



After all the filibustering and moving of the Democrats about the counting of the electoral vote, that event took place on Wednesday last, in the usual quiet manner, and we suppose that it will now be conceded all around, that Garfield and Arthur may and can assume the duties of their respective offices on the 4th day of March next.

If any one ever took stock in the paltry charge that Henry W. Oliver was lacking in endowments and ability, we fancy that a perusal of his manly and sensible letter of resignation will dissipate the idea.

Now that he is out of their reach his best opponents unhesitatingly concede his merits, and thus heap shame upon their own heads for their disputable and factious course towards him.

The counting of the electoral vote on Wednesday last, and the announcement that James A. Garfield was duly elected President of the United States for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March next, marked the close of the twentieth year of the rule of the Republican party, and its entrance upon a further term of four years. Twenty years is a good long time for the Democratic party to be out in the cold, lumbering for the spoils of office.

We suppose that the "Independent press" that helped to force Mr. Oliver into withdrawing from the contest for Senator by its continued howl over the injury produced by the "dead lock," which it assumed was attributable to him alone, is by this time satisfied that the sacrifice of the regular nominee does not always unlock difficult political problems, particularly when a factious minority has possession of a duplicate key.

The Philadelphia North American that has been giving aid and comfort to the factious at Harrisburg, in view of a threatened bolt of the Republican Municipal ticket, pathetically inquires if the "majority shall govern," and grows quite lugubrious over the possible defeat of the city ticket. We imagine that this same inquiry will one of these fine days be made by some of our home-borders.

It has been evident from the first, that had Grose gone into the regular caucus he would have led Oliver on the first ballot, and would in all probability have been made the regular nominee, and it was freely charged that Wolfe who managed his caucus, prevented him from doing so from purely selfish motives. The outcome, apparently demonstrates the truth of this charge, and while the little demagogue has been baffled, it shows clearly that Grose and a majority of his followers have been the merest dupes, the most ductile clay in the hands of this unscrupulous political trickster.

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It can no longer be a matter of doubt to even the dullest comprehension, that the bolters at Harrisburg are not governed by any other motive than a determination to rule or ruin the party. No sooner had Messrs. Oliver and Grose withdrawn as candidates, than this factious again assembled in caucus, selected a new candidate and pledged themselves to stand by him. Before the slightest effort could be made to harmonize differences and agree upon a candidate generally acceptable, these bolters closed every avenue leading towards an adjustment, and the question still remains to be determined, shall one-third of the party be permitted to coerce and control the other two-thirds.

Brooming fully satisfied that the bolters had the power to prevent his election, and were determined to do so at all hazards, Mr. Oliver on Wednesday evening last, addressed a letter to the Republicans of the Legislature withdrawing from the contest, and at the same time sent a private letter to Mr. Grose advising him of his action. Immediately the friends of the latter assembled in caucus, and were addressed by him and informed that he also would withdraw; at the same time he submitted the names of three gentlemen, viz: Lieutenant Governor Stone, Hon. W. H. Armstrong and Gen. James A. Beaver, either of whom he said he understood would be acceptable to the friends of Mr. Oliver, and himself expressed a desire that General Beaver be selected as the candidate.

This proposition looking to conciliation and harmony was received with a storm of dissent. Mr. Grose himself was charged with being false to his professions and his friends. A plot to elect Wolfe by the aid of Democratic votes was then submitted and voted down by a majority of barely two; the suggestion to accept Gen. Beaver as a compromise candidate was hastily rejected, and Col. Bayne was adopted as a candidate in place of Mr. Grose, and the caucus was then pledged to vote for him persistently until two-thirds of its number decided otherwise.

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As we anticipated, the Herald's advocacy of regular nominations, and its consequent exposure of the clique in this county who are attempting to disrupt the party by sustaining the course of the bolters at Harrisburg, has drawn upon the head of its editor the bitter wrath of the recusants. The aid of the "bureau of nincompoops" that so ably edited the Commercial a year since, has again been called into requisition, and a couple columns of that valuable journal was vilified over their thirty years of age, that where argument is lacking, abuse is the invariable resort of shallow minds, and a very ancient writer has said, it is an unprofitable trade to mislead a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like unto him. Life is too short to be frittered away by writing replies to more idle babbling, as empty as the wind, and we are not to be diverted from a duty we owe the party whose principles and practices we sustain, by personal assaults upon ourselves. The Republicans of this county are too intelligent to have their attention led away from the damning treachery of the Commercial and its backers to the political organization they profess to support, by personal attacks upon those who sustain it. If, however, the bolters and their organ think otherwise, let them continue their present Chinese of style warfare.

GENERAL JAMES A. BEAVER OF CENTRE COUNTY.

James A. Beaver was born at Millertown, Perry county, this State, and was educated both at home and in the public schools. His preliminary training in classical studies was conducted at Fine Grove Academy in Centre County, and he graduated from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, in 1856, being then under 19 years of age. He then began the study of law at Bellefonte, and was admitted to practice in 1859. Having, prior to the war, been connected with a company known as the Bellefonte Penitentiary, he immediately after the close of the proclamation calling for volunteers hastened to Harrisburg and tendered to Gov. Curtin, who was his former Captain, the services of the company. The tender was accepted, and the company was the third to rendezvous at Camp Curtin. He served as a Lieutenant, and at the expiration of three months' service, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th regiment, a position which he soon resigned in order to accept the Colonelcy of the 143th. With this regiment he went fairly into the war. He was wounded in the body at Chambersville and was struck with a ball at Spottsylvania court-house. At Cold Harbor he was slightly wounded, and in the first assault on Petersburg was seriously injured by the explosion of a shell.

After the war he was employed as a steam engineer on the Weldon Railroad, when he assumed command of his brigade, and was severely wounded by a rifle ball that amputated of the right leg at the hip became necessary. He remained a long period in the field hospital, and was considered to have one chance in a thousand for recovery, but receiving the most skillful medical attendance and careful nursing, survived. Being unable to perform field duty, he decided to accept a staff for Court Martial service at Washington, and was, at his own request, mustered out in December, 1864, on account of wounds received in battle. Colonel Beaver was appointed a brevet Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in the wilderness, and particularly while in command of the brigade at Cold Harbor. On his return home he resumed the practice of law, which he has since pursued with distinguished success at Bellefonte. He was a Major General of the National Guard, a position he has since held, being now commander of the 5th Division. He was in command at Altoona during the riots in 1877, and by prudence and firmness succeeded in averting bloodshed. He has never been a candidate for office except in 1876, when he permitted his name to be used in connection with the position of Representative in the Legislature in the face of a horridly unjust and untrue charge against him. He has since made much of his time to the interests of that institution. He is also a Trustee of several other colleges, and is connected with the control of several other schools, both male and female. General Beaver has been repeatedly named in connection with the Government, and it is said that he has been considered for the succession of Governor Hoyt. He was a delegate to the Republican Convention last June and was chairman of the delegation. He was one of the 305 who voted steadily for Grant.

of three candidates, and having knowledge of Mr. Grose's preference for Gen. Beaver, they in the interest of harmony adopted him as their candidate.

As the matter stands at present, the withdrawal of Oliver and Grose has only intensified the dead-lock. Colonel Bayne receiving the vote formerly cast by the bolters for Grose, with the addition of about half of the Allegheny delegation while Gen. Beaver has received the vote of the balance of the party, amounting to eighty.

The withdrawal of Mr. Grose has deprived the majority of his supporters of the plausible excuse that in voting for him they were carrying out the instructions of their constituents, and by their hostility to Gen. Beaver, a fine lawyer, a capital speaker, a gentleman of the purest character, a one-legged soldier whose record for gallantry is unsurpassed by that of any soldier in the Commonwealth, they have placed themselves on record as mere factiousists, determined to prevent the majority from electing the candidate of their choice.

And so, the clumsy political hand of the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, is made visible in the manipulation of "Reformer" Wolfe's Machine. The veiled prophet has been exposed, and the immaculate "anti-machine" reformer stands forth an unscrupulous demagogue, who has been using and duping Grose, while he was attempting to procure his own election as Senator by bargaining with the Democrats.

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