THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with cash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.

Geo. Pierpont, delegate to the Grant convention from West Virginia, has deserted that crew, and gone over to Greeley. On the Morning of the 5th the West Virginia delegation met at the St. Lawrence hotel, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock. When it was called to order ex-Governor F. H. Pierpont rose and said that he owed it to himself and to the country to make a frank statement. He had been one of the first to aid in organizing and sustaining the republican party; he had devoted his best energies to it in sunshine and storm, and had braved everything to give success to its principles, and would do so still. He had hoped, when selected without solicitation to come as a delegate to this convention, that there might be still an opportunity to save the party by the nomination of an acceptable presidential candidate—one who would obey the laws and respect the popular will. But it is now evident that it was hoping against hope; that this is not a meeting for deliberation as to the interests of the republican party or of the country, but a meeting to obey the exacting demands of arrogant power. Neither the admonitions of Cincinnati nor of Sumner are heeded, and it is resolved to destroy the organization to gratify a mere personal government. I therefore withdraw from the delegation, and give you this timely notice to fill my place. I shall then be free to give my earnest support to Horace Greeley.

Governor Pierpont's speech was like a bombshell in the delegation. Not a word was said in answer, and he withdrew from the meeting.

Grant Renominated.

Grant's office-holders held their convention at Philadelphia, and nominated the present-taker for re-election with Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. Scarce an independent republican took part in the convention—they all were under Grant's collar— it was a huge bread-and-butter brigade, and, of couse, it was all for Grant, as the independent and honest leaders have drawn off from that crowd.

The democratic candidate, is an honest and talented statesman, the friend of the working class and the enemy of the rings—such is Chas. R. Buckalew, as the radical papers admit.

The radical nominee is Hartranft, the hangman of an innocent woman, who had a hand in the Evans embezzlement, and was nominated by the Cameron ring of plunderers, hence the honest portion of the radical press refuse to support him.

We print Sumner's speech in another column. Read it—he tells the naked truth about Grant, and his arraignment ought to condemn Grant in the eyes of every republican who has a speck of principle and honesty left. Grant never received such a rasping as Sumner gives him. Read it, hand it to your neighbor.

The Wayne Citizen, a republican paper, refuses to support Hartranft and the balance of the radical state ticket, because the nominees are corrupt men, and are the choice of the corrupt Cameron ring, which shows honesty of purpose in that paper, but then the Citizen goes for Grant, it was Grant and the Cameron ring that nominated Hartranft. Now how does our cotemporary reconcile these positions. ?

The leprous editor of the Watchman, last week, impudently repeats his slander about the Osceola company in which we nailed him two weeks before, as a base falsifier, with Mr. Lingle's letter, we now *clinch* him with the declartion of D. G. Bush, another member of the Osceola company, which we are authorized to make: *Mr. Bush pronounces all the insinuations of the Watchman against us in the Osceola matter as false.* It is very clear that the members of that company would not side with us if Meek's slanders were true—*they* certainly ought to know best. Our readers now see how base a liar Meek is. Next he may reiterate his silver mining story, in which we also nailed and clinched him as a base falsifier.

The following charges against him we have sustained, and challenge him again to a successful denial—as he has renewed his slander against us, we feel justified in refreshing his memory upon his basely selling out the democrats of Philadelphia on the Building commission swindle, as proven by the Age. His putting his votes in a direction to give the ring $90,000 of the peoples taxes out of the treasury, for law-books, Philadelphia doctors &c., as proved by the *Record*. Swindling democrats out of substitute money during the war, as per the declaration of Mr. Snyder, of Ferguson twp. Lobbying to double the rates on unseated lands *all* for his own pocket, also proven against him. *His* pinching $1000 out of the Big Sandy concern, also proven and so notorious. Attempting to barter for the democratic townships of Pennsvalley as though he took them to be sheep in the market, which we are ready at any time to prove by sworn affidavit. His forgeries, &c., &c., &c., &c.

When this leper assails our character he finds it harder work than driving a railroad spike with a tack-hammer. He is left completely worsted—poor fellow, he attempted to throw mud and it stuck to his fingers in every instance.

We fear nothing Meek can raise against us—he can't make his stories stick—our record is so clean.

Grant's back down in the treaty with England and his nomination at Philadelphia, are recent events which don't take well with honest Americans.

Forney's Press is still opposed to Hartranft, and declares the hangman cannot carry the state, and that if it is lost in October it will be lost in November.

A Famous Bail Bond.

It was a manly, though at the moment, not a popular act, to bail the ex-President of the Southern Confederacy out of prison where he was kept without trial, contrary to the principles of civilized justice. For any passing abuse, the bondsmen are now compensated. Some people talk of making Horace Greeley President of the United States, and Gerrit Smith received quite an ovation from the Radical Convention in this city. It may be interesting to see who joined them in their new famous bail-bond. These are the names of all the surities:

Horace Greeley, New York.
Gerrit Smith, New York.
Augustus Schell, New York.
Aristides Welch, Phila.
Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York.
W. H. McFarland, Rich.
R. Barton Haxall, Rich.
Isaac Davenport, Rich.
Abraham Warwick, Rich.
Gustavus A. Meyers, Rich.
William M. Crump, Rich.
James Lyons, Rich.
John A. Meredith, Rich.
William H. Lyons, Rich.
John Minor Botts, Virginia.
Thomas W. Doswell, Virginia
James Thomas, Jr., Rich.
Horace F. Clark, Rich.
Benjamin F. Wood, New York.

The Philadelphia Nominations.

Nobody imagined that the Philadelphia Convention would nominate anybody but Grant for President. The officeholders and the Military Ring settled this long ago, and the Convention, as previously arranged, obsequiously registered the decree. It did this unanimously, for, as one of Grant's supporters said when informed that there was a delegate present who was opposed to Grant, "What business has he here?" He had no business there, of course; for it was not a meeting for consultation, but a conclave to record a decree.

The Convention threw Colfax overboard and nominated Henry Wilson for Vice-President. This was done in part no doubt to spite Mr. Sumner; but it will lose Indiana to Grant and the officeholders in October, and this will go a long way toward defeating Grant himself in November.

The course of the Convention on the Vice-Presidency affords a powerful argument against giving Grant a second term. If the Convention was justified in denying Colfax a chance for a second term, why should it be accorded to Grant? However, as Gratz Brown will demolish Wilson in November, Colfax need not feel so very unhappy over his own discomfiture in June.

By the renomination of Grant the party endorses all the corruptions, iniquities, oppressions, and failures of his Administration. The party could have got rid of this crushing burden by presenting a new man. By taking Grant the officeholders have shouldered a load that will break them down.

Grant is nominated on the idea that the war still rages. A large majority of the people think otherwise. Catching his inspiration from them, Dr. Greeley responds to the Grant slogan, "Let us have peace!"

The Wayne Citizen, a republican paper, speaks of the democratic nominee for governor, Chas. R. Buckalew, as follows:

The democracy of Pennsylvania have selected the best men of the party as standard bearers in the present campaign, and they derive a very reasonable hope of sucess from the disgust and apathy created among Republicans by the Harrisburg ticket. For the first time since the organization of the Republican party, its candidates are, in personal character, below those presented by its opponents. If the State must fall into Democratic hands, we may hope at least to see its affairs administered honestly.

The Pittsburg Dispatch, the Grant organ of western Pennsylvania, speaks as follows of Chas. R. Buckalew:

Thanks, gentlemen of Reading, for placing such an eminently respectable gentleman at the head of your ticket as William R. Buckalew. At a time when the great curse of political contests is personal villification and abuse, we hail with genuine satisfaction the nomination for a high office of a man against whom naught can be said personally. And, recognizing it as an immense stride forward by the Democratic party, we congratulate those instrumental in bringing it about. We hope—although we must confess to serious misgivings, that this action will be taken as a signal by our friends on the other side, especially the Democratic press, that in the coming campaign scurrilous personality shall be unknown; that the race for the Gubernatorial chair shall be an honorable and manly contest between gentlemen.

Senator Buckalew has for many years occupied a prominent position in the councils of the State and nation, and although never to our knowledge guilty of any official misconduct, or dishonorable action, he has been uniformly one of the strictest party men that ever lived.

* * * * * The enemy has unfurled his flag, and on it is the name of an honest man, but a Bourbon. An educated, courtly gentleman, but none the less an enemy of the great principles which the God of nations has decreed must and shall rule America, the hope of the World!

The Central Hartranft Club, of this city, says the Age, are about hanging out their banner on Broad street. They will need some appropriate mottoes. We suggest the following:

"I paid to John F. Hartranft various amounts of money from stock speculations with money deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer at the instance of said Hartranft.

"CHARLES T. YERKES,"
Broker.

"I paid John F. Hartranft the sum of two thousand seven hundred dollars, which sum was derived from profits on purchases of loans of the Commonwealth, and sale of the same to the sinking fund, which sale was made on the twenty-ninty of April, 1870.

"CHARLES T. YERKES,
Broker."

"I borrowed seven thousand dollars of G. O. Evans, and did not pay it back until the matter of the defalcation was notorious.

"JOHN F. HARTRANFT"

These are at the service of the Hartranft Club. No charge for composition, as they embody facts necessary for public information in relation to the Cameron "Ring" candidate for Governor.

New Orleans, June 7.—The Democratic Convention last night nominated delegates to the Baltimore Conventon, all of whom it is understood, will be against any Democratic nomination at Baltimore.

Philadelphia, June 7.—The Liden railroad bridge, seven hundred feet long, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, five miles west of Williamsport, Pa., was burned last night.

Col. M'Clure and the liberal republicans are supporting Buckalew against Hartranft.

SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Summer opened his speech with the announcement that he was a member of the Republican party and one of the straightest of the sect. He had never failed to sustain its candidates and advance its purposes. Not without regret could he suffer, nor without a pang could he see it changed from its original character. For such a change is death. Therefore he hoped, with no common feeling, that the peril which menaces may pass away. He stood by its cradle and was willing to follow its bearse.

Mr. Sumner then proceeded to the details of the progress of the party and his connection with it. As a party it was necessary and permanent and always on the ascending plane, but, alas! how changed. Once principles was inscribed on its victorious banners and not a name only. It is not difficult to indicate when the disasterous change, exalting the will of one man above all else, became manifest. Already it had begun to show itself in personal pretenions! When the President was elected by the Republican party, he precipitated upon the country an ill-considered an ill-omened scheme for the annexation of San Demingo, in pursuance of a treaty negotiated by one of his own household. It was pressed for months by every means and appliance of power, and reluctant Senators were seduced to its support. While treading under foot the Constitution in one of the most distinctive Republican principles, the President seized the war powers of the nation, instituted foreign intervention, and capped the climax of usurpation by a menance of violence to the black republic of Hayti, thus adding the manifest outrage of international law to the manifest outrage of the Constitution.

Mr. Sumner would gladly leave this matter to the judgment, already recorded, were it not to put in issue again by extraordinary efforts radiating 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 noteworthy 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 witnesses and again by his silence ratifies. "Let the party speak," 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 does this our Ceaser feed, that he should assume so much." No honor for victory in the world can justify disobedience to law, nor can it afford the least apology for any personal immunity, privilege or license 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 reponsible always as President. As foremost servant of the law he is bound to obey its slightest mandate. As the elect of the people, he owes not only the example of willing obedience, but also of fidelity and industry in the discharge of his conspicuous office, with an abrogation of all self seeking, 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 with this simple requirement. Bring it to the touch stone and it falls. Not only are Constitution and law disregarded, but the Presidential office itself is treated as little more than a plaything, and perquisite; when not the former, then not the latter. Here the details are ample showing how from the beginning this exalted trust had dropped to be a personal indulgence, when palace cars, fast horses and seaside loiterings figure more than duties, how personal alms and objects have been more prominent than public interests; how the Presidential office has been used to advance his own family on a scale of nepotism dwarfing everything of the kind in our history and hardly equalled in the government where the abuse has most prevailed; how in the same spirit office has been conferred upon those whom he had received gifts of benefits, thus making the country repay his personal obligations; how personal devotion to himself, rather than to public or party service has been made rather than to public standard of favor; how the vast appointing power, conferred by the Constitution for the general welfare has been employed at his will to promote his schemes, to reward his friends, to punish his opponents, and to advance his election to a second term; how all these assumptions have matured in personal *government*, semi-military in character, and breathing the military spirit, being a species of Caesarism or personalism, abhorant to republican institutions, when subservience to the President is the supreme law; how in maintaining this subservience he has operated by a system of combinations having their orbits about him, so that like the planet Saturn, he is surrounded by rings,—nor does the similitude end here, for his rings, like the planet's are held in position by satellites—how this utterly unrepublican Caesarism has mastered the Republican party and dictated the Presidential will, stalking into the Senate chamber itself, while a vindictive spirit visits good Republicans, who cannot submit; how the President himself unconscious that the President has no right to quarrel with any person, insists upon quarreling until he has become the great Presidential quarreler, with more quarrels than all other Presidents together, and all begun and continued by himself; his personal followers back him in quarrels, insult those he insults, and then not departing from his spirit cry out with Shakspeare:

"We will have rings and things and fine array."

And, finally, how the chosen head of the Republic is known chiefly for Presidential pretensions, utterly indefensible in character, derogatory to the country and full evil influence, making personal objects a primary pursuit, so that instead of a beneficent presence he is a bad example through whom Republican institutions suffer and the people learn wrong.

Would that these things could the forgotten! But since, through officious friends, the President insists upon a second term, they must be considered. Nobody will indicate them. It is easy to see that Caesarism, in Europe, is at a discount that personal government has been beaten in that ancient field, and that Cessar with a Senate at his Heels is not a fit model for our Republic. King George III, of England, so peculiar for obstinacy and narrowness had retainers in Parliament who went under the name of "the King's friend." Nothing can be allowed here to justify the inquiry: "HAVE WE A KING GEORGE AMONG US?"

On that other question, Have we a party in the Senate of the King's?—The end of personal government is autocratic, and in direct conflict with Bepublican government. A government of laws and not of men is the object of Republican government. Nay more, it is destructive essense, without which it becomes tyranny. Therefore, personal government in all its forms, and especially when it seeks to sway the action of another branch or overturn its constitutional prerogative is hostile to the first principles of Republican institutions and an unquestionable outrage. That our President has offended in this way is unhappily too apparent. The President is a civilian. To comprehend personal government that has been installed over us, we must know its author. His picture is a necessary frontispiece, not as soldier, let it be born in mind, but as a civilian. To appreciate his peculiar character as a civilian, it is important to know his triumphs as a soldier; for one is a natural compliment of the other. The successful soldier is rarely changed to the successful civilian. There seems incompatibility between the two, modified by the extent to which the one has been allowed to exclude the other. One always a soldier can not later in life become a statesman; one always a civilian can not late in life become a soldier.

In modern Europe few soldiers have been more conspicuous than Gustavus Adolphus and Frederick, called The Great. But we learn that both failed ignominously 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 judgement of Marlborough is painted, while portraing him as the "Greatest Conqueror of the Age," the hero of a hundred fights. The victor of Blenheim Ramenilier. The same philosophical writer describes him as a man not only of most idle frivolous pursuits, but so miserable ignorant that his deficincies made him the ridicule of his contemporaries, while his politics were compounded of selfishness 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 nevertheless "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, or Gustavus, called the Great? Or was his experience of life a better preparation than theirs? And yet they failed, except in war. It is not known that our chieftian had any experience as a civilian, until he became President, nor does any partisan attribute to him that double culture which in antiquity made the same man a soldier and a statesman. It has been often 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 army, but soon abandoned the service to appear at a latter day as 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 by tanning hides in Galena. By war he passed to be President, and such was his preparation to govern the Republic, making it an example to mankind. Something also must be attributed to individual character.

Here I express no opinion of my own. I shall allow another to speak in solemn words echoed from the tomb. On reaching Washington, at the opening of Congress in December 1869, I was pained to hear that Stanton, late Secretary of War was in falling health. Full gratitude for his unsurpassed services and with a sentiment of friendship, quickened by common political sympathies, I lost no time in seeing him, and repeated my visits till his death, toward the close of the same month. My last visit was marked by a communication never to be forgotten. As I entered his bed room, where I found him reclining on the sofa propped by pillows, he reached out his hand, already clammy cold, and in reply to my enquiry, "How are you?" he answered, "Waiting for my furlough." Then at once with singular solemnity he said: "I have something to say to you."

When I was seated he proceeded without one word of introduction: "I know Gen. Grant better than any other person in the country can know him. It was my duty to know him when I saw him and when I did not see him, and now I tell you what I know. "HE CANNOT GOVERN THIS COUNTRY." The intensity of his manner and postiveness of his judgment surprised me; for though I was aware that the late Secretary of War did not place the President very high in general capacity, I was not prepared for a judgment so strongly couched.

At last after some delay occupied in meditating on his remarkable statement, observed "what you say is very broad."

"It is as true as it is broad," he rep'led promptly.

I added "You are tardy. Why did you wait till this time? Why did you not say it before his nomination?"

He answered that he was not consulted about the nomination, and had no opportunity of expressing his opinion upon it. Besides being much occupied at the time with his duties as Secretary of War and his contest with the President.

I followed by saying "but you took part in the Presidential election and made a succession of speeches for him in Ohio and Pennsylvania."

"I spoke," said he, "but I never introduced the name of General Grant. I spoke for the Republican party and Republican causues."

Insisting upon there-election of the President, challenges inquiry, and puts himself upon the country. But even if his pressure for re-election, did not menace the tranquility of the country, it is important that the personal pretensions he has set up should be exposed, that no President hereafter venture upon such ways, and no Senator presume to defend them. The case is clear as noon.

In opening this catalogue, I select two typical instances of nepotism and gift-taking, officially compensated, each absolutely indispensible in the head of the Republic, the most pernicious in example and showing beyond question that surpassing egotism, which changed the Presidential office into a personal instrument.

Not unlike the trunk of an Elephant, equal for all things, small as well as great—from provision for a relative to pressing a treaty on a reluctant Senate, or forcing a relation on a reluctant people. Between these two typical instances I hesitate which to place foremost. But since the neptoism of the President is a ruling passion revealing the primary instances of his nature; since it is maintained by him in utter unconsciousness of its offensive character; since instead of blushing for it, as an unhappy mistake he continues to uphold it since it has been openly defended by Senators on this floor, and since no true patriot, anxious for Republican institutions can doubt that it ought to be driven with hisses and scorn from all probability of repetition, I begin with this undoubted abuse: The number of Grant's Relations in office.

There has been no call of Congress for a report of the relations holding office or stipend or money making opportunity under the President. It is evident that any resolution calling for it moved by a Senator known to be for his reelection, would meet with opposition, and an effort to vindicate Republican institutions would be denouaced as an assault on the President. But the newspapers have placed enough beyond question for a judgment on this extraordinary case. Although thus far there has been attempt to appreciate it in the light of history, our list makes the number of beneficiaries as many as forty-two. It will not be questioned that there is at least a baker's dozen in the category, thirteen relatives of the President billeted on the country, not one of whom, but for this relationship, would have been brought forward, the whole constituting a case of nepotism not unworthy of the worse governments whose office is a family possession. Beyond the list of thirteen are other relations showing that this strange abuse did not stop with the President's relatives, but these relations obtained appointments for others in the circle, so that every relation became the center of influence, while the President's family extends indefinitely.

Mr. Sumner here quoted from American authorities on Nepotism, and that but one President, Adams, had ever appointed relatives to office, and that the public sentiment condemned these appointments.

Mr. Sumner then answered the apologists of the President and continued, assuming that if in case positive merit designated a citizen for a particular post, the President might appoint a relation, it would be only one whose merit was so shiny that his absence would be noticed. At least it must be such as to make the citizens a candidate without regard to family. But no such merit is attributed to the beneficiaries of our President, some of wohm have done little but bring scandal upon the public service. At least one is tainted with fraud, and another with a commission of the Republic abroad has been guilty of indiscretion, inconsistent with his trust. Appointed originally in open defiance of Republican principles, they have been retained in office after their unfitness became painfully conspicious. By testimony before a Congressional committee, one of these, a brother-in-law, was implicated in bribery and corruption. It is said that at last, after considerable delay, the President has consented to his removal. Here I leave for the present this enormous pretension of nepotism swollen to elephantiasis, which, as nobody can defend, I pass to gift taking which, with our President has assumed an unprecedented form. Sometimes public men, even in our country, have taken gifts; but it is not known that any President has before repaid a patron with office. For a public man to take gifts is reprehensible. For a President to select Cabinet councillers and other officers among those from whom he has taken gifts is an anomaly in republican annals. An ancient patriarch feared the Greeks bearing gifts and these words have become a proverb;

"But these are Greeks bearing gifts elsewhere than at Troy."

A public man can traffic with such only at his peril. At its appearance the prayer should be said—

"Lead us not into temptation."

The President notoriously has taken gifts, while in the public service, some at least after he had been elected President, until the Galena tanner, of a few hundred dollars a year, (to borrow the word of my colleague, one of his supporters,) is now "rich in houses, lands and stock above his salary," being probably tne richest president since George Washington. He has appointed to his cabinet, "Greeks bearing gifts," without seeming to see the indecorum, if not the indeconcy of the transaction. At least two, if not three, of the Greeks having no known position in the Republican party or influence in the country, have been selected as councillors in national affairs and heads of great departments of the Government. Nor does the case of the first Secretary of State appointed as a compliment differ in character from the other two. The President feeling under personal obligations to Mr. Washburne for important support, gave him a complimentary nomination with the understanding that after confirmation he should forthwith resign. I cannot forget the indignant comment of the late Senator Fessenden, as we passed out of the Senator chamber immediately after the confirmation, who said, whoever heard before of a man nominated Secretary of State merely as a compliment?" But this is merely another case of the public service subordinated to personal considerations. Not only in the Cabinet but in other offices, there is reason to believe that the President has been under the influence of patrons. Why was he so blind as to Thomas Murphy.

The Custom House of New York, with all its capacity as a political engine, was handed over to this agent whose want of recognition in the Republican party was outbalanced by Presidential favor, and whose gifts have become notorious. And when the demand for his removal war irresistible, the President accepted his resignation with an effusion of sentiment natural toward the patron, but without justification in the character of the retiring officer.

I have now completed the survey of the two typical instances of nepotism and gift-taking, officially compensated, in which we are compelled to see the President. In these things he shows himself that there is 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. A President that 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 principles, are all subordinated to the Presidential will; and this is personal government. Add an insensibility to the honest convictions of others and you have a characteristic incident of this pretension.

Lawyers cite what are called leading cases. A few of these show the Presidential will in constant operation with little regard to precedent or reason, so as to be a caprice. If it were not pretension that imitated the Popes in nepotism, the President has imitated them in ostentatious assumption of infallibility.

Other Presidents have entered upon office with certain modesty and distrust, but our soldier, absolutely untried in civil life, entirely a new man, entering upon the sublimest duties before which Washington and Jefferson had shrunk, said in his inaugural: "The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear."

GRANT'S FIRST CABINET,

The next step after the inaugural address was the selection of a Cabinet, and in his selection the general disappointment was only equalled by the general wonder. All tradition, usage and propriety were discarded. The just expectations of the party that had elected him were set at naught, and the safe guards of constitutional government were subordinated to personal pretensions of one man. Marked among the spectacles which followed, and kindred in character with the appropriation of the cabinet as individual property, was appropriation of the offices of the country.

Mr. Sumner here repeated the charges of nepotism, appointing relations to office, &c., and crticised in severe terms the conduct of the President in sending a message to Congress on March 6th, 1869, asking them to set aside the fundamental law in order that A. T. Stewart might enter upon the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, he (Stewart) being one of those from whom the President had received gifts.

THE MILITARY RING.

He next spoke of the military ring at the White House and said that the Executive Mansion had assumed the character of a military headquarters. To the dishonor of the civil service and the total disregard of precedent, the President had surrounded himself with officers of the army and substituted military forms for those of civil life, detailing for this service members of his late staff, although Congress has shown a purpose to limit the employment of military officers in civil service by three different statues.

Mr. Sumner condemned the President for taking away from their proper duties, officers of the army to make them Presidential secretaries in defiance of law, the subordination of the War Department to General in Chief, the attempt to devolve the duties of the Navy Department, upon a deputy, so that orders were to be signed, A. E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy, per D. D. Porter, Admiral; the effort to absorb the Indian Bureau into the War Department, military interference at the elections, the effort to secure the repeal of the Tenure of-Office act, which limited the President's power of appointment, and Presidential interference with political questions and party movements in a distant State, from Louisana to New York.

SAN DOMINGO.

Mr Sumner also again referred at length to the San 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 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 common 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.

But the President's house commission he had borne neither did nor said anything to right this wrong, and a few days later when entertaining the Commissioners at the Executive Mansion, he actually forgot the colored orator whose services he had sought. But this indignity is in unison with the rest. Often insulting the Black Republic it is easy to see how natural it was to treat with insensibility the representative of the African race.

Here I stay this painful presentation under its various heads, beginning with nepotism and gift-taking, officially compensated, and ending in the contrivance against San Domingo with an indignity to the African race, not because it is complete, but ecause it is benough.

With sorrow unspeakable, I have made this exposure of the pretentions which, for the sake of Republican institutions, every good citizen should wish expunged from history, but I had no alternative. The President himself insists upon putting them in issue. He will not allow them to be forgotten. As a candidate for re-election he invites judgment. And now a question of duty is presented to the Republican party. I like that work. It is at the mandate of duty that we must act.

Do Presidential pretensions merit the sanction of party? Can Republicans without departing from all obligations, whether of party or patriotism recognize our ambitious Caesar as a proper representative? Can we take the fearful responsibility of his prolonged empire?

I put these questions solemnly as a member of Republican party with all the earnestness of a life devoted to the triumph of this party. With me party was country and mankind, and with the adoption of all these Presidential pretensions the party loses its character, and drops from its sphere and the creed ceases to be Republican and becomes Grant. It is no longer a political party but a personal party. For myself, I say openly I am no man's man nor do I belong to any personal party.

Mr. Sumner spoke at length on the one term principle.

In alluding to our foreign relations Mr. Sumner said he felt bound to say that never before has the management been so wanting in ability and so absolutely without character. In every direction there is muddle—muddle with Spain, muddle with Cuba, muddle with the Black Republic, muddle with distant Corea, muddle with England—on all sides 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 have been carried in our questions with England? Are these laurels 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, but 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.

We notice that some of our contemporaries are finding fault with the Hon. Henry Wilson because, they say, his original name was Jeremiah Colbath, and he had it changed by act of the Legislature to his present appellation. Very well, why shouldn't he? Jeremiah Colbath isn't a handsome name, and Henry Wilson is. But if he hated the name of Colbath in his youth, how will he feel about the cold bath he will receive when he is immersed in the icy waters of Salt River in November? Poor Wilson!

Henry Wilson, the nominee of the Grant office-holders' party, is the same Henry Wilson that originated the Know Nothing party in New England, and was its chief and headcentre.

Ex-President Johnson has been nominated for Congressman at large by the Labor Reformers of Tennessee.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county and to me directed will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on the 15th day of June, A. D., 1872, the following property to wit:

All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded on east by——street, on south by high street, west by lot of C. M'Cafferby, and on the north by lot of Mrs. Armer, and an alley containing ½ of an acre more or less thereon erected a large 2story dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Also all the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Boggs twp., bounded on the north by land of David Lucas, et al on the east by land of John Neiman, on south by land of Milton Neiman, containing 81 acres or thereabouts—40 acres cleared, thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A Sternberg.

ALSO:

All that certain messuage tenement and lot of ground, situate in the borough of Bellefonte, known as the old, Masonic Lodge property, and in the general plan of said Boro., as lot No. 57, bounded on the north by Pike alley, on the east by Penn street, on the south by High street, and on the west by lot on which the old Centre county prison is erected, being the same which John D. Wingate, and Catharine, his wife, by deed bearing date 22nd March, 1868, recorded in deed book, page 399, together with a large 2 story house, stable and other outbuildings thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. Sternberg.

ALSO:

All that certain tenement or piece of land situate in Benner twp., or the boro., of Bellefonte, beginning at a post on the south-west corner of lot of Jonathan Miller—thence along the line of said lot south 41 deg., east 200 feet, to a post, thence east 39 degrees along the line of Jonathan Miller's lot, 50 feet to a post, thence south 41 degrees 200 feet to a post thence by land of Reuben Valentine south 65 deg., west 100 feet to a post thence north 41 deg., west 500 feet to post thence north 39 deg., east along the north side of the road leading from Bellefonte to Roopsburg to the place of beginning, containing about one acre, thereon erected a two story plank frame dwelling house and outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John W. Campbell.

All those several tracts of land situated in Ferguson twp., Centre county, Pa. One thereof bounded on the North, by land of Wm. M. Lyon et, al. on the east by land of Houts, on the south by land of John Brett and on the west by land of Isaac & Amos Harper et al. containing one hundred and ten acres more or less, thereon erected a house and barn, and having about 70 acres cleared. Another thereof, all that certain lot of ground situated in Pine Grove, Centre co., bounded on the north by a lot of G. Ard, east by lot of P. Lytle, south by public road, and west by lot of Parsonage, belonging to St. John Lutheran congregation of Pine Grove Mills, containing about ¼ of an acre, thereon erected a house and stable. Another thereof, situated in Ferguson twp., bounded on the north by lands of H. Snyder, east by land of D. Ross, south by land of T. F. Patton, and west by lands of J. H. Mitchell, containing 46 acres all clear. The other thereof, situated in Ferguson twp., is bounded on the north by lands of D. Ross, east by lands of D. Ross, D. Eckels, and others, south by land of Moses Thompson, and others, and west by land of T. F Patton, containing 40 acres, about 30 acres clear, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn, and other out buildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Archey.

ALSO;

All that certain lower lot numbered and designated as lot No. 7 in general plot of Sloydstown, as recorded at Bellefonte in Miscellaneous book, and being the same premises now occupied by B. S. Craine, in Rush twp., Centre county, bounded by lot No. and by Calhoun street, Cass street, and Grant street, thereon erected a two story dwelling house, and out buildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of B. S. Craine.

ALSO;

A certain lot of ground situated in Rush twp., Centre county, bounded on the north by lot of T. Robison, east by Clearfield and Philipsburg Turnpike road, south by lot of C——, west by lot of David Logan, and extending along the turnpike 50 feet, and 150 feet deep containing ½ acre, thereon erected a two story dwelling house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Hoffman.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.

D. W. WOODRING, Sheriff.

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