

The Greene County Republican.

FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—Lincoln.

A Family Paper—Devoted to Politics, Literature, Foreign, Home and Miscellaneous News, &c., &c.

VOL. X

WAYNESBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1866.

NO. 17.

The Republican.

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY
JAS. E. SAYERS.

OFFICE IN WILSON'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Two dollars a year, payable invariably in advance. One dollar for six months, payable in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements inserted at \$1.50 per square for three insertions, and 50 cts. a square for each additional insertion; (ten lines or less counted a square.)

Local advertising and Special Notices, 10 cents per line for one insertion, with a liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, charged for until ordered out.

Obituary notices and tributes of respect inserted as advertisements. They must be paid for in advance.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
—OF—
Waynesburg,

D. BOWEN, Pres't. J. C. FLENNICK, Cashier.
DISCOUNT DAY—TUESDAYS.
May 16, '66-ly.

W. E. GAPEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WAYNESBURG, PA.

Office—In N. Clark's building,
Feb 10, '66-ly.

MCCONNELL & HUFFMAN
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
Waynesburg, Penna.

Office at the "Wright House," East
Jones—Collectors, &c., will receive prompt
attention.
Waynesburg Aug 26, 1862-ly.

R. W. DOWNEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office in Leitch's Building, opposite
the Court House, Waynesburg, Pa.
Nov. 4, 1855-ly.

WYLY & BUCHANAN

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Office in the old Bank Building,
Waynesburg, Pa.
February 2d, 1863-ly.

LEWIS DAY,
DEALER IN Books Stationery, Wall Paper,
Window Paper, &c. Sunday School
Books of all kinds constantly on hand,
Waynesburg, Pa., opposite Post Office.
May 9, '66-ly

T. P. MITCHELL,
Shoemaker!

Main St., nearly opposite Wright House.

I prepared to do stitched and pegged work,
from the coarsest to the finest; also, put
up the latest style of Boots and Shoes. Call
upon me on reasonable terms. May 2, '66-ly.

W. H. HUFFMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
ROOM IN BRADLEY'S BUILDING, WAYNESBURG.

WORK made to order, in finest and best
style, Cutting and Fitting done promptly,
and according to latest fashion plates.
Stock on hand and for sale. May 2, '66-ly.

Wm. Bailey,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE WRIGHT HOUSE.
KEEPS ON HAND ALWAYS A choice
and select assortment of watches and
jewelry. Repairing done at the lowest rates.
apl. 1y

N. G. HUGHES,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS MAKER,
Main St., nearly opposite Wright House.

READY made work on hand, and having
secured the services of two first-class work-
men he is prepared to execute all orders in the
nearest and best style. May 2, '66-ly.

THIRST NO MORE!
GO TO
"Joe" Turner's

HE HAS JUST OPENED A
NEW SALOON!!

Keeps Good Rye Whiskey, Brandy of all
kinds, Gin, Wine, &c. And has the where-
withal to put up Fancy Drinks. Call and see
him in the brick part of the Adams Inn.
apr 25-6m

PEOPLE'S LINE.

STEAMER "CHIEF-
TAIN," R. R. ARMS,
Commander, Capt R.
C. Mason, Clerk; leaves
Greensboro, for Pittsburgh every Monday,
Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a. m. Leaves
Pittsburgh for Greensboro every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday. May 16, '66-6m.

STEAMER "ELECTOR," Robert Pat-
terson, Commander; R. G. TAYLOR, Clerk;
leaves Greensboro for Pittsburgh every Tues-
day, Thursday and Saturday. Leaves Pitts-
burgh for Greensboro every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday.

SLATER ODENBAUGH,
DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, LI-
quors and every thing pertaining to a first
class Drug Store. Prescriptions carefully com-
pounded. "Creight's Old Stand," Waynes-
burg, Pa. May 30, '66-ly.

GEORGE S. JEFFERY,
DEALER in Books and Stationery, Maga-
zines, Daily Paper, Fancy Articles, &c.,
Waynesburg, Pa. April 1, 66-ly.

NASBY.

MR. NASBY WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL
PARTY.

AT THE BIDDLE HOUSE,
[which is Detroit, Michigan]
September 4th, 1866.

Step by step I am ascendin the ladder
of fame—step by step I am climbin
to a prominent position. Three weeks ago
I wuz summoned to Washington by
that eminently grate and good man,
Andrew Johnson, to attend a consulta-
tion ez to the proposed Western tour
which was to be undertaken for the pur-
pose uv arousin the masses uv the West
to a sense uv the danger which wuz
threatenin uv em in case they persisted
in centralizin the power uv the Govern-
ment into the hands uv a Congress, in-
stead uv diffusin it throughout the hands
uv one man, which is Johnson. I got
there too late to take part in the first
uv the discussion. When I arrived they
had everything settled, cepitin the ap-
pointment uv a chaplain for the ex-
cursion. The President insisted on my
fillin that position, but Seward objected.
He wanted Beecher, but Johnson wuz
inflexibly agin him. "I am determin-
ed," sez he, "to carry out my policy, but
I have some bowels left. Beecher hez
dun enuff already, considerin the pay he
get. No! no! he shall be spared
ez this trip—indeed he shall."

"Very good," said Seward, "but at
least find some clergyman who is honored
as well as havin P. M. to his honored
name. It would look better."
"I know it wud," replied Johnson,
"but where kin we find sich a one? I
hev swung around the entire circle and
hev'n't as yet seen him. Nasby it must
be."

There wuz then a lively discussion as
to the propriety, before the procession,
of removin all the Federal offices holders
on the proposed route, and appointin
men who believed in us, (Johnson,
Beecher and me) that we might be
goin uv a suitable reception at each
point at which we wuz to stop. The An-
nointed wuz in favor uv it. "Sez he,
"them ez won't support my policy shan't
ent my bread and butter." Randall and
Doakle claimed in, for its got to be a
part of their religion to assent to what-
ever the President sez, but I mildly pro-
tested. I owe a duty to the party, and
I am determined to do it.

"Most High," sez I, "a settin hen which
is lazy makes no fuss—ent its head off
and it flops about for a while lively—
Lincoln's office-holders are settin-hens.
They don't like yoo nor yoor policy, but
while they are on their nests will keep
moderately quiet. Cut off their heads
and they will spurt their blood in yoor
face. Ez to bein es-shoored of a reception
at each point, yoo need fear nothin.
Calkulation moderatly, there are at least
twenty-five or thirty patriots who feel a
call for every office in yoor disposal. So
long, Yoor Highness, ez them offis is
held just where they kin see em, and
while they don't know which is to git em,
yoo may depend upon the entire enthu-
siasm uv each, individually and col-
lectively. In short, ez there's 4 offis in a
town and yoo make the appointments,
yoo hev eskoored 4 supporters—gill yoo
make the appointments yoo hev the huns-
dred who expect to git them."

The President agreed with me that
until after the trip the gullotine shood
stop.

Secretary Seward sejested that a clean
shirt wud improve my personal appear-
ance, and accordingly a circular wuz
sent to the clerks in the Departments,
assessin em for that purpose. Such an em
ez refused to contribute their quota
wuz instantly dismissed for disloyalty.

At last we started and I must say we
wuz got up in a highly conciliatory style.
Every one of the civilians uv the party
wuz presented to em by the Southern dele-
gates to the Philadelphia Convention,
which wuz made up the bones uv Federal
soldiers which had fallen at various bat-
tles. Sam uv em wuz pertukerly valu-
able ez antekes, havin been made from
the bones uv the fast soldiers who fell at
Bull Run.

The Noo York reception wuz a gay
affair. I never saw His imperial High-
ness in better spirits, and he delivered
his speech to better advantage than I
ever heard him do it before, and I believe
I've heard it a hundred times. We left
Noo York sadly. Even now, ez I write
the remembrance uv that perchesin—
the recollection uv that banquet lingers
around me, and the taste uv them wines

is still in my mouth. But we had to go.
We had a mission to perform, and we
put ourselves on a steamboat and start-
ed.

ALBANY—There wuz a immense
crowd, but the Czar uv all the Americas
didn't get off his speech here. The Gov-
ernor welcomed him, but he welcomed
him ez the Chief Magistrate uv the
nashun, and happened to drop in Lan-
cola's name. That struck a chill over
the party, and the President got
out uv it ez soon ez possible. He re-
served ez Chief Magistrate, and not ez
the great Pacifier, ain't his Eg-
glessey's best holt. It was unkind uv
Gov. Fenton to do it. If he takes the
papers he must know that his Mightiness
ain't got but one speech, and he ought
to hev made, sich a reception ez wud
nev enable him to get it off. We shook
the dust off uv our feet and left Albany
in disgust.

SKENACTADY—The people uv this de-
lightful little village wuz awake when
the imperial train arrived. The changes
hev'n't bin made in the offices here, and
consequently there wuz a splendid recep-
sion. I didn't suppose there wuz so
many patriots along the Mohawk. I wuz
pinted out by sun one ez the President's
private adviser—a sort uv Private Sec-
retary uv State—and after the train
started I found 211 petitions for the
post-offis in Skenactady in my side coat
pocket, which the patriots who had hur-
raled so vociferously had dexterously
deposited there. The insistent wuz
a moyn one. "Thank God," thought I,
"so long ez we hev the post-offis to give,
we kin allow heva a party." The Sutan
swung around the circle wuzst here,
and leavin the constooshun in their
hands the train moved off.

Rome—Here we had a splendid re-
ception, and I never heard His Majesty
speak more felicitously. He men-
tioned to the audience that he had swung
around the Southern side uv the circle
and wuz now swingin around the North-
ern side uv it, and that he wuz fightin
traitors on all sides. He left the Con-
stitooshun in their hands and bid em
good bye. I received at this pint only
130 petitions for the post-offis, which I
took ez a bad omen for the comin elec-
tion.

Utica—The President spoke here
with greater warmth and jerked more
originality than I hev before observed.
He introduced here the remark that he
didn't come to make a speech—that he
wuz goin to shed a tear over the tomb
of Douglas, that in swingin around the
circle he had fought traitors on all sides
uv it out that he felt sate. He shood
leave the Constitooshun in their hands,
and ef a martyr wuz wanted, he wuz
redly to die with neatness and despatch.

Lockport—The President is improv-
in wonderfully. He rises with the oc-
casion. At this pint he men-
tioned that he was set on savin the country which
he had honored him. Ez for himself his ambi-
sion wuz more than satisfied. He had
bin Alderman, member uv the Legis-
latur, Congressman, Senator, Military
Governor, Vice President and President.
He had swung around the entire circle
uv offices, and all he wanted now wuz
to heal the wounds uv this nashun. He
felt safe in leavin the Constitooshun in
their hands. Ez he swung around the
circle—

At this pint I interrupted him. I told
him that he had swung around the circle
wuzst in this town, and ez yooseful of
the phrase wuz it might spile by too
much yoose.

At Cleveland we began to get into
hot water. Here is the post to which the
devil uv Abolishin is chained, and his
chain is long enough to let him rage
over nearly the whole State. I am pain-
ed to state that the President wuz
treated here with the respect due his
station. He comment deliverin his
speech, but was made the subject uv
ridiculature. Skasely had he got to
the pint uv swingin around the circle
when a foul-mouthed nigger lover yel-
led "Veto," and another vociferated "No
Orleans," and another remarked "Mem-
phis," and one after another interrup-
tion occurred until His Highness wuz com-
pletely turned of the track and got wild.
He forgot his speech and struck out
erazy, but the starch was out uv him and
he wuz worsted. Grant, which he had
taken along to draw the crowds, played
dit on us here, and stepped into a boat
for Detroit, leavin us only Farragut as a
attraction, who tried twice to git away
ditto, but wuz timely prevented. The

President recovered his ekanimity and
swung around the circle wuzst, and
leavin the Constitooshun in their hands,
retired.

At the next pint we wuz astounded at
sein but one man at the station. He
wuz dressed with a sash over his shoul-
der, and wuz wavin a flag with wun
hand, firin a salute with a revolver with
the other, and playing "Hail to the Chief"
on a mouth organ, all to wuzst. "Who
are you, my gentle friend?" sez I. "I'm
the newly appointed Postmaster, sir,"
sez he. "I'm a perchesin a wartin here
to do honor to our Chief Magistrate, all
alone, sir. There wuz twenty Johnson-
ians in this hamlet, sir, but when the
commission came for me, the other nine-
teen wuz sored and sed they didn't
care a d—n for him nor his policy, sir.
Where is the President? Andrew was
a goin to swing around the circle for this
I man and leave the constooshun in his
hands, but Seward checked him."

At Fremont we had a handsome re-
ception, for the offices hev'n't bin
changed there, but Toledo didn't do so
well. The crowd didn't cheer Andrew
much, but when Farragut was trotted
out they gave him a rouser, which wuz
anythin but pleasin to the Chief Magis-
trate uv this nashun, who believes in
being respected.

Finally we reached Detroit. This
wuz a Democratic city the President
was himself agin. His speech here wuz
of rare merit. He gathered together
in one quiver all the sparkin arrows
he had used from Washington to this
pint, and shot em one by one. He
swung around the circle—he didn't come
to make a speech—he had been Alder-
man uv this nativ town—he might hev
been Dictator but wuzst—and end
ed with a postscript cotashun which I
could not catch, but which ez near ez I
could understand wuz:
"Kum wuz—Kum all—this rock shood fly.
From its base—in a pig's eye!"
Here we repose for the nite. To-
morrow we start onward, and shod con-
tinue swingin around the circle till we
reach Chicago.

PERALDIA V. NASBY, P. M.,
(which is Postmaster.)
(and likewise chaplain to the expedition.)

THE PRESIDENT AT DETROIT.

The speech of the President at De-
troit was the most egotistical, violent
and revolutionary that has yet fallen
from his lips. In denouncing Con-
gress he made use of language that was
not only revolutionary in its meaning
but would have been extremely coarse
and unbecom in a stump speaker of
the lowest grade.

We quote a single paragraph touch-
ing his use of the pardoning power:
"Thus it was as history informs us at
one period of time, 1850 years ago, that
there was a man took upon himself to
descend from on high, and finding that
the whole world was condemned and
sentenced under the law gave himself up
a sacrifice that men might live. Let me
ask you this, Christian people, if the
Savior of man, when he came and found
all condemned and under sentence of
law, did He put to death the world, or
did He give himself up and go upon
the cross and there declare that instead
of putting the world to death, I will die
that man may live. [Applause] Yes,
I'll do that man may live. If I have
erred, there fore it has been on the side

of the law."

The speech of the President at De-
troit was the most egotistical, violent
and revolutionary that has yet fallen
from his lips. In denouncing Con-
gress he made use of language that was
not only revolutionary in its meaning
but would have been extremely coarse
and unbecom in a stump speaker of
the lowest grade.

We quote a single paragraph touch-
ing his use of the pardoning power:
"Thus it was as history informs us at
one period of time, 1850 years ago, that
there was a man took upon himself to
descend from on high, and finding that
the whole world was condemned and
sentenced under the law gave himself up
a sacrifice that men might live. Let me
ask you this, Christian people, if the
Savior of man, when he came and found
all condemned and under sentence of
law, did He put to death the world, or
did He give himself up and go upon
the cross and there declare that instead
of putting the world to death, I will die
that man may live. [Applause] Yes,
I'll do that man may live. If I have
erred, there fore it has been on the side

of the law."

The Question Settled.—Says
New York Herald: "We regard the
contest between the President and Con-
gress as virtually decided by Maine. We
bow to the judgment of the people of the
mighty North, and we trust the Presi-
dent will shape his course accordingly."

MR. JOHNSON IN HISTORY.

Mr Johnson and Mr Johnson's friends
urge in favor of the inconsistencies and
caprices of that gentleman's course
known as his policy, that he is simply
administering Mr. Lincoln's estate of
patriotism and statesmanship. The de-
fense is urged with great uncton, espe-
cially by the men who systematically
abused Mr. Lincoln for his policy and as
systematically praise Mr. Johnson for
adopting and following it. It is difficult
for reasonable men to understand why
what was foolish, base, or weak in Mr.
Lincoln should be wise, noble, and en-
ergetic in Mr. Johnson. No satisfactory
explanation of this political alchemy has
yet been given, and it has the appear-
ance rather of a slander upon Mr. Lin-
coln than a defense of Mr. Johnson.—
Mr. Johnson's policy in this respect is
not without striking parallel in history.
After Caesar's assassination the profligate
Mark Antony succeeded by the most
arrant demagoguism in controlling the
Government. He accomplished this by
promises as unequivocal and apparently
unselfish as those of Mr. Johnson, and
by equally unscrupulous disregard and
violation of them. The language of the
historian describing his usurpation, his
ambition and his treachery to the Re-
public, under the specious pretense of
carrying out his predecessor's policy, is a
graphic picture of the present political
career of Andrew Johnson.

It was not till the first of June that
Antony had changed his conduct.—
From that time all his actions were in
strong contrast with the policy which he
had already stamped as true loyalty.—
He ceased to consult the Senate, and
carried his measures through the comita
of the tribes. He recalled whom he
would from banishment, made what laws
he pleased, appointed his own creatures
to place and office, and plended the will
of the dead Czar for every act of his
selfish and venal policy?

It would be difficult to describe more
accurately the American dictator, who
settled great national questions in ac-
cordance with his individual opinion, placed
his actions in strong contrast with the
policy which he had already stamped as
true loyalty, ceased to consult the Senate,
and managed public affairs through his
own reconstructed State Governments,
pardons whom he chooses, appoints his
own creatures to place and office, and
pleads the purposes of the dead Lincoln
for every act of his selfish and venal
policy.

One other figure is needed to complete
the picture, and Cleopatra, sorceress of
the Nile, may find an historical successor,
not indeed a queen, in the pardon-bru-
ker of the Capital.—Detroit Post.

AN INFALLIBLE TEST.

The Washington Pa. Reporter says,
"Many loyal men are at a loss to know
how to vote as between Geny and Cly-
mer at the coming election, he has only
to ask which of the two men the unre-
pentent rebels and traitors of the South
want to see successful. Three years ago
when the war was raging, and when
Andrew G. Curtin and George W.
Woodward were before the people of
Pennsylvania as opposing candidates for
Governor, we proposed the same test by
which Union men could at once ascertain
what was their duty, and now that trea-
son would fair accomplish in the halls
of legislation what it lost on the field, it
is none the less infallible. That the
billed traitors all desire the election of
Heister Clymer is so plain that no one
need be mistaken. The Harrisburg Pa-
per lately received a Mississippi paper
containing the following first rate notice
of Mr. Clymer, which of course ought to
commend him strongly to his followers:

"The South will never forget Heister
Clymer, and one of the essential advan-
tages necessary to enable Andrew John-
son to restore the people of the South to
all their former powers and privileges,
is his election as Governor of Pennsyl-
vania, a result which every true Southern
man should pray to God for as fervently
as he prayed for the success of Gen-
eral Lee when he was invading Pennsylv-
ania."

Men of Pennsylvania, have you made
up your minds to elect as your Govern-
or, a man whose success at the ballot
box is prayed for by blood-stained tra-
itors?

The World speaks of the approaching
meeting of Southern Loyalists at Phila-
delphia, as the Mulatto Convention.—
The world was more respectful when
Southern fathers of 'malcontents' met at
the same place a few days ago.

GEN. GRANT'S POSITION.

One of the editors of the Chicago Re-
publican recently had a conversation
with General Grant, which he details as
follows:
"He went on to reiterate his determi-
nation not to be used by those who
sought to commit him either for or
against the President's policy, or to at-
tack any political significance to his pres-
ence on the President's excursion. He had
also been much annoyed at the use which
had been made of his name by John Ho-
gan, who had presumed to state that Gen-
eral Grant was politically with the President,
and on similar occasions by Mr. Seward.
He felt that it was, above all things, de-
sirable for officers of the army to avoid
participation in ordinary political conflicts
except that it was their duty as citizens
to support only men who could show a
record of consistent loyalty. Whether
a man's sentiments were Johnsonian or
Republican, HE SAID HE FELT IT
WAS AN INSULT TO ANY LOYAL
MAN TO ASK HIM TO VOTE FOR
ANY CANDIDATE WHO WAS NOT
A LOYAL MAN IN 1861. In this
connection he said that, without ex-
pressing any views of his own for or
against the Johnson policy, he felt it to
be a misfortune for Mr. Johnson that
the advocates of his policy in the States
through which we had just past, Mis-
souri, Illinois and Indiana, had in some
instances put upon their ticket men who
in 1861 and 1862 HAD BEEN GUILTY
OF KNOWN DISLOYALTY TO
THE GOVERNMENT; because (and
this was said in a very emphatic manner)
HE FELT THAT TO ASK MEN
WHOSE SONS HAD SHED THEIR
BLOOD FOR THE UNION TO
VOTE FOR MEN WHO HAD BEEN
DISLOYAL TO IT, WAS THE
GREATEST INSULT THAT COULD
BE OFFERED. Southern men he
could make allowance for, and he could
ride through the South and get out on a
platform and shake hands in friendship
with such men as Lee, Johnson or For-
est, because, though they had been al-
most educated into secession, they
came now truly honest and loyal in
their adherence to the Union, and were
seeking to strengthen it. But he did not
feel in that way toward Northern
men who had once been disloyal, and
he neither desired to associate with them
for his friends. No such men should have
his support, nor ought they to be support-
ed by Johnson's friends throughout the
Northern States. He particularly
instanced as an specimen of this objec-
tionable class of men Heister Clymer,
the Democratic candidate for Governor
of Pennsylvania, saying that to ask any
soldier to vote for such a man, at one
time known disloyal, against an-
other who had served four years in the
Union army, with credit to himself and
benefit to his country, was a gross in-
sult. If men desired to support Mr.
Johnson's policy, let them, but at all
events let them vote only for such men
as were true to their country in 1861."

is no danger of a similar result in the
present case. If the Rebel officers,
Generals, Colonels and Majors are good
enough to hold office, if everything else
belonging to the 'defunct Confederacy' is
to be placed on an equality with the
Union, why may we not expect that the
debt which they incurred in the 'lost
cause' will be pressed for payment, as
well as the one incurred in maintaining
the integrity of the Union? It is for
the people to say at the ballot-box this
fall whether they will pay these bonds
or not.—Boston Journal.

GEN. LOGAN ON GEN. GRANT.

On Saturday last Gen. John A. Lo-
gan made a speech in Galena, the home
of General Grant. After a few intro-
ductory remarks, he said he remembered
that it was Galena that had given to the
country that distinguished soldier and
patriot, General U. S. Grant, and that
this was his home, and it was to his
friends and neighbors he now spoke.—
He had fought under his banner in the
field; he expected to fight under it in
civil life. He could say he knew Gen-
eral Grant well and intimately, and he
knew all his hopes and sympathies were
with the great loyal masses of the na-
tion, who by their valor and blood had
saved the country. [Long continued
applause.] Whatever efforts might be
made to have it appear that he was in
sympathy with Copperheads and rebels
in their efforts to turn the Government
over to traitors, North and South, he
wished to say to the people here and
everywhere that Gen. Grant was entitled
to the fullest confidence of the Union
men of the country. [Great applause.]
General Grant was no politician, and it
was not his province to mingle in the
political discussions of the day; but
every military act of his, all his military
orders had received the enthusiastic ap-
plause of all the loyal men of the country.
[Immense cheering.] His acts had
shown unmistakably that he was right.
[A voice, "We'll know it."] He would
say this to relieve the country, that he
knew, others in this presence know, and
all who know General Grant's opinions,
know that he was openly for the Consti-
tutional amendment presented by Con-
gress. [Prolonged applause.] Not only
that, but he knew of his own knowl-
edge that he was earnestly for the Civil
Rights Bill, and had used all his influ-
ence to induce the President to sign it.
[Great cheering.] He would say fur-
ther, that as far as General Grant was
concerned, the army would be used for
every proper extent to protect the Union
men of the South against the oppression
of rebels. [Cheers.] All the signs of
the times indicated that Johnson was
to be the candidate in 1868 of the great
Copperhead and rebel party. In that
view it was important to destroy the
confidence which the Union party had
in Grant. That great soldier is the idol
of the Union party and the loyal men of
the country, and he was the man whom
they delighted to honor. The plan of
the Copperheads and of Johnson men
was to destroy General Grant's chances
for the Presidency by attempting to
compromise him in the Johnson policy
of turning the Government over to tra-
itors. The game will not win. [Cries
of "Never, never."] No word of Grant
is heard to uphold rebels in the Govern-
ment or out of the Government. He
will maintain such a position by his con-
duct and official acts as will enable all
loyal and Union men to gather around
him in 1868, and to place him in that
position where he will save the country
in peace as he had done in war. [Cheer
after cheer for Grant and the Union.]

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier of the
2d instant states that the cable telegram
announcing that the Philadelphia Con-
vention had caused a rise in Rebel bonds
in London has been fully confirmed by
a private dispatch sent to that paper by
the agent of the Associated Press. As
this comes from undoubted authority, it
may well to examine the chances which
these are that these bonds will ever be
paid either wholly or in part. The real
amount of the Rebel debt is not less
than \$2,500,000,000, and the holders of
this amount of worthless paper could
well afford to give the sum of \$500,000,
000 to secure its payment at fifty cents
on a dollar, and make a handsome profit
at that. In order to do this,
it is only necessary to secure the
next President and a majority in the
two Houses of Congress. If President
Johnson succeeds in his scheme of ad-
mitting the Rebel States into Congress
without their making any security
against the payment of this debt, it needs
no prophet to foretell its assumption by
a Congress constituted as that will be.

In case the Constitutional amendment
is defeated, it requires only twenty-two
Senators and fifty eight Representatives,
with the additional force which the ten
non-represented States will have after
the next census, aided by the Copper-
head strength of the North, and the
sympathizing members from Delaware,
Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri to
get a Congressional majority, which
will saddle the whole or a part of this
debt on the United States. This thing
is not so improbable as many may im-
agine. When Texas was annexed to
the United States it was expressly stipu-
lated that she should pay her own debt,
but in less than six years that debt was
assumed by the United States on the dan-
der of the united South, and Texas
scrip, which was sold for ten cents on
the dollar, was purchased by the Govern-
ment at par. Let no one say there

is no danger of a similar result in the
present case. If the Rebel officers,
Generals, Colonels and Majors are good
enough to hold office, if everything else
belonging to the 'defunct Confederacy' is
to be placed on an equality with the
Union, why may we not expect that the
debt which they incurred in the 'lost
cause' will be pressed for payment, as
well as the one incurred in maintaining
the integrity of the Union? It is for
the people to say at the ballot-box this
fall whether they will pay these bonds
or not.—Boston Journal.

GRANT'S OPINION OF CLYMER.

While Gen. Grant was in Philadel-
phia a Johnsonite told him that Clymer
would get the larger part of the soldiers'
vote. The Gen. replied: "I think you
will be mistaken in that. Clymer is a
Copperhead, and the soldier who votes
for him, will disgrace himself and the
flag he fought under."

When a soldier wants a kiss what
military manoeuvre does he perform?
He goes to the 'right face.'