor appropriation bill was called up, which was considered in committee of the whole; an amendment was moved that after the passage of the act, tolls for carrying freight by canal at the falls of the Ohio river shall not exceed five cents per ton; agreed to. The bill then passed.

SENATE, June 7.—Messrs. Stewart and Stockton were appointed members of the Board of Visitors to West Point *vice* Messrs. Wilson and Blair, declined. The Senate bill to reimburse U. S. Marshals for money necessarily expanded by them in taking the ninth census, in excess of the compensation allowed them under the law in force before the passage of this act, was passed. Nothing else of interest occurred.

HOUSE.—Ten thousand copies of the tariff act were ordered to be printed for the use of the members of the House and the same number of the new postal code was also ordered to be printed. The Senate amendments to the River and Harbor bill were read. The House nonconcurred in numerous amendments, including that confirming appropriations to the next fiscal year, and asked for a committee of conference. The business on the Speaker's table was then disposed of as follows.

The Senate bill appropriating $10,000 for a statue of General Rawlins. Left on the Speaker's table. The Senate bill relating to the limitation of steam pressure on towing and freight boats on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. Mr. Conger moved to add a provision suspending all laws or rules requiring the use of lock-up safety valves, recording steam gauges, pipes to carry steam into the holds of vessels, low water indicators, and testing pumps After discussion the bill was laid aside until to-morrow. The Senate bill to reimburse the State of Nebraska for territorial expenses to the amount of $60,000—left on the Speaker's table. The Senate bill to reimburse United States Marshals for the ninth census in excess of compensation. Passed. The Senate bill to authorize the adoption of a system of memorial army regulations. Referred. The Senate bill to authorize an inquiry as to the causes of boiler explosions. Left on the Speaker's table. A large number of private bills were also taken from the Speaker's table, some of them passed, and the remainder referred. This disposed of all business on the Speaker's table.

SENATE, June 8.—The river, harbor and fortification bills have passed both houses and are ready to go to the President. Mr. Anthony was chosen President *pro tem.* A resolution of thanks was agreed to complimenting the Vice President for his general action in presiding over the Senate. Several local bills were passed.

HOUSE.—An effort was made to take up the senate Sundry Civil appropriation bill. This was opposed on the ground that it contained the objectionable feature as an amendment, introducing the bayonet at every election poll in the country. It was finally referred to a conference committee, and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock on Monday morning.

The Earthquake in Antioch.

The London *Telegraph* of the 24th of May, has the following: A private letter gives interesting particulars of the earthquake which occured in Antioch on the 3d of April. Two-thirds of the houses in the town have been utterly ruined, including the most substantial and durable public buildings, and the remaining houses are so greatly damaged there is no possibility of occupying them. The inhabitants were in great misery, living in tents outside the town, and are in deep grief on account of the loss of relatives and property. The sacrifice of life has been very great one thousand five hundred Mahometans and two hundred and fifty Christians and Jews being reported missing. Close to Antioch is the isle of Suadia, in which all the houses, numbering about one thousand, are ruined. In Elonshia and Eleadida scarcely a building is left standing. Eljaba and Gallack are also ruined. Three hundred persons perished in the latter place. When the earthquake took place Mount Billas was split into pieces, and a torrent of black water burst forth, tainting the atmosphere with a strong offensive odor. Shepherds near the coast state that the sea rose one hundred feet higher than usal. Eight days after the earthquake occurred, a Greek priest went toward Antioch in search for plate, and while among the debris, which accumulated to the depth of about seven or eight feet, he heard a feeble voice imploring assistance. On proceeding to the spot he found a young lady. She told him a young brother had been buried alive. The priest procured assistance and he was extricated, but the young lady has since died.

☞ Mr. Sumner has been roundly abused for his speech against Gen. Grant, but not otherwise answered, save on one point. A great outcry is raised by his enemies that he has been convicted of deliberate falshood in his repetition of a remark made to him by Mr. Stanton. We fail to see it. It is shown that Mr. Stanton did undoutedly make repeated references to Gen. Grant in his speeches. In the conversation which Mr. Sumner reports Mr. Stanton said: "I spoke, but I never introduced the name of Gen. Grant. I spoke for the Republican party and the Republican cause." The most that can be charged against Mr. Sumner is, that what he reports Mr. Stanton as saying on his death-bed does not accord with Mr. Stanton's speeches. It is at least as probable that the dying man's memory would fail him as that Mr. Sumner's has, and it is perfectly well known that Mr. Stanton was not in the habit, in private conversation, of indulging in warm eulogy of Gen. Grant.—*Tribune.*

☞ That compositor has his own way of punctuating and spelling, and this is the way he treated a familiar passage of scripture: "The wicked flea, when no man pursueth but the righteous, is bold as a lion."

NOMINATIONS.

REFORM REPUBLICAN.

President—Horace Greeley.
Vice President—B. Gratz Brown.

ANTI-MASONIC:

President—Charles Francis Adams.
V. President—Charles H. Howard.

LABOR REFORM:

President—David Davis.
V. President—Joel Parker.
Governor—William P. Schell.
Supreme Judge—James Thompson.
Auditor General—Elias Billingfelt.

NATIONAL PROHIBITIONISTS.

President—James Black.
V. President—John Russell.

REPUBLICAN.

President—Ulyssis S. Grant.
V. President.—*Henry Wilson.*

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN:

Governor—John F. Hartranft.
Supreme Judge—Ulysses Mercur.
Auditor General—Harrison Allen.
Congressmen at Large—Harry White, Lendel Todd.
Delegates at large to Const'l Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Jno Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCalister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; Jas. Pyle, Lancaster; Samuel Pearson, Dauphin; Wayne; Geo. V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Lehigh

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

Electors at Large:

1 Adolph E. Borie. 2 John M. Thompson.

Electors:

1 Joseph A. Bonham,	14 John Passmore
2 Marcus A. Davis,	15 S. Freeman,
3 C. Morrison Coates,	16 Jesse Merrill
4 Henry Hamm,	17 Henry Orwig,
5 Theodore M. Wilson,	18 Robert Bell,
6 John M. Boomall,	19 John M. Thompson,
7 Francis Shroeder,	20 Isaac Fisher,
8 Matthew H. Mull,	21 George W. Andrews,
9 Edward H. Green,	22 Henry Lloyd,
10 D. K. Shoemaker,	23 John J. Goriginlle,
11 Daniel H. Mull,	24 James Patterson,
12 Leander M. Milton,	25 John W. Wallace,
13 Theodore Strong,	26 Harrison Boyd,

BEAVER COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET:

Delegate to Constitutional Convention—Henry Hice.
Congress—William Heaney.
Senate—J. S. Ruth.
Assembly—S. J. Cross.
Associate Judge—M. Lawrence.
Sheriff—Chamberlin White.
Reg. & Recorder—James L. Stokes
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Commissioner—Daniel Neely.
P. H. Director—John White.
Auditors—Chas. A. Hoon—Dr. C. C. Riggs.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Trustees—D. McKinney—Saml. Moorhead.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET:

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