II. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

ceeman.

CITY HALL, JULY 4th, 1872. \$30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY!

TITTIFEL BUIL ING LOTS AT OAKDALE STATION. Tickets, \$1.00.

> situated conventent to the ecclient and pleasant homes s Coal underlies this properopen and in good working which gives full access to

present contains an Academy, Mair House, Post Office, Ex-al a large number of handsome

will wouch for the honesty and integrity microrise: Hon Jas. Blackmore, Mayor sburgh, and President of the Mechanics' Bank: Bonjamin Singerly, State Printkly Micror, Allegheny City, Pa.; Col. Sam-kilgore, County Treasurer. As to the title ad property, refer to H. S. Floyd, Attorney

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IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

D. SINE'S

To be d awn Thursday, July 4th, 1872. One Grand Capital Prize of \$10,000 IN GOLD ONE PRIZE \$5,000 IN SILVER! Two Prizes \$1,000= [81 pm

Ten Prizes \$100 5 THE NEAUS. Hy Carriages and Matched Herses with -Mounted Harness, worth \$1,500, es & Enggies, with Silver-Mounted unity Sewing Machines, worth \$100 each, sold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from \$20 to \$300 each. Jaelles' Gold Leontine and Gent's Gold Vest Chairs, Solid and Double-Plated Silver Table

and Tenspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry,

Whele number Cif's, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000. AGENTS WANTED to Sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be given. SINGLE TICKETS \$2; SIX TICKETS \$10; TWELVE Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a deill be sent to any one ordering them. All let-

L. D. SINE, Box 86,

AESTRABLE REAL ESTATE FOR ALE, The undersigned offer for sale on dk township, Cambria county, Pa.,

Acres cleared, having thereon Fract No. 3 Containing 31 Acres, about 7 limprovements are a one-ink House, a Water Saw ler and without a superior Tract No. 2 - Containing 146 Acres of excel-nt Under Land, with two good Saw Mill sites

bed Tracts adjoin each basers. Terms very liberal and P. H. JONES, or OLIVER MAKIN,

AT REDUCED RATES!

L. D. HOFFMAN, graduate of Dental Surpermanently located in EBENSBURG, be may be found every day of the week. HOFFMAN, after having had ample prac-er the space of seven years, does not besi-affirming that he can give perfect satisaffirming that he can give perfect saus-n in every case relating to the profession. can be sof Mechanical and Surgical Den-carefully and scientifically performed. calar attention given to filling decayed. Also, teeth extracted without pain. For the information concerning prices, etc., at his office on High street, opposite the ils work, which need only he seen to be

) ISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP The firm of ZAHM & SON will expire by thon on the first day of June, proximo, arbich time the Mercantile business will be used at the old stand by GEO, C. K. ZAHM, with Shakespeare, "We will have rings and things and fine array."

I added, "We will have rings and things and fine array."

wait till the before his. B. ZAHM, the retiring member of the firm,

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.

BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA. BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

In the principal cities and Silver and institutions suffer and the people learn wrong. In the President him to have been his motto. Mr. Lincol.'s final to have been his motto.

What a Senator Knows About the President.

SUMNER ON GRANT.

Mr. Sumner opened his late terrible de nurciation of President Grant in the United never failed to sustain its candidates and advance its purposes. Not without regret could he see it suffer, nor without a pang could he here to justify the inquiry: "HAVE WE A and no Senator presume to defend them. he see it suffer, nor without a pang could he here to justify the inquiry: "HAVE WE A and no Senator presume to defend them. hoped, with no common feeling, that the party of the King's friends?" be usual manner, but Hon-be usual manner, but Honstood at i s cradle and was

NOT WILLING TO FOLLOW ITS HEARSE. of the progress of the party and his connect ernment. Nay, more, it is the distinctive beyond question that surpassing egotism nand mechanic. These Lots tion with it. As a party it was necessary essence, without which it becomes tyrangy. Which changed the Presidential office into a the property of the presidential office into a the presidential of the presidential office into a the presidential o and permanent and always on the ascending plane, but, alas! how changed. Once prins ath, will be given away with and not a name only. It is not difficult to constitutional prerogative, is hostile to the from provision for a relative to pressing a per bushel, is worth \$10,000. indicate when the disastrous change, exalting the will of one man above all else, became an unquestionable outrage. That our Presis relation on a reluctant people. Between manifest. Already it had begun to show it- dent has offended in this way is unhappily these two typical instances, I hestitate which self in personal pretensions! When the too apparent. The President is a civilian. to place foremest. But since the nepotism President was elected by the Republican party, he precipitated upon the country an ill-considered and ill-omened scheme for the its author. His picture is annexation of a portion of San Domicgo, in | pursuance of a treaty negotiated by one of not as a soldier, let it be borne in mind, but months by every means and appliance of character as a civilian, it is important to hold it; since it has been openly defended ip of a club of six, One Ticket will be power, and reluctant Senators were seduced

TREADING UNDER FOOT THE CONSTITUTION in one of its most distinctive Republican principles, the President seized the war powers of the nation, instituted foreign intervention, and capped the climax of usurpation by a menace of violence to the black republic of Hayri, thus adding the manifest outrage of international law to the manifest outrage of

Mr. Sumner would gladly leave this matter to the judgment already recorded were it not put in issue again by extraordinary efforts radiatory in every line of office to place its author for a second term in the Presidency.

Since silence gives consent, all these efforts are his efforts. They become more notewor- judgment of Marlborough is more planted. thy when it is considered that the name of the candidate thus pressed has become a sign of discord and not concord, dividing instead of uniting the Republican party, so that these extraordinary efforts tend directly to the disruption of the party, all of which he pursuits, but so miserably ignorant that his witnesses and again by his silence ratifies - "Let the party split," says the President, 'I will not renounce my chance of a second term." The extent of this personal pressure and subordination of party to the will of the individual compels us to consider his pretensions. These, too, are in issue,

"ON WHAT MEAT DOTH THIS OUR CASAR FRED, hat he should assume so much?" No honor for victory in war can justify disobedience to the Constitution and to law, nor can it afford the least apology for any personal immunity, privilege or liceuse in the Presidential office. A President must turn into a King before it can be said of him that he can do no wrong. He is responsible always as President. As foremost servant of law he is bound to obey its slightest mandate. As the elect of the people, he owes not only the example of wils ling obedience, but also of fidelity and industry in the discharge of his conspicuous office, with an abregation of all self-sceking. Nothing for self, but all for country. And now, as we regard the career of this candidate, we find to our amazement how little it accords culture which in antiquity made the same man with this simple requirement. Not only are Constitution and law disregarded, but the reard Resewood Planss, worth \$500 each. Presidential flice itself is treated as LITTLE MORE THAN A PLAYTHING

and a perquisite; when not the former, then the atter. Here the details are ample, sh wa army, but soon abandoned the service to ing how from the beginning this exalted trust had drooped to be a personal indulgance, where palace cars, fast horses and seas side loiterings figure more than duties ; how personal aims and objects have been more prominent than public interests; how the Presidential office has been used to advance ription of the manner of drawing, and other his own family on a scale of nepotism dwarfing everything of the kind in our history, and scarcely equalled in those corrupt governments where this abuse has most prevailed -how in the same spirit office has been gonferred upon those from whom he received repay his personal obligations-how person- Washington, at the opening of Congress in al devotion to himself, rather than to public or party service, has been made the standard | Stanton, late Secretary of War, was in failis the supreme law-how in maintaining this subservience he has operated by a system of "Waiting for my furlough." Then at once combinations having their orbits about him,

LIKE THE PLANET SATURN, HE IS SURROUND-

ED BY RINGS: nor does the similitude end here, for his Grant better than any other person in the by satelites-how this utterly unrepublican know him when I saw him and when I did cannot submit-how the President himself, prised me; for though I was aware that the tou. He has appointed to his cabinet unconscious that the President has no right

relling until he has become THE GREAT PRESIDENTIAL QUARRELLES. with more quarrels than all other Presidents. together, and all begun and continued by bimself-how his personal followers back him in quarrels, insult those he insults, and 'It is as true as it is broad," he replied of great departments of the Government. the representative of the African race.

retiring member of the firm. And, finally, how the chosen head of the before his nomination?" derogatory to the country and full of evil in- nity of expressing his opinion upon it; with the undertsanding that after confirma-

> PERSONAL OBJECTS A PRIMARY PURSUIT, so that instead of a beneficent presence he is contest with the President. a bad example through whom Republican I followed by saying "But you took part | Senate chamber immediately after the con-

ident insists upon a second term, they must is at a discount, that personal government has been beaten in that ancient field, and that

CÆSAR WITH A SENATE AT HIS HEELS States Senate with the announcement that is not a fit model for our Republic. King for reselection did not he was a member of the Republican party George III., of England, so peculiar for ob- MENACE THE TRANQUILITY OF THE C UNTRY, its capacity as a political engine, was handed tion of party? Can Republicans without and one of the straighest of the sect. He had stinacy and narrowness, had retainers in Par- it is important that the personal pretensions over to this agent whose want of recognition departing from all obligations, whether of liament who went under the name of "The he has set up should be exposed, that no in the Republican party was outbalanced patriotism or duty, ree gn ze out ambitious see it changed from its original character; KING GEORGE AMONG US?" or that The case is for such a change is death. Therefore he other question : "Have we in the Senate a

The end of personal government is autocratic and in direct conflict with Republican | ing. officially compensated, each absolutely government. A government of laws and indefensible in the head of the Republic, Mr. Summer then preceded to the details | not of men is the object of Republican gov- | the most pernicious in example and showing Therefore, personal government in all its personal instrumentality,

A NECESSARY FRONTISPICCE. his own household. It was pressed for as a civilian. To appreciate his peculiar know his triumphs as a soldier; for one is a by senators on this floor, and since no true ity between the two, mod fied by the extent | tition. I beg'n with this undoubted abuse: to which the one has been allowed to exs THE NUMBER OF GRANT'S RELAT ONS IN OFFICE. clude the other. One always a soldier cannot late in life become a statesman; one always a civilian cannot late in life become

In modern Europe few soldiers have been more conspicuous than Gustavus Adolphus and Frederick, sometimes called The Great. But we learn that both failed ignominiously in their domestic policy, and showed themselves as short-sighted in the arts of peace as they were sagacious in the arts of war. The as a man not only of most idle and frivolous | questioned that there is at least. deficiencies made him the ridicule of his contemporaries, while his politics were compounded of se fishness and treachery. Nor was Wellington an exception. Though shining in the field without a rival and remarkable for integrity of purpose, unflinching honesty and high moral feeling, the conqueror of Waterloo is described as "nevertneless utterly unequal to the complicated exigencies of political life."

SUCH ARE THE EXAMPLES OF HISTORY, each with its warning. It would be hard to find anything in the native endowments or in the training of our chieftain to make him an illustrious exception. At least nothing of this kind is recorded. Was nature more generous with him than with Marlborough or Wellington, Gustavus or Frederick called The Get? Or was his experience of life a better preparation than theirs? And yet they fai ed, except in war. It is not known that our chieftain had any experience as a civilian until he became President, nor does any partisan attribute to him that double a soldier and a statesman. It has often been said that he took no note of public affairs,

NEVER VOTING BUT ONCE IN HIS LIFE, and then for James Buchanan. After leaving West Point he became a captain in the appear at a later day as a successful General. There is no reason to believe that he employed the intermediate period in any way calculated to improve him as a statesman. He was earning a few hundred dollars a year tanning hides at Gatena. By war he passed to the President, and such was his preparation to govern the great Republic, making it an example to mankind. Something also must be attributed to individual character.

THE LATE SECRETARY STANTON ON GRANT. December, 1869, I was pained to hear that my enquiry, "How are you?" he answered where than at Troy."

something to say to you." When I was seated he proceeded without one word of introduction: "I know Gen. late Secretary of War did not place the

At last after some delay occupied in observed "What you say is very broad."

preferring the first date all unsettled accounts will be left with other parties for collections, utterly indefensible in character.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM,

Long burg, May 20, 1872.-61.

Englishing, May 20, 1872.-61.

Englishing, May 20, 1872.-61.

PERSONAL OBJECTS A PRIMARY PURSUIT.

with his duties as Secretary of War and his formula to the country of the country of the country and full of evil in the country of the country and full of evil in the country of the country and full of evil in the country of the country and full of evil in the country of the country and full of evil in the country of the country and full of evil in the country and had no opportunity of the country and full of evil in the country and had no opportunity of the country and full of evil in the country and the country and the country and full of evil in the country and the count

be considered. Nobedy will vindicate them. duced the name of Gen. Grant. I spoke for nated to personal considerations. Not only And now a question of duty is presented to It is easy to see that Casarism even in Europe the Republican party and Republican cause." in the Cabinet but in other offices, there is the Republican party. I like that work. ident challenges inquiry, as it puts him again under the influence of patrons. Why was he AT THE MANDATE OF DUTY THAT WE MUST upon the country. But even if his pressure

In opening this catalogue, I select two typical instances of nepotism and gift-tak-

tiple was inscribed on its victorious banners, the action of another branch or overturn its equal for all things, small as well as great-To comprehend the personal government that of the President is the ruling passion revealhas been established over us, we must know | ing the primary instincts of his nature; since it is maintained by him in utter unconsciousness of its effensive character; since

INSTEAD OF BLUSHING FOR IT as an unhappy mistake he continues to upnatural compliment of the other. The suc- patriot anxious for Republican institutions, cessful soldier is rarely changed to the suc- can doubt that it ought to be driven with cessful civilian. There seems incompatibils hisses and scorn from all probability of repes

There has been no call of Congress for a

report of the relations holding office or stipend or money making topportunity under the President. It is evident that any resoluwith opposition, and an effort to vindicate | cedent or reason, so as to be a caprice. the same philosophical writer describes him aries as many as forty two. It will not be accept them without fear."

> A BAKER'S DOZEN IN THE CATEGORY thirteen relatives of the President billeted on ward, the whole constituting a case of nepcthe President's relatives, but

FOR OTHERS the center of influence, while the President's | the offices of the country. family extends indefinitely.

condemned these appointments.

citizen for a particular post, the President | had received gifts. might appoint a relation, but it should only be one whose merit was so shiny that his absence would be noticed. At least it must be bring scandal upon the public service. At

inconsistent with his trust. Appointed originally in open defiance of R-publican principles, they have been retained in office after By testimony before a Congressional committee, one of these, a brother-in-law, was imiasis, which nobody can defend, and

PASS TO GIFT-TAKING. which with our President has assumed an of favor-how the vast appointing power, ing health. Full of gratitude for his unsur- unprecedented form. Sometimes public men. of favor—how the vast appointing power, ing health. Full of gratitude for his unsur-omfortable, a double Log Barn. conferred by the constitution for the general passed services and with a sentiment of even in our country, have gifts; but it is not and Presidential interference with political welfare, has been employed at his will to friendship, quickened by common political known that any President has before repaid | questions and party movements in a distant promote his schemes, to reward his friends, sympathies, I lost no time in seeing him, a patron with office. For a public man to State, from Louisiana to New York. to punish opponents, and to advance his elec- and repeated my visits till his death, toward take gifts is reprehensible. For a President tion to a second term-how all these assump- the closs of the same month. My last visit to select Cabinet councillors and other officers tions have matured in personal government, was marked by a communication never to among those from whom he has taken gifts semi-military in character and breathing the be forgotton. As I entered his bedroom, is an anomaly in Republican annals. An military in spirit, being a spirit of Caesarism | where I found him reclining on the sofa | ancient patriarch feared the Greeks bearing or personalism, abhorrent to republican ins propped by pillows, he reached out his gifts and these words have become a proverb: stitutions, where subservience to the President hand, already clammy cold, and in reply to "But there are Greeks bearing gifts else-

A public man can traffic with such only with singular solemnity he said: "I have at his peril. At its appearance the prayer should be said-

"Lead us not into temptation." The President notoriously has taken gifts, while in public service, some at least after rings, like the planet's, are held in position country can know him. It was my duty to he had been elected President, until the Galena tanner, of a few hundred dollars a year, Casarism has mastered the Republican party | not see him, and now I tell you what I (to borrow the word of my colleague, one of and dictated the Presidential will, stalking know. "HE CANNOT GOVERN THIS his supporters.) is now "rich in houses, lands into the Senate chamber itself, while a vin- COUNTRY." The intensity of his manner and stock above his salary." being probably

"GREEKS BEARING GIFTS,"

A COMPLIMENTARY NOMINATION besides, he was much occupied at the time tion he should forthwith resign. I cannot With sorrow unspeakable, I have made this Would that these things could be forgotten! Succession of speeches for him in Ohio and line rest or upon time with interest at fair rates.

Would that these things could be forgotten! Succession of speeches for him in Ohio and line rest or upon time with interest at fair rates.

But since, through efficious friends, the Pressure of State mere self insists upon putting them in issue. He conclusion was a since he "should never be satisfied with any one cattle in Texas."

But since, through efficious friends, the Pressure of State mere self insists upon putting them in issue. He conclusion was a compliment?" But this is merely will not allow them to be forgotten. As a since he "should never be satisfied with any one cattle in Texas."

"I spoke," said be, "but I never intro- another case of the public service subordi- candidate for re-election he invites judgment. Insisting upon the re-election of the Press reason to believe that the President has been It is

SO BLIND AS TO TI OMAS MURPHY. The Custom House of New York, with all for his removal was irresistable, the Presi- | lenged empire? dent accepted his recognition with an effusion retiring officer.

two typical instances of nepotism and gift- Presidential pretensions party loses its chartaking, officially compensated, in which we acter, and drops from its sphere and the are compelled to see the President. In creed ctases to be Republican and Acomes these things he shows himself that there is Grant. It is no longer a political party forms, and especially when it seeks to sway NOT UNLIKE THE TRUNK OF AN ELIPHANT, NO PORTRAIT DRAWN BY A CRITIC OR AN

ENEMY. It is the original, who stands forth saying : Behold the generosity I practice towards my relations at the expense of the public service! Also the gifts I take! And then my way of rewarding patrons-always at the expense of the public service!"

In this open exhibition we see how the Presidency, instead of a trust, has become a perquisite. The President who can do such things and not recognize at once the error he has committed, shows that

SUPER-EMINENCE OF EGOTISM under which the constitution, international law and municipal law, to say nothing of republican government in its primary princioles, are all subordinated to the Presidential wili ; and this is personal government. Add AN INSENSIBILITY

to the honest convictions of others and you have a characteristic incident of this preten-

Lawyers cite what are called leading cases. tion calling for it, moved by a senator not | A few of these show the Presidential will in known to be for his re-election, would meet | constant operation with little regard to pre-Republican institutions would be denounced Other Presidents have entered upon office as an assault on the President. But the with a certain modesty and distrust, but our newspapers have placed enough beyond ques- | soldier, absolutely untried in civil life, ention for a judgment on this extraordinary | tirely a new man, entering upon the sublimest While portraying him as "the greatest con- case. Although thus far there has been no duties before which Washington and Jefferattempt to appreciate it in the light of his- son had shrunk, said in his mangural: "The fights, the victor of Blenheim and Ramillies," tory, our list makes the number of benefici- responsibilities of the position I feel, but I

GRANT'S FIRST CABINET. The next step after the inaugural address was the selection of a Cabinet, and in his se the country, not one of whom, but for this | lection the general disappointment was only relationship, would have been brought for- equalled by the general wonder. All traditism not unworthy of the worst governments | The just expectations of the party that had whose effice is a family possession. Beyond elected him were set at naught, and the safethe list of thirteen are other revelations show- guards of constitutional government were ing that this strange abuse did not stop with subordinated to the personal pretensions of one man. Marked among the spectacles THESE BELATIONS OBTAINED APPOINTMENTS | which followed, and kindred in character with the appropriation of the Cabinet as inin their circle, so that every relation became dividual property, was the appropriation of

Mr. Sumner here repeated the charges of Mr. Summer here quoted from American | nepotism, appointing relations to office, etc., authorities on Nepotism, and that but one and criticized in severe terms the conduct of President, Adams, had ever appointed rela- the President in sending a message to Contives to office, and that the public sentiment | gress on March 6th, 1869, asking them to set aside the fundamental law in order that Mr. Sumner then answered the apologists A. T. Stewart might enter upon the duties of the President and continued, assuming of Secretary of the Treasury, he (Stewart) that if, in case positive merit designated a being one of those from whom the President

THE MILITARY BING. He next spoke of the military ring at the White House and said that the Executive such as to make the citizen a candidate | Maosion had assumed the character of a milwithout regard to family. But no such itary headquarters. To the dishonor of the merit is attributed to the beneficiaries of our | civil service and the total disregard of prece-President, some of whom have done little but | dent, the President had surrounded himself with officers of the army, and substituted military forms for those of civil life, detailing | what passed at that solemn contererce was for this service members of his late staff, aland another with a commission of the Re- though Congress has shown a purpose to limit public abroad has been guilty of indiscretion | the employment of military officers in civil of John Jones, on the way home, Jones saw

service by three different statutes. Mr. Summer condemned the President for taking away from their proper duties officers their unfitness became painfully conspicuous, of the army to make them Presidential secretaries in defiance of law, the subordination of the War Department to the General-inplicated in bribery and corruption. It is Chief, the attempt to devolve the duties of said that at last, after considerable delay, the Navy Department upon a deputy, so Here I express no opinion of my own. I the President has consented to his removal. | that orders were to be signed A. E. Borie, shall allow another to speak in solemn Here I leave for the present this enormous Secretary of the Navy, per D D. Porter, gifts or benefits, thus making the country | words echoed from the tomb. Ou reaching | pretension of nepotism swollen to elephant. | Admiral, the effort to absorb the Indian Bureau into the War Department, military interference at elections, the efforts to secure the repeal of the Tenure of-Office act, which limited the President's power of appointment, SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. Somner also referred again at length to the Sau Domingo question in terms of condemnation, and said that the whole contrivance, besides being a wrong to the Black Republic of Hayti, was an insult to the colored race, not only abroad, but here at home. How a magistrate with four millions of such dead is dead. It his heart was in Ann's grave, her paramour. Holding the revolver cocked fellow citizens could allow this thing passes comprehension.

The colored orator, Frederick Douglass, was selected by the President as one of the commissioners to visit San Domingo, and yet on his return and within sight of the Executive Mansion, he was repelled from the com- woman of 28 years -- a very different type of mon table of a mail steamer on the Potomac, when the other commissioners were already seated, and through him was the African race insulted and their equal rights denied. dictive spirit visits good Republicans, who and the positiveness of his judgment surs the richest president since George Washing But the President whose commission he had borne neither did or said anything to right this wrong, and a few days later when enterto quarrel with anybody, insists upon quar- President very high in general capacity, 1 without seeming to see the indecorum, if not | taining the commissioners at the Executive was not prepared for a judgment so strongly the indecency of the transaction. At least Mansion, he actually forgot the colored transaction then refused him. She did not think him two, if not three, of the Greeks, having no whose services he had sought. But this in- coarse or cruel, but she thought him though . known position in the Republican party or dignity is in unison with the rest. Often less, careless, not altogether polite as he might a thirty cent pine-apple for a quarter of a meditating on his remarkable statement. I influence in the country, have been selected | insulting the Black Republic, it is easy to see as councillors in national affairs and heads how natural it was to treat with insensibility

Nor does the case of the first Secretary of Here II stay this painful presentation under her, she doubtless decided wisely. After this I added, "You are tardy. Why did you State appointed as a compliment differ in its various heads, beginning with personal and decision, Lincoln was guilty of the one meanwait till this time? Why did you not say it | character from the other two. The President | and gift-taking, officially compensated, and | ness of his life, of which, but for the researches feeling under personal obligations to Mr. ending in the contrivance against San Do of the biographer, we should have been spared In the Store until the first day of Republic is known chiefly for Presidential He asswered that he was not consulted Washburne for important support, gave him mingo with an indignity to the African race, the knowledge. He wrote a letter to Mrs. O. not because it is complete, but because it is | F. Browning, telling the story of his acquain

besides, he was much occupied at the time tion he should forthwith resign. I cannot with his duties as Secretary of War and his forget the indignant comment of the late exposure of the pretensions which, for t e it would have been, I think, more to el rocking you to sleep, but I'll stone you to Senator Fessenden, as we passed out of the sake of Republican institutions, every good in the breach than in the observance; out

Do Presidential pretensions merit the sanc-

I put these questions solemnly as a mem-

of sentiment natural toward the patron, but ber of the Republican party with all the earnwithout justification in the character of the estness of a life devoted to the trium; h of this party. With me party was country and I have now completed the survey of the mankind, and with the adoption of all these but a personal party. For myself, I say openty I am no man's man, per do I belong to any personal party.

Mr. Summer spoke at length on the one term principie.

Summer said he felt bound to say that never before has the management been so wanting in ability and so absolutely without charac ter. In every direction there is muddlemuddle with Spain, muddle with Cuba, muddle with the Black Republic, mudale with distant Corea, muddle with Begland- implied.

ONE DIVERSIFIED MUDDLE. Laughter. | To this condition are we reduced. When, before in our history, have we reached any such pass as that to which we bave been carried in our questions with England? Are there

LAUBELS FOR A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE? Mr. Sumner concluded: As I wait the determination of the National Convention, where are delegates from my own much honored Commonwealth with whom I rejoice to act, not without anxiety do I wait, yet with the earnest hope that the Convention will bring the Republican party into ancient harmony, saving it especially from the suicidal folly of an issue on the personal pretensions of one man.

THE LOVES OF LINCOLN.

RIAGE, AS TOLD IN HIS BIGGRAPHY.

Late in 1832, or early in 1833, Mr. Lincoln went to board at a tavern in New Salemn Ill ... kept by James Rotledge, Ann Rutledge, the third daughter of this family, was at that time woman with whom Mr. Lincoln had then ever people by whom both were surrounded. All witnesses unite in praising her. Mrs. Hardin Bale, a woman of the neighborhood who knew her well, said: "She had auburn hair, blue eves and fair complexion; was a pretty, kind, tender, good-hearted woman, beloved by all who knew her. McNamar, Hill and Lincoln

enthusiasm. She had a sad story. When a little more than 17 she became engaged to Mc-Namar He left her to go to the assistance of his parents in the State of New York, promising to return as soon as possible; but weeks grew months and even years, and still be did not come. She had loved him at first, but the love seems to have cooled with his long absence; and at last she responded to the passionate and impetuous attachment of young Lincoln. But she felt that she must not marry until she could obtain a release from McNamar. She wrote to him in vain, as she had waited in vain for his coming, and in 1835 she died, as some say of brain fever induced by her anxiety of mind. In her grave Lincoln was wont to de clare his heart lay buried. A few days before her death he was summoned to her bedside; but known only to him and the dying girl. But when he had left her and stopped at the house signs of the most terrible distress in his face and his manner. When Ann actually died and was buried, his grief became frantic; be lost all self-control, even the consciousness of his own identity, and all his New Salemn friends pronounced him insane. "He was watched At such times he raged piteously, declaring, among other wild expressions of his woe, 'I can never be reconciled to have the snow, rains and storms beat upon her grave." His friend, Bowlin Greene, took charge of him, and it was several weeks before it was considered site to let him go back to his old haunts and his old employments. He was never precisely the same

man again. He had always been subject to fi s were more frequent and alarming. It was then that he began to repeat the poem which, poor in itself, is immortalized by his adoption of it, Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud ?" A few weeks after the death of Ann Rutledge, her other lover, McNamar, returned to New Salemn; and he seems to have mourned for her as deeply if not as wildly as did Lincoln. One would perhaps expect of grief, like that of Lincoln, as passionate a constancy; but he, himself, walked the earth, in those immense boots of his, a very real and not an ideal man. In 1-36, a little more than a year after Ann Rutledge's death, he saw again a Miss Mary Owens, whom he had met and somewhat admired three years before. She was a large, handsome, matronly-looking person from the gentle, sensitive Ann. Miss Owens seems to have prided herself much on her "education," which she says was "different from that of Lincoln;" but her let ers are written in a high flown, inflated style, which is far from conveying an impression of superior intellectual power. Lincoln asked her to marry him, but she waited a while, in order to | and Em got - Louisville Ledger. become thoroughly acquainted with him, and be; in short, as she herself expresses it, "uencient in those little links which make up the great chain of woman's happiness." The tance with Miss Owens in a manuer most unfair

one who would be blockhead enough to have him." But neither buried heart por wounded pride sufficed to keep him very long from the coils spread by teminine fingers. In 1839. Miss Mary Todd came to live with her sister, Mrs Ninian W Edwards, at Springfield, where Mr Lincoln was then established. She was young, just 21, well connected, and ac-cording to Mr. Lamon, "high bred, proud, brilliant; witty; and with a will that bent every one else to her purpose." She seems to have taken captive the future President the moment she made up her mind it would be expedient

Mr. Lincoln was a rising politician, fresh from the people, and possessed of great power among them; Miss Todd was of aristocratic and distinguished family, able to lead through the awful portals of "good society" whomsoever they chose to countenance. It was thought that a union between them could not fail of numerous benefits to both parties. Mr Edwards thought so; Mrs. Edwards thought so; and it was not long before Mary Todd herself thought so. She was very ambitious, and even before she left Kentucky announced her belief that she was "destined to be the wife of some future President." For 'a little while she was courted by Douglas as well as erm principle.

by Lucolr; but she is said to have refused
In alluding to our foreign relations Mr. the "Little Giant," "on account of his bad morals." Being asked which one of them she intended to have, she answered, "The one that has the best chance of being President ' She decided in favor of Lincoln, and in the origion of some of her husband's friends, aided to no small extent in the fulfillment of the prophecy which the bestowal of her hand Mrs. Edwards (Miss Toda's sister) says that

Lincoln was "charmed with Mary's wit and fas-cinated with her quick sagacity, her nature and culture." They were speedily engaged, and never to have been altogether satisfactory. A Miss Matilda Edwards presently made her ap-pearance. She was the sister of Mr. Ninian Ed-Todd, according to the Edwardses, according to Stuart, according to Herndon, according to Lincoln himself, was a "policy match," but this was love. (Gentle ghost of sweet Ann Rut-ledge, did your spirit eyes grow sail?) Mr. Ed-wards tried to marry his sister to Speed, but she preferred Mr. Schuyler Strong, and presently married him. Lincoln had been restrained by a sense of honor from declaring his passion, though any words of his words. though any words of his would probably hav con uttered in vain. But now conscience as in a t, that he would be doing Mary Toddgriev-lons wrong were he to marry her when his heart had thus wanniered from her. He went to her, necordingly, and told her the whole story. She released him from his engagement, and then the natural result of those endearments, a re-conciliation. [Mopal—When You wish to break off your engagement with a woman, never klss her good bye.] Lincoln and Mary were again engaged; everything was ready for the mar-riage, even the supper. Mr. Lincoln failed to meet his engagement, the cause being insanity His friend took him to Kentucky and kept his traordinary complication of feelings aversion to the marcinge proposed, a counter-attach-ment to Miss Edwards, and a new access of un-Miss Todd. She told him that though she had released him from the engagement, her own feeling for him remained unchanged. He went to see his friend J. H. Matheny, and said to him, "Jim, I shall have to marry that girl." At another time Lincoln told him that he "was driven into the marriage, that it was a thing planned by the Edwards family." However, all courted her at the same time." The men through weakness, or through tenderness, he seems to have submitted to his fate; and in 1822 Mary Todd became Mrs. Lincoln. Mr. Lahestows equal energy in proving him to have been uncristian. He prints various letters from his friends recounting the infidel sentiments and speeches of Lincoln's youth, and be concludes that "while it is very clear that Mr. Lincoln was at all times an infidel in the orthodox sense of the word, it is also very clear that be was not at all times countily willing that was notatall times equally willing that every-body should know it. He never offered to purge or recant; but he was a wity politician, and did not distain to regulate his religious manifestations with some reference to his pe

A HOOSIER'S REVENGE - The Story of a Filse Wife - The fearful record of crime made by her vigilance committee has given to Jackson county, Ind., a world-wide but upenviable fame. The many murders perpetrated by these vigilants in the name of justice, the quick work made of horse thieves and all other thieves, when detected, causes a shudder to chill one's blood and each particular hair to stand on end. But it is reserved to a Jackson county farmer to eclipse all the barbarism previously practiced in his county, and reach the refinement of cruelty with special vigilance during storn s, fog. damp in his treatment of his wretched, though guil ty, wife. This farmer's name was Jones .-He had a young and handsome wife, but her ways were dark and her tricks vain, in her husband's estimation, and so they did not live happily together. A few evenings ago Jones went home from his work and found his wife gone, and also with her a considerable sum of money. A note upon a table near the door informed him she had fled with of great mental depression, but after this they a man she loved, and pursuit would be vain. The husband thought not, however, and mounting a fleet borse he dashed off on the county read leading to Bleomington. He heard of the fugitives on the way, which

tent speed to his pursuits It was toward evening when he saw them in the road shead of him. Drawing his revolver, he increased the speed of his horse, and was soon up with the guilty wife and in one hand, he plunged the other into his pocket and drew forth a set of artificial teeth the wife had left in her flight. "Here, Em, take there d-d old teeth; I don't want 'em no more," he exclaimed; and Em took them, "And now, Bil! Bean," he continued, turning to the frightened paramour, "here's a plug of terbacker; take it and light out; and sure's h-Il if ever you or Em comes back to sponge off me I'll shoot you both, D'ye see that ar ?" holding out the revolver and shaking it threatengly. "N w git;" and it is unnecessary to say that Bill Bean

A NEW FAIRFIELD man who failed to get breathing the pure air of freedom or being strangled with the fetid breadth of a hellish "little links" being of so great importance to despotism?" The store-keeper said those were the only pine-apples he had .- Danbury

> A DRUSKARD was staggered along singing at the top of his voice, "Rock me to sleep mother, o k me to sleep." when suddenly a death if you don't dry up."

-Tom O'Connor, an Irish lad, owns 60,

with the west of any collection as well and the second

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