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

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL U. S. GRANT.
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

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.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia.;
J. 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. Piney, Lehigh;
John H. Walker, Erie.

THE Republicans of Franklin county, held their Convention last week, and placed in nomination a most excellent ticket. Their nominee for Congress, Hon. John Rowe, of Greencastle, is a gentleman of ability and enlarged experience in political affairs. He filled the office of Surveyor General, of the State from 1856 to 1863 with great credit, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives, in 1859. As the Franklin county Republicans have not yet been swallowed in a Democratic district, Mr. Rowe is certain of an election, should the other counties concede the Congressman to Franklin. No better nomination could have been made.

John Stewart, esq., of Chambersburg, was nominated for delegate to the State Convention. Mr. Stewart is one of the leading lawyers of Chambersburg, is a gentleman of high character, and is well fitted to do credit to this district in the Constitutional convention. He is a forcible and eloquent speaker, and always rendered effective service to the party in political campaigns.

Thad. M. Mahon was unanimously nominated for the Legislature. Mr. Mahon represented his county last winter with signal ability, and his bold and independent course on all questions made him an influential and respected member of the House. His election is certain. The other nominees for the various county offices are excellent men and earnest Republicans, and we have no doubt that the ticket will be elected by a larger majority than even that of last year.

BUCKALEW.

If one could credit the statements of our Democratic friends, he would be compelled to regard their nominee for Governor as a sort of demigod, clothed with every perfect quality and grace; whereas, a close inspection of his character and life reveals him as a mere mortal, and a very ordinary one at that. Wherein lay his perfections, and how has he manifested them? What act of his life proves the possession of superior abilities, and demonstrates that excellence so fondly attributed to him by his pretended admirers and eulogists? What great measure has he originated and illumined by the splendor of his genius, the force of his logic, and the grace of his oratory? In what times of trial and trouble has he stepped to the front and assumed the direction of public opinion, and pointed out the way of escape from existing or threatened evils? What grand sentiment has he ever uttered that thrilled through the heart of the nation and fired it with duty and devotion, either to humanity or country? When did he ever rise above grovelling partizanship, and exhibit resistence to its extremest demands? No man can truthfully give an affirmative reply to these queries that will redound to the credit of Mr. Buckalew. The truth is, his greatness and eminence are manufactured—got up for a special purpose, and adapted to suit the emergencies of the times.

It is not necessary for us, nor do we desire to assert that Mr. Buckalew is not a man of respectable talents and character; our aim is to show that the extravagant laudations of his friends are mere hyperboles, and have no foundation in existing facts; and for the proof of this assertion we appeal to history, and to the whole course of Mr. Buckalew's life, from his first appearance in politics, down to the present hour. During all that time he has been a bitter and unscrupulous partizan, adopting, without hesitation or scruple, the worst heresies of his party, and defending them to the utmost of his power. It was the possession of this character that elected him to the U. S. Senate, in 1862. At that time the Democratic party was in its worst phase of treasonable attitude towards our Government, and strongest sympathy with the rebels, and chose him as the fittest representative in all the State, of its principles, tendencies and affections.

During the whole of his senatorial term he did not cast one vote, or utter one word to put down the rebellion and save the Union. On the contrary, he habitually and invariably, in a stupid and indifferent way, as if drugged with Democratic malevolence, opposed all measures intended to strengthen the Government, and enable it to conquer peace and safety; and we defy any one of his idolators to point out or specify a word of his in denunciation of the rebellion, or in commendation of the efforts made to crush it out. Not only this, but it is charged upon good authority, that during this time he fomented the draft rebellion at Fishing Creek, Columbia county, when the deluded followers of his teachings assembled with arms and cannon to resist the enforcement of the draft, and who, when arrested and imprisoned, were left to their fate by the cowards who had urged them to the perpetration of unlawful acts. No one ever doubted that Mr. Buckalew could, by a single word, have prevented that most shameful outbreak; but he never spoke it—never protested against it—never warned his friends and neighbors of the danger and crime of resisting the law, because he sanctioned and approved the act. His course in the State Senate has the same complexion. It exhibits the same mediocre character; the same blind, stolid, unscrupulous devotion to party; the same indifference to high principle and manly independence; the same subserviency to party behests; the same alacrity to prostitute his abilities to party purposes, and the same unhesitating facility in inconsistency as at previous times.

What can better illustrate his character than his conduct in the Dechert case and the McClure case, when to sustain party purposes, he assumed and defended diametrically opposite doctrines and positions, and gave whatever of reputation and talent he possesses, without a blush, to decisions that squarely refute each other; for no other conceivable reason than that of party necessity. No amount of ingenuity can reconcile the doctrines of these two cases. They are as different as black is from white; as irreconcilable as truth and falsehood, and any attempt to do so must be at the expense of Mr. Buckalew's honesty or intelligence. To attack the latter quality, would be to offend his modest acceptance speech, wherein he erects himself into a very paragon of wisdom and knowledge, and deprecates the envy which his towering superiority might create in the minds of his compatriots.

That Mr. Buckalew is an honest man, in the broad comprehensive meaning of the word, we deny, because his whole political life furnishes the contradiction. It has been too narrow—too invariably partizan—has followed too closely the ruts of party action—and has too consistently accommodated itself to party aims, whilst ignoring patriotism, manliness and the demands of conscientious integrity. We can readily understand why an old time copperhead Democrat can admire and support Mr. Buckalew. He represents all that is bad and unprogressive in the effete and dead creed of his party, and clings to it in despite of the tremendous events that have trampled through the last ten years, destroying the errors and institutions of wrong and injustice, and setting up new types of truth and action; but how any Republican, or any liberal-minded man can support him and the party which backs him is beyond our comprehension.

To do so, is to go backward not forward; to infuse fresh life into old fallacies, instead of strengthening new and recognized truths; and to recall men into power, who were banished therefrom for unfaithfulness in capacity and dishonesty, and displace others who have attested their fitness for public trust by the sacrifices they made in the great struggle for the preservation of our liberties and the increased breadth of our national life. No earnest man, no sincere man, no man who honestly stood by our flag in its perilous fight, and who hails with satisfaction the great and mighty results which have followed its victory, can affiliate with the party that rebelled against that flag or sympathized with its enemies, by voting for the man who was the chosen leader of that party in its most offensive days, and who now appears but to mark how unregenerate the party is, and how desperately and malignantly it still clings to its old errors and infatuations.

THE Democratic papers are ostentatiously parading in their columns a letter of W. H. Kemble introducing Geo. O. Evans to T. J. Coffee, a Washington lawyer, claiming that it implicates General Hartranft in the Evans' fraud. No foulerslander was ever uttered, no imputation had ever less foundation upon which to rest. That letter is dated March 17, 1867, and the act authorizing the appointment of Evans was not passed until the twenty-second. The sworn testimony of W H. Kemble proves that when the letter was given, Evans was not an agent of the State, and that he supposed as Evans had been a large Government contractor, he needed the assistance of a lawyer to help him write the letter. Any one curious enough to investigate its history will find all the facts bearing upon it in pages 1170 and 1195 of the Legislative Journal. Wholesale slanders like this one are characteristic of Democratic political warfare, which always resorts to calumny and falsehood as its weapons to kill honor and truth, so that its ends may be attained. Such dastardly attacks are mean and cowardly, and none but those who are steeped in wickedness would willingly give currency to a lie so bald and easy of detection. A cause that needs to be bolstered up by such means is as bad and rotten as the scoundrels who resort to them.

HARTRANFT.

WHAT GENERAL BURNSIDE THINKS OF HIM—A GLOWING TRIBUTE FROM HIS OLD COMMANDER.

On Saturday, General Burnside had a grand reception in Norristown. The streets were thronged with people. Gen. Burnside was accompanied by Gen. Hartranft, and was received by the military companies of the town. After the review he shook hands with his old comrades of the Fifty-first regiment, with which Gen. Hartranft, by a gallant charge at the battle of Antietam, took Antietam bridge. The parade then reformed and returned to town, where, after a dinner at Col. Bolton's residence, Gen. Burnside was introduced to an immense crowd of citizens, and spoke as follows:

I thank you heartily for your kind reception. I promised my fellow soldier, General Hartranft, at Cleveland the other day, to pay him a visit and see once more my old command, but I had no idea of seeing such an immense and enthusiastic assemblage of soldiers and citizens waiting to receive me. I thank you for your kindness, both you and my comrade Hartranft, for whom I have greater regard than for any other officer of the army. To him, who never flinched from danger when work was to be done, I am more indebted for what over of success I may have attained than to any other. But for him and his gallant soldiers of the Fifty-first, his townsmen and yours, I should have accomplished nothing. They stood always by me in the hour of danger. [Cries of "That's so."] I never think of that bridge of Antietam without having a feeling of deep emotion. My Ninth Army Corps saw the hardest fighting and lost the heaviest. We lost more men when Gen. Hartranft charged the bridge and took it than Gen. Sherman did during his march to the sea. [Cries of "That's too true."] When I saw the old flags to-day, how my heart filled with thankful emotion for your gallant General and his brave soldiers. I thank you all for your kind welcome.

During the General's speech there were frequent cheers given for Hartranft, and at the conclusion that gentleman stepped forward and spoke a few minutes, reminding his fellow comrades of their campaign together, and thanking those present for their interest on the occasion.

THE Republicans throughout the State have witnessed with regret and anger the course pursued by the *Press*, with reference to the Republican candidates for Governor and Auditor General. Since the meeting of the State Convention, that journal has violently opposed the election of these gentlemen, and from its position as a Republican journal, its assaults then have been more regarded than similar attacks coming from Democratic papers would have been. It is needless to answer the charges which the *Press* has made against our candidate for Governor. His whole life is a refutation of them. No man in the State stands higher with the masses of both parties for honor and probity, than does General Hartranft. For six years he has occupied a position in which by his honesty he has rendered most important and valuable services to the State.

But it was not of Gen. Hartranft we intended speaking, but of the extraordinary course of the *Press* towards him. It professes the utmost anxiety that Pennsylvania should cast its electoral vote for Gen. Grant, and at the same time it must be aware that the defeat of Gen. Hartranft will make that next to an impossibility. This fact has given many persons to suppose that the *Press* is playing the part of an enemy under the guise of a friend. This suspicion has been strengthened within a few days by the declaration of Mr. Bannan the editor of the *Miners' Journal*, that Mr. Greeley had recently stated to him that Col. Forney would certainly not support Gen. Grant for re-election. We know that this is not proof positive that the editor of the *Press* has gone over to the enemy, but taken in connection with his hostility to the election of Gen. Hartranft, it is certainly sufficient to make all Republicans fear that they are about to lose from the support of Grant, one who has hitherto been an important and efficient ally. If this is the case, we hope the *Press* will have the manliness to go over at once to the enemy, inorder that its blows at Republicanism may not be made under the cover of pretended loyalty and devotion to the party. Every assault made on the State ticket is a direct blow at Grant, and there is no man in nomination on that ticket, who is not eminently worthy of the support of all good citizens. Those who allow themselves, on account of personal grievances, to be drawn into opposition to the nominees of the party at this juncture, cannot complain if they are regarded as foes of the party which Grant is leading to victory.

THE Philadelphia *Demorat*, the most prominent and influential of the German Democratic papers of this State, has at last also came out flatly repudiating Mr. Greeley. It says: "It is our conviction that the Baltimore convention can and will, *under no circumstances, nominate Horace Greeley.*"

The *Demorat* declares that in this highly important political crisis it will only support such candidates who earnestly care "for a thorough reform, constitutional liberty and national dignity, and not for any selfish or personal aims." It winds up the editorial from which we have quoted, with the words: "The Democratic party will not share with the leaders of the liberal Republicans the ridicule of the nomination of Horace Greeley as candidate for the Presidency—*we* surely shall never support such a candidacy."

The same opinion prevails among the German Democrats in the Western part of this State. The *Volksblatt*, an ably edited German paper of Pittsburg, which for some time after the Cincinnati convention indulged in Greeley illusions, says: "Greeley has, since being a candidate for the Presidency, scarcely any more rest on his farm in Chappaqua, on account of the curious people who want to see him chop wood, etc., etc. In some weeks this crowd will very likely stay away. Why? *Because!*"

We conclude these few quotations from two prominent German papers of our own State, with the words taken from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, which will be found to be *apropos* of the situation:

"The Democracy is in the most maddening dilemma over the situation. It sees the strength of its opponents, and the transparent weakness of the Greeley comedy. And yet it cannot wake up its mind what to do about it. If it takes Greeley, it spites itself into fearless disintegration as a party. If it rejects him and makes a ticket of its own, it drives back all disaffected Republican forces to renew their allegience to the regular Republican nomination as a ticket infinitely preferable to any Democratic one."

One thing is sure—Greeley cannot be elected without the German vote, and this he will not get to any extent worthy of the name. All the German papers of this country, without distinction of party, appear to be unanimous in their opinion that Greeley has no chance whatever of being endorsed by the German Americans.

As the time for the assembling of the Baltimore Convention approaches the indications point more certainly to the nomination of Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Within the past week Democratic Conventions have been held in several States, with such results in each case as indicate clearly that unless some overpowering necessity arises to change their action, their delegations will vote for the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. Indeed no State which has held a Convention, with the exception of Delaware, has declared in favor of a straight-out Democratic nomination. A majority of the delegates to the convention have already been chosen and it is fair to infer from the indications that at least seven-eighths of those are Greeley men, and there is no reason to believe that there will not be the same proportion in the delegates which yet remain to be chosen.

When Mr. Greeley receives and accepts the nomination as endorsement of the Democratic convention, he will then be the nominee and candidate of that party. No matter that he did receive a previous nomination. He knows and so does every one conversant with politics that Mr. Greeley's vote in the whole Union, should a Democrat be nominated, would not be nearly so large as that cast for Van Buren in 1848, or Fillmore in 1856. His Republican strength independently considered, is not worth computing. Whatever chances he may have of being made President depend entirely on the solid and undivided votes of the Democratic party. He is to be regarded as the candidate of the Democratic party, and as such his election to the Presidency will be resisted by all men who are not willing that the Government of the country shall pass into the control of that organization.

BUCKALEW AND THE STATE WAR CLAIMS.

In 1863 Pennsylvania expended about $700,000 in pay and equipment of emergency troops upon the requisition of the government of the United States. This sum could not be repaid without an act of Congress, and Gov. Curtin and Wm. H. Kemble, then State Treasurer, accordingly went to Washington City, and by their personal effort procured the necessary legislation. One bill readily passed the lower House. One hour before it came up in the United States Senate the gentlemen we have named went to Mr. Buckalew, who was then in his seat, announced that the Pennsylvania bill would be reached in a few moments, and asked that he should speak and vote for it. Mr Buckalew picked up his hat and left the Senate chamber and did not return until the bill had passed finally through the careful support of Senators from other States, Mr. Cowan being absent on account of ill health. This bill, such vital importance to Pennsylvania passed with a solitary Senator from Pennsylvania in his seat. Talk of the "Evans business!" Here is a man who refuses to vote to refund to his own State nearly a million of dollars, spent in sustenance of her citizen soldiers, simply because it was so expended, yet asks the patriotic people of Pennsylvania, to place him in the seat of Curtin.—*Radical*

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.—Hon. Lemuel Todd, of Cumberland county, is the only Republican candidate for Congressman at Large now before the people. He was nominated with great unanimity, and is entirely acceptable to the party. Gen. Harry White having been nominated as a Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention, has very properly declined the additional compliment of the second office. This leaves two additional Congressmen at Large to be nominated, who will be selected by the State Central Committee. If two candidates are selected as acceptable as Mr. Todd, they will receive the unanimous support of the party.—*Lancaster Express.*

POLITICAL.

—The Erie *Dispatch* is of opinion that a large percentage of the Democracy in that county will never be wheedled or dragooned into the support of the Cincinnati ticket.

—August Belmont says the Democracy must endorse Greeley or die. An African clergyman, in a fervid sermon, once exclaimed: "Bredrin—Dah is two roads; de one leads to perdition, and do odder to damnation; which will ye take?" Isn't Belmont's alternative very like?

—The Republicans of Lawrence county have nominated the following ticket: For Congress, Hon. John W. Wallace; Senate, Samuel McKinley; Assembly, George W. McCracken; Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, David Craig; Associate Judge, Thomas Pomery; Commissioner, Wm. McClelland.

—The Blair County Republican Convention, on the fifth instant, nominated the following ticket: For Congress, Hon. S. S. Blair; State Senator, John A. Lemon; Assembly, S. R. McCune; Treasurer, George M. Metz, Rev. J. W. Curry was nominated as delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

—The following is the Democratic ticket nominated in Fayette county: Congress, Charles E. Boyle; Senate, Wm. H. Playford; Delegate to Constitutional Convention, Daniel Kaine; Prothonotary, J. K. McDonald; Register and Recorder, Joseph Beatty; Commissioner, Isaac Hurst.

—The following ticket has been nominated by the Democracy of Westmoreland county: For Congress, Hon. Henry D. Foster, subject to decision of Congressional conferees; Assembly, John Latta, Abraham Greenawalt; Register and Recorder, John M. Laird, editor of the Greensburg *Argus*; Commissioner, John Herbert; Poor House Director, L. B. Snyder; Auditor, George L. Pore.

—The Republicans of Indiana county has made the following nominations: Congress, A. W. Taylor; subject to the action of the District conferees; Constitutional Convention, Dan S Porter; Assembly, Daniel Ramey; Prothonotary, Albert C. Boyle; Sheriff, James R. Daugherty; Commissioner, Geo. W. Boadenhamer; Auditor, James Ansley; Coroner, William H. Coleman.

—The Republicans of Bedford county have made the following nominations: Congress, Hon. John Cessna; State Senator, G. S. Mullin; Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, S. L. Russell; Assembly, M. A. Points; Prothonotary, E. M. Alsip; Register and Recorder, James Cleaver; Sheriff, H. C. Lashley; Commissioner, Jos. Riddle; Poor House Director, Gabriel Hull; Auditor, Martin S. Bortz; Coroner, Dr. E. J. Miller.

—The Republicans of Butler county, on Monday last, put in nomination the following ticket: For Congress, Hon. E. McJunkin; State Senate, Allen Wilson; Assembly, Wm. S. Waldron, David McKee; Constitutional Convention, John N. Purviance; Sheriff, John T. Kelley; Prothonotary, Eli Conn; Register and Recorder, M N. Greer; County Commissioner, Robert Barron; Auditors, E G. Duncan and Isaac N. Meals.

—Brick Pomeroy draws the following open picture of the Democratic party: "Look at the Democrats of the United States. A pack of fools! A congregation of cowards under the lead of thieves. Three million of men afraid to move! An army of men without a leader—a mob without head—a host without a name or an idea! Where are the captains—the generals—the leaders—the organizers of the party! Asleep, drunk, stealing or making bargains with political enemies!"

—Vice President Colfax was waited upon last Saturday in Washington by a delegation of Indianians returning from the National Republican Convention. Mr. Colfax in reply to an address from the delegation, said he went on the retired list without any unkind feeling towards any one who desired a change in the Vice Presidency. He wished them a decisive victory in their closely contested State next October, and would join with them in November in cordially supporting Grant and Wilson.

—Come, now, this is too much—much too much. Two correspondents of the New York *Sun* have seen in the clouds an accurate picture of Horace Greeley, and they think it is an omen. And so it is—an omen that they drink a very inferior article of whiskey, and they should "swear off" right away, or they may see more terrible things than pictures of Horace Greeley in the clouds. Though, if these correspondents are sober next November, they will be pretty certain to see H. G. under a cloud.—*Norristown Herald.*

—The Republicans of Cambria county, on the fourth instant, put in nomination the following gentlemen: For Congress, Hon. A. A. Barker, with privilege of choosing his own conferees, subject to decision of Congressional Conference; delegate to Constitutional Convention, Gen. Jacob M. Campbell; Assembly, Hon. Samuel Henry; Register and Recorder, S. A. Laphart; Commissioner, Geo. Myers; Auditor, John B. Buchanan. This is regarded as a strong ticket, and it is believed that Democratic Cambria will yet be redeemed.

—Horace Greeley made an address last fall in Trumbull county, Ohio, in which he said: "I saw the other day a suggestion that I would probably be the best Democratic candidate to run against General Grant for president. I thought that about the most absurd thing I ever heard or read. If the Democratic party were called upon to decide between Grant and myself, 'I know that their regard for what they call principle would induce nine-tenths of them to vote against me;'" And so they will, Horace, so they will, although you are now trying to believe otherwise.

—A leading Democratic paper at Annapolis, Md., the *Anne Arundel Advertiser*, says:

"As it is, we seem to be between the Devil and the Deep Sea. If the Baltimore Convention nominates Greeley we approhend a Democratic split; if they don't nominate him, ditto. In trying to cut the Grant cohorts in two, the Democracy may expose itself to a similar operation. The times are out of joint. The rogues have bound the honest men and gutted the house. If the Democracy were pure and immaculate there would be more hope for the country. But the Big Tammanies have gone far to make the people suspect that the thieves and rascals are not all Republicans. The exhibitions of profligacy and corruption last winter in our own Legislature have fallen with a heavy weight upon the public mind. * * The outlook is so encouraging."

HENRY WILSON.

The following brief sketch of Henry Wilson, our candidate for Vice President, we copy from the *Washington Chronicle*, and is from the pen of Col. J. W. Forney:

Henry Wilson, our candidate for Vice President, is a fine example of the effect of free institutions upon the struggling youth of America, and also a proof of the practical consistency of the Republican party. I have known him well for over seventeen years. Twelve months younger than Mr. Sumner, he has always been his friend, even when compelled to differ with him. Wilson is one of the men who wear well. Time and trial improve and ripen them. No day passes that they do not learn something. I met him while I was presiding over the House of Representatives in the stormy session of 1855-56, and had a chance to study his character. He saw that the time was coming when Democrats like myself would be compelled to choose between liberty and slavery, and his anxiety to secure such a reinforcement to his party was shown in his kindness to and confidence in that brave and eloquent body of men. And when the storm broke, in 1858, and Buchanan sought to force the Lecompton constitution upon Kansas, Henry Wilson threw himself with especial fervor among the revolting Democrats. He consulted with us and encouraged us; he traveled far and near to effect co-operation and organization; and when my name was presented for clerk of the House, in 1859, he insisted that I should be elected without pledges. These had been demanded by some of the more violent Republicans, and sternly refused. I did not ask for the place, and would not have touched it if it had interfered with my independence as editor of the *Press*. Wilson declared I was right, and with the aid of Charles Francis Adams, John Hickman, John B. Haskin, and John Schwartz, we organized the House, and soon after the anti-Lecompton Democrats constituted a resistless Republican reserve. Henry Wilson is a superb organizer. His temperate life and high principles, his fine health and strong convictions, his knowledge of the prejudices and wants of men, made him a great power against the rebellion, as well in the army as at the head of the Committee on Military Affairs. The amount of work he performed was prodigious. He was a real break of day man—a sleepless, untiring and unmurmuring patriot. A little too impulsive, perhaps, his is one of the truest of hearts—warm, generous and forgiving. His frugal habits accord with his strict integrity. He is inexpensive in his tastes and desires, and lives among his books and his friends. He visits a great deal, and reads much. Active and quick, peculiarly in his seat in the Senate, he is often seen on the Avenue and in society, though he never touches wine or cigars. He is a thorough common sense man, and a natural medium between quarreling friends. His blows are for the enemy; his forgiveness for his associates. He hates corruption as he hated slavery, and he will go far to punish a faithless traitor. Such is our candidate for Vice President. Is he not an argument in himself? Especially so when we reflect that this man worked for the lowest wages as a boy on a farm, and began to learn shoemaking when he was twenty-one years of age.

THE TARIFF AND TAX ACT.

The bill to reduce the Tariff and Internal Revenue Tax, just signed by the President does not meet the views of either the high tariff party or the revenue reformers, but it is perhaps about a fair compromise between the two, which is indicated by the fact that on its final passage no opposition was offered to it in either House.

We have at length the text of the act, but have only room to give a very brief outline of its principal provisions. Besides tea and coffee, which were exempted from all duties by an act passed early in the session, several hundred articles are now added to the free list, most of which, however, produced but little revenue. The following are among the more important additions to this list—to take effect from and after the first day of August, ensuing;

Sulphuric and boracic acid, antimony, aqua fortis, bed feathers, bones, burned ground, calcined or steamed; crude borax, books which have been manufactured more than 20 years at the date of importation; books, maps and charts specially imported for the use of any society, college or library, not exceeding two copies in any one invoice; crude camphor, charcoal, chloride of lime, cocoa, or cocoa cuide; diamonds, rough or uncut; farina, flowers, leaves, plants; fire wood, ginger root, gunny bags and gunny cloth, hair of horses, cattle, hogs, &c., Alpca, Angora goat skins, and sheep skins without wool on; logs, &c, for ship timber; mustard seed, cammomile, cinnamon, olives, oil cake, paper stock, cotton waste, Peruvian bark, railroad ties of wood, tamarinds; tin in pigs, bars or blocks, and grain tin; vanilla beans and pladie; whalebone unmanufactured; yarns, &c. Most of the other articles on the list consist of various drugs and medicines.

On and after August first the duty on bituminous coal is to be 75 cents per ton instead of $1.25 as by the law now in force; and upon salt in bulk 8 cents per 100 pounds instead of 18 cents as at present, and salt in bags, barrels, &c., 12 cents per 100 pounds, instead of 24 cents as at present; on belting leather and Spanish sole leather the duty is reduced to 15 per cent ad valorem; calf skins tanned 25 per cent; upper leather of all kinds and skins dressed and finished, 20 per cent; skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished, 10 per cent. Sawed pine lumber $2 per 1,000 feet; sawed hemlock, sycamore, &c., $1 per 1,000 feet, board measure; chocolate 5 cents per pound; ground ginger 3 cents.

Then comes the section making a general reduction of 10 per cent on the present rates of duties on a list of articles embracing those from which the larger portion of Tariff revenue is derived; the more important of which are, as follows:

All manufacturers of cotton, all wools, and manufacturers of wool or hair of Alpaca and other goats; all iron and steel and their manufacturers, except cotton machinery; on metals and manufacturers of metal, except percussion caps, watches and jewelry; but wire rope and chain are to pay the same duty as at present; paper and manufacturers of paper, except unsized printing paper; books or other printed matter, except as otherwise specifically provided in the act; all manufacturers of India rubber, gutta percha, straw and oil cloths; glass and glassware; all leather not otherwise provided for in the act, except gloves and mittens; and on licorice paste and licorice root.

Steam plow machinery and machinery intended for steam towage on canals, are to be free of duty for two years.

It is then provided that from and after the passage of the act all lumber, timber, manilla, iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails, bolts and copper and composition metal, to be used for the construction of vessels for the foreign trade or for trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be imported in bond and no duty shall be collected thereon; and articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged in foreign trade may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses without paying duty.

The above embraces all the principal features of the tariff portion of the bill, from which it will be seen that the provision adopted in the House, to allow one-third of the duties to be paid in United States notes, was struck out by the Conference Committee.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The internal revenue portion of the act provides that hereafter, the tax on distilled spirits shall be 70 cents per gallon instead of 50; but the special tax of $1 per barrel, and the tax on rectifiers and on sales of dealers is repealed, making the new tax but a few cents per gallon more than the aggregate of the old. Beer, porter and similar fermented liquors are to pay a tax of $1 per barrel of 31 gallons.

All tobacco manufactured, or in any manner prepared for chewing or smoking, to pay a tax of 20 cents per pound: dealers in leaf tobacco, except retail dealers, each to pay a license of $25; retail dealers in leaf tobacco to pay $500, and if their annual sales exceed $1,000, they are required to pay 50 cents for each dollar additional;* dealers in tobacco must each pay $5, and manufacturers of cigars $10; peddlers of tobacco—$10 to $50, according to grade.

The stamp taxes in schedule B, of the act of June 30, 1864, are repealed with the exception of the two cents stamp required for checks and orders. By this provision stamps will not hereafter be required on agreements, notes, bonds, mortgages, leases, certificates, insurance policies, protests, &c. But the stamp tax on matches, proprietary medicines, &c, is retained.

The tax on bankers, brokers, &c., is considerably modified in their favor. The provision giving a moiety of fines to informers is repealed, but the act embraces an apportionment of $100,000 to be used for the detection and bringing to punishment of persons engaged in violating the revenue laws.

Finally the act provides that after the first of January, 1873, the number of internal revenue districts in the United States shall be reduced to 80—less than one-third of the present number. Except as above mentioned, the act is to take effect on the first of July of the present year, 1872.

* This provision seems scarcely credible, but it is so reported in all the newspapers which published the act.

CURRENT TOPICS.

—Mr. Johnson, who, at one time, occupied a seat in the White House has been refunded $4,000 tax collected of his salary. Four thousand dollars is more than he was worth to the country, in the aggregate.

—Annville, Lebanon county, is remarkable for the number of its resident preachers. In a population, a fraction over 1,400, there are fifteen preachers, divided among five sects, thus giving one clergyman to every ninety-five persons.

—The Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Philadelphia, turn out a locomotive, costing from 10, to 15 thousand dollars, every seven working hours, and this is kept up during the three hundred and sixty-five days of each year. Still they can't keep up with the demand.

—There is a man ninety-one years old in Detroit, who obstinately refuses to make himself useful to itemizers. He won't play base ball, nor chop two cords of wood per day, nor tell long stories about the things he has never eaten, nor get up at three o'clock, nor pretend that he never rode in a railroad car. He is strictly uninteresting.

—The little town of Wilcox, Elk county, is wild with excitement over the discovery of oil at that place. A Mr. Adams has finally, after a long and tedious effort, succeeded in finding the oleagenous fluid at a depth of 1,065 feet. Should it prove to be a good well, it will be a big thing for that section of the country.

—A Washington correspondent commenting upon Kate Chase Sprague's devotion to her maternal duties, at the expense of her social ones, says: "Her husband's mother, Mrs. Sprague, places the snug little sum of $250,000 in the bank for each of Kate's babies as fast as they make their appearance in this unhappy world, with the generous amount of $50,000 for Kate herself."

—The many friends and admirers of Mr. Joseph Jefferson will be relieved to know that the surgical operation to which he submitted on Thursday to save his eyes, was entirely successful. The latest report from Hohokus, where Mr. Jefferson is living, gives great hope that he and those who love him will be spared the calamity which threatened them in his impending blindness.

BE WISE.

WHILE wisdom will benefit you; he not always outwitted by your incredulity; hundreds have sought relief from the horrors of Dyspepsia through the medium of DEBURN'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC STOMACH BITTERS and found it! Why should you suffer when this admirable stomachic has cured many similar cases—why do you doubt when other believe and are cured? Delay in this matter is both dangerous and unprofitable. Your health, happiness and business suffers while constant neglect is frequently followed by serious and uncontrollable results. DEBURN'S BITTERS are peculiarly useful in the numerous difficulties *attending* Indigestion: as DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, &c, while for FEVER and AGUE and other disorders proceeding from MIASMATA, it is the only reliable preventive and remedy known. 24ao69

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S

GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS,

FOR FEMALES.

INFALLIBLE IN CORRECTING IRREGULARITIES, REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE MONTHLY PERIODS, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, AND ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL AS A PREVENTIVE.

THERE IS NOT A LADY LIVING

But what at some period of her life will find the DUPONCO GOLDEN PILLS, just the medicine she needs. For Nervous Debility, Bearing down Pains, Palpitation of the Heart, Retained, irregular or Painful Menstruation, Rush of Blood to the Head, Dizziness, &c, &c. These are the only Pills ever known that will cure the Whites, (they will cure in every case.) They never fail, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS always give immediate relief being especially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes: Duponco's Golden Pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic.

THE GENUINE

is now put up in Large (White) Boxes containing double quantity of Pills, and upon each box, you will find the *Revenue Stamp*, printed from my Private Die, upon which *Lengthwise* of the *Stamp* you will find the words DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS, in *White Letters*, without them they are genuine.

Full and explicit directions accompany each box. Price $1.00 per box, six boxes $5.00. Sold by one Druggist in every town, village, city and hamlet throughout the world. Sold in Carlisle, Pa., by S. A. Haverstick, Druggist, No. 10 North Hanover St.

Sold also by Brugh & Messerly Mechanicsburg, Pa., and J. C. Altick, Shippensburg.

LADIES! By sending *him* $1 to the Carlisle post office, can have the Pills sent *by mail to any part of the country*, free of postage.

None genuine unless the box is signed

S. D. HOWE,

Sole Proprietor, New York

1dje71-1y

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

With its gloomy attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermatorhœa, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable mild and potent Curatives, they strike at once at the root of the matter—restore the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price $5 per package of five boxes and a large $2 vial, which is very important in obstinate or old cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by Druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 Broadway, New York. 2ma72y

For sale in Carlisle, by, S. A. Haverstick and Zeanman & Worthington.

MARKETS.

CARLISLE PROVISION MARKET.

Corrected Weekly by J. L. Melloy, corner of Pitt and South streets.

ONE SQUARE WEST OF WM. BLAIR & SON.

Carlisle, Wednesday, June 19, 1872.

BUTTER	15
EGGS	15
LARD	8½
TALLOW	6
RIPENED A	10
BACON HAMS	14
do SHOULDERS	14
do SIDES	15
WHITE BEANS	2 00 to 2 50
PARED PEACHES	10@22
UNPARED do	9
DRIED APPLES	07
CHERRIES PITTED	22
do UNPITTED	4
ONIONS	1 00
EGGS	03

CARLISLE PRODUCE MARKET.

Carlisle, Wednesday, June 19, 1872.

FAMILY FLOUR	8 75
SUPERFINE FLOUR	7 50
SUPERFINE RYE FLOUR	5 50
WHITE WHEAT	2 00
RED WHEAT	1 90
RYE	75
CORN	75
NEW OATS	41
CLOVERSEED	4 75
TIMOTHYSEED	2 75
FLAXSEED	1 60

DIED.

HOLLINGER.—In Carlisle, on the fifteenth instant, Samuel Addison Hollinger, aged 21 years, 7 months and 11 days.

NEW TO-DAY.

SCHOOL TAX OF 1872.

The School Tax for the present year, (1872,) has been levied and assessed by the School Directors of the borough of Carlisle, and a duplicate thereof issued and delivered to the Treasurer for collection.

The taxable citizens of said School District are therefore notified that the Treasurer will attend at the Court House, (Commissioners' office,) on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the

TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH OF AUGUST next, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock of said days, for the purpose of receiving said taxes, and up to said dates taxes may be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 28 "Marion Hall" building, West Main street. On all taxes paid on or before the above dates, a deduction of

FIVE PER CENT

will be made for prompt payment, and for all taxes remaining unpaid, a warrant of duplicate will be issued, enforcing the collection thereof according to law.

JJW. EBY,

Carlisle, June 17, 1872. Treasurer.

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List of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Carlisle, Pa., for the WEEK ENDING JUNE 19,