and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamph-

lets, &c , in every variety and style will be printed a

short notice. Terms Casn. Professional Cards. &c.

R. R. B. ELDERDICE, Announces to his friends, and the public, that has returned to NEW SALEM, and resumed prace. Office at the Hotel. July 17.--1m*

R. J. A. ARMSTRONG, Having located at NEW SALEM, will attend to all branches of his profession, and will be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

McKnigarssows. P. O. July 24, 1868.-tf R. D. M. ECKENRODE, having

to the public, and hopes by strict attention to his professional duties to merit a reasonable share of public patronage. [April 29.—6m

R. J. W. C. O'NEAL Has his Office at his residence in street, two doors above the Compiler Office Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

TOHN LAWRENCE HILL, Dentist, Office in Chambersburg street, one door west of the Lutheran Church, nearly opposite Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, where he may be found ready and willing to attend any case within the province of the Dentist Persons in want of full sets of teeth are invited to call. (May 29, 1867 DR. C. W. BENSON

given to Skin Diseases. [Littlestown, Nov. 13, 1807.] is now open for the entertainment of the public, and R. WM. STALLSMITH, Dentist, having located in Getysburg, offers his services to the public. He can be found, for the present, at the Daguerrean rooms of Levi Mumper on Baltimore street, opposite Fahnestocks' store, where he will be prepared to attend to any case within the province of the Dentist. Persens in want of full or partial sets of teeth are invited to call. Terms reason

DAVID WILLS, ATTORNEY BEACH STREET, BOSTON AT LAW, Office at his residence in the South-east corner of Centre Square. Reference.—Hon. Thaddous Stevens, Lancaster, Pa.

(LAIM AGENCY .- The undersigned will attend to the collection of claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Porage, &c., either in the Court of Claims or before any of the Departments at Washington. R.G. McCREARY, May 29,1867. AttorneyatLaw, Gettysburg, Pa.

JOS. H. LEFEVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW LITTLESTOWN, PA., Will promptly attend to Collections, Conveyance riting of Deeds, Leases, &c., and all other business intrusted to his care.

Office on Frederick street, at the office formerly coupled by Drs. Shorb, Kinser and Mehring.

May 20, 1868.—14*

JOHN M. KRAUTH. Attorneys and Counsellors. McCONAUGHY has associaof the law, at his old office, one door west of Burmler's Drug store, Chambersburg street.
Special attention given to Suits, Collections and Settlement of Estates. All legal business, and claims to Ponsiens, Bounty, Back-pay, and Damages against U. States, at all times, promptly and efficiently attended to.

Land warrants located, and choice Farms for sale, in Iowa and other western States. [Nov. 27, 1867.-tf J. COVER, ATTORNEY AT Office between Fahnestock and Danner and Zieg-er's stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. May 29,1867

DAVID A. BUEHLER, ATTOR-NEY VI LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other businessentrusted to his care. \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot 0016 cat his residence in the threestory building opposite the Court House. [Gettysburg, May 29, 1867]

Business Cards.

JOHN W. TIPTON, FASHION-ABLE BARBER, North-East corner of the Diamond, next door to McClellau's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be foundready to attend to all buriessin his line. He has also an xcellent assistant and will insure satisfactio SURVEYOR AND LICENSED

with the office of COUNTY SURVEYOR, attend WRITING OF DEEDS, BONDS, RELEASES, WILLS, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, CLERKING OF SALES, &C. OF SAUES, &C.

Having hadeonsiderable experience in this line, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Business prompt ly attended to and charges reasonable. Postoffice address Fairfield, Adams Co. Pa.

J. S. WITHEROW. May 29, 1867.-1y

Carpenters and Contractors.

CARPENTERING

THE undersigned respectfully in-Schick, York street. We are prepared to do any work in our line of business and as reasonable as any other

We hope by a strict attention to business to meri a share of public patronage. May 29, 1867.-tf

CASHMAN & ROWE. WM. C. STALLSMITH & SON.

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

CARPENTERS & CONTRACTORS,

DOORS, SHU_TERS, BLINDS, SASH, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, CORNICE, DOOR AND

And any other Article in the Building Line. soned material constantly on hand, experienced

WINDOW BRACKETS.

workmen always in readiness, and work executed

13. Orders promptly attended to

WM. C. STALLSMITH. C. H. STALLSMITH. Fept. 18, 1867 -- tf

TO THE BUILDING COMMUNI TY AND ALL OTHERS

WHO WISH TO IMPROVE. THE undersigned respectfully in-CARPENTERING BUSINESS

at his old stand, on West atreet, Gettysburg, and is ready at all times to accommodate those wanting any-thing done in his line. He isprepared to furnish all kinds of work for building purposes, of the best ma-terial, and as neatly and cheaply as it can be done at any other establishment in the county. Experienced

any other establishment in the county. Rapus and Hands always in readiness and work executed with Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by attention business to receive a liberal share of public nat WM. CHRITZMAN.

Hand Book of Politics for

ciuding Impeachment, and of Parties, inlitics, Platforms, Acceptance of Candidates, &c., from
April, 1865, to July, 1968. Tables on Best and Taxagistration and Votes. Election Tables from 1869 to
the Candidates, &c., from
tion, Eavenne and Expenditures, Ealanta, Southern Redistration and Votes. Election Tables from 1869 to
the Political Manual for 1868, separately, cloth, \$1.0

The Political Manual for 1868, separately, cloth, \$1.0

Eaper cover, 75 cents, poet paid. Subscriptions will
be received at the Bolk-store of A. B. BUEHLER,
Gestysburg, Pa.

James Goden, Votes and from Baltimore. All business of this kind entrusted to us, will be promptbusiness of this kind entrusted tos, will be promptbusiness of this kind entrusted tos. Our cars run to the Warchouse of Botton of Bot

tar and Sentinel

VOL. LXVIII. NO. 38.

GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1868.

Hotels and Restaurants. Cashtown Springs.

EIGHT MILES FROM GETTYSBURG.

E. P. KITTINGER, Proprietor. THE undersigned, having thoroughly re-fitted th NATIONAL HOTEL, in Cashtown, with th Springs attached thereto, invites the attention of the public to his superior accommodations. Persons desiring to spend a few weeks or months in a healthy neighborhood, with the advantages of pure mountain air, daily baths, troutfishing, &c. can find no more attractive place. Visitors to Gettysburg and the Battle-field can reach it in a couple hours ride over a good read.

road.
The Stabling accommodations are among the best in the county. A good table and the best of Wines and Liquors. Charges reasonable.
E. P. KITTINGER. June 17, 1868.-3m

KEYSTONE HOTEL GETTYSBURG, PA. WM. E. MYERS, PROPRIETOR.

NOW OPEN. THIS is a new House, and has been fitted up in the most approved style. Its location s pleasant and convenient, being in the most business portion of the town. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and com-

fort of guests, with ample stabling attached. With I AS RESUMED the Practice of Medicine in LIT-LITLESTOWN, and offers his services to the public, Office at his house, corner of Lombard street and Foundry alley, near the Railroad. Special attention we kindly solicit a share of public patronage. | May 29, 1867.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, [April 8, 1868.—6m | N. Y. & NEW HAVEN & WESTERN R. R. DEPO

> FORMERLY OF THE AMERICAN HOUSE. Ma 9, 1867.-1y-EAGLE HOTEL.

BY F. M. PRATT,

The largest and most commediens in

GETTYSEURG, PENNA.

CORNER OF CHAMBERSBURG AND WASHINGTON STREET JOHN L. TATE, Proprietor.

An Omnibus, for Passengers and Baggage, run o the Depot, on arrival and departure of Rail Road Trains. Careful servants, and reasonable charges. May 29, 1867,---tf

CARLISLE, PA. 7ISITORS to Carlisle will find the Pennsylvania Hotel.

The TABLE is supplied with everything the mark-ots afford; the BAR is stocked with the finest Wines, Liquors &c., and the Yards and STABLING aonnected with the house are in charge of an experi-

HAVING purchased this old and popular Standard in an entirely new and fresh Stocker a full assertment consisting in part of need nd faithful hostler.

Give the old PENNSYLVANIA a trial and be Forwarding Trouses. OYES & DYE STUPFS—HOW & STEVENS' DYES. XCELSIOR DYES, AND THE ANILINE DYES CHANGE OF FIRM THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET. THE undersigned having leased Grain & Produce Business

LL THE NEW AND ELEGANT PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES. ORNEY'S HORSE POWDERS-THE BEST AN CHEAPEST; ALSO, FOUTZ'S, ELLS, DALE'S PERSIAN, STONEBRAKER'S AND ROBERT'S STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS. in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover and Timothy Seeds, Flaxseed, Sumac, Hay and Straw, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hans, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line. GARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF-THE RES BRANDS YSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY RE CEIPTS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. HYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS SUP-PLIED AT REDUCED RATES. edicines furnished AT ALL HOURS OF THE BIGHT.-Night Bell at the dom

April 1, 1868.—tf

Life and Lire Ausurauce.

ADAMS COUNTY

INCORPORATED, MARCH 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

OF PHILADELPHIA

921 CHESTNUTSTREET

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL

|\$2,000,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Ill the Surplus divided amongst the

Policy Holders every year.

HE ONLY TRULY MUTUAL COMPANY IN THE

CITY OR STATE.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

*All information will be cheerfully given

HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK,

and the Artist .

Agent at Gettysburg, Pa

UTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

GROCERIES

OF ALL KINDS constantly for sale, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Soap, &c. Also, COAL Oll, Fish Oll, Tar, &c. FISH of all kinds; Spikes and Nails; Smoking and Chewing Tolascos. They are always able to supply a first rate article Flour, with the different kinds of Feed.

Ground Plaster, with Guanos and other fertili-COAL, by the bushel, ton or car load. LINE of FREIGHT CARS to No. 77 North street, BALTIMORE, and 811 Market street, PHILADELPHIA. All goods sent to either of the above places will be received and forwarded promptly. Goods should be marked "Benners' Car."

April. 8. 1868.—#f. H. S. BENNER & BRO.

April, 8, 1868,---tf

DANIEL GULDEN, DEALER IN Dry Goods, Flour, Grain, Groceries, Lumber, Coal, &c.

of

GROCERIES,
including Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Spices, &c.
Salt Fish, Oils, Tobacco, Bacon, Lard, &c. Also
LUMBER AND COAL, including Building Stuff, Shingles, Laths, Stove and Blacksmith Coal. Also, Guano, and a large assort-ment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, which he is prepared to sell at the lowest prices.

He also pays the highest market price for Flour,
Grain, Corn, Oats; Buckwheat, Clover and Timothy
Seeds, Potatoes, &c., or will receive and forward the
same to market on commission. He respectfully sake

ais friends and the public to give him a call.

Aug. 21, 1867.-tf DANIEL GULDEN. M'CURDY & HAMILTON

DEALERS IN FLOUR, GRAIN, GROCERIES, &c.

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUCK-WHEAT, CLOVER AND TIMOTHY-SEEDS, POTATOES, &c., &c.,

and invite producers to give them a call before sellin, They have constantly on hand for sale, A LARGE SUPPLY OF GROCERIES

Molasses, Syrups, Coffees, Sugars, &c., with Salt Fish Olls, Tar. Scaps, Bacon and Lard, Tobaccos, &c. Also the best brands of FLOUR, with FEED of all kinds They likewise have SEVERAL VALUABLE FERTILIZERS. Soluble Pacific Guano, Bhodes' Phosphate and A A Mexican Guano.

Whilst they pay the highest market prices for all they buy, they sell at the lowest living profit.— They ask a share of public patronage, resolved to give satisfaction in every case.

July 3, 1867 .-- tf

ROBERT MCCURDY. WM. S. HAMILTON. Cabinet Making. NEW FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

HAVING purchased the extensive The first of the f D. C. SHEAFFER PETERSBURG, (Y. S.,) PENNA., Is prepared to offer to the Public, anything in his line Medical.

DR. R. HORNER, PHYSICIAN AND DRUGGIST, Office and Drug Store, CHAMBERSBURG STREET GETTYSBURG. Medical advice without charge. DEALER IN

Books, Drugs, Medicines.

Near the Diamond

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

** COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied at wholesale

DR. JAMES CRESS.

DRUGGIST

Store in Brant's Building, Balto. st

LITTLESTOWN.

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes,

Patent Medicines, Horse

Powders.

HUBER'S

Forney's old Stand-Baltimore Street.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Jan 8, 1868.-tf

Feb. 12.--tf

RUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, STA HONERY, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BRUSHES, TOT ET ARTICLES, DYE STUPFS, SPICES, BAK-ING SODA, CREAM OF TARTAR, LAMPS COAL OIL, &C., &C. PURE LIQUORS for medicinal purposes Dr. R. Horner's OLIEN, a reliable remedy fo happed hands, rough skin, &c. All articles warranted pure and genuine

A.D. BUEHLER. DRUG & BOOK STORE Those who have no objection to the combination he Bitters, as stated, will use CHAMBERSBURG STREET.

PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausca, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Bructations, Sinking or Fulutering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficiency Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Plain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. REPARED BY Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

. PHILADELPHIA, P. Pure Spices, Dyes and Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, oilet Scaps and Fancy articles. A full assortment of trushes, Stationery of all kinds, Cigars, Tobacco and

Ar Moore's Electro-Magnetic Soap will wash with hard or soft water, cold or warm. Clothes washed with this Soap are made beautifully white without boiling or blueing. This is the best Scap in use. Try it. It is warranted not to injure the hands or fabric. Littlestown, May 13.—1y

JAMES CRESS. PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the atomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the 'ellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the checks, and the week and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE, And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon offer a full assortment, consisting in part of DRUGS AND FAMILY MEDICINES.

PATENT MEDICINES—A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

PURE LIQUORS & WINES FOR MEDICINAL PURE.

PURE LIQUORS & WINES FOR MEDICINAL PURE and are of offer an engage to forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years. PICES AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS. [POSES | maining years NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the en-joyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all ener-gy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended. WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail. Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the

TESTIMONIALS. HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Penna., writes Philadelphia, March 16, 1867. "I find 'Hoofiand's German Bitters' is a good tonic useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of gree benefit in cases of deblity, and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours, truly.

Yours, truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD." HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofiand's Gorman Bitter's wedshole medicise in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON." President—George Swope.
Vice-President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary — D. A. Buebler.
Treasurer — E. G. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, H. A. Pick Treasurer—E. G. Fannestock.

Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, H. A. Picking, Jacob King.

Managers.—George Swope, D. A. Buchier, B. McCurdy, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, E. G. Fahnestock, A. D.; Buchler, R. G. McCreary, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; Frederick Diebl, Franklin; Wm. D. Himes, New Oxford; Wm. B. Wilson, Bendersville; H. A. Picking, East Berlin; Abel T. Wright, Bendersville; Abidle F. Gitt, New Oxford; James H. Marshall, Hamiltonban; John Cunningham, Freedom; John Horner, Mountjoy Wm. Ross White, Liberty, \$\mathbb{\text{2}}\mathbb{\text{-}}\mathbb{ FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D., Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Patter of the Tenth Haptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jacksom—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Ur. Hoofiand's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debitity of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates st.

D. A. Buchler, Gettysburg.
E. G. Fahnestock,
Jacob King, Straban township.
H. A. Picking,
Frederick Diehl, Franklin
Wm. Ross White, Liberty
H. C. Peters, Petershurg (Y. S.)

B—The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company, on the last Wednesday in every mouth, June 10, 1868.—ti
Guerra, S. C. C. Company, on the last Wednesday in every mouth, ferring from general debility or from diseasee arising from derangement of the liver. Yours, truly,
H. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofiand's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Princ'psi Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES. oofland's Herman Bitters, per bottle,

Coal, Tumber, Lime, &c. GETTYSBURG

THE undersigned has bought out his former part ser, Wm. Guinn, and now continues the

LIMEKILNS

THE LIME-BURNING BUSINESS of the Railroad and Worth Stratton street. Thankful for past patronage, he will endeavor to deserve its ntinuance, by prosecuting the business as vigorous

y and on as large a scale as possible—always salling s good article and giving good measure. Farmers and others may look for the prompt filling of orders. He also continues the COAL BUSINESS.

offering the most popular kinds. Housekeepers and

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

They are coming, Mr. Seymour, a host

out armed with ballots for the right,

battle-scarred and true;

peaceful ranks they come.

and the Bay State ever true;

rom the homesteads of Connecticut t

s late when flashing o'er the land.

hey are coming, Mr. Seymour, the loya

and from the grand old Keystone State

yield the soldiers' meed of praise

They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the earr

to heroes of the Empire State, despite her

ho turns to shame and mockery the

spurn with wrath the devil's faults,

They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the carn-

They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the vet-

From their grand prairies and their lake

and Little Rhody's shore,

hardy veterans pour;

news of Sumter flew,

Maryland ever true:

ballot in the hand;

boys in blue.

recrant son,

est boys in blue,

worth and valor due.

the steadfast and the true.

good that has been done:

faithless devils, too,

est boys in blue.

erans of the West,

the finest and the best

bear joyous to the sea

tribute of the free:

people's high behest,

ans of the West.

boys in blue,

boys in blue.

From the broad rivers, whose are

The treasures of the continent, and

speak once more, in thunder tones.

They are coming. Mr. Seymour, the vete

They are coming, Mr. Seymour, a host

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1848.

man answering for man,

boys in blue.

boys in blue,

traitors' hands anew.

of martial drum,

boys in blue.

boys in blue:

Hoofland's German Bitters boys in blue, Fresh from a hundred fields of war, the HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGES-TIVE ORGANS. Hoofland's German Bitters

king a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely free from alcoholicadmixture of any kind. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum. Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most palatable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Bebility, etc., is very ant to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing as closel; as it does with the Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigations and inquiries possesses true merit, it skilfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients. mind has established for itself a reputation for the cu for these diseases. In this connection we would subm hose well-known remedies— HAVING opened a new DRUG STORE and fitted it up in the best style, I offer my stock of pure and fresh Drugs to the citizens of Littlestown and vicinity at the lowest market rates, consisting in part of

Drugs and Family Medicines, Pure | HOOFLAND'S GERMANTONIC.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Twenty-two years since they were first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefited suffering humanly to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.

These remedies will effectually care Liver Complaint, Jaundice. Dyspepsis. Chronic or Nerveus Debility Chronic Distribuca, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines. DEBILITY.

Fresh from a hundred fields of war, th Resulting from any Cause whatever: battle-worn and true; Not now with gleaming bayonets, and roll of martial drum. But armed with ballots for the right, in peaceful ranks they traitors' hands anew.

They are coming, Mr. Seymour, a host of Important Correspondence.

LETTER TO COMMISSIONER WELLS

HON. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Revenue: Sin: -I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me at your earliest convenience, with such official information, bearing upon the following questions, as may be in your pos-First: What have been the National receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the bands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be be lieved. ending June 30, 1868?

Second: To what extent has taxation been abated or repealed since the termination of the war, or since July 1, 1865? Third: What have been the expenditures, in aggregate and detail, of the War Department since the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865?

Fourth: What have been the expenditures of the Navy Department since the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865? Fifth: What have been the expenditures aggregate and annual, of the "Freedmen's Bureau." and for "Reconstruction," up to July 1, 1868?

I am yours, most respectfully. WM. B. ALLIBON. MR. WELLS'S BEPLY. * TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SPECIAL) Commissioner of the Revenue,
Washington, July 15, 1868. HON. WILLIAM B. ALLISON, M. C. : Srn:-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of July 9, and in reference to the same I submit the following statements, premising, however, that only substantial accuracy can be claimed for the account of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868; inasmuch as sufficient time has not yet elapsed to al-

ow of a perfect and exact settlement on the books of the Treasury Department of all the accounts of the last quarter of the fiscal FIRST-RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. RECEIPTS.—The national receipts of revenue from all sources, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were substantially as

ollows: ublic Lands and direct tax (currency).

EXPENDITURES. The expenditure of the Government on ccount of interest on the public debt for The aggregate expenditures of the several departments of the Government for the same

June 30, 1868, of \$371,550,225, and leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$34,749,777. An analysis of these expenditures affords the following results: Interest.—The present condition of the funded and interest bearing debt of the the War Department on the books of the

erest on which is a charge upon the roads). on account of interest of about \$136,000,the Treasury on account of interest.

ciary, Foreign Intercourse, Territories,

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. -The expenditures under this head for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were \$27,882,676 27; of the war. which were apportioned substantially as follows: A

For Indian lot now with gleaming bayonets, and rol NAVY DEPARTMENT.—The expenditure under this head for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were \$25,775,502 72. To shield the starry flag they love from The appropriations for the service of the Navy Department for the present fiscal year They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the loyal are \$17,300,000. The following table shows the expendi-They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the loyal cluding the fiscal year, 1862: rom Maine and from New Hampshire

1869, appropriated... 17,300,000 WAR DEPARTMENT.—The total disbursements made under the direction of, or through the War Department, for the fiscal hey are coming, Mr. Seymour, the loyal year ending June 30, 1868, were \$123,246,-348 62. Of this amount there were paid

For Bounties. \$33,000,000

For Reimbursing State War Claims. 10,330,188

For Engineer Bureau (mainly river and harbor improvements). 6,132,620

For Payments for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United

Bates, Act of March 3, 1849, and supplements thereto, estimated. 5,111,300 roin New Jersey and from Delaware, and ments thereto, estimated.....r Subsistence of Indians, estimated.....r Freedmen's Bureau..... ith pledges for the Star Brigade, the Commutation of Rations of Prisoners of 152,000 Total .\$06,533,238 They are coming, Mr. Seymour, the loyal This amount, deduced from the aggregate

expenditures above given, indicate the regular and legitimate army expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, to rom shop, and mill, and forge, and field. have been \$56,713,410, of which no inconsiderable part is justly chargeable to the expenses attendant upon the existence of Indian hostilities upon the plains in the Summer and Fall of 1867, which largely and exceptionably augmented the cost of transportation and subsistence.

The military appropriations for the current fiscal year are \$33,081,013. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES. If we divide the total expenditure of the ast fiscal year into "ordinary expenses," or those which are required to support and maintain the Government, and "EXTRAORD-INARY EXPENSES," or those which have been the unavoidable results of the war, we have following classification:

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES. 1868-169 Fiscal Year, 1867 -'68. Actual. Civil List (Legislative, Ex-ecutive)......\$53,009,846 95 \$35,000,000

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES. Fiscal Year, 1867-'68 1868-'69. 23,282,676 38,000,000 3,215,000 1,799,270 10,330,188

\$5,111,800 1,000,000 792,860 EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT. 152,000 Total..... \$225.618.845 \$193.500 000 SECOND REDUCTION OF TAXATION. The amount of taxes abated or repealed since the close of the war has been estimated as follows

> may be said to have been all but universal: lumber, breadstuffs and a few other forms of property or products only being exceptof internal renvenue in July, 1865, would to denounce these expenditures as extravaprobably be an under rather than an over gant unless we are prepared to withhold ufactured articles or products of industry, them proposes thereby to put the nation at the following only are subject to specific or the same time under the doubly disgraceful direct taxation: distilled spirits, fer- ful stigma of repudiation and ingratitude. mented liquors, manufactured tobacco, If the Democratic party choose to assume gas, matches and playing-cards. Per that position it is welcome to all the glory fumery, cosmetics, patent medicines and a of it. For the ordinary expenditures of jected to a stamp-tax proportioned to their their selling price. Since July, 1865, furlows: thermore, the additional tax of five per cent on incomes in excess of \$5,000 has been repealed, and the exemption in all in-000. The taxation formerly imposed on the gross receipts accruing from the transportation of merchadise has also been entirely removed. Coincident with the above reduction of taxation, or from the 31st of August, 1865, to the 30th of June, 1868, the aggregate of the national indebtedness, including cash in the Treasury, exhibits a reduction in round numbers of (\$250,000,000) two

shatement of the debt, the reduction of the nterest, calculated at six per centum, would | the accusation must be made good on these e (\$15,000,000) fifteen millions per an- figures, or else abandoned, for the other Third: Expenditures of the War De- lie without the pale of Congressional dispartment.—The aggregate expenditures cretion or control. made through or under the direction of the \(\Lambda \) clear estimate of the character of those War Department, from April 1, 1865, to expenditures may be gathered by comparing an oppression to the individual and not a June 30, 1808, inclusive, were \$917,117,- them with the outlays incurred under the hinderance to the development of the indus-043 43. Of this aggregate, the disbursements for nine months, or from April

by quarters, were as follows: It thus appears that of the above total experiod were \$229,914,674 56, making a to. penditures of the War Department, \$647, al expenditure for the fiscal year ending 688,000, or 70 per cent of the whole, were directly contingent upon the termination of the war and the disbanding of the army, and were disbursed within the nine months immediately succeeding the surrender of Lee in April, 1865.

The balance of expenditure charged to

United States, exclusive of the bonds issued Treasury, viz: \$269,428,987,10, covers a to the Pacific Railroad Companies (the in- period of thirty months or from Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1868, and represents the eccesitates a present annual expenditure disbursements further contingent upon the termination of the war, such as arrears of pay and transportation of troops; the re-The excess of expenditure on account of gular expense of the Indian War in the faterest over this amount during the last Summer and Fall of 1867; the payment of fiscal year was due mainly to payments on bounties (\$49,382,859 from July 1, 1866, to account of accumulated interest on the June 80, 1868); the payments for property "compound-interest notes," and will not lost or destroyed in the military service of again appear in the future disbursements of the United States (\$11,000,000); the reimbursement of State claims (\$10,830,000 in NATIONAL EXPENDITURES OTHER THAN FOR 1867-8); river and harbor improvements, and the expenses of fortifications; sub-CIVIL LIST—Embracing the expenditures sistence of Indians; Freedmen's Bureau; of the Executive, Legislative, and Judi- expenses of Reconstruction, &c., &c. Fourth: Expenditures of the Navy Collection of the Revenue, District of Department. - The expenditures of the others should give him a call. Blackmith Coal coa.

Collection of the Revenue, District of Department.—The expenditures of the present contains 60 regiments, and yet the have been, its work is not yet finished—tures, whose infamy no epithet can describe, stantly on hand.

Stantly on hand.

Collection of the Revenue, District of Department,—The expenditures of the present contains 60 regiments, and yet the have been, its work is not yet finished—tures, whose infamy no epithet can describe, whole appropriation asked for by Gen. Out of the first contains 60 regiments, and yet the have been, its work is not yet finished—tures, whose infamy no epithet can describe, whole appropriation asked for by Gen. Out of the first contains 60 regiments, and yet the have been, its work is not yet finished—tures, whose infamy no epithet can describe, stantly on hand.

The Star and Sentinel. | and including permanent appropriations is | of thirty months, ending July 30, 1868; as | per regiment largely more in gold than the well as the disbursements on account of army now costs per regiment in paper unprize mony and for the settlement of con- der the peace establishment administered by my hand: tracts entered into prior to the termination | Gen. Grant.

> Fifth: Freedmen's Bureau and Remen's Bureau since its organization in 1866 lions in paper; and until the latter figure is military purposes. This is nearly Disbursements prior to June 30, 1867......\$2,402,000 Disbursements from July 1, 1807 to June 30, 3,215,000 ...\$5,617,000

diture incurred by the Bureau for the relief of the starving and destitute of both races ture of the Navy Department since, and in- and for educational or other purposes the Treasury has no information. According to the account of the Treasury the expenditures contingent upon the acts f Congress regulating "Reconstruction," have been as follows:

> \$145,430 56 . 1,799,270 00 Total\$2,344,700 00 The above statements, derived from the from the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, are believed to be sub-

stantially correct. I am yours, very respectfully. DAVID A. WELLS, U. S. Special Commissioner of Revenue.

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY vs. DEMO-CRATIC EXTRAVAGANCE. Speech of the Hon. James G. Blaine of Maine, in the House of Representatives, July 2, 1868. The House being in Committee of the the size of the navy at the two periods, and carned closing bounty was due to all, and

at once to the figures. It is important at to the shores of the Pacific, through all our \$530,000,000 by subscribing that amount to

were the inevitable consequence of the Re- ordinary enterprises and expenditures were sailors their hard-earned wages and the bellion, and therefore unavoidable, and leviel on the Department during Buchan- prize money? If not, let them cease to controlled by the discretion and the fidelity of Congress. Of those expenditures, which are the direct outgrowth of the Rebellion, the same result, and demonstrating with risked their lives to save the life of the napesions and bounties to soldiers and sailors. These are expenditures which are not dis-\$6,000,000 cretionary but are imperatively demanded, unless the nation is prepared on the one hand to defraud its creditors, or on the other to turn its back on the brave men who risked everything, that the Republic might survive. The annual interest on the the public debt amounts to \$129,678,078 50. The pension roll for the year will be \$30,-350,000, and the bounties due and payable 40,000,000 will require about \$30,000,000. These 23,769,000 three items which are not discretionary, amount to the large aggregate of nearly ...\$167,299,000 \$190,000,000, well nigh two-thirds of our By the system of Internal Revenue which total outlay for the fiscal year upon which prevailed at the close of the war, taxation we have just entered. The fact that so large a proportion of our expenditure is the land, agricultural produce, unmanufactured result of the war, and is unavoidable unless we repudiate our obligations to our public ed. An aggregate of ten thousand distinct too often repeated or too thoroughly imarticles or products made available as sources pressed on the public mind; for it is idle

creditors and our heroic soldiers, cannot be penditure, economy, integrity, fidelity, and peace during the past three years. Taking stimate. At the present time of all manfew other manufactured articles, are sub- Government for the fliscal year which has debt between two and three hundred

6,020,000 00 9,000,000,00

hundred and fifty millions! On this Making a total of \$106,818,447 10 If Congress can be accused of extravagance, expenditures, as I have already repeated,

last Democratic Administration. For ex- trial resources of the land. ample, in 1857-'58 the same class of expenses in Buchanan's Administration were over 1865, to Dec. 31, of the same year, as stated \$70,000,000 in gold, whereas the \$106,818,- heriting a bankrupt treasury, a dishonered over \$98,000,000 in paper to-day. To this lion that ever confronted civil power since

stantily of hand.

Lime and Coal delivered snywhere in G tryoturg.

The Petersburg of this amounts, \$59,847,889,58, or 45 per cent.

Genty, amounts to a little more than thirry try-three millions, a trifle more than half a million per regiment each year in paper.

FURNITURE

The Expenditures under this head, for the were disbursed within the nine months immediately succeeding the termination of the war in April, 1868. The balance of the present fixed year.

The expenditure under this head, for the were disbursed within the nine months immediately succeeding the termination of the war in April, 1868. The balance of the present fixed year.

ALL KINDS OF REAL PROPERTY Selections, for the war of the war in April, 1868. The balance of the war in April, 1868. The present fixed the war in April, 1868. The balance of the war in April, 1868. The balance of the war in April, 1868. The balance of the war in April, 1868. The present fixed the war in April, 1868. The present fixed the war in April, 1868. The passes and with the substitute of the passes and with the substitute of the war in April, 1868. The passes and the war in April, 1868. The passes and the war in April, 1868. The passes and the war in April, 1868. The

WHOLE NO. 3522.

exceeded the Democratic partisans of Bu- of the nati ...\$2,402,000 chanan can have no ground to charge that time of peace. army expenses are extravagant. When we Concerning the proportion of its expen-

payer.

the four years of Buchanan's administration der \$18,000,000. Taking the difference in to more than half the army; the well Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation the disparity between gold and paper, and the sailors, beside their back pay, were to MR. CHAIRMAN: We have entered upon a Buchanan standard of expenditure, in ap- their own. The vast and almost incalculanew fiscal year, and the last appropriation propriating well nigh \$40,000,000 for the ble amount needed to be provided for these bill to provide for its expenditures has been year's service. These facts are certainly purposes must be had at once, and thanks suggestive and instructive.

The occasion seems a fit one for a brief In our Post-Office expenditures, as com- people it was had at once. I have this survey of our financial situation and for a pared with these of the Democratic regime morning visited the Treasury Department, pertinent answer to the many misrepresentine the difference is, if anything, more striking and by the official statements which I hold tations so industriously set affoat in regard than in the relative expenses of the Army in my hand it appears that the disburseto Governmental expenditures. A very and Navy. Beside using up all the postal ments for the army and navy for the 174 labored attempt has been made throughout receipts, the Post-Office Department for the days following Grant's closing victory the country, by certain parties and parti- three last years of Buchanan's administra- amounted to \$625,000,000. Hence it will sans, to create the impression that the ex- tion made drafts on the Treasury to the be seen that more than three-fourths of the penditures of this Congress are on a scale amount of over \$5,000,000 a year, in one \$800,000,000 so triumphantly paraded by of heedless and reckless extravagance. I year running up to nearly \$7,000,000. Dur- Gov. Seymour as the War and Navy expropose to show that such is not the fact, ing the whole time the Republicans have pences of the past three years were really but that, on the contrary, the expenditures been in power, the drafts on the Treasury disbursed almost in one sum at the close of are made with far more regard to economy for the support of the postal service have hostifities as the necessary expenses of musthan distinguished the last Democratic Ad- not averaged \$2,000,000 per annum, and tering out our enormous military and naval ministration that was in power in this with this moderate expenditure we have forces. To supply this vast sum, the curcountry. The question is one of figures been enabled to carry on the immense mail | rent receipts of the Government | were conand not of argument, and hence I proceed service in the interior of the continent and sumed, and the people directly advanced the outset, to a clear understanding and remote Territories and sparsely peopled section the ever-memorable 7-30 loan. Do Gov Civil List (Legustatve, Exc. 183,009,846 95 \$55,000,000 the outset, to a creat understanding and remote rem immediately preceding the war, to distin- Francisco to Hong Kong, and from New- out the Army? Do they begrudge the gnish between those expenditures which York to Rio Janeiro, none of which extra-soldiers their back pay and bounty and the

advantage of high prices resulting from paper money; taking, I say, these facts into the witness stand in support of my declara- was in gold, and with an Army and Navy

tion, that whenever or wherever Gen. Grant of less numbers than have been deemed has been able to control governmental ex- necessary for the security of the public rigid retrenchment and reduction have been | the difference in the amount of force, and the unvarying result. Consider further, Mr. Chairman, that chanan's administration were in coin and while the Republican party has been pro- the present expenditure in paper, it will be viding the means for these expenditures, seen that the result shows strongly in favor they have been at the same time effecting of the ecomomy of Army expenses as adimmense reductions in the public debt and ministered by General Grant. The Army continually and largely reducing taxation. Within the three years that have elapsed in paper than it cost per regiment in gold since the war closed and the Army was under the last Democratic Administration. mustered out, we have reduced the public | So much for Governor Seymour's figures. million dollars, and at each session of SOUTHERN SENTIMENT. Congress, while this reduction of the The Philadelphia Bulletin gathered debt was going on, we have taken off millions upon millions of taxation from

the productive industry of the nation.the productive industry of the nation.—
17,600,000 00 At the first session of the XXXIXth Con 206,434 00 gress, the first that convened after the close 2,500,000 00 2,500,000 00 1,500 \$60,000,000, and a the second session of the same Congress \$41,000,000 more of taxes were promptly repealed. The XLth Congress has not been behind the XXXIXth in this respect, for we have already repealed 2,500,000 00 taxes that last year gave us a revenue of \$90,000,000. And to-day the taxes of the Federal Government are so wisely adjusted, and collected from such few sources that no man feels them burdensome, oppressive, or exacting. Demagogues may misrepresent and partisans may assail, but the people know and feel that to-day the taxes levied by the Federal Government are not in spite of all the bayonets that shall be The history of the Republican party, Mr.

Chairman, is indeed a proud record. In-447 above-named are in paper. It must be credit, and gigantic rebellion from the traiobserved, moreover, that in 1857-'58 the torous Administration which preceded their population of this country was under 80,- advent to power in 1861, the Republicans 000,000. whereas to-day it is well nigh 40,- heroically and successfully grappled with 000,000. Adding 40 per cent premium on and conqured all these obstacles to the life Charleston, 'if his State ever needed his gold, to bring the expenditures of the two and progress of the nation. They repleneras to the same standard, and we find the ished the Treasury; they redeemed our outlays of Buchanan were at the rate of credit; they subdued the mightiest Rebeladd one-third for increase of population, governments were instituted among men; and we find the Buchanan expenditures, they struck the shakles from 4,000,000 of adjusted to the scale of to-day, would human beings, and gave them every civil amount to \$130,000,000 for the same items | right under the Constitution and laws. And that we are paying less than \$107,000,000 | while accomplishing these herculcan tasks. for. And in this calculation I have said the Republican party administered the Govnothing about the increased military and ernment so wisely that prosperity has been naval force of the present day, which adds | all the time abroad in the land; great busiimmensely to the account in favor of pres. ness enterprises have been undertaken and successfully prosecuted; factories have been This calculation, stated in these general built; the forest subdued; farms brought unseen a nation's death; but through the efterms, is far more striking and suggestive der cultivation; navigable rivers improved; forts of the Democratic party the day of when you come to examine details. The thousands of miles of railways constructed; army, for instance, cost, during the four the continent spanned by telegraph wires; man ruled the New York Convention, and years of Buchanan's administration, and the two oceans well nigh connected by a with his own hand penned the most infaby the official statement of the Treasury road of iron; the emigrant protected on the mous paragraph in its platform. Mr. B. Department which I hold in my hand, the remotest frontier; Territories carved out of H. Hill, in a raving speech delivered to an large aggregate of \$86,307,575 55, making the wilderness domain; and new States of enthusiastic Atlanta audience, said to the an average of well night wenty-two millions promise and power added to the National Legislature that ratified the Fourteenth each year in gold. And at that time the Union. What other party in the history of Constitutional Amendment. 'At your peril army consisted in all of 19 regiments; so this country ever contronted such difficul- go and take it back. It is a record whose that each regiment cost considerably over a ties? What other party ever gained such stain will reach your children.' He then million each year in gold. The army at victories? But, great as its achievements styles the Union men of Georgia vile crea-

Governor Soymour's Mis-states Rogard to Army Expense In the House of Representatives, June 27, 1868, Mr. Blaine of Maine made the following comments on a misstatement made by Gov. Seymour of New York in his Coopr Institute speech :

terribly in earnest in war, is yet to-day the

diment of peace, the conserv

public justice, the hope of the loyal mil

"Mr. Speaker, I desire to call attention to a statement made by Gov. Seymour in his recent speech at the Cooper Institute in the Olty of New York. In arraigning the Reublican party for extravagance he makes the following declaration, as reported in

Gen. Grant.

Since the war closed in 1805 the Government has spent for its expenses, in addition to its payment on principal and in-Fifth: Freedmen's Bureau and Reconstruction.—According to the accounts
of the Treasury the expenses of the Freedmen's Bureau since its organization in 1866 lions in paper: and until the latter figure is nal debt. This was spent in

> "The charge thus brought by Gov. Seylook at the actual amount spent for legiti- mous is that in three years that have tranmate army expenses, we see good ground spired since the war closed our army and for the high compliment bestowed by Pres- navy have cost us \$800,000,000, or at the ident Johnson, when, a few months since, rate of nearly \$270,000,000 per annumn in he publicly proclaimed "Gen. Grant's judi- time of profound peace. The statement cious economy as the direct cause of saving is cunningly made with the evident purpose many millions to the Treasury." With of misseading the public mind, for while i Gen. Grant's election to the Presidency, and is quite true that the military and naval exthe final pacification of the Southern States, penses since the close of the war have been our army will at once be reduced, and the \$800,000,000, it is absolutely untrue that expenditures of the War Department will they have been \$270,000,000 per annumn. be brought to a point so inconsiderable as When the war closed by the surrender of no longer to be felt as a burden to the tax- Lee on the 9th of April, 1865, the armies of the Union bore the names of nearly a mil-The comparison in regard to naval ex- lion men on the rolls; and our navy, in its penditures at the two periods I have named, vast and widely extended duty of blockadare equally suggestive and striking. For ing 3,000 miles of coast, had nearly 500 vessels in service, with a corresponding the navy, by the official records, cost \$52,- number of men. The first result of Grant's 645,998 89—showing an average of more magnificent series of victories and final than \$13,000,000 per annum in gold coin. triumph over the Rebellion was to muster With a much larger navy, and with the dis- out these countless hosts which had borne advantage of paper money and high prices, our standard with such glory on the land our appropriations this year are a trifle unwe should be authorized, if we followed the receive millions of prize money honestly to the patriotism and the wealth of our

attack the Republicans for promptly dis-These comparisons might be quite indefi- charging the honorary debts of the Repubnitely continued, exhibiting in each item lic, for thus gladly paying the men who mathematical certanty that when we take tion. Six hundred and twenty-five millions into account the vast increase of population of Gov. Seymour's \$300,000,000 being thus and the rapid and unprecedente! develop- expended in mustering out the volunteers, ment of our country during the time the his own figures show that the current and Republican party has been in power, and legitimate expenses of both Army and when we take into further account the Navy for the past three years of peace have fact that we have been all the while sub-jected as a necessity of the war to the dis-\$58,000,000 per annumn for both branches account, I assert and defy contradiction they show a degree of economy quite that large as our expenditures have neces- unknown in Democratic times. Take the sarily been they have yet been on a scale of year 1858, for example, in the administraeconomy and fidelity quite unknown during the last Democratic administration that afflicted the country. And I assert further, and of the Army nearly \$26,000,000-for and I call both political friend and foe to the two will nigh \$40,000,000-and that the fact that the expenditures of Mr. Buto-day in fact costs much less per regiment

from a single batch of exchanges, these evidences of the infernal spirit now possessing the Southern Democracy: "A rebel Colonel, speaking at Columbia South Carolins, in behalf of Seymour, says 'If Confederate soldiers had anticipated what has since occurred, the fires of rebel lion would not now be quenched, * . but the colors of secession would still be flying.' 'We will never quietly submit to Radical reconstruction.' He desired that the campaign should be vigorously conducted, because 'they hoped to accomplish their ends by peaceful instrumentalities.' Wade Hampton, speaking at Danville, Virginia, said that 'the white people of the South shall all vote, whether recognized by Congress as reconstructed by the farce now going on, or not * * * * and if Seymour brought against them.' The Richmond Enquirer clamors for the expulsion from the South of 'Yankee pedagogues' who 'poison the children's minds with the accursed doctrines of Puritanism and abolitionism.' The Mobile Register discourses of the terrible effect produced by the rebel veil in war time, and says, 'it will make the air reso nant * * at the last irresistible charge next November.' Wade Hampton said in services again * * * at any time or under any circumstances, they were at her disposal.' And he rejoiced that he had in his possession his old rebel flag, 'which he had loved so well,' and which he would keep until he 'had a State again into whose care he could commit it as one of the most cherished memories of our unfortunate cause.' In another speech he says that 'he will yield to none in devotion to the Lost Cause, and will never admit . . . that the principles which gave it life were wrong. "The four years which have elapsed since the war, said this model Democrat, have deliverance is drawing near.' And this