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Republican State Ticket.

ecretary of State—ALLEN T. WIKOFF.
dge of Supreme Court—JOHN WELCH.
ember B'd Pub. Works—RICHD. R. PORTER.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS:
JOHN C. LEE, ALPHONSO HART.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The Philadelphia *Press* is out in favor of Colfax for Vice President, and say that "as to Pennsylvania, we do not think there is a doubt that people prefer Vice President Colfax. As it stands 110 delegates are instructed for Colfax, and we believe he will have enough more in the uninstructed delegations to make his vote 230 on the first ballot."

On the contrary the Philadelphia *North American* urges the nomination of a Pennsylvainan, regarding such a nomination as absolutely necessary to carry the State. It says: "Colfax has served faithfully and efficiently, and would doubtless honor the second term equally. Mr. Blaine or Senator Wilson would carry into the new sphere the same excellent capacities whech distinguished them now, but none of these gentlemen meet what we believe to be the *absolute requirement* of the moment, and this is the proper and distinguished recognition of the great State of Pennsylvania. We look for such a broad view of the matter as will lead delegates from every State to discard their purely personal preference and examine with the utmost care the requirements of the political situation. It is idle to sneer at disaffections which, though they spring from personal causes, may produce the most unfortunate general results, and it is reckless feebleness to conduct the campaign in which is staked the life of a great political party as if it were but a struggle for the aggrandizement of an individual. Among Pennsylvanians, at home or abroad, let there be an end of considering the prospects of any other State for the vice-presidency, and let the unanimous voice of our people be for Grant and a Pennsylvanian."

THE Ohio State *Journal* says that it seems that Gratz Brown, who is at the antipodes of Greeley on the tariff question, is also as far as the East is from the West on the question of Amnesty. Gratz as appears from speeches and writings which are now coming to surface again, not only demanded that the right to hold office but the right to vote should be denied to *all* rebels. He demanded "retaliation." In 1865 he wrote a letter to J. R. Winchell, of Hannibal, in which he explains a "remark about eternalizing our hostilities." He says oaths will not be sufficient—"if the constitution [of Missouri] intends hereafter to rely upon oaths alone, it would be a failure." He then proceeds in the strongest language to express his belief that "the loyal and disloyal can NEVER live in Missouri together, and the latter must be FORCED to depart!"

IN the National Woman Suffrage Association Meeting held at New York, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Stanton is reported as "calling upon all women to work against Greeley." A Mrs. Doneway of Oregon, proposed to pardon the white-hatted philosopher if he would promise repentance, while Mrs. Hooker "wouldn't trust him if he were on his knees and would promise reform." There are quite a number of men who rejoice that Mrs. Hooker sustains neither relation of wife, mother or sister to them, if this is a specimen of her vindictiveness Mrs. Doneway took the floor the second, third and fourth time, once to say that "Grant had backbone but no brains, and Greeley all the brains but no back-bone," which was a naughty comparison for the Gregonianess to use, and to notify the convention that she had a young Oregonian at home "two and a half years old, weighing forty-two pounds.' Why the youngster wasn't nominated for the Presidency does not appear from the reports. Miss Kate Stanton read an address of some length, and the lovers of neiteer Grant or Greeley adjourned. This gathering must not be confounded with the Woodhull convention, though any one can "confound" both if they desire to.

THE *Cincinnati Commercial* says that, "as a rule the Democracy are not snatching at the Cincinnati nominee and disposed to rush headlong into the contest. The demand for white hats has not thus far, in this part of the country, been immense. Instead of democratic enthusiasm for Greeley, we have very considerate and close calculations, and a wonderful and fearful waiting for the democratic Ecumenical Council. There are symptoms here that the democracy have not exhausted the wisdom of the ages and profited by all the lessons of these latter days. The liberals are waiting for the democracy and the Democracy are waiting for the liberals. Meanwhile the caravan does not move with rapidity."

THE New York *Evening Post*, in a recent issue, says:

Judge Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, announces that if the Presidential contest is narrowed down to Grant and Greeley, he shall support Greeley as the least of two evils. and he thinks that all free-traders will agree with him. Judge Brinkerhoff is an admirable man, but he will find that there is an honest difference of opinion in this case. There may be no reason why free-traders should support President Grant, but there is a reason why they should *not* support Mr. Greeley.

A GENTLEMAN who has traveled through the Southern-central portions of Illinois, including the counties of Jackson, Franklin, Williamson, Union, Johnson, Perry, Saline, Jefferson, Marion and Clinton, says that the country all through these counties looks beautiful. The large fruits, including apples, peaches and pears, have been wholly uninjured by the frost, while the smaller, especially strawberries, are most luxuriant, and are now fully ripe. The air is also redolent of the fragrance of flowers, among which are some of the most magnificent specimens of oses he has ever seen.

CONGRESS.

MAY 16.—In the Senate, the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Depot bill passed by a vote of 39 to 18. Bills passed to confirm to the Great and Little Osage Indians the reservation in Indian Territory, and for the sale of the Black Bob Indian lands in Kansas. The report of the conference committee on the naval appropriation bill was concurred in. The evening session was mainly devoted to the postal telegraph bill, Mr. Conkling taking up the time with an attack on the Associated Press. In the House, a bill passed authorizing defendants in the United States Courts to testify in their own behalf. The tariff bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and the duty on quinine was reduced from 25 per cent. to 10 per cent. Saltpeter was put on the free list. The duty on santonine was reduced to $1 a pound, and strychnine to 50 cents an ounce. The duty on rum, essence or oil, and bay rum, essence or oil, was reduced to 50 cents an ounce. Motions were agreed to to add to the item taxing books, &c., 12½ cents a pound, an exemption of those imported for public libraries, colleges, schools, philosophical societies, &c.; to put the duty on all paper at 90 per cent. of the existing duties as a substite for the paragraph taxing seized printing paper 28 per cent. Mr. Butler, of Mass., offered a resolution for final adjournment from the 3d of June to the last Thursday in November next, in order to keep in force the act authorizing the suspension of the habeas corpus. The House refused to order the previous question, and adopted as a substitute a resolution for adjournment *sine die*, Monday, the 3d of June, at 12 o'clock.

MAY 17.—In the Senate, the House resolution for final adjournment June 3 was referred to the Committee on Finance. A bill passed providing for holding a United States District Court at Toledo. The conference report on the West Point appropriation bill was concurred in. The habeas corpus suspension bill was discussed for a time, and then set for final disposition on Tuesday next. The river and harbor bill was reported. Among the amendments was one increasing the appropriation for Black River Harbor, O., from $10,000 to $20,000, and one increasing that for Calumet Harbor, Ill., from $30,000 to $40,000. The army appropriation bill was discussed till adjournment. In the House, the tariff bill was considered in committee. The duty on all printing paper was put at 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. The following rates were fixed; Vermuth, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*; mustard, ground, in bulk, 10 cents a pound, and in tin or glass, 14 cents; mustard seeds, free; currants, 1 cent a pound; figs, 2½ cents a pound; raisins, 2½ cents a pound; on copper in ores, 2½ cents a pound, if fine copper; on all regulus, or block, or coarse copper, 3 cents; on old copper, 3½ cents; in plates, bars, &c., 4 cents; on copper in rolled plates, &c., and on all manufactures of copper, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*. On emery ore, 86 per ton, and on emery grains, 2 cents a pound. On preserved or condensed milk, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. On plate glass, 90 per cent. of the existing duties. On tin, in sheets or plates, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. On wood screws, two inches or over in length, 4 cents a pound; less than two inches, 6 cents, and less than three quarters of an inch, 9 cents. An amendment was passed by a vote of 92 to 63, authorizing one third of the customs duties to be paid in legal tender notes. The following articles were added to the free list: Cocoa, quicksilver, books in foreign languages, jute butts, tropical and semi tropical plants, saltpeter, gunpowder, jute extracts of barks for tanning, quinine, licorice, emery ore, seeds of forest trees. Perishable fruits were struck out of the list. The section allowing the free importation of ship materials was extended to steamboats. The committee, having finished the tariff part of the bill, rose, and the House adjourned.

MAY 19—In the Senate, a bill passed to replace bonds destroyed. A resolution was adopted asking the House to return the Senate resolution to adjourn May 29. The army appropriation bill was passed. An amendment was adopted providing that the government pay no royalty for the use of arms patented by one of its citizens. Adopted. In the House, the conference report on the West Point appropriation bill was agreed to. A bill passed appropriating $349,394 to pay the claims of 308 persons for supplies taken by the army and allowed by the Southern Claims Commission; also the Senate bill to pay Dr. J. Milton Best, of Paducah, $25,000 for the destruction of his house during the war. The conference report on the diplomatic appropriation bill was agreed to, as was that on the Indian bill. A conference committee was ordered on the steamboat bill. Mr. Conner, of Texas, was given $2,000 to pay his expenses in contesting the right to his seat. Adjourned.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* has the following in reference to Pennsylvania politics: "We hear from all sections that a united and zealous support will be given to the State ticket. In a few districts the nominations were not very cordially received at first; but what little dissatisfaction did exist has either entirely disappeared or is rapidly passing away. The consciousness that a united and vigorous effort is necessary to preserve the political dominance of the party, is nerving the true Republican heart, for the contest. The signs all indicate a glorious victory in October, to be followed by a still greater triumph in November. A full Republican vote and the earnestness which usually characterizes the working men of the party will insure both."

A short time ago Horace Greeley gave expression to the following opinion, of the Democracy:

"Point wherever you please to an election district which you will pronounce morally rotten—given up in great part to debauchery and vice—and that district will be found at nearly or quite every election giving a large majority for that which styles itself the Democratic party. * * * Take all the haunts of debauchery in the land, and you will find nine-tenths of their master spirits active participants of that same Democracy. * * * May it be written on any grave that I never was a follower, and lived and died in nothing its debtor."

How is it now?

NEWS OF THE WEEK

An imperial decree in Japan has abolished all the edicts against Christianity.

The Ohio Democratic State Central Committee meets in Columbus May 28, to fix the time for holding the State convention.

The Dominion House, by a vote of 121 to 55, has passed the bill giving effect to the treaty of Washington to a second reading. This virtually passes it.

It is positively denied that the President told an Ohio Congressman that in case of his re-election he intended to make a general change of office holders throughout the country.

The friends of Bancroft Davis deny that he is the author of the indirect claims in our case as presented at Geneva, and say it was drawn up by Caleb Cushing, under instructions from Secretary Fish.

A horrible massacre by indians in the far Southwest is reported from Fort Stockton. A government train was attacked by them, and seventeen persons killed or wounded, being all those with the train except one woman.

Only one Republican journal in Kansas that opposed the Cincinnati movement has been affected by the nominations of the Liberals.

Prominent Democrats assert that Greeley has promised, if nominated at Baltimore and elected, he will deal liberally with the Democrats in the matter of big offices.

The colored people of Northern Ohio celebrated the adoption of the 15th amendment, in Cleveland, on the 15th inst., by a large procession, with bands of music. Great enthusiasm was manifested. The Rev. Henry Lee, of Oberlin, was the orator of the day.

The Michigan rioters were quiet at at the latest accounts.

It is said to be certain Don Carlos has escaped from Spain.

The rains have put out the fires in the woods in Pennsylvania and New York.

The internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year to date amount to $113,863,156.

Senator Ferry, of Connecticut is for Grant, and Horatio Seyeour for Greeley.

The Senate Foreign Committee has agreed to report in favor of the supplemental treaty.

The liquor option license law in Pennsylvania has been decided constitutional by the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia.

The whole of the Robeson Investigating Committee of both parties, except Blair, of Michigan will make a report exonerating the Secretary of all improper conduct.

The Philadelphia Press is for the renomination of Colfax as well as of Grant.

As a result of the disappearance of the Buell record, it is proposed to have the various documents of that kind printed.

The total amount of reduction in the tariff and taxes by the bill that passed the House, is $44,000,000, of which $29,000,000 is in the tariff.

An amendment will be offered by Mr. Holman to the river and harbor appropriation bill reducing tolls on the Louisville Canal to four and a half cents a ton.

A Boston *dispatch* says: "The will of John T. Headley, involving half a million dollars, is being contested before the Supreme Judicial Court by a portion of the heirs, who allege the unsound mind of the testator, and undue influence by parties receiving the largest legacies."

John C. Breckinridge denies the truth of the report that he will support Greeley.

Under the will of the late Miss Nabby Joy, of Boston, the sum of $280,500 has been appropriated to public charities, in sums ranging from $200 to $20,000.

The Collector of Internal Revenue at Albany, N. Y., has been ordered to seize the property of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, to secure the payments of the scrip dividend tax.

Persons who ought to know says the President is personally in favor of adhering to our position on the indirect claims, but has yelded to Secretary Fish and the Treasury Department, and referred the supplemental treaty to the Senate.

In the case of Henry Peck agrinst the New York Central Railroad for damages for being put off a palace car for refusing to pay extra fare for a drawing room car, when the ordinary car of drawing room train was full, the jury returned a verdict of $3,000.

In Indianspolis thirty-nine cigar manufacturers made 378,790 cigars in March.

Warsaw is to have three new school houses; two of $10,00 each, and one of $16,00.

WM. H. SEWARD ON THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Wm. H. Seward has been interviewed on the Alabama Claims treaty, and gives his opinion in the matter as follows:

The Johnson treaty would have secured the payment to our merchants and ship owners for their losses by the rebel privateers fitted out in England to prize on our commerce, and if this treaty will accomplish as much, I, for one, will be glad. I certainly am in favor of adopting the amendment to the Washington treaty and the abandonment of our claim for indirect damages, though such a course would be considered a blot on our national honor. It would be most dishonorable in us to insist on getting what we don't expect, and have repeatedly said we don't want, than to frankly say we were wrong. I said that when the English outrages were committed we plainly said, and kept on saying that for every cent of loss incurred by our ship owners, merchants, and insurance companies, by the English cruisers, we should ultimately have compensation. Our bill was disregarded; they said they never would pay it. Afterward they considered the matter and finally offered to pay it. Consequntial damages were never mentioned until the English consented to pay our bill. I think we are wrong in demanding them now. Our country, as I said, was very sick when the privateers began preying upon our commerce, but it would have died before I would have consented to pay any nation the consequential damages the English are now asked to pay.

There will be no war. Even those who are clamoring for the rejection by the Senate of the amended Washington treaty insist that they don't mean war. I have no doubt that the treaty as amended will be approved by the Senate.

GREELYISMS.

His Opinions on Secession.

We group a few of the opinions of Horace Greeley, the prospective coalition candidate for President, as set forth in the columns of the New York *Tribune*:

[From the Tribune, Dec. 17, 1860]

We have repeatedly asked those who dissent from our view of this matter to tell us frankly whether they do or do not assent to Mr. Jefferson's statement in the Declaration of Independence that Governments "derive their *just* powers from *the consent of the governed*; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government," &c., &c. We *do* heartily accept this doctrine, believing it intrinsically sound, beneficent, and one that, universally accepted, is calculated to prevent the shedding of seas of human blood. *And if it justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southrons from the Federal Union in 1861.* If we are mistaken on this point, why does not some one attempt to show wherein and why? For our own part, while we deny the right of slaveholders to hold slaves against the will of the latter, *we cannot see why twenty millions of people can rightfully hold ten, or even five, in a detested Union with them, by military force.*

[From the Tribune, Dec. 24th, 1860.]

Most certainly we believe that Governments are made for peoples, not peoples for Governments—that the latter "derive their just power from the consent of the governed;" and whenever a portion of this Union, large enough to form an independent, self subsisting nation, shall see fit to say, authentically, to the residue, "We want to get away from you," we shall say—and we trust self-respect, if not regard for the principle of self-government, will constrain the residue of the American people to say—"Go!" We never yet had so poor an opinion of ourselves or our neighbors as to wish to hold others in a hated connection with us. But the dissolution of a Government cannot be effected in the time required for knocking down a house of cards. Let the cotton States, or any six or more States, say, unequivocally, "We want to get out of the Union," and propose to effect their end peaceably and inoffensively, and we will do our best to help them out—not that we want them to go, but that we loathe the idea of compelling them to stay. All we ask is, that they exercise a reasonable patience, so as to give time for effecting their end without bloodshed. They must know, as well as we do, that no President can recognize a mere State ordinance of secession, nor neglect to enforce the laws of the United States throughout their whole geographical extent. It takes two to make a bargain, whether of admission or secession; but with reasonable forbearance all may be brought about.

From the Tribune of 23d of February, 1861, Five Days After the "Inauguration" of Jeff. Davis.

We have repeatedly said, and we once more issist, that the great principle embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of American Independence, that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is sound and just, and that if the slave States only, choose to form an independent nation, *they have a clear moral right to do so.* We have said, and still maintain, that, provided the Cotton States have fairly and definitively made up their minds to go by themselves, *there is no need of fighting about it;* for they have only to exercise reasonable patience, and they will be let off in peace and good will. *Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, we will do our best to forward their views.*"

In a letter to H. McChesney, of Troy, N. Y., dated Sept. 23 1852, and published in the New York *Tribune* of the 26th of the same month, Horace Greeley, speaking of the right of secession, thus declared himself:

"But I *still insist* that if it had been proved that the people of the slave States—or even of the cotton States alone—had really desired to dissolve the Union, and had peacefully deliberately and authoritatively expressed that wish, *we should* have assented to it. At all events, *I* should"

[From the Tribune Nov. 9, 1852.]

And now, if the Cotton States consider the value of the Union debatable, we maintain their perfect right to discuss it. Nay, we hold with Jefferson to the inalienable right of communities to alter or abolish forms of government that have become oppressive or injurious; and if the Cotton States shall decide that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless; and we do not see how one party can have a right to do what another party has a right to prevent. We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union, and nullify or defy the laws thereof; to withdraw from the Union is quite another matter. And, whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a Republic whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets.

As a fitting conclusion to this record we have only to add the following letters written to the Governors of the loyal States, in September, 1864, three months after Lincoln's nomination:

NEW YORK, Sept 2, 1864.

Hon ——:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The undersigned have been requested by a body of influential Unionists to communicate with the loyal Governors, for the purpose of eliciting replies to the following queries:

1. In your judgment is the re-election of Mr. Lincoln a probability?

2 In your judgment can your own State be carried for Mr. Lincoln?

3 In your judgment, do the interests of the Union party, and so of the country, require the substitution of another candidate in the place of Mr. Lincoln?

In making these qeries we give no opinion of our own, and request yours only for the most private and confidential use.

Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY.
Editor of the *Tribune*, (and two others.)

HOW THE COLORED TROOPS WILL FIGHT.

The following letter from a prominent colored man of Cleveland, tells how the colored people generaly will "go for Greeley:"

CLEVELAND, May 17.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

I herewith drop a few lines to you to let you know how the colored people in the Western Reserve stand on the next presidential election. They all stand for U. S. Grant, or the nominee of the Philadelphia convention. I have conversed with a great many, and they all generally say they can not go for what I know about farming Horace Greeley, for certain reasons, and one of the principal reasons is, that he went old Jeff Davis' bail, and that is enough to put any nation agains: a man. We in Cleveland and the entire Eighteenth District, composed largely of colored people, will go a unit for Grant or the Philadelphia nominee, and we want all Greeleyites to understand, it so they need not bother themselves for our votes in this part of the country. We are organizing Grant clubs all over the Western Reserve, and we will use all our efforts to elect the whole Philadelphia ticket.

Yours respectfully,
LOUIS W. TURNER.

Here is another item that squints very strongly in the same direction:

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

COLUMBUS, O., May 16

A large and enthusiastic meeting of colored citizens of Franklin county was held at the Opera House. Resolutions indorsing Grant and Dennison were reported and passed. Speeches were made by Rev. Poindexter, Jno. Booker, J. S. Tyler, Walker Ewing, and others, which were wildly applauded. In the 500 colored voters of Columbus, not a Greeley man could be found. The meeting was conducted by colored men alone, and the decorum and speeches were very far above the average of political meetings in Columbus.

We cannot close this chapter without giving just one more resolution. It was passed by the colored people of Columbus, at a meeting held a few evenings since, and is the last of a series of resolutions endorsing Grant and Dennison:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the elevation of Mr. Greeley to the Presidency, because whatever the designs of those originating the Liberal movement, its effect will be the restoration of the Democratic party to power; furthermore, such a return from good to bad would result in the repeal of Congressional legislation upon which the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments depends. With regard to the tariff Mr. Greeley has already declared that, in the event of his election, he would sign all bills presented by Congress, whether he approved of them or not; and as Mr. Greeley's high tariff notions are clear to him, and ante date the birth of his devotions to the liberties of the colored man, he would not scruple to sign bills directly antagonistic to our most cherished rights. Judging Mr. Greeley by published declarations, and regarding him as altogether too whimsical to fill the executive chair of the nation, we will proceed as soon as practicable to prove to Mr. Greeley and the Liberals "what we know" about voting the Regular Republican Ticket.

WHAT STANLEY MATTHEWS SAYS.

Stanley Matthews, in his speech on assuming the temporary chairmanship of the Cincinnati Convention, made the following statement:

"And so, gentlemen, in every department of the government the slow poison of corruption, only not sufficiently slow, seems to have pervaded the whole civil and political administration of the country from head to foot." [Applause.]

A personal friend of Judge Matthews, connected with one of the departments in Washington city, after reading his speech, wrote a letter to him, calling his attention to the above statement and expressing a hope that when he should come to look calmly at the statement he would regret he ever made it. This brought from Judge Matthews the following answer, which is now made public with his permission:

"CINCINNATI, May 6, 1872.

"MY DEAR SIR: Nothing connected with the recent disgraced and disgraceful convention at this place has given me so much pain as your note calling my attention to a statement taken from a speech of mine, pointed with the interpretation you evidently put upon it. Allow me, in the first place, to say that I was put forward as temporary chairman of that convention without an hour's notice, and that, consequently, what I said was totally unpremeditated; and, in the next place, that the extract you make, and which, if I had intended to be taken in its literal sense, would be justly a matter of regret that it had been uttered, does not represent the truth of my statements. On the contrary, I have no reason to believe, and never have believed, that personally the present administration were guilty of corrupt conduct or motives, and I ought to have expressed myself so as to have avoided any such charge. What I was striving to say had reference to the general corruption of our political life pervading it in every department, whereby personal and party ends seemed to be substituted for public good, and the latest and best illustration of which, I am free to say, is now to be found in the action of the very convention in the presence of which this declaration was made. I am greatly chagrined at the whole matter, my own participation in it included, and have concluded, perhaps not sufficiently soon, that as a politician and President maker I am not a success. I greatly regret that I have given cause of offense to you, and to many other personal friends, whose integrity I may have seemed to have questioned, but which I can assure you was furthest from my thought. I hope you will be able to regard it as though it had never been said.

Very respectfully, your friend,
"STANLEY MATTHEWS."

BY a bill which has recently passed through Congress the pay of officers and non commissioned officers in the United States army is increased $1 per month for the third year of service, $2 for the fourth, and $3 for the fifth or last year of their term of enlistment; but this increase shall not be paid over until discharged, nor shall it be forfeited for any offense except desertion. A similar provision is made for re-enlistedmen. Another provision leaves to the option of the soldier the drawing of his monthly pay, and gives him 6 per cent. interest for any sum over $50 which he may leave in Government hands. A separate bill provides for a system of savings deposits. Any man may deposit his wages in sums of not less than $5 with any army paymaster and be provided with a check book. On sums of over $50, on deposit six months or more, 4 per cent. interest shall be paid. The deposits shall not be forfeited except for desertion, nor be liable for debts, but cannot be paid until discharged. Paymasters are required to give bonds to the Government for deposits, etc. These regulations closely resemble those recently introduced into the British army, both in regard to increase of pay according to length of service, and the establishment of regimental savings banks.

THERE is a curious difference of sentiment in the South in respect to the ratification of the nomination of Mr. Greeley. The Greeley fever instead of covering the entire country uniformly, breaks out in spots; some of them rather large spots, too; for instance, the Democratic press of South Carolina, Tennessee, and Missouri, is almost unanimously and enthusiastically for Greeley. The Democratic press of Georgia, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, and Louisiana, is for a straight Democratic ticket. That of Virginia, Alabama, and Kentucky, is divided. The South Carolinians are quite as dogmatic about the necessity of indorsing Greeley as they used to be in upholding Calhoun. The Missourians are almost beside themselves with rage at the idea that any considerable body of Democrats can contemplate separate action. The Georgians are just as positive the other way. In a few weeks both sides will be cooled off and in a condition to examine the situation calmly.

T. BUCHANAN READ.

We find the following brief sketch of Mr. Read, in the New York *Evening Post*, of a recent date. Mr. Read died at the Astor House, in New York, on Saturday May 11, in his fifty fifth year.

Variously gifted, he held an enviable rank both among the poets and the painters of his time. Of his pictures, "The Lost Pleiad," and "Undine," were perhaps the best. His painting of "Sheridan and his Horse," has, however, attained a much higher popularity, while one of his earlier paintings, in which the fairies are represented as coming upon a human skull, has been lost sight of altogether. Nothing could be more daintily conceived or more gracefully executed than Puck, wearing a morning glory for a cap, looking in wonderment at his ghastly relic of mortality. In lighter nature, Mr. Read's "New Pastoral" was his longest poem, and the story of the removal of a Pensylvanian family to the prairies of the West, with all its episodes of Christmas tide and Harvest-home and Fourth of July, was well told; but it was in tender lyrics that he excelled. The exquisite verses, beginning—

"The maid that binds the warrior's sash,"

and the musical stanzas in which he describes the "Vesuvian Bay," entitled "Drifting," have been learned by rote by many who are ignorant of their authorship. But in poetry, as in painting, his most popular effort was not his best. The song of "Sheridan's Ride," struck a chord in the bosom of the nation, and gave him in a day a wider reputation than he had previously won by years of consistent and conscientious devotion to art.

Years ago, when he lived in Florence, and more recently in Rome, his house was the gathering point of the American and English sojourners in these capitals, and his death will make a void in the foreign society of Rome, of which he was a prominent and valued member.

THE *New York World* gets off the following in regard to the political status of Theodore Tilton:

A painful rumor is current in our neighboring city of Brooklyn to the effect that a personal difficulty of a grave character has arisen between the spirit of Demosthenes and the accomplished editor of the *Golden Age*. It appears that upon the nomination to the presidency of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull by the Convention for giving everybody everything, Demosthenes called upon Mr. Tilton to fulfil the expectations of the spirit would aroused by his interesting biography of that gifted woman and "come out" in her support. To this Mr. Tilton replied that he had already "gone in" for Horace Greeley, in sign whereof he invited the attention of the illustrious orator to a bran new white hat which he was at the moment wearing. The enraged Greek without another word, raised the right hand which had essayed to shake the Macedonian throne, and knocked the white hat over the wearer's eyes. A high joint commission, consisting of Stephen Pearl Andrews, Brigham Young and the ghost of Fanny Wright, is now sitting on the case, which it is hoped may be settled without bloodshed.

POINTED RESOLUTIONS.

In response to previous notice a large crowd assembled at the Court House in Hamilton, Butler county, on the 14th inst., composed of the older and better class of citizens, not only in the city of Hamilton, but from all parts of the country. Mr. Isaac Mathis was called upon to to preside over the meeting. R. N. Andrews nominated the following as Vice-Presidents, viz.: J. W. Sohn, J. W. Irwin, William Anderson, Dr Falconer, M. Miller, A. J. Rees, J. Hure, and James Jackson. On motion of Mr. Williams, a committee of one hundred men was chosen from all parts of the county to draw resolutions.

The committee, after a short absence, reported the following:

WHEREAS, Tom McGehan, the *murderer* and the leader of a band of thieves and murderers, has returned to this city in defiance of public opinion and has publicly threatened the lives of our citizens; therefor be it

Resolved, That this meeting regards this man McGehan as a monster, unfit to live within the bounds of Butler county, and that we pledge ourselves to *justify, uphold*, and *defend* any citizen or citizens who shall *rid* the *world* of his presence if ever he be found within the county Butler after this day.

Resolved, That his comrades and associates in the late murder of Thomas Myers, viz.: Dan. McGlinn, Ike Sheely, Jack Garver, and Jim McGehan, are also hereby declared *outlaws*, and demanded to leave the country *at once*, as this community will no longer be responsible for their safety as citizens.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend that the citizens organize to carry into effect the above resolutions.

They were unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

FROM the Congressional Directory, we condense the following:

Of the Senators, Representatives and Territorial Delegates in the present Congress, all except twenty are natives of the United States, fifty two are natives of N. Y., thirty-eight of Penn., twenty-six of Ohio, twenty-three of Virginia, twenty of Massachusetts, Missouri has but one, and Louisiana but two natives.

One hundred and thirty-nine are natives of the Southeran States. The six Representatives from Mich., were all born in New York. Of the Ohio Representatives in both Houses, twelve are native Buckeye's, four are natives of Penn., two of Conn., one of Va., and the nativity of one (Hon. C. Foster,) not given. Of the seven North Carolina members, six are natives of that State. Of the Penn. delegation, twenty-six in number, twenty-three are natives of that State, and of the thirty three members from N. Y., twenty-two were born in that State.

Of the Senators, Cameron of Pa., is the oldest, having been born in 1799. Davis of Ky., and Vickers of Md., were born in 1801. Buckingham of Conn., in 1804; and Brownlew of Tenn., and Flanagon of Texas, in 1805.

Of the Representatives, Perry of New York is the oldest, was born in 1802, Ames of Mass. in 1804, and Hooper of Miss., and Peck of Ohio, in 1808.

Ohio has the chairmanship of one Com. in the Senate and five in the House.

DARKE county, Ohio, is in a terrible state of excitement over the liquor law. Nine suits for sums ranging from two thousand to ten thousand dollars each, have been entered against saloon keepers and the owners of property occupied by them, the plaintiffs being the wives of intemperate husbands. One woman, whose husband was killed in a drunken brawl, has brought suit for $10,000, while the wife of the man who perpetrated the homicide has sued for $5,000. All the saloons are closed.

CARNAHANS

Largest and Best Assortment!

—OF—

DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS

IN FINDLAY.

Cheaper THAN Ever

DRESS GOODS.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER BY THE CARLOAD

Black Gros Grain Silks, Blue Silks, Green Silks, Silks in Every Color and the most beautiful Shades,

Japanese Silks, Pongee Silks, Silk and Wool poplins, Silk and Linen Poplins'

DRESS LINEN!

Figured Lawns, Plain Lawns, Seersucker Cloth, Scotch Cinghams, Yosemite Stripes, Mariposa Stripes, White Pk's, White Organdies, Victoria Lawns, White Swisse, White Mulles, Bishop Lawns

IRON FRAME GRENADINES!

White, Blue, Green, Gold, Figured, Striped and

PLAIN BLACK IN ALL QUALITIES!

Grass cloth, Mohairs, Wash Poplins, Poplins, Figured Cambrics Alpacas,

PLAIN PERCELES IN ALL COLORS, DELANES,

All the Finest and Prettiest English French and German Dress Goods Manufactured, Black Alpacas, Drab and Slate Alpacas; Pink, Blue, White Lavender and Green Alpacas.

CARNAHANS!

STORE ROOM NOW 160 FEET LONG, and it is not only filled, but CRAMMED full with the Most Beautiful and Cheapest Goods you ever saw.

SILK RIBBONS! SILK TIES! SILK SASHES!

SILK PARASOLS, PONCEE PARASOLS, LINEN PARASOLS, LACE COVERED PARASOLS, COTTON PARA-
TOURIST HANDLE PARASOLS.

KIDD GLOVES, SILK GLOVES, LISLE GLOVES, SILK FANS
FRENCH CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, Jute & Thd SWITCHES, LINEN FANS
LADIES MOROCCO SATCHLES, TRAVELING BASKETS, JAPENESE FANS

Carnahans!

CARPETS. CARPETS.

The Largest and Best Stock in Findlay. Anything from Brussels and all wool Ingrain Carpets to Hemp and Rag. Save Money by Calling to see them Before you Buy.

Cottonades, Cassimeres, Checks, Stripes, Denims, Nankeens, Broadcloth, Doeskins,

FOR MEN AND BOYS WEAR!

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

STRIPED SHAWLS, ROMAN SHAWLS AND SCARFS, PAISLY SHAWLS.

LACE POINT SHAWLS, WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS, BROCHA SHAWLS,

SAVE MONEY!

See the Largest Stock in Findlay. See the Nicest Styles. See a Full Assortment.

CARNAHANS!

BARND BROTHERS
Land and Loan
AGENCY.

Office Opposite Court House Findlay.

Farms to Sell or Exchange for Other Prrperty.

WE CAN LACE MONEY IN THE hands of prompt paying men, on first mortgage security or first-class personal property in sums of from $100 to $2,000, and obtain from 6 to 10 per cent., on any time from three months to ten years. Parties having money to loan and desiring undoubted security, will do well to consult us.

No. 10.
Forty acres near Leipsic station, Putnam Co.

No. 29.
Several unimproved town lots.

No. 31.
First-rate Tannery, doing a good business; 15 vats, Bark House, &c., all under cover; Good Frame Dwelling with six rooms and an out-kitchen, good wood-house, and two good stables, Apple, Peach, and Cherry Trees, good well, &c.

No. 95.
80 acres—2 good houses and barns, large amount of fruit of all kinds; a most beautiful home; 3½ miles from the Court House, in Allen Township. Prime land—good road. Will exchange on larger farm. Easy payments.

No. 99.
210 acres, in Union County, Ohio, near Bee Line Railroad, 3 miles from Mt. Victory Station and not far from Bellefontaine. Price $5,000. Will exchange for farm in this section. There is timber of an excellent quality, such as white ash, hickory, etc.—enough to pay for the land, and all necessary improvements, and leave a man a handsome living while clearing off the place, as it is so near the market where the demand for lumber is very great.

No. 101.
Alliance, Ohio, 3 lots centrally located—beautiful building site. Price $2,000. Will trade for lands.

No. 107.
2 lots—plenty of fruit; 2 good houses, in Ada, Ohio; will sell or trade. Centrally located, desirable residence. Will trade.

No. 109.
40 acres—20 cleared; house and barn. A nice farm for a man of small means. On middle ridge between Sugar and Sand Ridge.

No. 111.
Story and a half frame house, out kitchen summer house and milk house, good well and cistern; plenty of fruit, good stable. Near corner lot, on South side of Front Street.

No. 116.
Several outlots, well located—ranging in size from 1 to 8 acres, to suit purchasers. Will be sold on such terms as may suit purchasers. There is no use being hampered and crowded for room, when a whole lot of 200x50 feet, costs without buildings as much as a good outlot of several acres. Especially is this the case, when, as in this instance the outlots are as convenient to business as the smaller unimproved business lots. Price from $150 to $1,200.

No. 120.
Nice story and half house lot and barn, on Putnam Street, near railroad. A new house, and a lot and a half. Payments a little above a good rent.

No. 121.
Double Dwelling House, with good lot on Putnam Street, rents for $144 a year. Price, $1,100; easy payments, or will trade for lands.

No. 133.
House and two lots in North Findlay to trade for lands. Price $600, with a small cash payment.

No. 135.
6 acres—Limestone quarry; plenty of fruit; barn—good house. Price $2,500. Located in the south-west part of Findlay. There is a large bearing orchard on this place. 3 acres can be sold in town lots, so as to realize much of the investment on the whole tract; the payments will be made so small that the lime stone quarry will not only pay them, but afford a very considerable part of a living. A big investment for a man who wishes to retire from business, and yet have something that will pay; yet amuse his idle moments.

No. 136.
85 acres—upland, in Pleasant township

No. 139.
Steam Saw Mill near Ada—excellent location. Plenty of timber and good run of custom work. Three miles from P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. House and 1½ acres of land. Price $2,000. Will exchange for land here or in the West.

No. 144.
20,000 acres of improved and wild lands in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas and Illinois. For sale or exchange for town property or lands

No. 154.
160 ACRES—65 UNDER EXCELLENT CULTIVATION, mostly in grass; good fences; small frame house, barn, and orchard. 95 acres of prime sugar, oak, white ash, hickory and beech timber; a nice Sugar Camp; near a small town; churches, schools, &c. In a splendid neighborhood, only four miles from a thriving town on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad. Price, on easy payments, $33 per acre.

No. 179.
THREE GOOD LOTS, I