

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, ULYSSES S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HENRY W. WILSON, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, J. F. HARTTRAMP, of Montgomery.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, ULYSSES MERCUR, of Bradford.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE, GEN. HARRY WHITE, of Indiana.

FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE, LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia.

J. GILLINGHAM FELT, Phila.

GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana.

GEN. W. M. LILLY, Carbon.

L. BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill.

H. N. MALLISTER, Center.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe.

JAMES REYNOLDS, Lancaster.

SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne.

GEN. V. LAWRENCE, Washington.

DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny.

W. H. AIKEN, Lehigh.

GRANT and Wilson will be triumphantly elected, while we believe that an endorsement at Baltimore will yet further lessen the number of Republicans disposed to follow HORACE GREELLY into the camp of the enemy.

It is undeniable that HON. GEORGE GREELLY expects to be nominated at Baltimore, and his principal supporters in the Cincinnati Convention were Democrats, that the mass of his supporters, North and South, are Democrats, that his personal organ, the Tribune, pleads, and daily dishes up to its readers the Democratic newspaper sentiment of the country, and that in all things he changes his present course to catch and please the Democratic masses. It is not, therefore, for all intents and purposes, the Democratic candidate, and is he for any reason entitled to Republican support?

Should he be elected, therefore, could a people expect anything else than a Democratic administration, and the adoption and enforcement of old-time Democratic doctrines? Is it possible to believe that JEFF DAVIS, A. H. STEVENS, WADE HAMPTON and FRANK BLAIR, or the masses of the Democracy, have become sudden converts, have abandoned the sentiments they have been advocating within the last year, and sincerely embraced the tenets of the Cincinnati platform? Have they not rather, initiating the example of their Presidential leader in the Scott campaign, agreed to "swallow the candidate and spit upon the platform," expecting to enforce their favorite doctrine of repudiation when they come into power?

When we recall the past history of the men now so active in this movement, and remember that while they have at times cloaked or concealed, or denied their political sentiments and purposes, they have never changed them, the success of their schemes may well be viewed with serious apprehension. Once in control of Congress, with a man in the Presidential chair so notoriously facile as is GREELLY, it is impossible to predict where the now-slumbering malice of the Southern Democratic leaders may lead or end.

The success of the hybrid Cincinnati-Baltimore ticket will lead to a complete restoration of the Democratic leaders who brought about the rebellion, and all who remember how pitifully GREELLY vacillated and wrung his hands, and wanted to "let the erring sisters go in peace," and "shouted 'no to Richmond!'" and rushed to Canada, a self-constituted ambassador, and shook his fist at old JEFF DAVIS, can readily conceive the remarkable administration that would be set up at Washington by this quasi-Republican and his allies, who bitterly hate the party to which he professes to belong, detest the principles of which he claims to be the chief exponent, and are savagely determined to exterminate, if possible, the party that drove them from power, conquered them when in rebellion, and indubitably counted the Union they hoped to destroy.

We have, however, no fears of the success of this conspiracy against the Republican party. The high contracting parties may sign and seal, but they cannot deliver the masses.—Throughout the land, the feeling of contempt and disgust is daily spreading, and neither true Republicans or Democrats can be induced to become parties to a dirty bargain, the sole moving cause thereto, being personal jealousy and hatred of General GRANT.

THAT JOHN W. FORNEY, through the Press, is doing his best to defeat our State ticket, is an open secret, and that his ultimate object is the defeat of GRANT and WILSON, cannot admit of doubt. To believe otherwise is to believe him an ass, and he has not yet in public estimation, reached so low an intellectual depth, though the only alternative, in view of his conduct, is to hold him a knave.

By the further fact that with the small cunning, that as frequently betrays as it serves its possessor, he has already put forth the assertion that, in case HARTTRAMP is defeated in October, his friends threaten to avenge themselves on GRANT in November.

But will this game of FORNEY's win? Will the Repudiation of Pennsylvania permit this unscrupulous and corrupt trickster to succeed? We think not. We know they recognize the great danger and disgrace of permitting this man to arrogate and assume a dictatorship over the country, and they are faithful, both to their country and their party, and they realize that the man engaged in this plot is a danger to the one and disgrace to the other.

In another column of this paper will be found Senator WILSON's letter, accepting the nomination for Vice-President. It is an earnest and eloquent iteration of the principles of the Republican party, and will carry satisfaction to the bosom of every member of the organization, whenever read, showing, as it does, his liberalism and genuine sympathy with the reforms of the day.

Buckles at Home.
Buckles's county, Columbia, and Fishing creek, in that county, was the most noted locality in the Northern States, during the war, for rebels and rebel sympathizers, there being the spot where bounty jumpers and draft deserters made their headquarters. The rebel and advisers in all their difficulties either being Buckles himself, or some one of his confidential friends. Thus, while Harttramp was fighting in the front, Buckles had his army of rebel fighters, engaged in murdering conscription officers and tax collectors, and when the civil or military authorities of the State or National Government sought to bring these wretches to justice, Buckles was the dominant power in their defence and justification, applauding the full spirit of treason and rebellion as the highest of all State rights. The Republican, published at Bloomsburg, Mr. Buckles's home, thus refers to these facts:

Mr. Buckles is nominally a lawyer, but really an office-seeker by profession. He became prominent when he was elected United States Senator by the aid of the Philadelphia press, and when once ennobled in his seat in the United States Senate, he forgot that the nation was wrappng with treason. Pennsylvania, loyal to the republic, bore the odium of having a sympathizer in one seat and a traitorous Cowan in another. "How not to do it" was his chief study, and in accordance with this, he busied himself with developing the visionary scheme of cumulative voting, when the nation was struggling for life. Mr. Buckles never uttered one word for the Union during rebellion; on the other hand he at least allowed his followers to establish the "Fishing Creek Confederacy," when a nod from him would have saved his friends and the county from disgrace. History will record the fact that soldiers were taken from the front, and sent to Buckles's county to arrest a rebellion that one loyal word from him might have crushed. Perhaps never in the history of the nation had any man such an opportunity to make a name for himself. The representative of the great State of Pennsylvania, he sat in silence or dreamed of cumulative voting, while the real heroes of the nation were struggling to destroy treason.

Such is the testimony concerning Mr. Buckles at Home. It is a frank statement of the respectability of the neighbor of the Democratic candidate for Governor, and not the mere affidavit of a note shaver and bill of the money market, in the penitentiary as a convict. We quote it, because it is a portion of history well worthy of being re-created and studied at this time.

Senator Logan Interviewed.—He Will Support the Philadelphia Ticket.
CHICAGO, June 29.—The Times this morning publishes a report of an interview with Senator Logan at his home in this city, with regard to his views on the present political situation. To a question of the reporter as to whether he was not for a long time favorably disposed toward the Liberal movement, the General gave an emphatic reply in the negative, adding that he could not imagine how such an impression got abroad; that he never said one word in favor of that movement, and never for a moment entertained a notion of joining it. It is a question to which he was not opposed to Grant, the Senator said that he had sometimes criticized him, just as he would any man with whom he differed. He always intended to vote for the Philadelphia nomination, and should do so, though perhaps some other would have done as well. He thought Grant would be re-elected by a larger majority than he received before, and that Illinois would give fifty thousand majority for him, assuring in this connection that at least one-half the Democrats in Southern Illinois will vote for him. General Logan also declared his intention of taking as active a part in the campaign as his health will permit.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS OF SOMERSET COUNTY, JUNE 1, 1872.

THE INDIANS.
The Summer Campaign Opened.
St. Louis, June 18.—Judge Hubbell, General Agent of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, who brings information that before leaving Sherman, Texas, an army officer arrived there from Fort Richmond, Jack Creek, and reported that a body of about ten thousand, had made an incursion into Texas; and were overrunning Young, Jack Deaton and Parker counties, and that the settlers were fleeing with considerable haste. The Indians, it is said, were going to Huntsville to liberate Soloma and Big Tree, confined in the State Prison there.

It is reported that the Indians on the Fort Hill Reservation had left the war path, and no further hostilities had occurred near Weatherford, in which four whites were wounded, and two Indians killed and two captured. The commanding officer of Fort Richardson is said to have gone to Austin to consult with General Auger regarding the Indian war. The Indians, it is reported, have been telegraphed for two more cavalry regiments to report immediately at the points threatened by the raiders.

They have mortified the flesh they have put on sack cloth and ashes. The Indian, it is reported, have bowed their heads in a mud-puddle and cried, "Let us vote for Horace Greely." This is what the Chicago Post says of the Democracy. It may all be true, but we doubt the broken part of the exclamation—they might have been saying, however, with all the cords drawn.

Alexander H. Stephens has been telling a little story to Georgia Democrats, who expressed a willingness to take anybody to beat Grant. It ran in this wise: "Your course, and the course of others with you, in jumping Grant to Greely, is not unlike the case of a man who, in the course of a long and hard day, has been jumping back and forth, and at the end of his day, he has a broken neck, and falling head over heels broke his neck. So you, and others in jumping from the squeaking of Grant, make a like man, and will likely make a fatal jump, which will land you all with broken necks on the hard ground of Greely's vote."

Why Grant Will Triumph.
Reasons in abundance are given for the confidence among the Republicans that the one of most weight is that the Administration of Gen. Grant has been successful in the management of the interests of the nation an unprecedented success. All the manufacturing, commercial and agricultural interests of the country are in far better condition now than when Gen. Grant took power, and the common sense of the people has been restored to the point of view that the Government had not maintained peace at home and abroad, and had not wisely and economically managed the national finances, these results could not have been attained. Month after month the public debt has been reduced, while at the same time tax after tax has been lifted from the shoulders of the people by a Republican Congress and President, and no amount of gossip about Grant's relations, no mistakes which have been made, in appointments to office, can convince the people that the Government, which has accomplished such results, does not deserve the best of the country. Self-interest, the most powerful motive to human action, demands the continuance in office of the man under whom the nation has prospered, and the people are entitled to the secret of the immense strength of Gen. Grant with the masses of the people. There is, of course, gratitude for his services during the war; but that dark epoch has receded so far into the dim past, that there were those who at the same time tax after tax done so long ago, the hold of Grant upon the popular heart would be comparatively feeble. It is to the good deeds past, and the certainty of their continuance in the future, that his popularity is due, and it is this which is the secret of his strength, into the Presidential chair with such marks of popular confidence as no man has received since the "era of good feeling."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
WASHINGTON D. C. June 29th.
GREELLY OR NO GREELLY THAT IS THE QUESTION.

The present political situation has afforded a magnificent opportunity for the election of the Democratic party for six months past. The Anti-Grant supporters have been in search of the man to beat Grant. On the first of May they assembled with lanterns at Cincinnati, and as they thought found him in Horace Greely; but a month's experience has convinced a large number of them that he had made a mistake. Since the age of Diogenes, who searched Greece in daylight with lighted lanterns to find an honest man, there has been no such exhibition of a torch light procession in full day light until this one, to discover a man who could beat Ulysses S. Grant.

On and after July 1, 1872, every person who sells or offers for sale manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars, except manufacturers of these articles who sell only their own products at the place of production, will be required to pay a special tax at the rate of \$5 per annum, without regard to the amount of his annual sales. The exemption of those whose annual sales do not exceed \$100 is repealed by the new law.

Early Monday Morning an engine going west on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad ran over two unknown men, thirteen miles east of Steubenville, Ohio. The men were lying across the track in opposite directions, the head and feet of each resting on the rails, the wheels passed over both, cutting off their heads and feet. On the body of one was found a revolver and pass-book, with William Lloyd written on one leaf.

The following are the dimensions of a grand old tree growing on the estate of the Marquis of Bath's estate at Longlatton, Wiltshire, England: Height, 54 feet; circumference of branches, 16 feet; spread of branches from north to south, 33 feet; and from east to west, 60 feet; girth of stem at one foot from the ground, 32 feet; smallest girth of stem, 24 feet 9 inches; length of stem 7 feet. Under ordinary circumstances age of tree may be approximately guessed at by allowing a centimetre for every foot in diameter of stem; this tree is estimated to be many safely be calculated from 1100 to 1200 years old. It is a growing, healthy tree, rather cone-shaped, and is very dense in foliage.

THE TURP.
Mystic Park, Essex-Goldsmith Maid Makes the Fastest Time on Record.
Boston, June 16.—This was a field day for horsemen at Mystic Park, the best recorded time ever made in a heat being achieved by Duke's bay mare, Goldsmith Maid, this afternoon. The sport opened with a race for \$1,000 for horses in the 2:40 class. Five heats were trotted, the second, third and fifth being won by Duke's bay mare, Rosalind, in 2:51, 2:51 and 2:52.

Then came the great race of the day for \$3,500 between Duke's Goldsmith Maid and Hickok's bay mare, Lucy. The odds were strongly in favor of the Maid, who was never in better condition. The race was trotted and won by the Maid in 2:21. Before the end of the heat the track was scraped and rolled, and was never better fitted to trot on. The Maid was also in prime order, and Duke being starting time was very slow. A very young start was had, Lucy pushing the Maid, who had the pole and went to the first quarter at a slashing gait, never making a skip from the quarter to the half. The Maid kept up her pace on the home stretch, being pushed by Lucy, who made an abortive attempt to lap her rival; but it was no use, for Duke sent the mare under the wire in 2:19.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.
The usefulness of the Bureau of Education is indicated in many ways, one of which is by letters from foreign Ministers.

A letter has been received from our minister to Brazil, acknowledging the receipt of the report of the Bureau in which he has also a laudatory attempt to lap her rival; but it was no use, for Duke sent the mare under the wire in 2:19.

Horrible Railway Accident.
STEEBENVILLE, June 18.—Early yesterday morning an engine coming west on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad ran over two unknown men, thirteen miles east of Steubenville, Ohio. The men were lying across the track in opposite directions, the head and feet of each resting on the track. The wheels passed over both, cutting off their heads and feet. On the body of one was found a revolver and pass book, with William Lloyd written on one leaf.

MAINE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.
BANGOR, June 18.—At the Democratic State Convention held in the city hall this morning, Marcus Emery, editor of the Bangor Commercial, was nominated for member of Congress from the fifth district, and James C. Madigan, of Houlton, and William Pearson, of Bangor, were chosen delegates to the Baltimore convention. No formal instructions were given to the delegates, but the sentiment of the convention was clearly in favor of the nomination of Horace Greely for President.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
The Court of William F. Feltz, Sheriff of the County of Warren, Pa., do hereby give notice that he will sell at public auction, at the "Iron House" in Somerset, on Friday the 30th day of July, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, to-wit: One lot of land, situated in the township of North East, and containing about 100 acres of land, more or less, and also one lot of land, situated in the township of North East, and containing about 100 acres of land, more or less, and also one lot of land, situated in the township of North East, and containing about 100 acres of land, more or less.

PRIZE MONEY.
The Secretary of the Navy will soon distribute \$100,000 prize money to the crew of the Kearsarge, and to the crew of the Albatross, which were captured by the Alabama during the late war. C. M. Higgins and Snell being soon released resumed their fight, and for the interference of citizens, snail results would have ensued. Snell and his wife were arrested and lodged in jail.

RENTAL AFFAIR.
MEMPHIS, June 17.—At Brownsville, Joseph Higgins and Joseph Snell, two colored men, had a desperate fight, growing out of an old feud. They were arrested by the marshal and carried off. Soon after Higgins's wife entered Higgins's house, armed with an iron pole, and beat Higgins's wife to death, literally smashing her skull like an egg shell. Higgins and Snell being soon released resumed their fight, and for the interference of citizens, snail results would have ensued. Snell and his wife were arrested and lodged in jail.

DRY GOODS.
Fancy Dress Goods AND TRIMMINGS, Staple and Fancy Notions, Ribbons, &c., BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND STRAW GOODS, HARDWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, QUINERWARE, GROCERIES, CARPETING, OILCLOTHS, PAINTS, OILS, NAILS, GLASS, PUTCH, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

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