The Globe.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, Publishers. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXIV. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1868. NO. 12.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
Three months.....50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
One square, (10 lines,)or less	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50
Two squares,	1 50	2 00	3 00
Three squares,	2 25	3 00	4 50

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
One square, or less	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
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Three squares,	8 00	12 00	20 00
Four squares,	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half a column,	15 00	20 00	30 00
One column,	20 00	35 00	60 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, One year,.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$2 50
Auditors' Notices,.....2 00
Estray, or other short Notices,.....1 50

☞Ten lines of nonpareil make a square. About eight words constitute a line, so that any person can easily calculate a square in manuscript.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are reasonably low.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Those subscribing for three, six or twelve months with the understanding that the paper be discontinued unless subscription is renewed, receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

☞All kinds of plain, fancy and ornamental Job Printing neatly and expeditiously executed at the "Globe" office. Terms moderate.

Professional & Business Cards.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST*,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

E. J. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to Leister's New Building, Hill street, Huntingdon. July 31, 1867.

J. A. POLLOCK, *SURVEYOR & REAL ESTATE AGENT*, HUNTINGDON, PA.
Will attend to Surveying in all its branches, and will buy and sell Real Estate in any part of the United States. Send for circular. dec29-tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county and the traveling public generally that he has leased the Washington House on the corner of Hill and Charles street, in the borough of Huntingdon, and he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. Will be pleased to receive a liberal share of public patronage. AUGUSTUS LETTERMAN.
July 31, '67-tf.

R. McMURTRIE, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*,
Office on Hill street. HUNTINGDON, PA.
Prompt attention will be given to the prosecution of the claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs, against the Government. au22,1866

AGEENCY FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.
All who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to W. H. WOODS, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*, HUNTINGDON, PA.
aug12,1863

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF K. ALLEN LOVELL, District Attorney of Huntingdon County, HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE—In the room lately occupied by R. M. Speer. jan.1.1867

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILEY
The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as *ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.*
PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1865-tf.

MILTON S. LYTLE, *ATTORNEY AT LAW*, HUNTINGDON, PA.
Will attend promptly to all kinds of legal business entrusted to his care.
COLLECTIONS made with the least possible delay.
Special attention given to CONVEYANCING in all its branches, such as the preparation of Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, Bonds, Articles of Agreement, &c.
All questions relating to LAND TITLES IN PENNSYLVANIA carefully considered.
He will also ascertain for land owners whether their lands are patented and obtain PATENTS for those who may desire them. ap17'68

A. C. CLARKE, AGENT, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of SEGARS & TOBACCO, HUNTINGDON, PA.
Opposite the Franklin House, in the Diamond. *Country trade supplied.* ap17'68

LEWIS RICHTER, Boot and Shoe Maker.
I guarantee entire satisfaction in Fit, Style, Material and Workmanship, and a saving of 25 per cent. on prevailing prices. Shop one door east of Johnston & Watson's store, Huntingdon, Pa. mh11-6m

COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has completed all the necessary arrangements in the outfit of a first-class *COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY*, and is prepared to make to order and keep on hand Buggies, CARRIAGES, Spring Wagons, And everything in that line of business.
REPAIRING done speedily and at moderate prices.
☞BUGGIES warranted for one year.
Shop on Washington street back of the Diamond.
The custom of the public is respectfully solicited. DAVID MENGEL.
Huntingdon, Mch. 25-6m

P. S. ISENBERG. A. B. FLOOD
NEW Carriage & Wagon Manufactory.
P. S. ISENBERG & CO.,
Respectfully inform the citizens of Huntingdon and the public generally that they have commenced the Carriage and Wagon Manufacture in the building formerly occupied by Anderson Cozzens, IN THE BOROUGH OF HUNTINGDON, Near Henry & Co's Store, where they will be pleased to accommodate all who call and give prompt attention to all orders, either for new work or repairs.
Their work shall be put up with the best material and in a workmanlike manner.
A liberal patronage solicited.
Huntingdon, June 17-1y

JOHN BARE, JAMES NORTH, W. H. WOODS, E. MILTON SPEER, W. B. LEAS, P. M. BARE.
JOHN BARE & CO., Bankers, HUNTINGDON, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $50,000.
Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities, bought and sold for the usual commission.—Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.
Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return with interest. The partners are individually liable for all deposits. jy22,1868-tf

A LARGE VARIETY of articles too numerous to mention, for sale at LEWIS family Grocery. Call and see.

☞For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

Hoop Skirts. Hoop Skirts.
Best 50 Spring, White, @75c at HENRY & Co'S.
feb19

NEW LEATHER STORE.
THE undersigned would respectfully announce that, in connection with their TANNERY, they have just opened a splendid assortment of FINE LEATHER, Consisting in part of FRENCH CALF SKIN, KIP, MOROCCO, LININGS, BINDINGS, SOLE, UPPER, HARNESS, SKIRTING, &C., Together with a general assortment of FINDINGS.
The trade is invited to call and examine our stock. Store on HILL street, two doors west of the Presbyterian church.
The highest price paid for HIDES and BARK.
C. H. MILLER & SON.
Huntingdon, may 1, 1867

IF GRIEF, AGE OR SICKNESS, HAS Blanched Your Locks,
If bald; if troubled with dandruff or any humors upon the scalp; if your hair falls out, or if it is dry, wiry, or intractable, buy one bottle of DR. LEON'S ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER, AND YOU WILL FIND IT PRECISELY SUITED TO YOUR CASE.
Sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.
May 27, 1868.

JUNIATA STEAM PERL MILL, HUNTINGDON, PA.
THIS MILL is a complete success in the manufacture of FLOUR, &c. It has lately been thoroughly repaired and is now in good running order and in full operation.
The burrs and choppers are new and of superior quality—cannot be excelled. And we are gratified to know that our work has given entire satisfaction to our customers, to whom we tender our thanks.
We have in our employ one of the best millers in the county, and a faithful and capable engineer. Thus equipped and encouraged, we are determined to persevere in our efforts to accommodate and please the public, hoping thereby to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage to sustain us in our enterprise for the public interest.
Market price paid for the different kinds of grain on delivery.
Flour and Chop, on hand, for sale.
JOHN K. McCAHAN & SON.
Huntingdon, Nov. 20, 1867

1868. CLOTHING. 1868.
H. ROMAN. NEW CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S *CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

NOTICE TO ALL.
HILL STREET MARKET, OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
R. G. MORRISON respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he continues the meat market business in all its various branches, and will keep constantly on hand
Fresh Beef, Pork, Pudding and Sausage, salt Beef and Pork, Canned Fruit and Vegetables, Spices of all kinds, Catsups and Sauces, Teas, Soaps, Cheese, Salt Lard, &c, &c.,
All of which he will continue to sell at reasonable prices The highest prices paid for hides and tallow. Thomas Colder, at Alexandria, and March & Bro., at Coffee Run, are my agents to purchase at their places.
Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same. R. G. MORRISON.
Huntingdon, Oct. 30, 1867.

READ AND BE POSTED!
TO THE NEWLY MARRIED AND ALL IN WANT OF New Furniture, &c.
THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of DINING AND BREAKFAST TABLES, BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASH AND CANDLE STANDS
Window and cane seat chairs, cupboards, gilt and rosewood moulding for mirror and picture frames, and a variety of articles not mentioned, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.
He is also agent for the well known Bailey & Decamp patent spring bed bottom.
The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Work and sales room on Hill street, near Smith, one door west of Yenter's store. JAMES HIGGINS.
Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1865

FURNITURE!
J. M. WISE, Manufacturer and Dealer in FURNITURE
Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
☞Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.
The subscriber has a NEW AND ELEGANT HEARSE and is prepared to attend Funerals at any place in town or country. J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, May 9, 1866-tf

☞Wood Wall Paper—call and see it at Lewis' Book Store.

SPRING STYLES for 1868.
A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES, Just received at McNeil's (Successor to W. P. RUDOLPH) TEMPLE OF FASHION
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
In this department, which will at all times receive my strict attention, I have a well assorted display of STRAW GOODS, Dress Trimmings, Cloak and Sacque Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Gloves, Veils, Zephyr Knit Shawls, Nubias, Hoods, Sontags, Handkerchiefs, Fall Hats, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Velvet Ribbons, Corsets, Hosiery, and latest style Sacques from $5 to $20.
GENTS' DEPARTMENT.
Hats and Caps, all styles, from 50 cents to $10, Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Neck Ties, Collars, Hosiery, and every article kept in a first class Furnishing Store.
HATS AND CAPS A SPECIALTY.
By promptly meeting the wants of all, I hope to meet with such patronage from the public as will enable me to keep continually on hand a large and well selected stock of first class goods. Whilst keeping up to the fashion in every article, I will also sell cheaper than the cheapest.
O. E. McNEIL, Opposite Leister's New Building.
Huntingdon, Ap. 21, 1868.

WM. B. ZEIGLER, DEALER IN Furnishing, Fancy, AND DRESS GOODS.
Alpacas, Poplins, Plaids, DeLaines, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, fine Cambrics, Muslins, Denims, fine Linen, Marseilles, Pequas, India Twills, &c.
A large assortment of Ladies' Fashionable Dress Trimmings.
Silk Fringes, Buttons, Bugles, Velvet Ribbons, etc. Furnishing Goods, Stockings, Moreno, Cotton, Wool, &c
Gloves,
Kid of all colors, Silk, Thread, Cotton, &c., of all sizes, and latest styles. Under garments of all kinds, for Ladies, Gents and Children.
Table Linen, Muslins, Napkins, Doylies, &c. Shooting and Shirting, Brown and Bleached, from 8 cents up.
STRAW GOODS,
A large stock of the latest styles. A large stock of Notions, Zephyrs, Yarns, &c. All cheaper than the cheapest.
☞Room, opposite the First National Bank, Huntingdon, Pa.

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK STITCH Sewing Machines,
Received the only GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.
They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dressmakers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, etc. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the article sewed.
The qualities which recommend them are:
1. Beauty and excellence of stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric sewed.
2. Strength, firmness and durability of seam, that will not rip nor ravel.
3. Economy of Thread.
4. Attachments and wide range of application to purposes and materials.
5. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.
Instructions free to all. Machines *kept in repair* one year free of charge.
U. B. LEWIS, Agent,
Jel7-1y HUNTINGDON, PA.

BELLEFONTE PLANING MILL.
EDMUND BLANCHARD, E. M. BLANCHARD, G. AUSTIN BRIW, W. M. HOLMES.
Blanchard & Company, *Successors to Valentine, Blanchard & Co.*,
Manufacturers of WHITE & YELLOW PINE FLOORING and WEATHERBOARDING, of Various Styles, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Shutters, and Moulding,
Scroll Work of Every Description.
BRACKETS OF ALL SIZES, and patterns made to order.
Having a BULKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER," connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER!
☞Orders from Contractors, Builders, Dealers and the Trade in general, solicited.☜
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.
aug12,3m.

S. M'CAMANT, JOHN ELLIOTT, D. T. CALDWELL, J. M. HARPER, WM. STOKE.
TYRONE PLANING MILLS.
McCAMANT, ELLIOTT & CO., Successors to F. D. Beyor & Co.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Flooring, *Brackets, Mouldings, Stair Railing, Plastering Lath, Shingles, Common and Fancy Pickets, Frame Stuff*, AND ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,
TYRONE, PA.
Orders respectfully solicited. jy29-6m

THOS. BURCHINELL. WM. K. BURCHINELL.
THOS. BURCHINELL & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, FLOORING, And all kinds of Building Material, HUNTINGDON, PA.
Mch25-tf

—Notions, too numerous to mention, for sale at Lewis' Book Store

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS AND Hoofland's German Tonic.
The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts,) of Roots, Herbs, and Barks, making a preparation of the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, &c., highly concentrated, and entirely *free from alcoholic admixture 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.
Those who have no objection to the combination of the bitters, as stated, will use 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 Debility, etc, is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing so closely 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:
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating 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, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.
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 investigation and inquiries possesses true merit, is skillfully compounded, is free from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those well known remedies—
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS AND *HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC*,
Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 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 humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public.
These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.
DEBILITY,
Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, &c.
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 stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.
PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE,
And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.
NOTICE.
It is a well established fact that fully one half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, never feel well. They are languid, devoid of all energy, 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 hands 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 believed.
TESTIMONIALS.
HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa.*, writes: *Philadelphia*, March 18, 1767.
"I find 'Hoofland's German tonic, useful in diseases and of great benefit in want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."
HON. JAMES THOMPSON, *Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia*, April 28, 1866.
"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON."
FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D., *Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.*
Dr. Jackson—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 Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility 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.
FROM REV. B. D. FENDALL, *Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.*
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.
CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.
Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Charles M. Evans, Proprietor, Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.
PRICES.
Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle, . . . $1 00
" " " half dozen, . . . 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.
☞Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.
For sale by all Dealers in Medicine
April 22, 6-1y[illegible]

SPEECH of JOHN SCOTT, Esq.,

At a Meeting in the Court House, Friday Evening, Sept. 18th, 1868.

REPORTED BY ROBERT McDIVITT, ESQ.

Mr. Scott, on rising to address the meeting, was for some minutes unable to proceed, owing to the enthusiastic and oft-repeated demonstrations of applause with which he was greeted by the audience.

He commenced by contrasting the circumstances under which the issues of this campaign are discussed, with those of the campaign of 1864. In '64 Horatio Seymour was President of the Chicago Convention, and with him were Biglor of Pa., Vallandigham, of Ohio, and others, who declared in their platform that four years of war had resulted in a failure to restore the Union, and that the war should cease. They further charged that the Government had broken and violated the Constitution in every part—in other words, the Chicago platform, constructed by Seymour and others, was a declaration of war against the Government, and of peace with the rebels who were trying to destroy it. While these men were engaged in forming that platform, Wade Hampton was waving his sword at the head of the "Hampton Legion," and perhaps charging the "Boys in Blue," destroying as many as possible of those who were there in defence of the Government. Buckner, the man Grant informed that he would move on his works at Donelson, was also doing what he could to destroy the Government. Preston was seeking to secure the influence of the Courts of Europe against us. Here we had Seymour, Bigler, and Vallandigham on the one side, and Buckner, Preston, and Wade Hampton on the other side, all co-operating for the purpose of dividing the party having control of the Government, and the Government itself, while Gen. Grant was fighting the battles of the Wilderness; Hartranft, after his grand achievement on the bloody field of Antietam, was engaged in the trenches about Richmond, and Campbell was guarding the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to prevent the rebels of the South from burning your home and mine. How in 1868? Seymour, Bigler and Vallandigham were again in a Democratic Convention, as actors, or as moving spirits, to engineer its nomination and platform. Pendleton, if not there, had his escort there. We saw them going there but not coming back. [Laughter and applause.] The same men who were against Grant in 1864 are against him now. The same men who then sent the "Boys in Blue" home to be buried, Hampton and Buckner, and the men who joined hands with them in the North, are joining hands now in opposition to Gen. Grant. In 1864 the Democrats of the North said every measure taken by the Government was unconstitutional, and thus sought to cripple its energies while the rebels in the field were denying the right of the Government to exert its control over them.

When the Democratic party of the North, and the rebel element of the South came together, could anything else come of it than what did? One plank of the platform attacking the finances of the Government, and the other attacking the power of the Government to govern the Southern States; this was Wade Hampton's platform, the result of a coalition of the two elements North and South. Sherman knocked the bottom out of one plank of the old platform, at Atlanta, while the elections in Vermont and Maine, knocked the balance into splinters that were used to light up the bonfires of freedom from Maine to California. Shortly after the New York platform was adopted Wade Hampton made a speech at Baltimore in which it was asserted that the rebels, by the success of that platform, would gain what they had lost, but by and by came the Vermont, followed by the Maine election, and the entire platform is pretty near in splinters now, the last contest of the Democratic party North, allied with the rebels South.

In the Chicago Convention, there were some rebels, such as Brown, of Georgia, but the difference is that they were repentant rebels! If the whole South, Wade Hampton and all, could get together in one great camp-meeting, and sing the first two verses of that familiar hymn, "Show pity Lord, oh Lord forgive," we would join them in such a love-feast as was never witnessed; we would kill the fatted calf in earnest, and some of us would go in for the music and dancing.

The national debt was spoken of as a great grievance; the debt and taxes. How could it be otherwise, after the war? But the men who made the rebellion were responsible for the debt. In 1860 we were just recovering from the financial crisis of 1857, during which there were in Pennsylvania 560 failures, involving money to the amount of 24 millions. The rebellion came in 1861, and there occurred during that year, 570 failures, involving money to the amount of 24 millions; the act of the Rebel Government of that year confiscated 300 millions owing from the South to the North, of which the proportion of Pennsylvania was about 32 millions. During the war the Northern States took from the productive industry of their population over two millions of men, who became not only consumers but destroyers of produce, and is it not one of the most marvelous things overshown by the world's history, that we are able to go on with the ordinary industrial pursuits of the country, in such a way that there is no distress or want, but on the contrary, work plenty, at good wages. Before the Administration of Buchanan closed, 10 millions of a loan was offered by the Secretary of the Treasury, and only 7 millions were taken at 11 per cent. afterward 5 millions more were put in market and only one half of it taken at 85 cents on the dollar. During the terrible campaigns of 1863 and 1864, the same men now making clamor about the debt, were trying to induce the people not to touch the bonds of the Government, and saying that it would require a cord of greenbacks to buy a cord of wood. Taking all these things together it was a God's mercy that the country did not sink into bankruptcy and ruin the next day after the war closed.

The issue of the debt is not now before the country. The first of the debt matures in 1861, the next in 1882.—That is the time the Government bound itself to pay, although obtained in five or ten years. These bonds are issued by the Government for the purpose of raising money to carry on the war, the interest of some of them payable in gold, and the principal and interest of others. The right to borrow money is given by the Constitution.—They raise the quarrel now, long before the bonds are due; whether we shall pay them in gold or greenbacks, when we have not got either. The law limits the issue of greenbacks to 400 millions, and no more can be issued without another act of Congress; we have not the gold, and the legal tenders are not issued, and it would trouble the arithmetic of these men to pay $2,500,000,000, of bonds with $400,000 of greenbacks. The Democratic platform says, where the law does not say they are payable in gold they should be paid in lawful money of the United States. What is the lawful money of the United States? According to Democratic doctrine enunciated by Sunset Cox, at Brooklyn, it is the money that chinks. Here then the Democratic platform proposes to pay all those bonds in gold. Judge Woodward, he said, was placed in a position in that Convention from which none of his friends would be able to extricate him from the blot upon his political reputation, having declared, when a candidate for Governor, that the legal tenders, issued by the Government were not lawful money, and no man was bound to take them for a debt, and now that the bonds should be paid in the same currency he had pronounced unlawful. Pendleton and Vallandigham declared in Congress that they had no power to issue greenbacks; the Democratic party said that the greenbacks were issued in violation of the Constitution; this was their whole cry during the war, and now in order to issue greenbacks enough to take up these bonds, the party must do the same thing it has been decrying all the time. They are thus proposing to pay off bonds, which they made payable in gold, by giving notes which they say the Government has no power to issue at all, thus getting rid of all the claims of the widows and orphans of our deceased soldiers, and of the entire national debt by the issue of an unconstitutional currency.

We say pay these bonds when they become due, and when Grant and Colfax take the Presidential and Vice Presidential chairs, as they will, then will follow a career of peace and prosperity that will make the greenbacks by that time as good as gold.

Upon this financial question we are in as much danger of war as upon the question of reconstruction. We had during the war one hundred million dollars worth of property destroyed by the Alabama—commanded by the pirate Semmes, who lighted up the ocean with the flames of our burning merchantmen, and who is now an ardent supporter of Seymour and Blair, and against Grant—for which we have been presenting our claims to England, and which will be paid. We have millions of bonds in the hands of the German people, and if a democratic administration should ever take up the obligations of our Government to them by giving them an irredeemable promise to pay, would not the Prussian Government be as justifiable in protecting the rights of its citizens as we are ours; and if a democratic administration should undertake to carry out this idea there would be just as much danger of Prussia taking that ground as there is now from the question of reconstruction; and more, because we have the rebels a little nearer to home, and the same men have been once whipped by a little man called Grant.

It has been said that the poor man pays the rich man's taxes. Is that true? and if so, where, and how?—You all pay taxes, and where does the poor man pay the taxes of the rich man? What State tax do you pay on real estate? None. A Republican Legislature took off the taxes from real estate and imposed it upon railroad and telegraph companies, bank stock, &c. The poor man surely does not pay the rich man's taxes. Come down to the county tax, and what do you pay on there? Real estate, money at interest, &c. Are not the poor man and rich man taxed according to their property? In the borough taxes the poor man and rich man are taxed on the property they own, and pay alike. Now, where does the poor man pay the rich man's taxes? The national taxes are imposed on whisky, petroleum, manufactured articles, incomes, &c., not the necessaries of life, and those taxes are imposed alike. They say the poor man is taxed for all he eats and wears. Is not the rich man too? They say the bonds are not taxed. The income of the bonds, all over a thousand dollars, is taxed. They say the bondholder pays no local tax. The United States imposes this upon the interest of the bonds, but they say they should pay State taxes too. Now, the power does not exist to impose State tax on United States securities, and there must have been a hundred men in that New York Convention that knew it. If the men who are clamoring for this in our county do not know it they ought to be ashamed to confess it.

What do these men propose to do? The fourth plank in their platform proposes equal taxation of every species of property, &c.; that is they propose to begin at the ground and tax every man for every dollar he has, and yet they tell you the poor man pays the rich man's taxes. This Democratic platform proposes to tax poor houses, churches, school houses, and every other property, according to its value. It is like the decree issued by Augustus Cæsar to tax the whole world. They say the bonds locked up in the national banks ought to pay tax. They are paying three per cent. to the State and General Government. How do they propose to tax the United States bonds by the State? Every man of common sense can see that it is not in the power of a State Government to tax the national bonds. We had a Constitutional Amendment providing that our debt should be paid, and that the rebel debt should not; and while on its passage every Democrat voted against its adoption, and the moment the Legislature of some of the States that had adopted it changed they wiped out that amendment, saying that our debt should not be paid and the rebel debt should.—Put in the hands of such a Legislature as that the power to tax the property of the General Government and they would soon do so to such an extent as to blot out the whole.

Judge Woodward must surely hang his head in shame when he looks at the doctrines contained in that platform and then at the decision of the Supreme Court, as rendered in 1819, 1824, and 1829, and of our own State in 1842 and others, no less than six decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and one in the Supreme Court of our own State against taxing United States securities or the salaries of United States officers, and yet in the face of all this they are clamoring because there is no State tax on Government bonds. How much road tax, and school tax do these United States bonds pay, they say. How do you propose to get your school tax and road tax from them, over six decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and one of your own State?

By applying your own doctrine to your own platform, it is a cheat and a lie, and you can make nothing else out of it. If any man can reconcile it with good morals let him do it. The United States according to a clause in the Constitution, has made a contract with its bondholder that they will not permit State or local taxation, and yet you want the Government to violate that contract and that clause of the Constitution. This is like the subterfuges resorted to in the rebellion, and is bound to go down with the rebellion.

The rebels and the Democratic party say the Southern States are entitled to immediate restoration, and that the Government has no power to impose upon them any conditions. They say the war made no difference in their status. We say no; your rebellion authorized us to impose terms before you come back again, and upon that position we intend to stand and triumph. Talk about maintaining a government without the power to preserve its own life! We fought you when you had the bayonet at our breast, and now when you would inject poison into our veins we will take the liberty of stopping up the mouth of the syringe.

We present the grandest and most glorious spectacle ever presented by any nation of the earth. We were the youngest nation of the earth, and yet, after emerging from such a contest as the world never saw, there came the Ministers and Ambassadors of the oldest nation to our Capital, there, like the sheaves in Joseph's vision, to do us reverence and learn of us, while standing where our Congress was in session. The same Providence that impelled the slaveholder to take the only means that could have been taken to accomplish the same ends; that carried us through the war, and upheld us during those trying hours; that educated this people up to a belief in the emancipation of the colored race; that hardened the hearts of the Southern people against terms more magnanimous than were ever offered to a rebel people before; the same Providence was over-ruling our cause and hardening the hearts of this people as that of Pharaoh of old for the benefit and blessings of this country. What it is to be no human ken can see, but we will see it and know it hereafter. There is a Providence leading us on, and the nation that has been the asylum of the oppressed, will not go down beneath the convulsion of a presidential election. The little man of destiny, who began his career in the army by mustering in the troops of Illinois, and closed it up for the time by mustering out the whole rebellion; that little man is the man the country can still trust, and the Government will be safe under the patriotism of General Grant and the Christian statesmanship of Schuyler Colfax.

☞A story is told of a jolly fellow who resided in Chicago about four years, and, while on an eastern visit, was asked how he liked the water out West, "By George, Mr. ——," said he, after a moment's reflection, "I never thought to try it!"

☞One hour lost in the morning will put back all the business of the day; an hour gained by rising early will make one month in the year.

☞He who has to deal with a block head hath need of much brains.

☞Look closely at your ticket.