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Poetical.

LOVED AND LOST.

Let us cling to love, and never
From our hearts its fingers sever,
Though the cry rings on forever,
Loved and lost, loved and lost!

Summer's rain and winter's frost,
Never days we've loved and lost,
Never days we've loved and lost,
Never days we've loved and lost!

There's a ray of sunlight gleaming,
Like blue eyes, once and all, are beaming,
Like a smile from our dreaming,
Like a smile from our dreaming!

Life was joyous at most,
When its joys are loved and lost!
To the spot where we'll be clinging,
Which the ocean-love is bringing,
On the waves our voices singing,
On the waves our voices singing!

Oh, the stars our lives were lost,
Oh, the stars our lives were lost,
Oh, the stars our lives were lost,
Oh, the stars our lives were lost!

GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

BY HENRY WILSON.

In this year, 1868, the people are
to choose a chief magistrate. Six
millions of men, weaned with the
ballot, will strive for the glittering
prize. Mighty issues are involved
in the impending contest.

The political organizations, with sharply
defined ideas, principles and policies,
will contend for the mastery, for the
executive power of the government
during the coming four years, in
which are to be garnered up the
fruits of the victories of the terrific
struggles of the past seven years, or
in which old issues will be reopened
and old strifes renewed, and must
embrace the future of the republic.

The people are ranged into two
political organizations, each with
nearly three millions of voters, a
name, and a history. The one
claims to be the Democratic party;
the other calls itself the Republican
party. The history of the country
during the past thirteen eventful
years is a record of the ideas, prin-
ciples and acts of these antagonistic
organizations. Their issues have not
been, like the ordinary issues of
political parties, mere questions of
administration; but fundamental and
vital, as opposite as the zenith and
the nadir.

The history of the country for the
past thirty years too clearly shows
that the democratic party has been
dominated by the dark, inhuman
and unchristian spirit of slavery;
that it was guided through a series
of years by the councils of slave mas-
ters, or by leaders in sympathy with
slave masters. That history teaches us
that under that fatal leading the
democratic party renounced the faith
of the republicans fathers; took from
black men rights accorded by the
founders of the republic; annexed a
shameful party, avowedly to
strengthen slavery; opened free soil,
won from Mexico, to human bondage;
enacted the fugitive slave law, and
then pronounced its victories over
liberty and justice "finalities." That
history teaches us, too, that it re-
opened sectional agitation by re-
pealing the prohibition of slavery reim-
posed in the Missouri compromise;
that it sustained the lawless violence
that seized the government of
Kansas, inaugurated the reign of
robbery and blood, established slav-
ery, and framed the Leecompton Con-
stitution; that it hastened to accept
the Dred Scott dogma; divided into
two hostile factions; the one shame-
fully avowing that it did not care
whether slavery was voted up or vot-
ed down; and the other proclaiming
the right to take slaves into the ter-
ritories and hold them in bondage
under the authority of the federal
government; that it went into the
canvass of 1860 rent in factions, and
was ignominiously defeated; that its
old slave master raised the banner of
rebellion; that many of its northern
chiefs and their followers gave sym-
pathy to the rebel cause; that
hundreds of thousands nobly
strove to save their country, and tens
of thousands found in the republican
ranks new and more congenial asso-
ciations.

The history of the republic during
the past thirteen years, shows that
in the republican party has been in-
spired by the just, humane and ennobling
spirit of liberty. It was brought in
to being amidst the struggles to re-
peal the Missouri compromise and
carry slavery into Kansas. Defeated
in its first national contest, it appeal-
ed to the patriotism of the people, to
their love of liberty and their sense
of justice. It called the battle roll
new, went into the canvass of 1860
for the freedom of the territories and
the restoration of the government to
the policy of the fathers, and made
Abraham Lincoln President. It then
accepted the bloody issues of civil
war, rather than betray liberty, or
sacrifice the rights of a race, or
endure the interests of the nation. In
the trials of civil war, it made the
national capital free; prohibited slav-
ery in all the territories; repealed
the fugitive slave laws; armed black
men to fight for their country; gave
liberty to the slaves, whom they en-
rolled their names on the muster
rolls of the country's defenders, and
freedom to the wives and children of
colored heroes; emancipated three
and a half millions of bondmen by

executive proclamation, and all the slaves in the land by constitutional amendment. It achieved its series of splendid victories for freedom, justice and humanity in spite of the stern and persistent opposition of the democracy. Since the close of the war, it has, through the freedom's bureau, protected and instructed the weak, and lifted up and given heart and hope to the landless and house- less poor. Inspired by patriotism and liberty, and actuated by a sense of justice, it has given the emancip- ated bondmen civil rights, the right to testify in the courts, to sue, to hold property, and to be protected by equal laws. It has given suffrage to colored men in the District of Colum- bia, in the territories and in the rebel States.

Believing in the brotherhood of
humanity, the republican party dis-
owns the brutal, vulgar and wicked
dogma that "this is the white man's
government." It accepts rather the
Christian creed of the declaration of
independence, believing in the words
of George Bancroft, that "the heart
of Jefferson, in writing the declara-
tion, and of Congress in adopting it,
beat for all humanity; the assertion
of right was made for the entire
world of mankind and coming genera-
tions, without any exception what-
ever." The republican party is not
so sacred as to fear five millions of
poor laboring folk will achieve
supremacy over thirty-three millions
of white men. It seeks to secure the
supremacy of no race, but the protec-
tion of all races. Against all sup-
posed interests, against all con-
siderations of timidity, against all
party purposes, against all gen-
eral influences, the republican party
struggled until it has broken the
fetters of enslaved millions, lifted a
despised race up to American citizen-
ship, clothed them with civil rights,
and given them in the rebel States,
and to protect the weak, to vindicate
the authority of the nation, and to
restore those disloyal communities to
loyalty and representation. On the
line of impartial liberty the republi-
can party proposes to fight on until a
crushing victory is won. What republi-
can is not filled with just and
grateful pride as his eye traces the
glorious record of the republican
party for patriotism, liberty, justice
and humanity? What democrat can
refer to the record of democracy dur-
ing the past twenty years, with grati-
fication or pride?

The issues between the Republican
and Democratic parties are more
sharply drawn and clearly defined
than ever. The republican party has
advanced to a higher place in action;
the democratic party has sunk to a
lower one. The republican cause is
more unselfish and self-sacrificing
than in the national contests of the
past. It addresses itself to the rea-
son and conscience of mankind, and
to the lasting interests of the coun-
try. The democratic cause is even
less noble than in 1864. It is hardly
anything less than an appeal to the
passions, prejudices and temporary
interests of the hour, with the igno-
ble battle cries of "negro supremacy,"
and "the white man's government."

The presidential contest for 1868,
with its vast issues, will stir the na-
tion to its profoundest depths. The
democracy, without responsibilities,
under the leadership of men of talent,
and experience, will put forth a
gigantic effort to win back lost pow-
er. The republican party, upon
which rest grave responsibilities, and
in its ranks abide, tried and true men—
civil and military—men whose names
are honorably associated with the
country's struggles for liberty and
liberty. Who among these honored
men of proved capacity and tried
fidelity, shall be selected to marshal
the republican hosts to victory? Whose
nomination will, in advance,
make the assurance of victory doubly
sure? Above personal aspirations
and ambitions, above local pride and
attachments, above all associations
and interests, there comes from the
body of voters, the voice of thirty-
three millions of freemen, to whom
the success of the old cause is so
dear, the prompt and emphatic
response—"Ulysses S. Grant!" These
masses see, with the clear instinct of
patriotism, that the great soldier
would bring into the impending con-
test the weight of his great name and
illustrious achievements, his solid and
practical judgment, his conceded in-
tegrity, his modesty for money and
highly deeds, and his rare magnani-
mity that ever gracefully recognizes
the deeds of other generals, soldiers
and civilians. These unselfish, mod-
est, and with their practical sagacity,
see that the ranks of the republicans,
in the struggle through which duty
has led them, have been weakened by
timidity and treachery; that their
sacred cause now needs to be re-en-
forced, as it so often has been, by
drafts from the most advanced men
of the democracy; and that the se-
lection of General Grant will rally
tens of thousands to the cause their
hearts love.

The military achievements of Gen-
eral Grant are gratefully acknowl-
edged, his administrative capacity is
now conceded, and his general views
of public policy commended. Earnest
republicans, however, whose fidelity
to vital issues are not questioned,
but whose distrust of public men has
been quickened by the shameful
treachery of men they had trusted
and followed, are anxious concerning
the sentiments of General Grant
upon those vital issues, the right
settlement of which can alone bring
permanent security and response to
the republican party, and the person-
al integrity of General Grant, afford
simple assurance that their and his
sentiments and opinions will be dis-

on his mind, and was the subject of much thought and frequent conver- sation with his friends, for a time, but at length he came to look upon it as of no consequence. On precisely the last day of the six months, he purchased a life insurance ticket for \$3,000, took passage on the ill-fated train for Buffalo, and was numbered among the victims at Angola.

**A KICK FOR THE FALLING
VALLANDIGHAM.**

The Sacred Martyr Called "Reck-
less Demagogue!" "Bass Metcal-
li!" "Drunk with the Alcohol
of Egotism!"—which it seems is
not the Regular Democratic Ber-
gero.

From the New York World, (Dem.), Feb. 8.
MR. VALLANDIGHAM AND THE OHIO
DEMOCRACY.

The forbearance heretofore prac-
ticed by the Democratic press toward
Clement L. Vallandigham has ceased
to be a virtue. So long as he in-
jured the party only by his disreput-
able conduct, and by his character,
we remembered that he had been a
victim of arbitrary power, and "passed
his imperfections by." But now
that he has spitefully contributed to
the defeat of the party, and exults in
his revenge, he has cancelled his
claims to lenity, and releases us to
speak of him as we would of any
other avowed foe. It was he that
defeated Colonel Burns in the Eighth
Congressional District of Ohio, and
he glories in the achievement. The
article from the Dayton Ledger,
which was copy in another place, is
attributed, as we doubt not justly,
to the pen of Mr. Vallandigham;
and we have seen more direct evi-
dences of his revengeful exaltation
over the Democratic losses in that
district. His attachment to the Dem-
ocratic party is like the revenge of
an ancient worshipper of Isis for the
sacred cow. He dealt her a plenti-
ful volley of curses and kicks when
he found she could not be milked
into his pail.

The article from his Dayton mouth
piece discloses clearly enough Mr.
Vallandigham's grievances. He had
a particular grudge against Colonel
Burns, the Democratic candidate, and
a general vengeance to wreak upon
the Democratic party of Ohio, which
has not consented to take this pre-
judicial patriot at his own valuation.
Colonel Burns, it seems, did not ap-
prove of Vallandigham's nomination
for Governor in 1863, when, with his
martyr's crown fresh upon his head,
he was so badly defeated. The re-
sult of that election did no discredit
to Colonel Burns' political judgment;
for Vallandigham was the worst beat-
en candidate that ever ran for an
office. The great point in his favor
was his martyrdom; the great point
against him was his personal charac-
ter, but the more potent, too heavy a
load for the martyr to carry. Had
Mr. Pendleton been the martyr, in-
stead of Mr. Vallandigham, he prob-
ably would not have been elected;
but he would not have sunk the party
to such immeasurable depths in the
slough of defeat. At any rate, there
is such a contrast in the characters
of the two men that even the politi-
cal opponents of Mr. Pendleton have
always respected him, while Vallan-
digham has commonly been despised
even by his political yoke-fellows.

We are glad that these two names,
which have so often been coupled to
the disadvantage of Mr. Pendleton
are at last dissociated. The fact that
they were both from Ohio, both
Democrats, both in Congress at the
same time, and both held pronounced
views on the contest of the war, was
unfortunate for Mr. Pendleton, but
fortunate for Mr. Vallandigham, who
though it buoyed up his restless col-
league, always drunk with "the alcoh-
ol of egotism."

But now Vallandigham has gone
over to the enemy. He gnashes his
teeth at Mr. Pendleton for having
overtopped and eclipsed him. The
representative statesman of the Ohio
Democracy will no longer be classed
with his sinister and treacherous
adversary. There is open hatred and
envy on one side, and on the other
contempt on the other. But we are
digressing from Colonel Burns. Val-
landigham accuses Colonel Burns of
having desired the nomination of
another Democratic candidate for
Governor to run against him. If this
be true, it shows that Colonel Burns
had a just sense of the mischief
which would come from making so
adroit a man the Democratic stand-
ard bearer. Vallandigham was glad
of the late opportunity to
avenge this affront.

But this reckless demagogue had a
more ample store of pent-up ven-
geance against the Democratic party.
He wanted to be elected United
States Senator; and the success of his
competitor, Judge Thurman, fills
him with rage and envy. When
Thurman was put on the scale, and
Vallandigham in the other, it was
like weighing a genuine coin against
one fabricated of base metal. His
lightness caused it to kick the beam
although it had passed through the
mint of martyrdom and bore a stamp
which would have given currency to
a piece having intrinsic value. A
counterfeit coin is not only a bad
thing in itself, but it brings surpri-
sion and discredit on the genuine. It
is time this base piece were nailed to
the counter. Judas Iscariot was a
long time tolerated among the dis-
ciples, although it was known that
he had a devil; but we do not read
that the association was continued after
his open co-operation with the party
of traitors. The defeat in the
Eighth District of Ohio can be very
well borne, if it enables the Democra-
tic party to fling off this viper.

his "character," we know that he passes them by with supreme con- tempt, no matter how high and "dignified" a quarter they come. As to the latter, he will compare favor- ably with any of his assailants, open or concealed. His only laughs in scorn at the impotent rage of a rival, who is driven to such straits.

As to "the forbearance heretofore
practiced by the Democratic press
towards Clement L. Vallandigham,
but which has ceased to be a virtue,"
and the "lenity" which is no longer
to be exhibited by the party, nei-
ther the World, nor the individuals
who inspire to write for it in Ohio,
constitute the "Democratic press" or
control it; but, further, that if any
portion of the press, under the influ-
ence of these malign counselors, and
regardless of the harmony of the
party, should choose to take up the
sword against Mr. Vallandigham, we
very coolly and very firmly say unto
all such, if foment worthy of our
steel.

"Let us see who gets out first."
No, Mr. Vallandigham only proposes
to help to rescue the party from a
"ring" of selfish and venal politicians
who, through policy and for corrupt
purposes, have contributed largely to
reverse the current of Democratic
success, and are now preparing to
destroy the party.

Again the *World* of the World,
inspired by the two gentlemen in the
cave behind him, (or her)—a pre-
cious trio, the World, the Flesh and
the Devil—says:

"The defeat in the Eighth District
of Ohio, can be very well borne, if it
enables the Democratic party to fling
off this viper."

Indeed, the Vallandigham afore-
said, well, if Stanton Marble, or
his advisers, and inspirers, in the
delicacy and gaininess of their nat-
ures, "pounced him in hand," if fear-
ful lest the vulgarity of the "dang-
hill" crowd should taint their "char-
acter," will "spread their light pin-
ions"—very light—and hover over a
Democratic mass meeting anywhere
in Ohio next summer, when Mr. Val-
landigham speaks, they shall have
autopsical evidence of the exact man-
ner in which the Democratic masses
will proceed to "fling off this viper,"
meeting again the afore-said Vallan-
digham otherwise in the indictment
called the "pugnacious dang-hill
cock" with sundry other aliases.
Or by going to New Hampshire,
whither Mr. V. has been invited to
go and speak to the Democracy, they
can perhaps avail themselves of the
same gratifying spectacle within a
few weeks.

And now, a final word on the
World article. We have long believed
that there was a class of politicians
in Ohio who pretending friendship,
yet secretly desired the defeat of Mr.
Pendleton. Waiting till he had ac-
quired strength and shown some
prospects of nomination, they treach-
erously came into his support, coolly
elaboring and shoving aside his older
and better friends. And now, when
nothing can contribute more to his
defeat than a bitter quarrel in the
Democratic party of Ohio, instead of
concealing and assuaging it, they in-
voke, in the distant city of New
York, the aid of the World, a paper
opposed to his nomination, to spread
it far and wide, and thus to accom-
plish their original purpose. For-
weak and vain though they may be,
they surely did not imagine that, by
one rude push of their arm, they
could displace the object of their
ambition and rage. Mr. Pendleton,
too, may learn by and by, like other
men in history, by sad experience,
that "faithful are the wounds of a
friend, but the kisses of an enemy
are deceitful."

General Brevities.

A monstrous fiction—Liebig.
The diet of worms—the grave.
An animated mineral—Dr. Living-
stone.

A Quaker meeting—the meeting of
friends.
The animal Kingdom—a lion that
can't roar.

What can you name without break-
ing it? Silence.
When is silence likely to get wet?
When it rains.

When is a mouse like a bird?
When it has a wing.
Rare mineral water—a diamond of
the first water.

Three things to be contended for—
honor, country and friends.
For our present convictions we shall
be brought to future reckonings.

A man's life is too long when he
outlives his character and health.
Speech is silver but silence is gold.
Hence the expression, hush money.

Men like books, have at once a
blank leaf—childhood and old age.
Carpenter should be looked after—
many of them are counter-fitters.

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Head Quarters for Sewing Machines.

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TO TEACHERS.

THE SCHOOL EXAMINERS OF SENeca
County, will hold examinations in the
Grand Jury Room, in this place, on each
Saturday of October and November, and
on the 7th and 14th days of December, 1867.
No certificate will be granted on an exami-
nation held on any other day.

MISCELLANEOUS.
ROBERT LYSLE & CO.
General Importers of Goods, and Accidents,
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