

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, ULYSSES S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HENRY W. WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR, J. F. HARTFORD, OF MONTGOMERY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, ULYSSES MERCUR, OF BRADFORD.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, HARRISON ALLEN, OF WARREN.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE, GEN. HARRY WHITE, OF INDIANA.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, WM. M. MEREDITH, PHILADELPHIA.

GRANT AND WILSON. The National Republican Convention has been held, and its work well done.

General Grant is known of all men and his good works speak for his praises.

His grand success as a great military leader and a wise statesman is written on the pages of his country's history.

He has been tested, tried and approved as a safe ruler and a good man, and he cannot fail of an election, despite all opposition.

Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, is almost as equally as well known and esteemed by the nation at large.

His nomination is everywhere hailed with intense satisfaction. He sprang from the ranks of lowliest poverty, and by his unaided efforts has earned a name and station second to that of no statesman in the nation.

A true representative of labor and home industry, and a Republican without blemish, he adds great strength to the ticket on which he has been placed.

We print the following brief sketch of his career, taken from the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Henry Wilson was born at Farmington, N. H., February 16, 1812. His parents being extremely poor, he was apprenticed at ten years of age to a farmer in his native town, with whom he continued to live for seven years, during which period he attended school at irregular intervals, amounting in all to twelve months.

He early formed a taste for reading, and from a private library in the neighborhood he borrowed and read such books as he could get his hands on, and by the aid of his own industry, he acquired a knowledge of the English language, and was enabled to read the Bible and the works of the great authors.

By his voluntary relinquishment of the position, the road will sustain an almost irreparable loss, and the budding enterprises along its line a severe blow.

His plan of education was cut short by the insolvency of the nation to whom he had entrusted his savings, and he returned to Natick and resumed work as a shoemaker in 1828.

In 1840 he took an active part in the Presidential canvass, and made upward of sixty speeches in favor of General Harrison, the Whig candidate.

In the next five years he was selected to accompany the anti-slavery delegation to the Legislature, and twice to the Senate from Middlesex county.

In the Legislature he was soon known as an active and zealous opponent of slavery, and in 1845 he was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, to carry to Washington the great anti-slavery petition from Massachusetts against the annexation of Texas.

In the same year he introduced in the Legislature a resolution declaring the unalienable hostility of Massachusetts to the further extension and longer continuance of slavery in America, and her fixed determination to use all constitutional and legal means for its extinction.

He supported this resolution with the vigor which was pronounced by the leading anti-slavery journals to be the fullest and most comprehensive on the slavery question that had yet been made in any legislative body in the country, and it was adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature.

He was delegate to the Whig National Convention of 1848, and on the rejection of anti-slavery resolutions by the Convention, he withdrew from it and took a prominent part in organizing the Free Soil party, with which he was associated with the Boston Republican, a daily newspaper, which he edited for two years.

In 1849 he was chosen chairman of the Free Soil State Committee of Massachusetts, a post which he actively filled for three years. In 1850 he was elected to the National Convention of 1852, not only by his own town of Natick, but by the town of Berlin, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body.

In the same year he was elected to succeed Edward Everett in the United States Senate, and shortly after taking his seat made a speech advocating the repeal of the fugitive slave law and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the territories.

He has ever since been conspicuous in the Senate as an earnest advocate of anti-slavery measures. For a brief period in 1855 he was associated with the American party, but on the adoption of a pro-slavery platform by the

National Council of that party, he withdrew from it and took an active share in organizing the Republican party on a basis of opposition to the extension of slavery.

When, in May, 1856, Mr. Sumner, his colleague, was assailed by Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, Mr. Wilson, in a speech to the Senate, denounced the act as a "brutal, murderous and cowardly assault."

For this he was challenged by Mr. Brooks, and declined to accept the challenge on the ground that duelling is a barbarous practice, which the laws of the country branded as a crime, but stated at the time that he believed in the right of self-defence in its broadest sense.

During the four following years Mr. Wilson took part in all important debates in the Senate, and made elaborate speeches, remarkable for fullness and accuracy of statement, on Kansas, the treasury note bill, the expenses of Government, the tariff, the Pacific Railroad, and many other topics.

His speech in defence of free labor, in reply to Senator Harrell, of South Carolina, March, 1859, attained an immense circulation through the free States. In January, 1860, he was elected to the Legislature, re-elected him to the Senate by nearly a unanimous vote.

On the assembling of the Senate in March, 1861, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, a post which the civil war rendered one of unprecedented labor and responsibility.

In this capacity he introduced and carried through Congress, during the extra session of 1861, the acts to authorize the employment of 500,000 volunteers to increase the regular army, to reorganize the military establishment, and various others of nearly equal importance.

It was said by Gen. Scott that he did more work in that short session than all the chambers of Congress for twenty years; and in a published letter dated January 27, 1862, Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War, says of him: "No man, in my opinion, in the whole country, has done more for his country in the preparation of the military army now under arms."

In the regular session of 1861-2, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and also the measure for abolishing the "black code."

His career in the Senate during all these years has added to the wealth of the foregoing record, and, like his indignant and obscure origin, his youthful energy and persistence in enriching his mind with useful knowledge, his untiring diligence, his rapid attainments, his signal and rapid progress, his hold on the public admiration and confidence, his continued onward and upward way, but so many steps by which he has earned and reached his present distinction. Who will not say that he has not well earned it? Who will question the wisdom of the Convention in nominating him to the second office in the nation, or the propriety of masses will ratify and confirm the choice in November next?

W. O. HUGHART. The Pittsburgh Gazette announces, as will be seen by reference to its article in another column, the determination of Mr. Hughtart to retire from the Presidency of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad.

He had heard some time since of this proposed retirement of Mr. Hughtart, but hoped that he might influence to change his views.

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THAT political rat and temperance thimble-rigger—Ed. Rauch has started a small campaign sheet at Lancaster, styled "The Greeley Banner."

The first number discloses the object for which it was started, and the game proposed to be played by the self-styled Liberal Republicans in this State, as advocates of the election of Greeley and Brown, and says editorially: "We take for granted that Mr. Buckalew, as well as the universe of the Reading Convention for Auditor General will in due time receive the unanimous endorsement of the Liberal Republicans."

gentlemen who claim to be Republicans and yet want Buckalew and the Democratic ticket elected in this State, can be suited by subscribing for the "Greeley Banner." Those who stand by the true Republican organization have abundant proof, by the course of that journal, that Greeleyism and Locofeism have struck hands, and are going to make common cause against General Grant.

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of New York, gave it for Grant—the man of whom Greeley said, he had never been beaten and never would be.

Mr. Flannigan, of Texas, called upon Gen. Grant, and was warmly welcomed, who was greeted with applause and loud cries of "Platform, platform." Mr. McMichael declined to come forward, but said, Pennsylvania without any words lost her full heart and cast fifty-seven votes for Grant.

When General Burnside rose to vote for Rhode, Island he was greeted with great cheers, which were continued until he took the platform, where he cast eight votes for his old comrade in arms—General Grant.

The District of Columbia delegate said she had a desirable house to rent, which was much sought after, but the District wanted to re-let it to the same tenant.

All the States and Territories having been called, the Chairman announced that the entire vote, 732 in all, having been cast for Ulysses S. Grant, the latter was the nominee of this Convention as its candidate for the Presidency. The whole Convention sang together with the audience, singing the hymn "Glory, Glory Halleujah!"

Stranbach, of Alabama, being called out, addressed the Convention in strong German accent. He recited some of the cruelties of the Ku-Klux organization, and then proceeded to illustrate the importance of decided legislation. In conclusion, he pronounced the Convention a grand success, and a coronal guard of Germans to follow his own political formula.

Mr. Steers, of Illinois, was called out. He said he represented in part the greatest carpet-bag in the world, and secondly, that a whipped man had no right to dictate what he would have. He had learned that the will of the people must be respected. Referring to Mr. Greeley, he said the people of the South respected more than he did, and he would not make them behave themselves. If the Democrats nominate Greeley at Baltimore, he believed General Grant would get more Democratic votes in Louisiana than Greeley. [Great cheers.]

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decreed equal the citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. In exhibition of unparalleled magnanimity it criminally punished no man for political offenses, and welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors.

It has steadily decreased with a firm hand the resultant disorders of war, and initiated a wise policy towards the Indians. The Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generally aided and successfully conducted, the public lands freely given to actual settlers, immigration protected and encouraged, and full adjustment of naturalized citizens' rights, secured from European powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under the most extraordinary conditions, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates than ever.

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