GENERAL GRANT.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, an intimate friend of Gen. Grant, recently addressed a Union Convention at Galena, Illinois, in which he took occasion to refer to the General's views on political affairs. Coming from one who is expected to know of Gen. Grant's convictions, by reason of his long continued and intimate friendship, and being delivered at the General's own home and addressed to his friends and acquaintances, it has peculiar significance and may be accepted as the true expressions of his views. We give in entire.

"Many people had looked upon Gen Grant, as they would upon a civilian and a politician, and even a candidate for civil office. They would seem to demand that he abould make known his political views on the hustings and through the newspapers with all the arts of the common demangure. The public had no when on the missings and through the newspapers with all the arts of the common demagogue. The public had no more right to expect Gen. Grant to speak out than they had to expect Lieut. Gen. Sherman, Gen. Meade, Gen. Sheridan or Gen. Thomas to make public their political views. The General was not in the habit of proolsiming himself to the world by words, but, like a wise man, had always made his record through his acts. Though not speaking for the public, no man was more frank in expressing his views on all public matters. He was raised in the whig school of politics. His vegerable father, so well known in Galevenerable father, so well known in Gale-na, was always an active and influential member of the old whig party, and, after it went out of existence, of the republima, was always an active and influential member of the old whig party, and, after it went eut of existence, of the republican party. The General was always a whig, so far as he was a politician at all, and never belonged to or had any sympathy at all with the so-called democratic party. He stated this as a fact. Had Gen. Grant been a member of the democratic party he would have been in the same position as he now is, and the same as all the most loyal and patriotic men who were in that party now occupy. Though not a voter in Illinois, in 1860, yet, after Mr. Lincoln's administration commenced and after the firing upon Sumpter there Mr. Lincoln's administration commenced and after the firing upon Sumpter there was no man who gave a more earnest sup-port to that administration. Gen. Grant, was among the first to comprehend results that would grow out of the rebel-lion, and the country will not forget that as early as 1863, he wrote a letter eaving that anxious as he was for peace, he did as early as 1005, he wrote a letter saying that anxious as he was for peace, he did not wish to see it established until sla-very was wiped out. In 1864 he was profoundly anxious for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and no

man more fully comprehended the great fact that upon his re-election hinged the success of our cause and the suppression of the rebellion. He so far departed from his usual course in such matters as to write and permit the publication of a letter in which he briefly and emphatically summed up the whole question. The letter was published by hundreds of thouby the republican Congressional nittee, and excited great influence in the country. He was openly and strongly for both the constitutional amendments and he hailed the reconstruction ments and he hailed the reconstruction act of the Thirty-ninth Congress as the solution of our difficulties, and he enterded upon the discharge of his duties under that act with zeal, vigilance and fidelity. Sympathizing with Congress in its action, and appreciating the importance of its being in session, he urged and advised such ection as would sccure an extrasession, if necessary. When that ession came he expressed the most serious fears of the effect of a long adjournment, and with a far-reching sagacity anticipating the precise state of things that has occurred, he used all his influence with Senators to have them adopt the House provision of the amended bill requiring the assent of the Senate to the removal of the district commanders. requiring the assent of the Senate to the removal of the district commanders.—
Favoring the reconstruction acts, no effort of his has been wanting to secure their enforcement in the letter and spirit to the end that the Union might be speedily and fally restored. He believes there is no protection or safety to the colored and the loyal white people in the rebel States except through impartial suffrage. The reconstruction acts having recognized the entire equality of all American citizens in the States lately in rebellion, he beleives that a consistency, na well as impartial justice, demands that there should be no discrimination against any cless of persons in any of these Sates. His sympathy, his conviction and his there should be no discrimination against any elss of persons in any of these Sates. His sympathy, his conviction and his hopes are now, as they always have been with the great patriotic and loyal people that carried the country through the war. He is in favor of upholding the honor and credit of the national government, and holds that all our obligations must be discharged in conformity to the terms on which they were contracted.—He thinks there should be exercised by Congress and by all departments of the Congress and by all departments of the government a more rigid and searching economy in the expenditure of the pub-lic money, and whereever he has had control he has struck off every useless control he has struck on every useless expense and reformed every abuse. General Grant occupies at the present time the position of Secretary of War add interum in the Cabinet of Mr. John-

time the position of Secretary of War add interum in the Cabinet of Mr. Johnson. His action in accepting that position has been the subject of a great deal of commant, and exited the fears of many good and loyal men. It invoked the det nunciation of enemies and brought forth excuse of friends. He accepted that position, not as has been ellaged, in obedience to the command of superior officer, but from the stern sense of duty to his country. The President had dermined the remove the Secretary of War at all bazard, and without excuse or justification. The President thought to relieve himself form the odium of Mr. Stanton's removal and draw attent on from that action by officing the place to Gen Grant. What was to be done? Should the General step into the shees of Mr. Stanton, and What was to be done? Should the General step into the shoes of Mr. Stanton, and wield all the legitimate powers of the department in aid of reconstruction and support of the District Commanders? In the smallest the management of the Indian war and the suppervision of war contracts, should he be there to resit the agents. Whom Stanton had held at bay, and who were waiting to thrust their arms into the treasury to fileh untold millions of the public money? Or should he refuse and

premit that important position to be filled by a copperhead and a Jhonson man who would hinder reconstruction, who would demoralize the army, who would sanction fraudulent and bogus claims of rebals and bring reproach generally upon the public service? Gen. Grant did not therefore, hesitate to accept the position and all its responsibilities, and his action had the concurrence of Mr. Stanton. Indeed no steps were taken in the whole business, except upon full consolation and understanding between those two distinguished men. Under such circumstances the loyal men of the country would have had good cause to censure Gen. Grant had he refused the position. The very men who had censured him most for taking it, would now have been censuring him for not taking it. They would have said that, professing to be in sympathy with loyal men and in favor of reconstruction, he shrank from the responsibility of a place offered to him in which he could have been of estimable service to the country, and by such refusal the War Department went into the hands of the enemy. But the Gen wants no other vindication for his action than will be furnished by his official acts. He can afford to wait. In conclusion Mr. Washburn said he was not speaking of Gen. Grant as a candidate for the Presidency, for he had no right to speak for him in that regard. He had spoken as he had because so many of his fellow citizens had asked him in relation to the position the General occupied on questions of the most ever wheleming public importance, and what were his views, sentiments and convictions touching matters in which all good citizers felt so deep an interest. convictions touching matters in which all good citizers felt so deep an interest

THE ROMAN REVOLUTION.

FLORENCE, October 15, A. M.—The revolutionary bands which entered the Papal States at different points on the Eastern and Southern frontier, have concentrated in Frosinone under the leadership of Menotti Garibaldi; in accordance with the directions of his father, General Gairbaldi. The report that Menotti had been arrested proves without foundation.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

Exciting news from the South is justreceived. A battle has been fought near
Verola, in the province of Erosinone, between the Garibaldian volunteers and
Pontificial troops, in which the former
were victorious. Strong detachments of
Papal reserves were sent from Rome during the latter part of last week to nerven! ing the latter part of last week to prevent a junction of the insurgent bodies in Fro-sinone with the party under Menotti, who was reported to be in that province. They were unsuccessful, and were oblig ed to meet the united forces of the in-surgents under Menotti Garibaldi in person. A desperate fight took place out-side of the town. The Papal Zouaves were badly beaten, losing heavily in kill-ed and wounded. The Garibaldians lost were outly beaten, to a proper search and wounded. The Garibaldians lost five killed and tifteen wounded. No resport is given of the numbers engaged on either side. The news was received with great rejoicing by the people.

THE POPE OFFERED AN ASYLUM PARIS, October 15 —It is reported that the condition of affairs around Rome should become critical, the Pope would leave the city and take refuge in Bava-ria, where he has been offered an asylum. ADDRESS FROM GARIBALDI.

London, Midnight October 15 .- The

FLORENCE, Evening, October 15.—The following later dispatches from Italy have been received to night:

FLORENCE, Evening, October 15.—General Garibaldi has sent out another address from Caprera, in which he earnestly calls on the Italian people to arm. MANIFESTO FROM MAZZINI.

TURIN, Evening, October 15 .- Maz zini has issued a manifesto in which he exhorts the Italian patriots in Rome to rise and proclaim the Republic.

ITALIAN TROOPS TO OCCUPY PAPAL TER-

RITORY. FLORENCE, Evening, October 15 .-LATER.—Many people here believe that General La Marmora, who is in command on the Papal frontier, will order his troops to cross the line and occupy the Ponti-fical territory, and possibly march on

ACTIVITY IN FRENCH ARSENAL. Paris, Evening, Obtober 15.—Great activity prevails in the naval arseual at Toulon.

A Tower or Skulls. "Lamertine in has 'Pilgrimage to the Holy Land," write as follows: "When I was about a league from Nisa, the Turkish village, almost on the frontier of Servia, I saw a large tower rising in the midst of the plan, as white Pariam marble. I sat down under the shade of the tower to onjoy a few moment's repose. No sooner was I seated than raising my eyes to the monument I discovered but the will estimate the state of the state o was I seated than raising my eyes to the monument, I discovered that the walls which I suppost to be built of marble, were of regular rows of human skulls, blenched by rain, and cemented by a little sand and lime, formed entirly the triumphal arch which naw sheltered me from the rays of the burning sun; there might be fifteen to twenty thousand. In some places, portions of hair were still hanging, and waved like lichen or moss with every breath of wind. The mountain breezes were then blowing fresh, penetrating the innumerable cavities of the skulls, and sounded like a mourful and plaintive sigh. These were skulls of fifteen thousand Servians who had been put to death by the Pacha, in the late insurrection in Servia. However, Servia is now free, and this monument will teach their children the value of indepedence, by showing them the price at which their forefathers purchased it.

Young Yet.—Once at a coronation scene, a person who was impressed with the majesty of human sovereignty, said to a gentleman beside him, 'Our Emperor is very great. The gentleman replied, 'But God is greater.' 'Yes,' said the sycophant, 'But our Emperor is young yet.'

The American Citigen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

C. E. ANDERSON, - - - Editor

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1867.

23 "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."-D. Webster.

FOR PRESIDENT. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Of Illinois.

Gen. Grant for President

After due consideration and mature effection, and in accordance with our xpressed sentiments in our last issue. ve this week, place at the head of our columns the name of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant as a candidate for the Presidency n 1868. We have no apology to offer our readers for this action, and we feel satisfied that none is needed. In this act, we merely give expression to the deep and settled sentiment of the Republican party, and not only of the Republican party, but it is the unprejudiced sentiment of a decided majority of the Democratic party. He has the confidence of the masses of the American, people and will receive their support.

So fully does the following article from

the "Franklin Repository," meet our views on this subject, that we insert it entire:

Last week we placed at the head of our coumns the name of U. S. Grant as an expression of our choice of a Re-publican candidate for the Presidency. It is not necessary that we should give t length our reasons for so doing. It is

as a truly representative man, one whose sis of equal rights and sufficient guaran, ees, we consider him the man above all others peculiarly qualified by nature and experience to lead this Government out of its present difficulties into the enjoyment of its former peace and prosperity. In preferring General Grant we are in

availability, but are prompted thereto by what we consider the man's own saperior qualifications and the country's greatest need. Honest and sagactous in his views, firm in his conviction, determined and inflexible in his purpose, and above all devotedly attached to the great prin ciples of freedom on which our Republic is built he seems especially fitted for the great work that will devolve upon Mr. Johnson's successor. More than all others he knows the value of the Government we would preserve and maintain. He knows at what a fearful cost we rescued it from threatened destruction, and knows how cheerfully the ransom was paid. No one knows better its condition to-day, its strength, weakness, its glory, its shame. He is in fullest sympathy with its loyal citizens, and his greatest pride will be in serving them. Theres fore with the utmost confidence in his wisdom, his integrity and patriotism, and anxious only that the affairs of the Republic shall be administered to its own good and the highest welfare of its citizens, we nominate for the next President GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT .- The influence exercised by Senator Wallace's circular, issued from the Democratic State Committee's room, previous to the late election, is being Messsrs. McVitty and Robinson, Repub lican candidates for State Senator in the enty-first district has caused vestigation to be made as to the manner of its accomplishment, and has resulted in developing frauds of a glaring chareacter in Juniata, Perry and Center counties. Sufficient evidence has been ob tained, it is said to give Messrs. McVit ty and Robinson their seats, without reference to the large number of deserters that voted in Juniatta and Center counties. The election of Shuggert and McIntyre will therefore be concontested, with, it is claimed a certainty

Philapelphia, stating that the three Republicans who were defeated for county officers, last week, have a reed to join issue and contest the election in the Second and Fourth wards of that city. It is said that nearly two thousand illegal votes were polled, and in the Sixteenth

Editorial Clippings.

How To Make Nominations .- The Chicago Tribnne comes out, for the Crawford County System" for making nominations, as the most practicable for correcting existing abuses. That "system" simply provides for a preliminary election to ascertain whom the people want for candidates, and disposes of gested that the Republican City Com mitte could not do a better thing than adopt the "Crawford" System in making nominations for the easuing city election. Should the new sytem be adopted, pro vision should be made for insuring a per fectly free and fair expression of the voice of the Republicans. It does not mean that everybody shall participate but a fair and square proceeding and a deliberate registering of the preferences of Republicans only. In supporting the proposed change the *Tribune* says:

The practical effect of this plan is to

The practical effect of this plan is to break up the system of professional delegates—that is, that class of persons who demand and are paid money for the use of their names as delegates and for their services in electing the tickets they thus form. It breaks up the practice of buying and selling votes in convention. It breaks up the practice of carrying hired voters from one precinct to others. It breaks up the practice of double and triple voting. It confuses voting exclusively to the legal Republican voters, whose names and residence have been ascertained by previous registration. It secures a full, fair and honest choice of candidates, without the intervention of candidates, without the intervention of that class of persons who trade and traf-fic in primary meetings and conventions.

Unless suitable provision should b made for confining the selection to Republicans, the change would be going from bad to worse. It would be easy however, to make such provision, and we think a trial of the "Crawford" sys tem would be productive of good result and satisfy Republicans generally.

THE action of the Union men of Co umbus, Ohio, in ratifiing the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency by the Republicans of Maryland, is generally enough to say that while we regard him looked upon as possessing some special significance. Columbus being the home sympathies are entirely with those who of Mr. Chase, this expressiong of prefseek to reconstruct the Union on the ba- erence is naturally associated with his well-knowen aspiration for the Presidency and as naturally regarded as an indication more or less weighty, adverse to him.-The information which reaches us from Ohio, through a variety of sources, leads us to suppose that the Columbus action is in accord with Republican sentimen fluenced not by any consideration of in the State generally, and that the chance of Mr. Chase and Mr. Wade both have been postponed in definitely, by the late election-more especially the result in Ohio.

THE Pittsburgh Post calls frantically for the impeachment of Governor Geary because some soldiers voted in Philadel phia. A detective would tell you at once that all this means some offense or other which needs covering up, with no adequate material to do it. Having, pursu ant to Wallace's circular, committed frauds in a dozen counties, and standing in dread of exposure and the defeat of Sharswood after all, this cry of impeach ment is raised purely to divert public at tention. It will not succeed. We call upon our friends at Harrisburg to do their duty fearlessly and thoroughly. Let us have justice, and nothing short of it,

dropped from the New York Herald with out so much as a word of explanation Nobody appears either to publish or edit the paper,-and this may be said not alone because no name appears. The Herald unmistakably is not what it once was, either in influence or prosperity .-For the last few years it has been run by a variety of persons, and plucked to an extent that would have destroyed it, had gradually developed. The defeat of it not been like the goose whose feathers grew so fast and were abundant that it could be continually plucked and still live. What is the m

Unless we misinterpret the doings and ayings of the Republicans of the State of New York, they mean to win the elec-tion next month. Everything is being Institute meeting, Wednesday evening, was significant, in its numbers, harmony, the kind of men who spoke, and what heliagelphia, stating that the three Reublicans who were defeated for county flicers, last week, have a reed to join sue and contest the election in the Sac.

Institute meeting, Wednesday evening, was significant, in its numbers, harmony, the kind of men who spoke, and what they said and omitted to say—in all of which can be perceived that the lessons of the October elections are not misunderstood by the Republicans of New York.

Vendue.

There will be exposed to sale, on the premises of the subscriber, in Brady tp. on Wednesday, the 30th day of Oct. 1867 : Farm, farming utensils, hay, and grain in the bushel; live stock, and house hold goods. The farming implements are of the usual kind: Plows, harrows the cultivators, Horse-rake, Waggon and present corrupt and corrupting mode of sleds, a new one horse buggy, a Howard making nominations. It has been sug- Mowing. Muchine, nearly new; Hafness, Saddles and other articles too num erous to mention. The house furniture is good and nearly new, and will be sold

> Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M when terms will be made known

DANIEL SNYDER. Brownington Oct. 22nd 1867.

GODEYS LADY'S BOOK, for November opens with a magnificient Steel plate, entitled, "the Woful Heart" the usual colored fashion-plate; "Sports of Child hood," for juveniles, and a beautiful tin

ted plate, Sceneta Venice."

In short, this number contains ever thing necessary to make it a first clas ladie's magazine.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.-The Novem ber number of this excellent Magazine is It is always to us a most welcome visitor. The illustrations are rich and instructive. The reading matter as usual is of the first class Literature No centre table or parlor is copmplete without it

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT.-A Concert will be given in the Court House on Thurs day evening the 24th inst. by R.B. Rob ers on of Freeport, assisted by twenty five vocalists of his class. This will no doubt be a rich entertainment. Every body should go to hear it.

The proceeds are to be applied towards furnishing the new U. P. Church in Butler. This is a lavdible enterprise in which all should feel interested. Tickets 40 cent .- Children 25 cents. Tickets can be had at the Book and Drug Stores.

Two Months for Nothing .- Loon AT THIS OFFER.-We have received the American Agriculturist for October. We wish that all our friends could see this paper. We know of no way in which so large an amount of truly valuable, interesting, and instructive reading matter could be given to a family at so small : price as the subscription to the Agriculturist. Each number centains 32 to 46 large quarto pages, and 30 to 50 fine engravings, many of them very costly and beautiful. Here, in this October number, we find, in addition to the great amount of valuable information, hints, suggestious, etc., more than 30 engravings, several of which are among the most expensive ever found in an illustrated Journal. This number is of itself really worth a year's subscription. The cost of the American Americalturist is only \$1.50 for a year, in advance, or four copies for \$5. The publishers offer that val uable journal free for the remaining two months of this year to all new subscriber, for 1868, (Vol. 27,) who send in their subscription during this month of October We advise all our readers to secure it on these terms. It will be sure to benefit all fathers and mothers, and interest and instruct the children. Subscriptions should be sent to the publishers, Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York City.

MR. JOHNSON, it is said, has a way of "shutting up" the Democrats, when they come around him to claim large rewards, which he does not intend to grant, on account of the October elections. He tells them that in Pennsylvania they would have had thousands instead of hundreds for Sharswood, had they indorsed him while in Ohio they would have crowned their great gains with a Democratic Governor, had they dropped Vallandigham & Co., and indorsed him. It is in this way, according to report, that Mr. Johnson is creating "a coolness" between himself and the Democrats.

THE Hartford Press says "the next
President will be nominated by the people, not by party leaders." The thing is
as good as done already, and as a general
thing the politicians are promptly rafify.
ing. The most genuine outbreak of en-

The Bane and Antidote.

owing article from the "Franklin Repos

Through the treachery of an accidental President, and the open and persistent hostility of the Democratic party, to a reconstruction of the Union on what we conceive to be the enduring basis of equal rights, with sufficient guarantees for the turner the excidention of our equal rights, with summer grant for the future, the pacification of our country has been delayed and seriously endangered. Instead of being thorough-ly re united, and firmly reestablished in our former strength and prosperity as we should long since have been, we are still should long since have been, we are still discordant and without that perfect repose that the industry of the country so much needs. More than two years and a half have passed since the rebellon as an armed adversary ceased to exist. The change from a state of actual war to a condition of peace was sudden and in hear change from a state of actual war to a con-dition of peace was sudden and to bear without serious detriment the consequen-ces of a violent reaction likely to follow such a sudden change it was, and is, of the highest importance that the country swould have an actual and substantial repose. So far this essential condition has been denied her by the unwise, if not criminal, interference of the President oriminal, interference of the President and his supporters. Congress has been assisted at every step it has taken in the work of reconstruction, and each time with increased violence and rancour. The Executive, not content with the constitutional mode of opposing the measures of the le islative department, has interposed obstacles to the enforcement of laws that were passed over his veto, and has, in his interpretation of these laws, robbed them of their purpose and destroyed their effects. In all this he has been applauded by the Democracy, and encouraged in still more desperate resolves until it would seem no act of usurpation is too hold for him to attempt, Had it not been for his treachery, and usurpation is too bold for him to attempt, Had it not been for his treachery, and the encouragement given him by the Democracy of the North, the question of reconstruction would long ago have found a happy solution. The Union would have been restored in all parts; all classes of men would have had equal protection in the law; the industry of the tounty, would have received the and been better able to withstand reaction of the future; car former prosperity would have been restored to us again, and the country would to-day be rejoicing in the happy prospect of an enduring peace, with the certain promise of increased greatness, and still more

of increased greatness, and still more brilliant trimphs than those which make our past so glorious.

There is as little to extenuate this presidential treachery as there was to excu the treason of the South, and the Dem it is supported, is as destitute of patriouic feeling as was that which cheered and
encouraged the rebellion. There is
nothing in the course of Congress to
excite the opposition of any fair and impartial mind. It has been characterized
throughout by a lofty devotion to the
Federal Union, a careful regard for the
truest welfare of the people, a firm adherence to principle and law, and so far
as the people of the South are concerned
its legislation with regard to them is
marked by a magnanimity and generosity
that is without a parallel in political history. We have read history to little
purpose if there is a single instance related where aggravated guilt, such as t is supported, is as destitute of patriou purpose if there is a single justance related where aggravated guilt, such as that committed by the South in its rebellion, has been as fully forgiven and as lightly punished. Congress has demanded not one single thing in vengence of those who worked such fearful mischief; it has asked not one single farthreg of any of those who forfeited life and all else by their crimes; but in its noble generosity has relinquished its claim to every thing, by reason of its triumph, except sure guarantees for future obedidience to the law and regard for the constitution, which implies neither disgrace, nor loss, nor injury of any kind to any person, and which it was in duty bound to require. The great object of its legis ble generosity has relinquished its claim to every thing, by reason of its triumph, except sure guarantees for future obedidines to the law and regard for the constitution, which implies neither disgrace, nor loss, nor injury of any kind to any person, and which it was in duty bound to require. The great object of its legislation has been security for the future, and not indemnity for the past. Left to themselves, the Southern people would gladly and gratefully have acceded to its terms long ago and assisted cheercally in the restoration. Their rejection of them is due solely to the influence which we have before deprecated. Eccouraged by Mr. Johnson and his supporters to hope for terms that imply a reward for their treason, they have madly refused those offered and have arrayed themselves in stubborn opposition to the demandes of the country.

In the meanwhile the legislation and the systems fourned octaber 1.)

The results of the selections is Penne of the country.

In the meanwhile the issue is between

In the meanwhile the issue is between the President and Congress. Mr. John-son's usurpations have been limited only by his fears. No one who has watched his course can doubt, that he would long ago have resorted to more violent meas-ures than any he has yet attempted had saying of the Republicans of the State of New York, they mean do win the election next mouth. Everything is being done to solidify the party, by dropping side issues, getting free from entangling alliances, and conciliating every shade and name into a harmonious and effective support of the State ticket. The Cooper Institute meeting, Wednesday evening, was significant, in its numbers, harmony, the kind of men who rpoke, and what they said and omitted to say—in all of which can be perceived that the lesson of the October elections are not missunderstood by the Republicans in New York have resolved to support the Republicans State ticket, says:

Mr. Weken, referring to the fact that the General Committee of tiss wing of the Republicans is New York have resolved to support the Republicans State ticket, says:

In view of a Presidential canvas now near at hand, with every reason to apprehand a sequence in the state of the state of the speckers and the state of the state ticket, says:

In view of a Presidential canvas now near at hand, with every reason to apprehand a sequence in the state of the state of the state ticket, says:

In view of a Presidential canvas now near at hand, with every reason to apprehand a sequence in the state of th

PRESIDENTIAL

VOICE OF THE REPUBLICAN PRES

The Toledo Blade expresses its confidence in Gen. Grant, and says "nothing but his positive refusal to accept the Presidency can prevent his nominotion in 1868."

The Nation is of the opinion that the recent election "afforded proof that a military man may be needed in the next election to arouse popular enthusiasm"—otherwise, that Gen. Grant will be the Republican candidate.

otherwise, that Gen. Grant will be the Republican candidate.

GEN. GRANT IN DIJIO.

Several days before the State election. and when the Republican party leaders were predicting a splendid triumph, we declare our conviction that among the various names suggested for Reuplican nomination to the Presidency, that of General Grant was the only one which there was promise of success. In declaring our preference for him as a candidate, we believe we wer speaking not only our own settiment but a minjority of the Republicans in this county and section of the St. T. The Akron Beacon, the mouthpeies of the Republican party in Summit county, also declared in favor of General Grant, and the Painesville Telegraph, a few days later, in a careful and well considered article, announced its enlistment under the same banner.—Thus before the result of the election became known, the Republican party of the Cighteenth Congressional District had, through its press, proclaimed its choice for the President in 1868 to be Ulysses. S. Grant. Whatever difference of opinion might still have existed as to the relative chance of the several candidates suggested, the result of the election of Feetually disposed of them, and to-day the sentiment is unanimous in this part of Ohio, that, but one man has say chance of nomination in the next Republican Convention, and that man is General Grant! What is true of the Bighteenth Dis-

What is true of the Bighteenth District, and of Northern Ohio generally, is sequily true of the rest of the State, and of other States. There is an doubt that this great mass of the Republicians throughout the United States have for the past month looked to General Grant as the only leader under whom success is probable. The October elections have made the party unanimous on the subject. Without a dissenting voice, the Republican press, from East to West, heralds the leader of the victorious army of Union voters. The Baltimore American, the principal Republican paper in eccession-ridden Maryland, hoists his same as candidate: The Chicago State Zeitning, the organ of German Republicanism in the North west, declars that "Illinois, Wissonsin and Minnessots will be unanimous for Grantain the National Convention," and, we have no doubt, the same could be said of the other Western States. Not a mail is received that does Sames could be said of the other Western States. Not a mail is received that does not bring manifestations of popular sentiment in favor of General Grant as the Republican nominee. The elections have brushed aside all minor considerations and personal predictions, and, unless something unlooked for happes meanwhile the Republican Convention of 1868 will somethir gunlooked for happes meanwhile the Republican Convention of 1868 will present the extraordinary spectacle of a Presidential nominating convention with but one candidate before it, and that candidate sure of his election; for, with General Grant at its head, the Republi-can column will find thousands of patri-otic Democrats marching in its ranks to the rolls.

GEN. GRANT IN NEW YORK. At the recent Republican Senatorial Convention of Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben counties, the following resolution

the polls.

was adopted : Resolved, That our trust in peace, as it

The results of the elections in Penns sylvania and Ohio substantially settle the question of the Republican candidate for the next Presidency. Gen. Grant will be nominated, and there can be no doubt of his election. However much the people may be divided in reference to State is suces—local causes sometimes causing a temporary reaction against the Republi-can party as in the late elections—they will never turn against the heroic chief-tain who led the loyal hosts to victory against the rebellion. Gen. U. S. Grant will be the next Chief Magistrate of the