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J. M. Weakley, J. M. Wallace.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR.
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SUPREME JUDGE.
HON. ULYSSES MERCUR,
OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
GEN. HARRISON ALLEN,
OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
Gen. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland.
Gen. Harry White, of Indiana.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia;
I. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia;
Gen. Harry White, Indiana;
Gen. Wm. Lilly, Carbon;
Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'Callister, Centre;
William H. Armstrong, Lycoming;
William Davis, Monroe;
James L. Reynolds, Lancaster;
Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne;
Geo. V. Lawrence, Washington;
David N. White, Allegheny;
W. H. Ainey, Lehigh;
John H. Walker, Erie.

HON. JAMES S. NEGLEY and Hon. James L. Graham have been nominated by the Republicans of Allegheny county for Congress. Mr. Negley at present represents a part of that county in Congress, and Mr. Graham in the State Senate. Both are excellent men, and will do honor to Allegheny county.

SENATOR SUMNER'S thirst for notoriety has produced another sensation. For weeks he has devoted his time and energy to the compilation of all the Democratic charges and slanders against Gen. Grant. Last week, in the Senate, within three days of the time fixed for the adjournment, and on a mere motion to postpone the consideration of a bill, he took the floor, and for four hours, to the exclusion of important and urgent business, he read an elaborately prepared personal attack on the President. The meanness and cowardice of the attack surpass any thing in the records of political discussion. On the eve of a National Convention, which was sure to vote unanimously for the re-nomination of President Grant, and so late in the session that he hoped no one could reply to it, the Massachusetts Senator strikes a blow at his own party as cowardly and inexcusable as was the attack upon himself by the South Carolina bully many years ago. But as that attack rallied to Mr. Sumner's defence, all the fair-minded men of the country, so will his recent attack on the President cause the Republicans to work more earnestly and heartily for his re-election.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

The convention now in session in Philadelphia has a very simple task to perform and that it will do it speedily and harmoniously no one doubts. In 1861 and 1868, the people have so unmistakably indicated their preference for the nomination, that to the convention is only left the formal announcement of their will. In 1864, in spite of the schemes of many of the ablest leaders of the Republican party and in face of the fact that a vast war which had taxed to its utmost the resources of the nation was still pending in doubtful conflict, the Republican National Convention found itself constrained, by an overwhelming public sentiment, to nominate Abraham Lincoln. In 1868, although the party abounded in statesmen of admitted ability and devotion to Republican ideas, and although Gen. Grant's opinions and views on the great political questions of the times were by no means regarded as advanced or unequivocal, the great mass of the party, believing that the conqueror of the Rebellion had the highest claim to the honors and gratitude of the nation, had so strongly declared for him, that no other name was presented to the National Convention for the office of President. And now after a trial of four years, with the clashing and bickering which always arises from the distribution of patronage, and the honest differences of opinion which must naturally exist concerning various questions of policy, we find that to that convention the Republicans throughout the entire nation, have sent no delegate to oppose his re-nomination. It would be hard to imagine how a President could receive a more marked and unmistakable endorsement of his ability and faithful service, than the assembling of our National Convention presents to General Grant.

We know how easy it is to sneer at the action of conventions, and especially at the re-nomination of a President. The malcontents who represented themselves at Cincinnati, and the representatives of the Democracy who will meet next month at Baltimore, may easily flatter themselves that they hold in their number all that is independent, intelligent and virtuous in the political life of this country. That they will assume that those who ask for the re-nomination of the President are mercenary wretches, and blinded partizans, is quite natural. They should remember, however, that the Philadelphia Convention represents constituencies to which they have addressed all their ridicule of the President, and all their arguments against the two-term principle, without having in the least shaken their confidence in the wisdom and necessity of his re-nomination and re-election.

There is no marvel that the Republican convention is a unit for Grant. Republicans remember and appreciate his wonderful achievements as a soldier in the suppression of the Rebellion. They remember the bold declaration for universal suffrage contained in his inaugural. They know that he has faithfully executed the laws and has had no policy of his own to enforce against the people. They have seen the great national debt rapidly diminish under his administration and taxation almost entirely disappear. They know that he has wisely and prudently avoided all foreign entanglements, and during a season of extraordinary complications among other nations he has preserved and maintained an honorable peace. With this record they confidently present him again to the people, with the assurance that he will lead the party of freedom to a glorious victory.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The Convention of Democratic politicians, which met at Reading last week, determined to win in the coming contest, if winning is a possibility. They proposed to try no experiments with raw and inefficient leaders, and they had as little disposition to commit themselves to any political creed, which could give offense either to the most progressive liberal, or the most bigoted Bourbon of their party. The ticket and platform is a masterpiece of political engineering, and redeems many of the blunders which Democratic managers have heretofore committed in their arrangements for a political campaign!

For Governor, the Convention nominated Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia county. Mr. Buckalew has been in public life continuously for more than twenty years. He entered the State Senate in 1850, where he remained six years. After he left the Senate, he was appointed by Mr. Buchanan, minister to one of the South American States. In 1863 he was chosen U. S. Senator, and served a full term. He was then again elected to the State Senate in 1869, and has just completed his term of service there. He is a man of fair ability, and is thoroughly at home on all questions of State Legislation. He is entirely free from any suspicion of corruption, or of any tendency to enrich himself at the public cost. These are his good points. His bad ones are that he has been, thoroughly and consistently a Democrat during the last twenty years, and through the many astounding iniquities, which that party has perpetrated during that time, he has never once lost caste as a partizan. He was with it, and of it, during its debasement to the slave power from 1850 to 1860. He swallowed without wincing the Kansas iniquities of the Pierce and Buchanan Administrations. In 1862 when the misfortune of our armies in the field created reaction enough against Republicanism to give the Democracy the control of the Legislature, he was chosen as the representative in the United States Senate of the men who were willing to surrender to armed rebellion all that was left of Government in the Republic. Mr. Buckalew, as much as any man in Pennsylvania, claims to stand on the plane of elevated statesmanship. He has no desire to be ranked with those who rate themselves the servants of a political organization. But he has never had the courage, even in the most trying hour of the country's peril, to cut himself loose from the shackles that fettered him to the Bourbon Democracy. With better light and higher aims, he made no better record against injustice, oppression and treason than did any of the political jockeys who, on account of his respectability, have placed him at the head of their ticket. We have no quarrel with any Democrat who votes for Mr. Buckalew, for those who believe in Democracy as it was, and is now, he is an eminently proper candidate. But from those who by word or deed stood up for freedom and for right during the last ten years, Mr. Buckalew should have no votes.

For Supreme Judge, Chief Justice Thompson was nominated by acclamation. Judge Thompson has been on the Supreme Bench for the last fifteen years, and has been in office for more than the average life of a man. He was elected to the lower house of the State Legislation in 1832, and has been fortunate enough to keep in office almost constantly since. Although quite an old man he is remarkably active and vigorous, and is regarded as a good Judge. He is an intense Democrat—what Mr. Greeley, until very recently, would have called a Bourbon. Although he counts largely on Republican votes, he has always held that Republican principles were infamous both morally and politically. He is, however, doubtless prepared, as are the others on the ticket, to swallow Greeley with all his isms, if he can thereby obtain a continuance of his judicial office.

For Auditor General, William H. Hartley, of Bedford county, was nominated. Mr. Hartley, we believe, is a gentleman who has amassed a large fortune in oil speculations, and who desired a little political venture by way of variety. For Congressmen at large, Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia; Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne, and James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburg, were nominated. Among the delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention are Judge Black, Judge Woodward, Franklin B. Gowen, John H. Campbell, Geo. M. Dallas and A. A. Purman.

The platform steers clear of all entanglements. Its framers are much in the condition of a departed statesman who, during his life, was fond of asserting that he knew no North or South, East or West. In order that they might effectually avoid saying anything that could possibly be construed against them in any contingency, they gravely declare that they intend entering the contest on the principles set forth in Jefferson's Inaugural, and Jackson's Farewell address. It is a wonder these hypocrites didn't go further back, and stand squarely on Washington's valedictory.

On the Presidential nomination the convention was silent. The majority of delegates in attendance were favorable to Greeley's nomination, and unless there be a decided demonstration from the rank and file of the Democracy against it, the probabilities are that the vote of Pennsylvania will be cast for Greeley at Baltimore. There was a strong element in the convention which desired to break ground in favor of a straight-out Presidential ticket, but it was soon discovered that the Greeley men were in the majority. Should the Baltimore Convention do what the Reading Convention desired it to do, we will have the humiliating spectacle of seeing men like Buckalew, Thompson, Vaux, Woodward and Black, endeavoring to crawl into office by supporting a man for President whose principles they detest, and whom they have all their lives ridiculed and despised. But such is life.

RESUMED PUBLICATION.—After a suspension of several weeks, the *Valley Sentinel*, of Shippensburg, Pa., reappeared last Thursday. The office was sold on the twenty-fourth ultimo in Bankruptcy, to Messrs. Peffer, Bobb, Brinks and Manning, for $2,200. The gentlemen propose running the paper in the interests of the Democracy as heretofore. Mr. Peffer having assumed the editorial management of the same.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S recapitulation of the public debt statement for May will be found in another column. The statement from the Treasury for May, shows the payment of $32,286,419.04 of the National debt. Thus are we rapidly reducing our National burthen at the rate of more than one hundred millions per annum.

GERMAN LIBERAL DEMOCRATS.

THE POSITION OF THE GERMAN LIBERAL DEMOCRATS, AND LIBERAL REPUBLICANS, IN REGARD TO THE CANDIDACY OF HORACE GREELEY.

Those who fancy that the German Liberal Democrats will, to any extent, support Horace Greeley at the coming election, will be sorely disappointed. It is true, Grant is not their choice; but, if they are only to choose between Grant and Greeley, all the intelligent and unprejudiced of them will not for a moment hesitate to cast their votes for Grant. The New York *Staats Zeitung*, the leading organ of the German Liberal Democrats, who have decidedly broken with the Democratic party, says in one of its leading editorials of last week:

"Grant will be re-elected beyond all question, as long as the people have to choose only between him and Greeley. We have sufficiently explained, during the last weeks, and especially during the last days, the reasons for this our opinion. * * * We will repeat at the same time, that we would oppose Mr. Greeley, even if we would believe his election to be possible."

To those of the Liberal Democrats who think that they ought to support the candidacy of Greeley, as it would, under all circumstances, make a beginning with the political renovation, the New York *Staats Zeitung* goes on to say:

"If we were to sanction the most illprincipled and most unscrupulous bartering, which extends to all spheres of the national states, and domestic Government, then, we might support the "*movement.*" For such a "renovation" we must thank. It would mean the highest culture of the system of corruption. We advise all those who cannot see this with their naked eyes, to get a microscope, that they may be enabled to study closely the doings and movements of the vermin, by which this "renovation is to be installed. They would, then, pretty soon, lose the appetite to sit down at this Liberal Republican table."

That the German Liberal Republicans have been greatly disappointed by the Cincinnati nominations, there is not the least doubt. But those who believed that Senator *Schurz* would, for practical reasons, support the candidacy of Greeley, will find themselves to be in sad error. The *Westliche Post* (Western Post) of St. Louis, a very influential German paper of the West, and the organ of Senator Schurz, has the following in an editorial of one of its latest issues: "We should wonder, if honest and intelligent men like Judge Stallo, or Gov. Koerner, or Brinkerhoff, or *Carl Schurz* could be driven by an unnatural and artificially produced heat of sensation from the little rain under the big caves."

The whole tenor of the editorial, from which these words are taken, shows that by "the little rain" is meant nothing else than the candidacy of Grant, whereas, "the big eaves" means that of Horace Greeley.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement for May:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$1,380,816,000
Bonds at 5 per cent	414,567,500
Principal	$1,795,383,500 00
Interest	3,475,744,613 00
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent	$678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at 3 per cent	12,085,000 00
Principal	26,763,000 00
Interest	249,676 42
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY	
Principal	$12,407,787 26
Interest	391 216 12
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$357,490,856 25
Fractional currency	42,016,707 94
Coin certificates	25,834 000 00
Principal	$425,355,564 20
Unclaimed interest	11,931 84
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$2,260,260,351 46
Interest	35,543,172 51
Total	$2,295,803,523 97
CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
Coin	$ 91,168,431 64
Currency	11,307,314 99
Total	$102,475,746 63
Debt less cash in Treasury June 1, 1872	2,193,517,378 94
Debt less cash in Treasury May 1, 1872	$2,197,743,440 72
Decrease of debt during the past month	$32 226 119 04
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1872	$280,619,772 03

OBITUARY,

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

NEW YORK, June 1.—James Gordon Bennett died this afternoon at 5.20 o'clock. The New York *Herald* in announcing the death of Mr. Bennett says: "Five yea s ago Mr. Bennett entirely withdrew from the management of the *Herald*, but although feeble in frame his general health had been remarkably good, while all his fine intellect remained unimpaired, and his interest in events of the day continued unabated up to the moment of his fatal illness. About half past five o'clock last Saturday afternoon Mr. Bennett suffered a slight convulsive attack accompanied by epileptic symptoms, but not sufficiently marked or violent to excite apprehension of immediate danger. At 10.30 last Sunday morning the attack was repeated with greater severity. From that time the end became evident, although the constant attendance of Drs. Ceccarini, Hammond and Lusk insured the exhaustion of all within the reach of human effort to avert a fatal result. Archbishop McCloskey visited his bedside, and administered to him the sacraments of the church. When the last hour arrived he sank to sleep in death calmly and peacefully, and his soul passed away without a struggle. Mr. Bennett was in the seventy-seventh year of his age."

NEW YORK, June 3.—The body of the late James Gordon Bennett was embalmed last evening by Dr. Ceccarini according to the Italian process and to-day placed in a casket. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made. It will not take place, however, until the arrival of the family from Europe, which will be about the beginning of next week.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1872.

A REVOLUTION IN TYPE SETTING—SHAKSPEARE IN CENTRAL PARK—THE WORKING CLASSES—GOLDEN DUCATS IN NEW JERSEY—CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE—REDDY THE BLACKSMITH—STOKES AND LORD GORDON—DOLLY VARDEN A FAILURE, Etc.

Eureka! Just as the great Morse, forty years ago, was developing his system of telegraphy in secret and alone; just as Fulton created his steam engine in the solitude of an humble apartment, so have I to-day seen a man in New York who, for thirty years, has given his life to one grand idea, and at last exhibits the happy consummation of his labors—to wit: the setting of type by machinery. Old, wrinkled and bent with thought; unable to speak a word of English; poor in this world's possessions; the inhabitant of an attic, and sharing his room with the curious creature of his fancy, there he sits at this moment in front of a row of piano keys, sending a type into its place at each touch, and reproducing the column of a newspaper at the rate of six thousand "ems" an hour, or in other words doing more than the average work of four compositors. To describe the machine in detail here, is impossible. Suffice it to say that it occupies not more space than an ordinary tureen, is operated by a treadle and is simple in construction. Attached to it is an apparatus for "justifying," and accompanying the whole is a machine for distributing. Each of these processes is performed rapidly and correctly. The beauty of the invention is its utility and economy—the estimated cost not more than four hundred dollars—a sum that will enable well-to-do compositors to own the apparatus, and thus save wear and tear of both body and mind. None have yet been manufactured for sale, but the largest publisher in New York has given his order for forty as soon as a company is organized for their introduction. It may be months or years before practical use is made of the little revolutionary entirely—but here is the successful solution of a problem that has worried the minds of men for a century.

The monument to Shakspeare has been erected in Central Park with imposing ceremonies—classical music, choruses, an oration by Wm. Cullen Bryant and a recitation of Mr. R. H. Stoddard's poem by Edwin Booth. Mr. Stoddard, by the way, is the editor of the beautiful *Aldine*—the most exquisitely printed and illustrated journal in the world, the May number of which contains a faithful representation of the statute, and also a full account of all former celebrations, from the time of Garrick down, as well as what is known, as to the authenticity of all the different Shakspearean portraits and busts now in existence. It is published in New York by James Sutton & Co., No. 22 Liberty street.

During the last ten days there has been a tremendous uprising of the laboring classes, in favor of the eight hour movement. The trades are nearly all united, and it is only a question of time whether the "boycott" as they are called, shall yield or stop. The carpenters have already gracefully conceded the points. The "strike" has been peaceable.

A miserable wretch yesterday stabbed his mother to the heart while she was endeavoring to get him to bed, and now that the fumes of the poison have passed away is little better than a maniac with remorse.

The batteau and long-boat men are in an agony of excitement over the discovery of what they suppose to be a portion of the pirate Kidd's buried treasure in the vicinity of Elizabethport, N. J. Forty or fifty thousand dollars have been secured already, and the bottom of the neighboring waters are being scoured by dredges. Quite a number of persons have cut at from sixty to one hundred dollars with oyster tongs.

Another "placer" of specie was discovered in the early part of the week in the shape of a pile of gold among the rubbish of the old banking building on the corner of Wall and Broad streets, now in process of rebuilding.

Libbie Gerrabant, the young girl sentenced to be hung in July, for the poisoning of an old housekeeper will probably go to the Penitentiary for life. They say she is not morally responsible for anything, and that her death instead of vindicating justice "would only shock the moral sense of the whole community."

One of the beauties of New York law is illustrated thus:—Reddy, the Blacksmith, the most accomplished of villians lay drunk in the gutter, and a good Samaritan passing by helped him to his feet, whereupon Reddy kindly knocked his benefactor down. He was arrested, but the injured man declined to prosecute. Thereupon the villain was let out on bail, and the good Samaritan sent into limbo, there to await the tardy movements of their majesties the officers of our so-called courts.

A lively warfare is just now in progress between the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine Co., and a combination of the older lock-stitch companies who have been greatly aggrieved, because the former recently sold at public sale a large number of lock-stitch machines at prices varying from five to thirty dollars, that had been brought to their establishment for exchange. This desire, especially by families, to secure the Wilcox & Gibbs machine in place of the various old styles, is the worst hit their opponents have received, and a Waterloo fight has been going on much to the profit of the press. Judging from the battalions of these little automata, wearing every manner of sewing machine uniform, that have been surrendered for the Wilcox & Gibbs and hid away for another auction, the aggravation of the "lock-stitchers" is excusable.

After fighting for delay until counsel and court have alike become disgusted with legal chicanery, the real trial of Stokes will probably begin within ten days. John McKeon is now the only lawyer defending the unfortunate young man, who looks haggard, anxious and has grown prematurely gray.

"Lord" Gordon, Gordon, an extraordinary combination of mixed virtues in which brass in the face, silver on the tongue and a moderate amount of gold in his pocket served as a passport to the confidence of Jay Gould, the great Erie operator has suddenly turned up missing. His counsel want him; and the officers of the law are anxious to recover the unfortunate victim of the wiles of the children for whom Rachel Wept—*mon cit.* Another speculator—one Edward R. McIlvaine has likewise joined the army of decampers and left his creditors minus $50,000. Cause—too much Wall Street. Beecher says he never did know of more than one instance in which a Wall Street gambler died