Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:
G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	Districts.
1. W. H. BARNES,	13. SAMUEL SNOW,
2. W. J. POLLOCK,	14. R. W. WAGONSELLER
3. RICHARD WILDEY,	15. CHAS. H. MILLER,
4. G. W. HILL,	16. GEORGE W. ELDER,
5. WATSON P. M'GILL,	17. JOHN STEWART,
7. J. H. BRINGHURST,	18. A. G. OLMSTEAD,
7. FRANK C. HEATON,	19. JAMES SILL,
8. ISAAC ECHERT,	20. H. C. JOHNSON,
9. MORRIS HOOPER,	21. J. K. EWING,
10. DAVID M. RAND,	22. WM. FREW,
11. WM. DAVIS,	23. A. W. CRAWFORD,
12. W. W. KETCHUM,	24. J. S. RUTAN.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
GEN. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS:
HON. JOHN CESSNA.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)
ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:
COL. D. WATSON ROWE.
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)
LEGISLATIVE:
LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER
again in several years, except to remove
(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:
COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.
POOR DIRECTOR:
JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.
AUDITOR:
JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.
CORONER:
CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.

IN A QUANDARY.

Our Copperhead cotemporaries are in a sad quandary just now, as to who shall be selected as their standard bearer in the coming Presidential campaign. As the 4th of July, the day fixed for their national convention, approaches the comparative strength of the various aspirants is calculated with increasing anxiety. Each successive day the agonizing suspense of the unterrified increases. Johnson, Pendleton, Seymour, Hancock and Chase have each had their ardent advocates, and against each serious objections have been raised.

The latest developments in this family quarrel indicate that Johnson, Seymour and Hancock are likely to be shelved, and that the final contest will be between Chase and Pendleton. Pendleton's entire strength seems to depend upon the popularity of his pet scheme of repudiation. Chase is urged as the more eligible candidate by the liberal leaders of the party, because it is believed that he will gain some strength from the Republican ranks and that his nomination will be a direct movement in the direction of negro suffrage the great bug-bear of copperheadism. We congratulate our Copperhead friends on their prospect of a negro suffrage candidate. This is a progressive age and though a little slow they are evidently coming along. The question to be decided by them now is whether they will take Chase and negro Suffrage or Pendleton and Repudiation. The one will be a forward the other a backward movement. We confidently expect to beat them by the most overwhelming majority that has ever graced a presidential victory, whether they choose the one or the other, but we still like to see them face the music and squarely meet this question which has so long been a sore trial to democratic nerves. Now that even Brooks has gone so far as to be proud of the privilege of walking, arm in arm, with the Mongolians of the Chinese Embassy, forgetting his late *hair splitting* speech, it will be an easy matter for the lesser lights of the party to glide quietly along, in the same direction, until, in a very short time we may expect to see them hob nobbing with Gumbo and fawningly seeking his vote because of old associations. It is not to be any longer denied that Copperheadism is on the straight course to negro suffrage, if there is anything in the signs of the times. It also turns out that Mrs Elizabeth Cady Stanton is likely to be a member of the New York Convention. Truly time works wonders, and nowhere more rapidly than in the ranks of the Copperheads. From the latest developments it does not seem at all improbable that their standard bearer in the coming campaign will be called to stand upon a negro-suffrage-woman's-rights platform of the most extreme type.

What think you, Copperheads, who have long yelled for a white man's government for white men? You had better begin in time to tune your voices for negro suffrage and woman's rights or it will go very awkward for a while after the 4th of July Convention.

THE Democracy are working assiduously to convince the Jews that Gen. Grant is no friend of theirs, owing to an order published by one of his subordinates forbidding them admission to his camp, and which was promptly revoked by the General when submitted to him. We expect to hear the weak strain of this *Jew's-harp* throughout the entire campaign. They may as well understand now as again, that it is already "played out."

THERE are only two prominent men in the country who fully embody the principles of the Democratic Party. Gen. Robert E. Lee and George H. Pendleton. The latter is making a strenuous effort to be nominated for the Presidency. We hope he may succeed; let us have a fair fight on principles, not men. We want to ascertain how the people have come to regard the Democratic movement to destroy the Government, at this distant day. Nominate George H. Pendleton or Robert E. Lee, we don't [illegible] which.

WILLIAM B. MANN, Esq., has succeeded in accomplishing a regular nomination, on the Republican ticket of Philadelphia, for District Attorney. We have regarded the contest against this corrupt politician with considerable interest, and we are astonished to hear of his nomination. If he will force himself upon the party, after having received its confidence, and the emoluments of an office worth $30,000 annually for a dozen years, let him be defeated. The verdict of the people will be "served him right."

BONNER has the celebrated trotting horse, Dexter, in training. We presume that he will be ready for a "heat" by the 4th of July. We call the attention of the Democratic politicians to this fact. They are sadly in want of a candidate that can make a good "run," and we do not know any thing on legs that has ever beaten Dexter. Wouldn't it be advisable to "trot him out."

OUR neighbor is very anxious to know whether General Grant is going to resign. We think not. It is not customary. Gen. McClellan, who was once a Democratic candidate, only resigned when he was under the impression that he was elected. General Grant will control the Army until, by the Constitution, he becomes the commander of the armies and navies of the United States.

THE *Patriot and Union*, we learn, is out for Hon. Asa Packer for President. How is this, friend Meyers? For Hancock up here and for Packer in Harrisburg? Riding two horses, eh? This won't do. Your candidates are not so numerous that you can indulge in so much of the luxury. Or, is this only an evidence of an intended change of base?

CHASE has written a letter, which we have not seen, explaining his course upon impeachment; if the ... judgment of those who have seen it, is correct, it is the apology of mind for the weakness of matter. The former would maintain principle the latter would be President. The latter predominates.

VALLANDIGHAM goes for Chase. The Democracy in this locality will follow their leader without a grunt. They did this during the war, why should they not do so now? Good-bye, Hancock! Vallandigham has settled the question. Up go the hats; hurrah for Chase!

IT is said that the President will allow the omnibus and Arkansas bills to become laws without his signature. It is more than likely that the absence of Stanberry from Washington, and the "blow up" with Black has left him without veto thunder. "My Policy" lacks brains.

THE negro Suffrage thunder of the Democracy is about to be abandoned. The Republicans have hemmed them in on all sides, and at last, will CHASE them into one of their worn-out positions. Truly, the Democracy move slowly, and we may add, reluctantly.

THE Democracy hereabouts speak of Grant as a butcher and go for Hancock, the instrument with which the butchering, if there was any such thing, was performed. Can these augurers look each other in the face without laughing?

GRANT says "give us peace," but the Democracy cry, "horse! and CHASE!" They may capture our old Suffrage outpost but they can only expect to snuff the results of "the battle afar off."

THE Democratic Bond-holders of Pittsburg, have quietly given the *Post* the cold shoulder. So much for Greenbacks for Bonds. Belmont is a power in the land as the *Post* will find to its *cost.*

THE Pittsburg *Post* heads an article thus: "Wanted, a candidate—also a platform!" Who can say there is not more truth than poetry in this Democratic concession of the "eternal fitness of things."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

MR. HAZELHURST has accepted the nomination of the Bolters' Convention in Philadelphia, for District Attorney.

THE Tennessee Democratic Convention favors the nomination of President Johnson by the New York Convention.

HON. GEORGE C. GORHAM, of California, has been sworn as Secretary of the Senate in place of Hon. John W. Forney, resigned.

THE Cumberland *Civilian* says it is authorized to say that Hon. Francis Thomas will not be a candidate for the Congressional nomination this fall.

WE see it stated that a number of persons in White county, Arkansas, have been poisoned from eating mulberries on which locusts had deposited their eggs, and that several have died.

THE Legislature of Florida, last week, adopted the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States and then adjourned until the 15th instant, when it will re-assemble and elect United States Senators.

THE Lancaster *Examiner* has the authority of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens for stating that the tax on whisky will be reduced by the present Congress from two dollars a gallon to seventy-five cents.

THE Toronto *Globe* of last week professes to have information, on authority beyond doubt, that another Fenian movement upon Canada has actually commenced, the raiders moving from Buffalo. Troops are being ordered from Montreal to Quebec, and considerable excitement prevails.

GEN. GRANT has informed the Board of Registration in Louisiana, that the subject of inaugurating a civil government for that State, is now before Congress, and advises them not to issue any proclamations conflicting with the orders of the military commanders, as such action would be a violation of the Reconstruction acts.

THE Alabama Democratic State Convention, which met last week and chose delegates to the New York Convention, passed a resolution tendering "the thanks of the Southern people to Jeff. Davis for the unflinching courage and unsurpassed ability with which he acquitted himself of his official oath to defend the Constitution, any paying to him the respect of the Convention as a patriot and incorruptible man."

THE President has accepted the report of the commissioners on the section of the Union Pacific Railroad between the 580th and 600th mile posts, and ordered the issue of bonds and patents for lands due on account thereof.

A QUESTION.—The New York *Tribune* has the following good hit: "According to the Washington correspondent of the *Boston Post*, the President announces that the names of those Republican Senators, who voted for his acquittal, will be written in letters of gold." We would not be thought officious in the matter, but why won't greenbacks do just as well?"

A Paris telegram of the 12th says: It is not proposed by the Czar to do away with the use of all kinds of explosive projectiles, but only with rifle and musket bullets which bury themselves in the flesh and then explode. It is the disuse of this murderous invention which receives the unqualified approval of the Emperor Napoleon.

THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY has been in session in Harrisburg for several days. The deliberations have been of more than ordinary interest. On Thursday Dr. Atlee, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution interpreting the code of ethics to allow the admission of female physicians. Dr. Nebinger, of the same city, spoke at length against the resolution, and Dr. Corson, spoke in favor of it. The resolution was subsequently defeated by a vote of 37 to 45.

THE Pittsburg *Gazette* asserts that it is the unanimous sentiment, "not only of Allegheny county but of Western Pennsylvania, that if Edwin M. Stanton will suffer his name to be presented as a candidate for the Senate, no competition, by whatever amount of intrigue or money it might be backed, could beat him, and we are so sure of it, that the feeling in this quarter is decidedly in favor of making the experiment."

HON. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has resigned his office. He is an honest man; but Johnson has forced upon him a host of incompetent and corrupt assistants, throughout the country, that he has been prevented from strictly enforcing the revenue laws. He sees that the Government is being outrageously swindled, and because he has no power to prevent it he resigns.

IT is said that Mr. Johnson's offer of the Treasury Department to Mr. Groesbeck was merely complimentary. Mr. Johnson knew that Mr. Groesbeck would not accept the position, knowing that the Senate would not confirm him. The President meant no disapproval of Secretary McCulloch's course, but merely wished to repay Mr. Groesbeck with a lame compliment for services rendered in the impeachment trial

THE Buffalo *Express* calls General Grant names after this fashion: U. S. Grant; Ulysses Sydney Grant; Union Saving Grant; Usual Silent Grant; Upright Statesman Grant; Universal Suffrage Grant; Unequaled Soldier Grant; Unaffectedly Simple Grant; Uniformly Successful Grant; Unanimously Selected Grant; Undisturbedly Serene Grant; Unconquereable Spirited Grant; Unimpeachable Servant Grant; Unintermitting Smoker Grant; Unquestionably Sound Grant; Unflinching Steadfast Grant; Unconditional Surrender Grant; Unambiguously Straightforward Grant; United States (President) Grant.

THE Democratic members of the Washington City Council, having elected a Mayor *ad interim*, are now determined on impeachment. To-day they will draw up articles of impeachment against the City Register, Mr. Boswell, for his refusal to comply with their wishes. They will also notify Mr. Bowen, the regularly elected Mayor of the city. Meantime Mr. Bowen, Mr. Boswell and the Republican members of the City Council pay no attention to these threats, and hold possession of their offices.

GENERAL GRANT is supported by every illustrious soldier in the Union—Sherman, Meade, Sheridan, Sickles, Geo. H. Thomas, Hooker, Pleasanton, McDowell, Canby, Emory, Scofield, Mower, Ord, Halleck, Kilpatrick, Logan, Rawlings, and a host of volunteer generals, many of whom have heretofore been Democrats. Gen. Hancock is the only really eminent officer who seems willing to train with the anti-war Democracy.

THE Postal Committee of the House will shortly report a bill in favor of changing the postal money order system, so that orders will be issued for any amount from $1 to $50; for the first $20 a fee of 10 cents; from $20 to $30, 15 cents; $30 to $40, 20 cents; $40 to $50, 25 cents. Also a provision to return all letters to writers free of postage, when any card or address is upon the outside of the letter, and when such letters are not called for within 30 days.

THE House passed the Omnibus Reconstruction bill, and had it enrolled ready to go to the President on the 13th, so that the ten days for which he can hold it will expire on the 24th inst. The members of Congress from the restored States are all elected, and many are now on hand, and it is calculated that the Senators, fourteen in all, will all be elected and be on hand by July 1. Except Florida, all are expected to send radical anti-Johnson men, though great fear is felt lest Florida should elect one Conservative, most probably Postmaster-General Randall.

THE Managers of the Impeachment will report the testimony taken before them concerning the means used to effect votes on the articles of impeachment during this week. They say they will prove conclusively that had the vote been taken sooner, the president would certainly have been convicted; that his last vote was never "secured" until about ten hours before the vote was taken on the eleventh article, and that some of his counsel are seriously compromised by their associations and knowledge of these coruptions. Some of the testimony will not be very flattering to Pendleton, who, it appears, was especially anxious for Johnson's acquittal.

THE President sent to the Senate the nomination of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to England, in place of Mr. Adams, resigned. It is customary to refer Executive nominations to the appropriate committees for examination, with occasional exceptions of those relating to members or ex-members of that body, in cases where it is intended to show marks of Senatorial respect, by advising and consenting to the Presidential appointment. The Senate, on this occasion, dispensed with the formality, and Mr. Johnson's nomination was unanimously confirmed.

WHEN Mr. Wooley finally got before the House, upon the representations that he was ready to purge himself of contempt, and drew forth a large bundle of manuscript, which indicated an hour's speech, he wore the air of a conqueror; but when Mr. Covode protested against his being heard until he was ready to answer the questions yes or no, and charged that he stood before the House as a perjurer and in its contempt, he quailed; and being directly in front of the Clerk's desk, where he could not consult with any one, he soon indicated his willingness to answer at once.

SENATORS FROM THE SOUTH.—The Washington correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal* writes as follows: It is understood here that the Senators from South Carolina will be Dr. Mackey of Charleston and Colonel Robinson of Columbia, or a young lawyer from the western part of the State—a Mr. Russell. In North Carolina, General Abbott of Wilmington, formerly of New Hampshire, will be one Senator, and General Dougherty, a native of the State, probably the other. In Georgia, Foster Blodgett of Augusta will, in all probability, be one of the Senators, and considerable fears are felt that the other may be the ex-Rebel Governor, Joseph C. Brown. Colonel H. P. Farrow and J. T. Deming, both sterling men, are running against him. In Florida, a Colonel Osborne is to be elected for the longer term, and it is believed Colonel Hart, a native of the State, and always a Radical Unionist, will be the other. In Louisiana, Judge Durell is the most likely to be elected. Thomas J. Durant, who was compelled to leave the State after the New Orleans massacre, has recently returned. He will be a candidate.

M'LLE DUPUY, the celebrated harpist, kept a favorite cat. As soon as she began a prelude the cat assumed an attitude of intense attention. On coming to any passage of peculiar beauty, the excited grimalkin went into feline ecstacy, and so well measured was this sensibility according to the excellence of the playing and the pathos of the composition, that M'lle Dupuy was able to judge of the quality of the music by the manifest emotions of the cat. She came to regard the nervous creature as an exact prophet, foretelling precisely how the music would affect a human audience.

Admission of Southern States.

The Senate and House of Representatives have both passed the following bill to "admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress." The House to day, after considerable discussion, agreed to the Senate's amendments, and the bill now goes to the President for his approval or rejection.

Whereas, The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana Georgia, Alabama and Florida have in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed Constitutions of State Governments which are republican and have adopted said Constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same; therefore.

Be it enacted, &c., That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as States of the Union when the Legislatures of said States respectively shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, upon the following fundamental conditions: That the Constitutions of neither of said States shall ever be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote in said State who are entitled to vote by the Constitution thereof, herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State. Provided, That any alteration of said Constitutions, prospective in its effect, may be made with regard to the time and place of residence of voters; and the State of Georgia shall only be entitled and admitted to representation upon this further fundamental condition that the first and third subdivisions of section seventeen of the fifth article of the Constitution of said State, except the proviso to the first subdivision, shall be null and void, and that the General Assembly of said State, by solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing fundamental condition.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of either of said States, by the Constitution or ordinance thereof, shall have passed or have so nearly arrived before the passage of this act, that there shall not be time for the Legislature to assemble at the period fixed, such Legislature shall convene at the end of twenty days from the time this act takes effect, unless the Government elect shall sooner convene the same.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the first section of this act shall take effect as to each State, except Georgia, when such State shall, by its Legislature, duly ratify article fourteen of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress; and as to the State of Georgia, when it shall, in addition, give the assent of said State to the fundamental condition herein before imposed upon the same; and thereupon the officers of each State, duly elected and qualified under the Constitution thereof, shall be inaugurated without delay; but no person prohibited from holding office under the United States, or under any State by section of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article fourteen, shall be deemed eligible to any office in either of said States, unless relieved from disability as provided in said amendment; and it is hereby made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification of said amendment by the Ligislature of either of said States, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact.

GOING BACK ON "A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT." The real motive which actuates the more sagacious of the Democratic leaders, in favoring the nomination of Chief Justice Chase, is to get rid of the black record the party has made the past twenty years. His nomination would be equivalent to abandoning every principle the party has advocated the past twenty years. In each successive campaign, these leaders see, they have made more stupid and criminal blunders, until during the war they absolutely covered themselves with political iniquity. The nomination of Chief Justice Chase would be a confession that their past course has been all wrong. Knowing that the result of the present campaign is already settled against them, their leaders are looking to solid reconstruction for the future, so that, with the new movements which shall follow the complete rehabilitation of the Southern States, they may be rid of every incubus, and start on an equal footing with the republican party. Coming in at the eleventh hour, and when the work is all done, they will claim the full reward of life-long devotion to freedom, equality and union, and think than the whitewash of the Chief Justice will have rendered them clean. The movement for the nomination of Mr. Chase is simply a movement toward silencing, at once and forever, the men who are Democrats because they believe in it, in the interest of those who wish to use party as a means to obtain public plunder.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

FANNY FERN relates her experience with a female who, from a proud position in "the first society," had been reduced to the necessity of soliciting charity from house to house. In this vocation she could accomplish the most remarkable pedestrian performance, yet was her health too fragile for any regular form of industry. She rented a small room, and when funds were flush, would take her meals at Delmonico's. Latterly her solicitations took the form of mutton chops, donations of which she was quite persistent in soliciting. But woe to those who conferred chops. For the mendicant's appetite grew by what it fed upon and the receipt of one chop was followed by regular applications for chops serially and regularly, until the principal purveyor, a clergyman, brought the chops to a close by the remark: "Madam, if you are ill and hungry, I will give you a mutton chop to day, but I can not undertake to supply you regularly." One lady, rather than be constantly annoyed by application for chops, paid a week,s board in advance at a very good house. A week later the mendicant was observed to be again on the mutton chop lay. This failing, small donations of cash were accepted, and this high bred lady, who scorned work and workers, has been known to accept a five cent piece as a gratuity.

KING WILLIAM of Prussia is not lavish in personal apparel. His valet recently gave him a hint, by substituting a new coat for one which he had worn two or three years longer than he ought, and was there upon summoned to the royal presence. "Where is my old coat, Jean?" "I have taken it away, your Majesty; it is no longer fit to be worn." "What are you going to do with it, Jean?" "I believe I am going to sell it." "How much do your think you will get for it?" This was hard to answer for no *fripiert* in the world would have given five cents for the old coat. Jean, therefore, hesitated a moment, and answered then, "I believe I will get about a dollar for it, your Majesty." The King took his pocket book from the night-table, opened it and handed Jean a dollar. "Here, Jean," he said, "is your dollar. That coat is so comfortable. Bring it back to me, I want it.

EXORBITANT RENTS.—Some of the New York papers think that the landlords of that city have rather overreached themselves in asking such extravagant rents, for their houses and stores. The consequences are; that many places remain unoccupied; those who would have hired them at fair rents having kept out of business, and gone into the suburbs for dwelling houses. The same exorbitance is prevailing in this vicinity. The prices of estates and the rents of houses and stores are frightfully high; and families who would gladly purchase or hire, are kept at board, or are driven into the suburbs; where they fare a little better than in the city, though, all things considered, but very little better, except in the matter of room.—[*Boston Traveller.*

MR. BEACH, so long the proprietor of the New York *Sun*, is writing letters to that paper from the Southern cities, where he is making a tour. He describes Charleston as throwing away natural advantages, and Atlanta conquering very serious obstacles to progress.

COPPERHEAD OPINIONS OF GEN. GRANT BEFORE HIS NOMINATION.

Some months ago the copperheads were rather hopeful that Gen. Grant might be prevailed upon to become their candidate for the Presidency instead of the Republican. Their opinions of the man at that time may fairly be taken as honest ones, therefore we propose to lay some of them before our readers and from time to time compare them with such opinions as they have already expressed since his nomination and may hereafter express. The Pittsburg *Post* one of the most reliable Democratic papers in the State, within a few months past has spoken as follows:

Suppose that, contrary to the wish of some of the leading Radical Black Republicans, who want the office themselves, Gen. Grant should be nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party, which course ought the Democratic party to pursue? *Ought we to nominate a man in opposition to General Grant? Ought we to charge him with being an enemy to his country, or in favor of unjust measures, merely because he may have received said nomination?*

* * * * * *

We are inclined to believe that more depends upon General Grant now than upon any other individual in the United States. *We believe him to be far superior to the majority of the far-sighted politicians who have been ruling the nation* without bringing peace or economy to our legislation. He is known to all the people as a straight forward man, and, so far as can be judged, *a man well disposed to deal fairly with the people of all sections of the Union.*

* * * * * *

What better thing can we do in case of General Grant's nomination by the Republican party than to VOTE FOR HIM FOR THE PRESIDENCY? *Our aim should be to strengthen his hands;* to render him as much as possible independent of party, and to ELECT HIM AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE. *If unanimously, so much the better.*

WE SOLMNLY BELIEVE THAT IF THE PEOPLE GENERALLY OF THE UNITED STATES CAN COME TOGETHER WITH REAL UNANIMITY ON GENERAL GRANT, IN REGARD TO THE PRESIDENCY, IT WILL BE THE HAPPIEST THING FOR OUR COUNTRY THAT COULD POSSIBLY OCCUR. The future good effects of this course are almost incalculable. We earnestly ask our Democratic friends everywhere to consider this subject carefully.

The New York *World*, the leading and most respectable copperhead paper in the country, spoke as follows of Gen. Grant in 1865.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT.

From The World, April 11, 1865.

Gen. Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between glitter and solid work. Our proneness to run after demagogues and spouters may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a character as his. The qualities by which great things are accomplished are here seen to have no necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplishments. When the mass of men look upon such a character, they may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other; they are taught by it that high qualities and great abilities are consistent with the simplicity of taste, contempt for parade, and plainness of manners with which direct and earnest men have a strong natural sympathy. Ulysses Grant, the tanner, Ulysses Grant, the unsuccessful applicant for the post of City Surveyor of St. Louis, Ulysses Grant, the driver into that city of his two horse team with a load of wood to sell, had within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieutenant-General Grant to live forever in history. His career is a lesson in practical democracy; it is a quiet satire on the dandyism; the puppyism, and the shallow affectation of our fashionable exquisites as well as upon the swagger of our plausible, glib-tongued demagogues. Not by any means that great qualities are inconsistent with cultivated manners and a fluent elocution; but that such superficial accomplishments are no measure of worth or ability.

Gen. Grant's last brilliant campaign sets the final seal upon his reputation. It stamps him as the superior of his able antagonist as well as of all the commanders who have served with or under him in the great campaigns of the last year. It is not necessary to sacrifice any part of their well-earned reputations to his. Sherman and Sheridan deserve all that has ever been said in their praise; but there had never been a time, since Grant was made Lieutenant-General, when anybody but Sherman, on our side, could have been classed with him. Since Sherman's bold march through Georgia, and his capture of Savannah and Charleston, there have been many who, in their strong admiration of his great achievements, inclined to rank him as the greater general of the two. That judgment, we take it is now reversed by the court of final appeal; not by dwarfing the reputation of Sherman, which suffers no just abatement, but by the expansion into grander proportions of that of Grant.

Grant stands preeminent among all the generals who have led our armies in the late war, in that he has exhibited the utmost strength of will of which the highest type of manhood is capable. The defenses of Vicksburg and the defenses of Richmond were both deemed impregnable, and were defended with a proportionable confidence and obstinacy; but they both yielded, at last, to Grant's matchless persistence and unequaled strategy. And, in both cases, he not only took the long contested position, but compelled the surrender of the whole force defending them. Nothing could be more clean and complete, even in imagination, than Gen. Grant's masterly execution. He did not merely, in each case, acquire a position which was the key of a wide theater of operations; he did not merely beat or disable the opposing force; he left no fragment of it in existence except as prisoners of war subject to his disposal.

If any body is so obtuse or so wrong-headed as to see nothing great in Gen. Grant, beyond his marvelous tenacity of will, let that doubter explain, if he can, how it has happened that, since Grant rose to high command, this quality has always been exerted in conspicious energy precisely at the point on which everything in his whole sphere of operations hinged. There has been no display of great qualities on small occasions; no expenditure of herculean effort to accomplish objects not of the first magnitude. It is only a very clear-sighted and a very comprehensive mind that could always thus have laid the whole emphasis of an indomitable soul so precisely on the emphatic place. How, if he be not a general of the first order of intellect, as well as of the most heroic determination, does it happen that in assigning great and brilliant parts to his subordinate commanders, he has never, when the results of his strategy were fully unfolded, appeared in the picture except as the central figure? However it may seem during the progress of one of his great combined campaigns, it always turns out at last, when it reaches that completeness and finish in which he contrives to have his campaigns end, that we see *him* standing in the foreground, and that the grouping is always such that the glory of the other generals, instead of eclipsing his own, gives it additional luster. It is this sureness of judgement which sees precisely where lies the turning point; which sees precisely what are the objects that justify the utmost stretch of persistence; it is this ability to take in the whole field of view in just perspective and due subordination of parts, that is the mark of a superior mind. Gen. Grant has taken out of the hands of all critics the question whether it belongs to him. He has won his greatest triumph over the most skillful and accomplished General on the other side; over a General who foiled him long enough to prove his great mastery of the art of war: and the completeness of whose defeat is a testimony to Grant's genius such as victory over any other General of that Confederacy, or even an earlier victory over Lee himself, could not have given. Apply to Gen. Grant what test you will; measure him by the magnitude of the obstacles he has surmounted, by the value of the positions he has gained, by the fame of the antagonist over whom he has triumphed, by the achievements of his most illustrious co-workers, by the sureness with which he directs his indomitable energy to the vital point which is the key of a vast field of operations, or by that supreme test of consummate ability, the absolute completeness of his result and he vindicates his claim to stand next after Napoleon and Wellington, among the great soldiers of this century, if not on a level with the latter.

On the 21st of May '68, the very day Gen. Grant was nominated the same paper begins to disparage his merits in the face of its past opinions as expressed in the above article and attacks him in the following style.

From The World, May 21, 1868.

* * * It was possible for Grant, after his failure "to fight it out on one line" in his advance of 1864 upon Richmond to lavish the lives of thousands of American soldiers and to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars of the nation's treasure upon a new campaign, and so finally wear and weary down the strength of the rebellion which had already been mortally wounded by Meade at Gettysburg.

Such is copperhead patriotism! Such, copperhead consistency! But the successful General, the gallant soldier, the true patriot cannot be hurt by such mendacity. The honest expression of their sentiments before being tainted with partisan hatred, bitterness and falsehood, will be taken by the people as the true measure of merit, while the partisan abuse that follows will be justly ignored as the ravings of disappointed, unscrupulous and despairing party leaders trying, but in vain, to tarnish the brightness of the fame of the man whom they were unable to control and use because of his sterling integrity and devoted patriotism.

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION OF HIS "SOLID PUBLIC SERVICES," THE "STEADINESS AND STAUNCHNESS OF HIS PATRIOTISM," AND THE "UPRIGHTNESS" OF HIS CHARACTER.

General Grant's temporary acceptance of the War Department causes a stir in the Republican party, which confuses the calculations of those Republicans who, five weeks ago, counted securely on his nomination as their candidate for the Presidency. Those Republican newspapers, therefore, which, like the *Times*, are trying to *identify General Grant with the Republican party*, are opposing a strong presumption by the thinnest and feeblest of shadowy inferences. Gen. Grant, to be sure, *favors the execution of the Reconstruction acts*, but so also does President Johnson. As they do not differ on this point, they probably differ on none which is pertinent to the present posture of affairs. President Johnson would indeed have had no such laws passed as he feels constrained to execute; *nor is there any evidence that Gen. Grant ever favored, or tried to promote their passage.* President Johnson concedes that Congress has practical control of reconstruction by *consenting to execute the laws it has passed* on that subject; and Gen. Grant finding these laws in force, recognizes their authority, *without going behind them* to inquire whether they ought to have been enacted. There is no evidence that the President and Acting Secretary of War differ on any important practical question. The fact that the *Tribune* and other Republican journals object to Gen. Grant that he has never signified his assent to their principles, deserves notice and consideration. *Of the steadiness and staunchness of Gen. Grant's patriotism, or the uprightness and the solidity of his character, no man in the country doubts, nor affects to doubt.* The most perfect loyalty, then, may stand with the most absolute indifference to those objects which the Republican party regards as supreme. Or, to express the same idea differently, devotion to Republican shibboleth is no test of devotion to the country. *On the score of loyalty and solid public services, no man in the country can come into competition with this illustrious sodier.* But measure him by the usual Loyal League standards, and it requires a magnifying glass of very extraordinary power to discover *that he has any merit of patriotism at all.*

The *Tribune* is clamorous to have General Grant show his colors and take sides in the party squabbles of the day. *We rejoice that there is one man in the country who is above the necessity of such belittling partisanship.* We trust that Gen. Grant loves his whole country; that he desires the good of all its citizens, without regard to any dividing lines—whether they be lines of party, or section, or race, or color. It is the noblest reward of great services like his, that it exalts the character of this high level; that it enables a man to act nobly without appearing to be pretentious. Gen. Grant is under a moral necessity of respecting the great renown of his past services. It is beneath him to play any common part in vulgar politics. The Presidency can be nothing to him; he has a more valuable office. *But if in the hands of Providence, he could be an instrument for tranquilizing the country, that is an honor for which he could afford to sacrifice ease, congenial pursuits, and the responsibilities of greater fame as a soldier.*

God forbid that he should descend into the arena of party contests. If he cannot be elected President without such a decent, he can do no good in the Presidency. Our torn, lacerated, exasperated country needs soothing, needs pacification, needs oil on the troubled waters, which still toss and dash after the recent tempest. We would no more have General Grant become a party politician than, if we had lived in Washington's time, we would have wished him to give and return party blows. As Washington was elected and re-elected on the strength of his character and services, without pledges either asked or given, *we trust that General Grant will be elected, if at all, in the same way, and with the same generous confidence. Having rsstored the authority of the Government, we hope that he may add the highest civic to the highest military fame by restoring long lost cordiality of feeling.—From the New York World.*

IN a letter hitherto unpublished, dated August, 1857, the late Lord Brougham explained to a curious correspondent his now famous saying, "The school-master is abroad." He wrote: "The expression to which Mr. —— refers, of the schoolmaster being abroad, was first used by Lord Brougham in the debate January 29, 1828, in the House of Commons. What he meant was that the schoolmaster was in the field to instruct the people, and that they had no occasion to fear oppression from other quarters. It had been a common saying before that the soldier was abroad, and would have his own in the world."

GROWING.—The newspapers of Philadelphia and Boston are joyful over recent statistics which show that the commerce of both ports is growing. At Philadelphia the number of arrivals this year is two thousand and thirty-eight greater than in the corresponding period of 1867. Many hundreds of dwelling houses are also going up in those cities, and therein both have the advantage of New York, where landlords not only put up few houses, but drive away tenants by asking exorbitont rents.—*The Post.*

THE Parisian gossips say that the Marquis de Caux may, after all, burn his fingers woefully by marrying Adelina Patti; for they say that he wants to marry her for the sake of her money, and she has not got any, her father having taken everything from her, and holding even a mortgage on her wardrobe. The Marquis is very unpopular in fashionable circles, and nothing would delight the Parisian aristocracy more than to see him draw a blank instead of a prize.

A HARTFORD merchant has paid $60,000 in rents for a store which he could have originally bought for $15,000. His case was probably that of the old trapper who was offered the land on which St. Paul now stands for a pair of boots, but didn't take it for lack of the boots.

THE Princess Anna Murat is described as a very pretty and very amiable lady, but her amiability don't extend quite so far as to excuse her husband, the Duke de Mouchy, for flogging her every few days. She has accordingly dissolved partnership with the noble duke.

A LADY of Albany recently detected her husband at the depot attempting to desert her and her children, and accompany another female, destined for Cincinnati, on her journey. The wife attacked her liege but would-be false lord, and drove him home before her. The affair produced great excitement.

IMPROVEMENT IN KILLING.—The Prussian military chemists have succeeded in precipitating the explosive liquid known as nitro-glycerine, and in reducing it to a solid. The advantage of this transformation is, that its combustibility is considerably diminished, while its explosive force remains the same, and it is thus rendered more manageable and fit for military purposes. Shells filled with it, fired from guns of moderate caliber, are said to have smashed the strongest cuirass that ever yet protected the sides of an iron-cased ship, and if half what is stated by the Prussian papers on the subject be true, the art of defence in war is still in its infancy, and will be a tremendously costly bantling to rear.

A BOSTON paper tells this story: "Many years ago the late Amos Cummings, meeting a bank President in the street, suggested to him that he should want some money in a day or two. 'If you wish to talk money, replied the President, 'you can call in the bank and I will talk with you.' A few days afterward the bank President meeting Mr. Cummings, asked him the price of flour. 'If you wish to talk flour, sir, you can call in at my store and I will talk with you,' was the quick retort."

NAPOLEON once entered a cathedral and saw twelve silver statues. "What are these said the Emperor. "The twelve apostles," was the reply. "Well," said he, "take them down, melt them, and coin them into money, and let them go about doing good, as their Master did."

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY is now at his home, confined to his room by a painful, though not an alarming attack of rheumatism.

A NUMBER of soldiers of the 7th Kansas Regiment, to which Senator Ross belonged, burned that gentleman in effigy, in front of the State House at Topeka, on Tuesday night.

IN New Orleans two hundred and fifteen negroes made returns of income this year. Another outrage on white men.

Miscellaneous.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Wednesday, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Xpress P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Xpress A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE6.05	LE 7.45	Huntingdon,	AR8.23	AR4.25
6.23	8.03	McConnellstown	8.03	4.31
6.30	8.10	Pleasant Grove,	7.55	4.24
6.44	8.24	Marklesburg,	7.40	4.10
6.58	8.38	Coffee Run,	7.26	3.56
7.05	8.45	Rough & Ready	7.19	3.49
7.16	8.55	Cove,	7.08	3.38
7.20	8.59	Fisher's Summit	7.04	3.34
AR7.36 LE7.45	AR 9.13 LE 9.18	Saxton,	LE6.50	LE3.20
8.00	9.36	Riddlesburg,	6.34	3.03
8.06	9.43	Hopewell,	6.27	2.56
8.21	9.57	Piper's Run,	6.13	2.42
8.38	10.14	Tatesville,	5.56	2.25
8.49	10.25	Bloody Run,	5.44	2.14
AR8.53	AR 10.30	Mount Dallas.	5.40	LE 2.10
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE7.50	LE 9.25	Saxton,	AR 6.45	AR3.15
8.05	9.40	Coalmont,	6.30	3.00
8.10	9.45	Crawford,	6.25	2.55
AR8.20	AR 9.55	Dudley,	LE 6.15	LE2.45
		Broad Top City.		

May15:68 JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINE!

DANIEL GEISER. J. F. OLLER.
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Farmers will please look at the great advantage in Thrashing Grain with

GEISERS' PATENT SELF-REGULATING GRAIN SEPARATOR, CLEANER AND BAGGER.

With the latest Improved Tripple-Geared Horse Power, driven either by Gear or Belt.

No. 1 is a eight-horse power, with cast iron thresher frame and wrought iron and wood cylinder, sixteen inches in diameter and thirty-three inches long. Trunk has ten inch rake crank and seven rakes is thirty-five inches wide, and delivers the straw on the second rake, these carry the straw out on their tops, and deliver it on the stack er, which will deliver about thirty five feet beyond the feeder, on a stack fifteen to eighteen feet high, and can be easily managed to carry the chaff with the straw, or deliver it in a separate place. The trunk and fan sides being closed, to confine the straw and chaff, remedies all difficulties in cleaning grain against windy weather. It bags the grain by reasonable management, sufficiently clean for market, and its capacity, under ordinary circumstances, is from twenty to forty bushels per hour, using eight horses and the same number of hands; but to force the work under favorable circumstance, it will thresh from forty to fifty bushels per hour, and with more ease and agreeableness to hands than any other machine now in common use.

The No. 2 is particularly adapted to the farmer's use; in intending to apply to any common lever or railway power; weighs 1,300 pounds; has an iron threshers frame, and cylinder, 12½ inches in diameter and 28 inches long; delivers the clean grain in bags, or if desired, in a half bushel. It delivers the straw fifteen feet from the feeder, or if desired, can deliver the straw and chaff together; will thresh and clean, in good grain, ready for market, from 100 to 175 bushels of wheat, or from 300 to 500 bushels of oats per day, using four or six horses, and the same number of hands; but to force the work, under most favorable circumstances, good grain, &c., will thresh and clean considerable more. The Machine will thresh and clean all kinds of grain generally threshed with the common machine, and requires no more horse power, but in many cases does not run so hard. It will apply very well to a two-horse railway power.

Now here is what the Farmer and thresherman wants, a Separator to go from farm so farm, to thrash grain, with more satisfaction than any other separator now in use, and why is it? Because this separator has a self regulating Blast, which prevents grain from blowing into the chaff, and also has a self regulating feeder to feed the cleaner and it has rollers and combs in the cleaner which prevents it from choaking. Why does this machine run so light, and give so little trouble? Because there is less friction in the Journals, and the rakes and fan are geared so that you have no trouble with Belts breaking and slipping, causing dust to fall into the wheat. Why does it clean against the wind? Because the blast has direct action on the grain and the cleaner is so well arranged that the wind has no chance to drive the dirt into the hopper. Why is it built permanently on two wheels and the front carriage separate, ready to attach when necessary? Because it is more convenient in the barn without the front carriage. You can turn the machine or run it from place to place more easily. Why has it not got Elevators like some other machines? Because the Elevators carry the fifth back alternately into the cleaner which must eventually go into the good wheat or in the chaff, and all know, that filth should be kept separate for feed, &c., we might as well keep shoveling the Tailings from under our hand fan into the hopper and expect to get the grain clean. Why is this separator more cleaner and satisfactory to work about than others? Because the Fan and Trunk Sides are closed up to prevent the wheat chaff and dust from coming out and scattering over the floor, causing waist and giving much trouble with dirt and sore eyes, &c. Why do Threshermen get more work with these separators than they do with others? Because this separator has all these advantages and many more, which makes it a separator suitable and a paying one for all farmers and Thrashermen that have grain to thrash, whilst in most cases farmers must suit themselves to the machine, because the machine will not suit itself to the farmer. In short, this is the cheapest, most durable, reliably, simple and most agreeable to work about and the only separator that will clean and bag the grain sufficiently clean for market under all circumstances.

Farmers can rest assured that this machine is no humbug, and judging from the high recommendation of farmers that are using them, we must come to the conclusion that it is the very Machine that farmers want and will have as soon as they have an opportunity to appreciate and attest its merits, for which we hope they will give us an opportunity, as we are willing to be responsible if it does not perform as represented in this Circular. *Shop prices of Machines range from $215, to $540.*

☞ We warrant the machines to be as above represented; also against any reasonable defects of material workmanship, &c.

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Miscellaneous.

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June 19, 1868. DURBORROW & LUTZ.