The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 41

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C.

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,) $2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.).... $2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,).... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post. Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9,'64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

S. T. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may 11,'66-1y

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:1

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April5:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.,
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 29, '65.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Poetry.

GINERAL BOOM OF THE C. S. A.

Air—"CAPTAIN JENKS."

I'm Gineral Boom of the C. S. A.,
I once did fight and run away;
I hope to fight another day,
In a new Confederate Army.
Of course, you know, I'm on parole,
My vote ain't worth much at the poll,
But I go for Seymour with all my soul,
And so will the rebel army.

CHORUS.

I'm Gineral Boom of the C. S. A.,
I once did fight and run away;
I hope to fight another day,
In a new Confederate Army.

For Seymour understands our plan,
He'll make a speech to the K. K. Klan;
Says he, "*My friends!* I'm just your man,
And Blair will lead your army."
At Appomattox we where whipped,
When cruel Grant our necks had gripped;
I felt my young ambition nipped,
And so I left the army.
I'm General Boom, &c.

To Freedmen's Bureau I applied,
Corn meal to me was not denied,
Till I recovered flesh and pride,
And felt just like an army.
For Andrew Johnson I did shout,
I soon got office—don't you doubt—
And turned a Yankee soldier out,
Who lost his leg in the army.
I'm General Boom, &c.

I'm now for Seymour heart and hand,
With Frank P. Blair I take my stand.
And we'll hurrah for Dixie's land,
And the old Confederate Army.
But, O my Lord! there's just one thing—
Supposing *Grant* goes in next spring—
On an apple tree we all must swing—
Or else disband our army.
I'm General Boom, &c.

Political.

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 tenancity 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 conspicuous 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 results, 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 1868, 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 worry 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.

THE COPPERHEAD POLICY.

A few illustrations will serve to exhibit to the commonest understanding the knavery of the Copperhead doctrine relative to Government Bonds:—

"A man buys 200 barrels of pork and gives his note for $5000. When it is due he tenders the pork instead of the pay on the plea that this is the consideration upon which the note was issued. That would be ridiculous; but the plea made in behalf of greenbacks is worse, since they have no intrinsic value whatever.

"A borrower obtains accommodation among his friends by the issue of memorandum checks. Finding that these will no longer circulate at par he offers to receive them in exchange for his notes bearing interest, and payable at his option in not less than five nor more than twenty years. The creditors consent and the exchange is effected.—After the five years have expired he finds the interest burdensome, and he proposes to hand back to the holders the original checks, and cancel the bonds. And he justifies himself on the ground that all they paid for the notes was in these memorandum promises, and they ought not to complain if they get back what they gave."

EQUAL TAXATION.

The national Democratic platform explicitly lays down a general rule for taxation, to take the place of the complicated system now enforced. "It demands," with all emphasis—

"Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value."

No exception is made. The great question which has embarrassed all governments and all political economists for generations, and which has never before been solved to the entire satisfaction of anybody, is now settled. The Democratic wisdom gathered in Tammany Hall on the Fourth of July has made the subject simple, and has discovered a principle which can be universally applied. Every species of property is to be taxed equally, not upon any fictious appraisement, but upon its real value.

This beautiful law of Democratic finance has not yet been fully elucidated. The orators of Tammany have not obeyed the orders of their chief candidate, and vigorously pressed this subject of taxation. It is quite time they were about it; and if they continue to avoid it, the Republicans ought to accept Mr. Seymour's advice, and make this great Democratic principle plain to everybody. It is not often that the party gives us such an explicit and intelligible declaration of its policy.

The "demand" of the Democratic party implies a thorough change in our present system of taxation. The laws passed by the Republican Congress are far from taxing equally "every species of property, according to its real value." The Republican party strongly prefer not to do so; and, although there are, doubtless, still many mistakes in these laws which Republicans wish to remove, yet the charges they propose to make are not in the direction of "equal taxation of every species of property." On the contrary, it is certain that every Republican of influence in this matter would prefer to retain our present tax laws unchanged, rather than to carry out the Democratic platform.

Here, then, is a distinct issue between the two parties. The Government must raise large amounts of money. Under General Grant the outlay of the nation can hardly be much less than $20,000,000 a year. Under Mr. Seymour, should the Democratic party succeed in regaining power, those who remember Mr. Buchanan's administration will be sure that the outlay will rapidly rise to more than this. The Republican party propose to obtain the money by adjusting taxation so that it shall burden the people as little as possible. The Democratic party propose to do away with all such adjustments, and levy "equal taxation upon every species of property, according to its real value."

For example, the "real value" of a fancy sulky driven in the Central Park, and of a farmer's hay-wagon in the country, may be about the same. The Republican party prefers to lay a tax on the former and none on the latter; believing that the vehicle kept for the rich man's pleasure ought to pay rather than that kept for the laboring man's necessity. The Democratic party proposes to tax both equally.

That beautiful chronometer repeater, with independent second hand and stop, with which races are timed in Jerome Park, costs just about as much as an average Kansas or Minnesota farm. But the Republican Congress have levied an enormous duty on the watch, equal to at least a good year's entire profits from the farm, and an annual payment besides; while they make the farm free. The Democratic party proposes to tax the farm as much as the watch.

The Axminster carpet in a luxurious parlor is worth about as much as a good stone farm house in New York or Illinois. The Republican party would maintain the law which taxes heavily the rich man's tapestry, and leaves the working-man's dwelling free. The Democratic party proposes to tax both equally.

A cigar of average quality costs the consumer about as much as a common loaf of bread. A bottle of choice old Madeira wine, such as some leading Democrats of this city give their guests, is worth as much as a barrel of flour. The Republican party in Congress have voted to tax the wine and cigars very heavily indeed; but have refused to tax the flour and the bread. The Democratic party proposes to tax equally "every species of property, according to its real value." If flour be taxed like old Madeira, and bread like cigars, the loaf that is now ten cents cannot be sold for less than twenty-five.

There are rich men who have incomes of scores and hundreds of thousands of dollars. There are poor men who find it difficult, above their house rent, to get one thousand dollars of ready money for their families. The laws for which the Republican party is responsible tax the large incomes five per cent., but do not tax the small ones at all. The Democratic party "demands" the abolition of this distinction; which will take fifty dollars from the one thousand necessary to support many a laborer's family.

Every man who has access to the laws can supply scores of further illustrations for himself. Which principle of taxation do voters of the country prefer? That of the Republican party, to tax those kinds of property which will bear it best; or that of the Democratic party, to tax *equally* "every species of property, according to its real value?"

GENERAL GRANT.

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 soldier.* 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 restored 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.*

NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

"The war is the burden of Radical speech. Talk of Congressional usurpation, and they answer. 'We will not entrust the Government to rebels.'"—*National Intelligencer.*

Well, is not that *right?* Should the Government be "entrusted to the rebels," or to the Copperheads who aided them and sympathized with them? Is the Government not safer in the hands of its friends than in the keeping of its enemies? Is it a common thing for a man to select as his agent the individual who set fire to his house and tried to assassinate him?

One of the *Intelligencer* kind of Democrats, Jesse D. Bright, now residing in Kentucky, but formerly a Senator from Indiana, was called upon the other day to preside over the Democratic State Convention of that State. Of course he made a speech on the questions of the day. From that speech we copy the following "specimen bricks" of pure and undiluted Democratic doctrine. Among other things, he said:

"He was opposed to the war from the beginning to the end. *In Congress he denied the power of the Government to declare war against a sovereign State.* [Applause.] *He also denied the power of the Federal Government to issue paper money to cut the throats of the Southern States.*" [Cheers.]

No one will dispute the orthodoxy of that utterance. Every Copperhead in the land will say amen to it. Every rebel, of course, endorses it. But that referred to the past. Let us see as to the future. In regard to the public debt, he said:

"*He never intended to vote to pay a dollar of the principal of the debt.* [Cheers.] He was opposed to paying a dollar of the national debt in coin. He would, if Democrats so thought, vote to pay the debt in paper, *and then let the paper take care of itself.*" [Cheers.]

That is the idea exactly. That is precisely what Pendleton, Hendricks, Sherman, Eden, Brick Pomeroy, Doolittle, Vallandigham, the Chicago *Times*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Milwaukee *News*, Detroit *Free Press*, Springfield *Register*, and all the rest of the Northern Copperheads, are driving at.

Bright went a step further, and declared that—

"He thought that in the end *every dollar's worth of property destroyed during the war in Kentucky and Maryland would be paid.*"

That is what every rebel expects will be done if the Democracy get into power; and it is to provide for the payment of four or five thousand millions of damages, which they claim to have suffered during their rebellion, that they inserted in their platform the plank demanding "equal taxation on all kinds of property at its full value." It will take tremendous taxation to reimburse the Democracy, and they have provided for it in their platform.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE SUPREME COURT FRAUDS.

The *Nation* comments as follows upon the naturalization frauds in our Supreme Court: Judge Sharswood's course in the matter is such as will cause him to be looked on with some suspicion by honorable men who have heretofore respected him. He owes his election—official investigation into the Luzerne District Congressional election proves it—to votes fraudulently cast, and it almost seems as if some of his actions had been dictated by a grateful remembrance of this fact. Charges having been made by the press and by his fellow-judges that the prothonotary of the court had illegally issued blank naturalization papers; that voters had been made by constables in the absence of judge and prothonotary; that seven hundred had been made in one day, which is at the rate of about two a minute for every minute of the working day—Judge Sharswood reluctantly ordered an examination into the prothonotary's conduct, and the testimony fully sustained the allegations. But when he gave his decision, exonerating the prothonotary—as may have been right—he admitted the probability of frauds; in fact, he pronounced fraudulent certain naturalization blanks that he held in his hand, and wrote the word "fraudulent" on the back of each of them; but he gave no advice as to the duty of the inspectors of elections, except that he emphatically laid down the law that the Prothonotary's seal was *prima facie* evidence that the paper bearing it was to be accepted as genuine. Having delivered this decision, at once, before the Attorney General or anybody else could open his mouth, the judge declared the court adjourned *sine die*. This may be susceptible of explanation; but it has a very bad look, and ought to make every man in Philadelphia overhaul his opinions on the subject of elective judges—the great danger from whom, after all, is that they are tempted to bend to the will of the appointing power, if that power chooses to bring its will to bear, and that it is a thousand times more likely to bring its will to bear if it is a popular majority instead of a State Governor.

SOMETHING TO BE CONSIDERED.

When a Democrat commences whining about oppressive taxation, just ask him who inaugurated and fought the war which made those taxes necessary.

When they prate of their devotion to the Constitution, ask them who fought four years to destroy that instrument and set up the bastard Montgomery concern in its place.

When they talk of their loyalty, ask them who nominated and voted for a banished traitor for Governor of Ohio.

When they profess to be in favor of a restoration of the Union, ask them who has steadily voted against the re-admission of the revolted States.

When they claim to be in favor of peace and prosperity, ask them who proposes to overturn the reconstructed State Governments and inaugurate another war.

When they claim that seymour was loyal during the war, ask them who made it necessary to withdraw an army from the front to suppress his riots in the rear.

When they say that Grant is no statesman, ask them how it is that in all the important positions he has held, he has never made a mistake.

When they say he is not a good soldier, ask them how it was that he so thoroughly "cleaned out" Lee, Johnson, and all the other distinguished Democrats.

Miscellaneous.

PLEASANT HOMES.

Parents, strive to make your homes pleasant and attractive! If you would have your children grow up pure, healthy and beautiful, attempt not to destroy their love for beautiful things and for healthy recreation. Do not labor with such cold rigid, self denying economy to hoard up money to bestow upon them at your death, rather devote a portion of your surplus income to embellishing and beautifying your dwellings, and to furnish your girls and boys with the means of home enjoyment. Introduce into the family circle innocent amusements, and above all, yourselves join and assist the young in their recreations and plans for social diversion. Teach them that most beautiful and soul inspiring accomplishment, music; allow them to romp, laugh and be merry.

Many parents will crush with a frown every attempt at hilarity on the part of their children; they will banish all amusement and gayety from the family circle, and cause a shade of gloom to settle over their homes. What is the course of the children of such parents? To escape from the oppressive atmosphere of home becomes the governing motive of all their actions. When away from the immediate care of their parents they will secretly go to places which they have been forbidden to visit, and mingle with children with whom they have been told not to associate; then they will immediately become more hardened, and plunge deeper and deeper into the sea of forbidden pleasures, and resort to falsehood to shield themselves from detection, and after they have taken this step their downward course is straight and rapid. They frequent drinking shops, smoke and swear, associate with fast young men, soon become 'fast' themselves, and at last cause the hoary heads of their parents to bow in sorrow.

Are not such parents in a measure, responsible for the sins of their children?—The young will have enjoyment and if they cannot find it at home they will seek it elsewhere, in doubtful places and in doubtful company. They are full of vitality and gayety; they have ungovernable desires for amusements and social intercourse, and that desire must be gratified, legitimately it may be, or illegitimately. Attempt to suppress it and you will ruin your children; direct it in the proper channel, and you will cause them to grow up happy and contented into the best and noblest of men and women.

One half of the depraved and abandoned men and women of this country have been made what they are by their parents. Thro' ignorance and superstition they have been driven from their homes, which to them should be the most attractive places on earth, to seek the streets by the forbidden paths, for that recreation which is essential to their very existence.

You who have children to train up think of this! Devote a portion of your time and money to gratifying their love for social amusement. If you do not get rich quite as fast, if you, perchance, do not die a millionaire, what matters it? You will be compensated a hundred fold for the pecuniary loss by the joy and pleasure you will experience by seeing your children grow up noble and virtuous, honored and respected by those around them.—DUNNELL.

TALK about the enjoyment of wealth, it never was and never will be enjoyment. An abundance of money is a heap of misery. A man who owns a small house, a small wife, a big dog, a good cow, two or three fat pigs, and two children, ought to be satisfied. If he isn't he never will be.

IF you would not have affliction to visit you twice, listen at once to what it teaches.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 mons.	6 months.	1 year
One square.....	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares.....	6.00	9.00	15.00
Three squares.....	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column.....	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column.....	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column.....	30.00	45.00	80.00

JOSH BILLINGS ON MILK.

I want to say sumthing.

I want to say sumthing in reference to milk az a fertelizer.

There are various kinds of milk. There iz sweet milk; sour milk, skim milk, butter milk, cow milk and the milk of human kindness, but the mostest best milk iz the milk that hazzent the most water in it. Butter milk izzent the best for butter.

Milk iz spontaneus and has done more to encourage the growth of human folks than enny other likwid.

Milk iz lacteal; it iz also acquatic, while under the patronage of milk venders.

Milk iz misterious. Cokernut milk has never been solved yet.

Milk iz also another name for human kindness.

Milk and bread iz a pleasant mixtur.

Sometimes if milk iz aloud to stand too long, a scum rizes to the surface, which iz apt to skare fokes that live in cities, but it duzzent foller that the milk iz nasty. This scum is called kreme by fokes who inhabit the kuntry.

Kreme iz the parent of butter, and butter iz 70 cents a pound.

The most kommon milk in use, without doubt, iz skim milk; skim milk is made by skimming the milk, which is considered sharp practiss.

Milk iz obtained from cows, hogs, woodchux, rats, sheep squirrils, and all other animals that have hair. Snaix and geese don't give milk.

I forgot to state, in conclusion, that cow milk, if well watered, brings ten cents per quart.

SABBATH REST A NECESSITY.

Nature re-affirms the Divine law that one day in seven should be set apart for rest and worship. Both the brute and human world need it for their well-being. Dr. Farre, a distinguished physician, says:

"Although the night equalizes the circulation well, yet it does not sufficiently restore its balance for the attainment of a long life. Hence one day in seven, by the bounty of Providence, is thrown in as a day of compensation, to perfect by its repose the animal system. You may easily determine this question by trying it on beasts of burden. Take the fine animal the horse, and work him to the full extent of his power every day of the week, or give him rest one day in seven, and you will soon perceive, by the superior vigor with which he performs his functions, on the other six days, that this rest is necessary to his well-being. Man, possessing a superior nature, is borne along by the very vigor of his mind, so that the injury of continued diurnal exertion and excitement in his animal system is not so immediately apparent as it is in the brute; but in the long run it breaks down more suddenly; it abridges the length of his life and that vigor of his old age which (as to mere animal power) ought to be the object of his preservation. . . . . This is said simply as a physician, and without reference at all to the theological question."

TRUE HUMILITY.

He is a rare man that is not wise in his own conceit, and says not within himself, "I see more than my neighbors;" for we are all born proud and self-opinionated, and when we are come to our imaginary maturity, are apt to say, with Zedekiah, to those of better judgment than our own, "Which way went the Spirit of God from me to speak unto thee?" Hence have risen those strange varieties of wild paradoxes, both in philosophy and religion, wherewith the world abounds everywhere. When our fancy hath entertained some uncouth thought, our self-love is apt to hatch it up, our confidence to broach it, and our obstinacy to maintain it; and (if it be not too monstrous) there will not want some credulous fools to abet it; so as the only way both to peace and truth is true humility; which will teach us to think meanly of our own apprehensions or judgments, to ascribe much to the revered antiquity, greater sanctity, deeper insight of our blessed predecessors—this only will keep us in the beaten road, without all extravagant deviations to untrodden by-paths. Teach me, O Lord, ever more to think myself no whit wiser than I am; so shall I neither be vainly irregular, nor the church troublesomely unquiet.—*Bishop Hall.*

CANDOR.

There is nothing sheds so fine a light upon the human mind as candor. It was called "whiteness" by the ancients for its purity; and it has always won the esteem due to the most admirable of the virtues. However little sought for or practiced, all do it the homage of their praise, and all feel the power and charm of its influence. The man whose opinions make the deepest mark upon his fellow-men, whose influence is the most lasting and efficient, whose friendship is instinctively sought where all others have proved faithless, is not the man of brilliant parts or flattering tongue, splendid genius, for commanding power, but he whose lucid candor and ingenious truth transmit the heart's real feelings, pure and without refraction. There are other qualities which are more showy, and other traits which have a higher place in the world's code of honor, but none are better, or gather less tarnish by use, or claim a deeper homage in the silent reverence which the mind must pay to virtue.

A STIFF BREEZE.