The American Volunteer.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

OFFICE--SOUTH MARKET SQUARE.

TERMS:—Two Dollars per year if paid strictly in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid within three months; after which Three Dollars will be charged. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in every instance. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Professional Cards.

JOHN CORNMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in building attached to Franklin House, opposite the Court House, Carlisle, Pa.
June 4, 1868.—1y

CHAS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Building formerly occupied by Volunteer, a few doors South of Hannon's Hotel.
Dec. 1, 1865.

F. E. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office on South Hanover street, opposite Bentz's Store. By special arrangement with the Patent Office, attends to securing Patent Rights.
Dec. 1, 1865.

G. HERMAN GOETZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NEWVILLE, PENN'A.
Patents, Pensions and other claims attended to.
May 23, 1868.

GEO. S. EMIG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 3 South Hanover street. Office with W. J. Shearer, Esq.
April 30, 1868.—1y.

JOHN R. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Hannon's Building, opposite the Court House, *Carlisle, Pa.*
Nov. 14, 1867.

JOHN LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, North Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa.,
Feb. 15, 1866—1y.

JAMES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office a few doors West of Hannon's Hotel.
Dec. 1, 1865.

M. C. HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Rheem's Hall Building, in the rear of the Court House, next door to the "Herald" Office, Carlisle, Penna.
Dec. 1, 1865.

J. M. WEAKLEY. W. F. SADLER.
WEAKLEY & SADLER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NO. 16 SOUTH HANOVER ST.
CARLISLE, PENN'A.
Dec. 19, 1867.—1y

W. KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW Carlisle, Penna. Office same as that of the "American Volunteer," South side of the Public Square.
Dec. 1 1866

UNITED STATES CLAIM AND *REAL ESTATE AGENCY!*
WM. B. BUTLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office in 2d Story of Inlott's Building, No. 3 South Hanover Street, Carlisle, Cumberland county, Penna.
Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c., promptly collected.
Applications by mail, will receive immediate attention.
Particular attention given to the selling or renting of Real Estate, in town or country. In all letters of inquiry, please enclose postage stamp.
July 11, 1867—tf

CARD.—Dr. Paul Schoeppe, late from Germany, has opened an office at No. 42 West Pomfret street, Carlisle. Patients attended to promptly night or day.
Sept. 3, 1868—1m*

DR. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DENTIST, *From the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.* Office at the residence of his mother, East Louther Street, three doors below Bedford, Carlisle, Pennsa.
Dec. 1, 1865.

Medical.

ALL HAIL!!
Come ye Disconsolate, and Take Courage ye Afflicted! Use the Means and go your way rejoicing! *Chronic Diseases Cured! Acute Pain Instantly Relieved! The Blind Caused to See! The Deaf to Hear! The Lame to Walk! And The Sick Healed! By Prof. E. L. DURSLEY,*
(the celebrated English Analytical Physician) *author of the key to unlock the mysteries of Premature Deaths.*

LET NONE DESPAIR!
as Prof. D. has in his possession those infallable remedies of the late scientific discoveries, even the hand of affliction hurled to the earth to save the world of mankind from innumerable sorrows and premature dissolution, and which is robbing death of its sting and stings, and the grave of its terrible victories.

CHRONIC OR ACUTE DISEASES
of whatever name or nature, even those given up as beyond the reach of medical aid, are those most desired, such cases the Prof. delight to combat, and with the aid of God to conquer, thousands who had despaired of health, have again been restored to health and usefulness. The Doctor does not only remove disease, but removes the cause, producing a permanent cure. The CONSUMPTIVE, even in advanced stages, need no more dread a premature grave, as all diseases of the
Lungs, Heart, Bronchitis, Throat and Larynghis
and respiratory affections are cured by Medical Inhalation and Topical treatment the only infallible remedies known. Examinations are made with Laryngestope and Respirometer, the only reliable ring tester in the world.

LADIES OF AMERICA!
The celeb ated French remedies for the cure of *all diseases peculiar to your sex, is now within* your reach. A word to the wise is sufficient. The Prof's. experience is equaled by few; his examinations have been from ten to twelve thousand patients yearly in the hospitals of France and England for over thirty years.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF PATIENTS
are now preferred, nor does the Prof. desire to make it lucrative but by long and extensive experience and scientific treatment in the hands of God to benefit the sick and suffering.

CONSULTATION FREE.

N. B.—*REMEMBER* the Doctor is permanently located, and can be consulted at No. 32, Main Street, Carlisle, Pa.
July 30, 1868.—tf

DR. CARRALL'S VEGETABLE CORDIAL, THE ONLY KNOWN CURE FOR THE GRAVEL, DIABETES, WEAKNESS AND INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY CHANNELS.—Dr. Carral, for the past several years has made the diseases of the kidneys his special study, and is now able to put before the public a perfect cure for the same. The following are evidences of the kidneys being affected—First, a distress in the small of the back when walking, standing, or lying too long, especially when first getting up in the morning, or in case of too much exercise. This is generally followed by a distress in the sides, stiffness and swelling of the limbs and stomach; also, a tendency to dropsey, shortness of breath, and rheumatic pains. Many people are confined to their homes with this disease, and have been given up to die with the dropsey or rheumatism, but this is an affection of the kidneys. They may know this by feeling worse when having cold, and in this case the urin will have a very high color. Diabetes is a weakness or inflamation of the kidneys and urinary channels, causing frequent discharges of urin, both day and night, these discharges are at times unnaturable, at other times with pain and a very disagreeable burning. The Gravel is a stone, caused by a sediment which collects at the kidneys when they fail to act freely, then passing through the urinary channels there becomes an increasing stone. All this is caused by the kidneys not performing their proper functions. The experience of thousands is that CARRALL'S CORDIAL will dissolve this stone, *so that it will pass without pain and clear out* all that sediment from which it collects, and eliminate the kidneys to their proper action; therefore remove all the above mentioned trouble, the use of this article from one to three months will cure the most severe cases.

Prepared by Dr. CARRALL, office 55 Harmony St., Philadelphia. Price $1.

☞ Sold by all Druggists.

A cure is warranted legally in all cases who call upon Dr. Carrall.

Write and ask these parties what Dr. Carrall's Cordial has done for them: Rev. B. C. Lippencott, A. W. Glassboro, N. J. *Mrs. Allen Wells,* Mt. Holly, N. J. John Handbest, 1221 Summer St., *Philadelphia.*

Orders directed to JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

For sale in Carlisle by
May 28, 1868.—1y RALSTON.

Hotels.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,
CARLISLE, PENN'A,
GEORGE WETZEL, *Proprietor.*
Feb. 6, 1868.—1y

CUMBERLAND VALLEY HOUSE
CORNER OF EAST HIGH AND BEDFORD STREETS,
CARLISLE, PA.
J. B. FLOYD, *Proprietor.*
March 12, 186.—1y.*

The American Volunteer.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY. CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1868. VOL. 55.—NO. 14.

Medical.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
Hoofland's German Tonic.
Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
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 medically termed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, 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, etc., 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.
In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC
should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues
The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to derranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness 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 Bloatings, Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

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, 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 stomach digests promptly, the blood becomes rich 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 impart new life to their veins, restore to them 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 generally in the enjoyment of good health; or to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, cold, 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. These, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:
Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.
"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and in cases of debility, and of great benefit in 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. E. 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.
CHARLES M. EVANS,
German Druggist, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.
For sale by a... Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

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 00
☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.
Jan. 1868.—1y

Poetical.

THE BONDHOLDER'S SONG.

The bondholder sat in his easy chair,
Counting his bonds was he;
And he turned up his nose at Seymour and Blair,
And called them a terrible traitorous pair,
While he sang to himself in glee.

"The people are saddled for us to ride,
And booted and spurred are we;
We rowel well every panting side,
And as safe on their brawney back abide
As Sinbad's Old Man of the Sea.

"We gave them paper for what we hold,—
At not quite half of the face;
But we'll get full payment in gold, hard gold,
(Though laboring men are bought and sold,)
If we only win this race!

"The war is over—so some folks say,
But certainly that won't do;
We must keep it up till election day,
(Fill them at last we can make it pay.)
Hurrah for the Red, White and Blue!

"Hurrah for that glorious hero, Grant,
The bondholder's choice is he;
He'd speak if he could, but luckily he can't,
And the masses won't know what a regular plant
A 'glorious hero' can be.

"I have misgivings, I must confess,
That we an't put the ticket through;
That the people at last are beginning to guess
A national debt is a blessing to bless
A 'ring' of a chosen few.

"But why with misgivings, for who can prevent
The 'loyal' from getting their pay?
It is only three hundred and fifty per cent.
On every dollar of paper they lent
Toward keeping the war under way.

"Hurrah for the flag of our country, then,
For, written on every fold,
I see inscribed by Jay Cook's pen,
'Down with rebels,' which means all men
Who won't pay our bonds in gold!"

Political.

THE GREAT ISSUES.

Speech of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees at Terre Haute, Ind., August 8.

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: The position in which I stand before you at this time is not of my own seeking, *and brings with it many personal embarrassments* and personal regrets. I never expected to appear again in your presence as a candidate. You have honored me in the past far beyond my merits, and my gratitude to the people of this district will only cease when my heart grows cold and still in the grave. The memory of their personal devotion to me, through sunshine and through storm, through good and through evil report, will forever light up the pathway of my life. Young and inexperienced when I entered Congress seven years ago, I did not claim that my services were worthy the attachment and support which I received at your hands. I claim nothing for my public services except a sincere and earnest desire to promote the prosperity of the people and to sustain and uphold the Union of the States and the liberties of the Constitution. Conscious before God of this high and holy purpose, I was willing to let my humble record stand, while I voluntarily retired to the private pursuits of my profession, and sought to give this portion at least of my life to the pleasures and duties of home and friends. The love of office is not one of the passions of my heart. Strife and contest for place and position are not elements of my nature. I have seen enough of the world to feel how its honors cheapen and fade away as we come near them. But a man belongs to such one in the struggle for correct principles which now agitates and shakes this mighty country. Those to whom I owe more than a lifetime can repay have assigned to me my duty. They bid me carry their banner in the Congressional contest. They place in my hands the colors of Conservatism, and tell me to defend them and cause them to wave in the evening of the battle over a field of victory. I accept the charge in obedience to their command, and invoke the candid consideration of an enlightened people upon the principles which will guide me if I again become your Representative.

In presenting these principles, I have marked out for myself a line of conduct, from which I shall under no circumstances depart. I shall present them with kindness to all. Those who show me the courtesy to hear me shall receive courtesy in return. Invective is not argument, and convinces no one. Passion is a bad guide to correct conclusions, and a Christian people should discard it from their counsels. If there have been asperities in the past, they will not be revived by me, nor will they be noticed if revived by others. I am in the midst of friends and neighbors, and there is not an office in the world which I would accept at the expense of their respect. I concede to all who may differ from me the same purity of motive and the same love of country which I know animates my own breast. "Come and let us reason together." If, then, we cannot agree, and you decide against me, I will cheerfully bow my head to the will of the people.

The Principles Involved in the Contest.

I need not, my fellow citizens, seek by strong expressions to enhance and magnify the importance of the questions to be settled by you at the approaching election. They are the gravest, the mightiest, and the most commanding that were ever submitted for decision to the ballot of freemen. The great and original principles of free government are all at stake. The sacred blood of the Revolution cries to you from the ground to save the great charter of liberty for which it was shed. The whole framework of the Government sways to and fro with an uncertain and easy motion. Its various departments no longer move in harmony, but crash and jar in angry and dangerous collision. The laborer no longer enjoys the fruits of his toil, but is daily robbed by the unrestrained hand of plunder and unequal and unjust taxation. Since Adam went forth from the groves of Eden—the founder of the laboring man's party throughout the universe—the chief and paramount duty of every government has been to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their own hard earning. That government which fails to do this is on the swift, sure road to ruin and decay. Let us take a survey of the facts on this point, for which the Radical party is responsible to the people.

The best test of the capacity of a party to bring prosperity to a country is its use of the public money. The Radical party has had entire supremacy in the legislation of the country for many years past, and must stand or fall by the record it has made.

The Vast Proportions of the Public Debt.

The amount of our national debt is known to be about two thousand six hundred millions of dollars. This is a sum so vast that the public mind scarcely grasps it at a mere statement, and yet it is highly necessary that every citizen should fully comprehend and measure its gigantic proportions. This debt exists as a perpetual mortgage on all your property, and on all your labor, and on the property and labor of your posterity. According to the policy of Congress, it is to be handed down from father to son for the next hundred years, darkening every doorway with its inexorable demands. Has it fully occurred to you what proportion this debt bears to your posessions, out of which it is to be paid? A careful estimate of all the property of the United States subject to taxation would show a value at this time of about $15,000,000,000. Thus you will see that more than one sixth of every thing owned by the American people is covered and absorbed by their national debt.—This is a plain fact that a boy at school can demonstrate. Where in the history of civilized nations was there ever before such a debt in proportion to the means of payment? I challenge the *annals of mankind.* Other nations have titled their people—taken a tenth of their productions—but such instances have heretofore been cited only as bold illustrations of audacious despotism. You are nearly double tithed, and the Radical Congress gives no sign or promise of relief. At the close of the great Napoleonic war of Europe, in 1815, England found her debt to amount to about $3,500,000,000. But to meet this liability *her taxable property reached the enormous* sum of $50,000,000,000, making her debt bear the proportion of one-fourteenth to her ability to pay. Your burden therefore, is more than double that which lay upon the shoulders of the Englishman. Yet British statesmen found it necessary, in order to relieve their people, to reduce the rate of interest on their bonds to two and a half and three per cent. thus making a reduction of one half of the public burdens. Shall the American laborer be less an object of care and kindness on the part of his Government than the subject of the British monarchy? Shall a crowned head be more tender and considerate to the demands of labor than an American Congress? Shall the old tyranny of King George, against which our fathers drew the sword, became more tolerable to the tax payer than our own boasted asylum of the oppressed? But looking at the question of your national debt, let us not forget that our liabilities do not stop there. It is, perhaps, impossible to ascertain the exact amount of the State, city, and county debts which are owed by the people of the United States, but their amount will at least double the national debt, which is known and ascertained. I trust the people will look squarely at these important facts, not as partisans, not as Democrats, not as Republicans, but as honest men, who hold in their own hands the remedy for all evilsand injustice in the legislation of the country. I speak to you not for party or party triumph, but for the prosperity of the people.

But it will be said that this vast debt was made by the war, and that the war was necessary to preserve the Union.—Even it this were all true, and no part of your debt was the work of those thieves and plunderers whom John H. Lane charged in the Senate, in 1862, as endangering the Government and liberties of the people more than the armed enemy in the field, yet it would in no way effect or defeat the purpose I have in making this statement. I wish the people, in the first place, to see clearly and plainly where they stand—how much they owe and what they have to pay with. They will then be better able and prepared to appreciate the crimes that have been committed against them during the last three years by the Congress of the United States. When the war closed, and a mountain of debt, as I have shown, lay upon the bended shoulders of your laborers, what policy on the part of your lawmakers was so unanimously called for as the policy of economy—close, rigid, searching economy? With one-sixth of your lands and their harvests, one-sixth of your flocks and herds and every sixth day of your labor under mortgage for a public debt, one-half of which was the result of robberies by speculators, contractors and other birds of prey, it was not wonderful that from every farm or workshop, from every hearth stone where industry presides as a household good, there went forth an appeal for retrenchment and reform such as never before arose from the hearts and minds of the American people. I ask you, what answer has been made to this appeal? Has Congress cut off useless expenditures and lowered your taxes?—Has the Government returned to the simplicity and economy of your fathers? Has it even in all respects, relieved you at home with Congress, for, by a two-thirds vote, all power is in their hands. I arraign Congress, therefore. Every dollar you pay has to be sanctioned by Congress, in an appropriation bill, before the tax-gatherer comes for it. Congress fixes the annual amount and sends the collector. How, then, has the Radical Congress administered your interests and disposed of your money?

Extravagant Expenditures.

A short time since an investigation and publication were made by a Radical gentleman of the name of Wells, in Washington city, with a view of answering the charge of extravagance now made from every mouth against Congress. According to his own estimates, since the surrender of Lee up to June 30, 1868, *a little more than three years of* profound peace, you have paid for the army $917,117,043, and for a navy "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean," the sum of $133,119,276, making for *warlike purposes and preparations in a period* of perfect peace, the appalling sum $1,050,237,319. This for a period of three *years shows an average annual tax upon* the country of over $300,000,000 for the *army and navy alone. Is this to be* borne? Who will vote to continue such a frightful curse? Three hundred mil*lion dollars a year for the army and navy!* Before the war the expenses of the Government, including everything, *never* reached over eighty-five millions per annum, and when *they arose to near that* amount during the Mormon war of Buchanan's *administration, the people* were aroused to fury by Radical leaders who now calmly behold the army and navy absorbing *nearly four times* that sum. No one need hesitate to denounce the atrocious crime against the labor and the liberties of the country. During the first year of the war, while mighty armies were being raised and great battles fought, while rebellion was in command, *the army cost you only* $169,157,794, and the navy $29,889,176, making in all $190,046,970. Thus it appears that war was not as expensive as peace has been under the carnival of madness and misrule which has reigned at Washington.

But extravagance and corruption pervades every other department, as well as the army and navy. The revenue collected by this Government—and every dollar coming from the laborer at the last—during the year ending the 30th of June last, reached the stupendous sum of $471,760,000. Where does this mighty sum go? Does it reach the coffers of the Treasury? We are at peace with the world. Scarcely a spee of Indian war appears on our borders. There is no reason why our expenses should reach $100,000,000 a year, exclusive of interest on the debt and pensions; and yet from the 30th of June, 1867, to the 30th of June, 1868, a Radical Congress levies and collects of the people's taxes an amount of money almost equal to the whole amount expended by Pierce and Buchanan both, during eight years of administration! If the people will submit to this most extraordinary and unblushing profligacy, and elect men to office to uphold and justify it, then, indeed, are bankruptcy and despotism upon the land.

False Professions of Economy and Virtue.

One of the resolutions of the Chicago Convention is as follows:

"The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical Reform."

With this false pretense of virtue and economy in their mouths, every expenditure has been steadily increasing, and the scheme of reconstruction upheld by the army is costing $40,000,000 more than a year ago. How is Andrew Johnson responsible for this? He cannot spend a dollar that is not appropriated by Congress, and he has steadily opposed all those measures which are enforced upon the country by Congress, and which are crushing you to the earth with taxation. We have, then, the Radical definition of the "strictest economy," as practiced in the legislation of the country. It means an annual expenditure of nearly $500,000,000 of the people's money in time of peace, which never before cost you over $85,000,000. If this is the "strictest economy" of that party, it is time the economy of some other party *should be tried.*

Cost of the Freedmen's Bureau.

As additional evidence of the economy promised by a Radical Congress, we find *the sum of* ($11,746 060) *eleven millions* seven hundred and forty-six thousand and fifty dollars appropriated for the support of the Freedmen's Bureau. This miserable institution has also been exten*ded again by law for another year,* with increasing cost to the people. It was created in March, 1866, and has, during each year of its existence, been more expensive *to the taxpayer than the entire administration* of the whole country was forty years ago. The annual revenues of the *administrations of Monroe, John Quincy* Adams, and the first term of General *Jackson, were not equal to the annual* burden which this system of support for idle negroes in the South imposes on you laboring men of the North. Every vote on your part given for the Radical party, *and especially for its candidates for Con*gress, goes to indorse, approve, and pro*long this infamous and oppressive legis*lation. Is there one man in the Sixth Congressional District who earns his living *by labor who will vote to uphold* a party which spends from ten to fifteen millions a years of the public money for the support of Southern negroes? Is there one man in this district willing to work for the support of the idle African, who is the ablest and most robust laborer in the world. If there is I would like to see him. I would like to hear his reasons. I would like to hear him explain his vote in the presence of his wife and children, who look to him for the necessaries and comforts of life. I would like to hear their comments upon a system of laws which robs and cramps them, in order to sustain as public beggars the lazy, able negroes of the South. I will give as a specimen, one of General Howard's own estimates, who, as you are aware, is superintendent, under the Radical Congress, of the Freedmen's Bureau. He says:

"It is estimated that the amount required for the expenditures of the bureau for the fiscal year commencing January, 1866, *will be* $11,745 050. This sum is requisite for the following purposes:

Salaries of assistant and sub-assistant commissioners,	$147 500
Salaries of clerks,	82 800
Stationery and printing,	63 000
Quarters and fuel,	95 000
Clothing for distribution,	1,750 000
Commissary stores,	1,106 250
Medical department,	500 000
Transportation,	1,020 000
School superintendents,	21 900
Sites for schools and asylums,	3,000 000
Telegraphing,	18 300

Where is the laborer in any of the nine counties of this Congressional district who, looking at these figures, which he has to help to pay, will vote for a man who approves the assessment of such taxation? I call upon the farmers and the mechanics, and I call upon their wives and children to rise against such outrage and oppression. Shall the white man and the white women be slaves to the black man and the black woman?—Yet such is the Freedmen's Bureau. Is Congress is your master in the interest of the negro, and makes you work for his maintenance, whether you are willing to do so or not. And this is the "strictest economy," as laid down in the Chicago platform, and carried out by a Radical Congress, and approved by the Radical candidates for office in Indiana and throughout the United States.

The Union of the Workingmen.

Where, I ask, are these profligacies and plunders to end, unless you rise now and rebuke them? What limit is there to this carnival waste and riotous use of your money, unless you call the plunderers to an account? Will you extend their license by your support of their policy? If so, you become the instruments of your oppressors, and cannot reproach yourselves when your own property is advertised and sold for taxes.—You are paying double what they once cost for all the necessaries of life. A high protective tariff for the benefit of the Eastern capitalists makes you pay three times their former price for all you buy at the stores to clothe yourselves and families. A few days since I saw a statement made by a workingman, which was so truthful and just that I make the following extract. He says:

"For four days' work in 1859 I could buy a barrel of excellent flour. For an equally good barrel now I have to work eight days.

"For one days' work in 1859 I could buy five pounds of tea. For the same days' work I can now buy but two pounds.

"For one days' work then I could buy thirty pounds of sugar. For a days' work now I can get but fifteen pounds.

"For a days' work in 1859 I could buy eight pounds of tobacco. For a days' work now I can buy but three pounds.

"For a days' work in 1859 I could buy fifteen pounds of coffee. For a days' work now I can buy but five pounds.

"For one month's work in 1859 I could nearly or quite clothe myself and family a year. To do the same now I am obliged to work at least three months."

And such facts as these might be given to an almost unlimited extent, showing that the wages of the workingmen have not increased in proportion to prices and taxation. Yet where is the "strictest economy" that has been exercised in his behalf by the party in power? Do you find it in the collection of nearly five hundred millions of dollars a year from the pockets of the people? Do you find it in the establishment of a vast poorhouse for the able bodied negroes of the South, at *the expense of at least fifty millions since* the date of its creation by law? Do you find it in the keeping of a standing army *for the purpose of enforcing negro suf*frage at the point of the bayonet, at a greater expense to you than any entire administration cost before the war? Do you find it *in the support of a navy* in idleness, which is costing you more than during the first year of the war, when we blockaded the entire Southern coast? Do you find it in the purchase of "rifled *muskets," with which to enable the mad*dened and deluded negro to turn the South into a bloody and blazing Pande*monium?*

Have the Public Burdens been Equally and Justly Imposed Upon All?

Now, if we have up to this point obtained *some clear idea of the amount of* our indebtedness and the objects on which the public revenues are lavished, and of the wholesale extravagance of the legislation and of the legislators of the present period, let us next ascertain whether the duty of bearing these great burdens has been equally and justly imposed upon all. Has the party in power created any privileged classes in this country by law? Is there any one man in the United States who has to pay out of his substance more than any other one man, in proportion to his means, to meet the demands of the Government? If so, then such enactments should be torn down, and the party that framed them condemned at the ballot-box.

Privileged Classes Created by Radical Legislation.

I have already shown that the national debt is one-sixth of the entire possession of the whole people. But it will be said in answer that there is no danger of the one-sixth of your possessions being disturbed or taken as we are simply paying interest on the debt and waiting for a better day to pay the principal. Paying heavy interest is a dangerous experiment to individuals or nations. You are paying to the bondholder on our enormous debt an interest of six per cent. in gold. This is nearly ten per cent. in greenbacks. Hence you are paying the high rate of between nine and ten per cent. interest in such money as you have; for gold is not for the people, under Radical rule. Then if you can own a farm worth $10,000, and it would take one-sixth of it to pay your part of the national debt, will it not take even more than one-sixth of its proceeds, its income, its interest we will say, to pay your proportion of this interest on the national debt? You are paying in gold over $140,000,000 interest, without *making any reduction on* the principal. Directly or indirectly, every dollar has to be produced by the workingman, and it goes, wet with his sweat, into the coffers of privileged wealth. But it will be said that this is a sacred debt, and not to pay the interest would be repudiation. I am against repudiation in all forms, but in the language of the Democratic platform, laid down in plain words at New York on the 4th of July, I am for "One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the *bondholder." I would pay all creditors* alike. The pensioner is forced by a Radical Congress to receive the monthly wages of his pain, blood, and mutilated limbs, in depreciated paper money. I would pay no bondholder upon earth in any better currency than I would pay yonder soldier, leaning on his crutches. There is a plank in the Radical Chicago platform which warmly compliments the soldiers and sailors in the late war, and proceeds to say that "the bounties and pensions provided by law for those brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the people's wards, a sacred legacy, bequeathed to the nation's protecting care." These are fine sounding words, but how cheap and deceitful! Those who spoke them compel these brave defenders of the nation to receive their bounties and pensions in an inferior kind of money, while the shoddy contractor, who amassed millions during the war and never saw the smoke of battle, is paid in gold. If the one-armed or one-legged pensioner is entitled, by law, to fifteen dollars a month, they pay him in currency, worth about ten dollars, and repudiate the balance.—But the bondholder gets fifteen dollars whenever the bonds say fifteen dollars. That is the difference made between those classes by Congress. The same amount of the widow's and orphan's pension is repudiated by Congress in the same way. It is claimed that the bondholder invested his precious money at the call of the Government in its hour of need. Is it not equally true that the soldier invested his flesh and blood—that the wife invested her husband in the morning of life to come back to her no more forever—that the child who is now making its orphan pilgrimage invested its father? Whose investments were the sacrifices made in the sight of God and man? Yet Congress makes the distinction against life, widowhood, and orphanage, and tells Shylock that the bond must be enforced, even though it takes the pound of flesh nearest the heart. When did ever a Radical Congress or a Radical National Convention declare in favor of paying "the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder," in the same currency? On this point you cannot be deceived. Congress created these bonds, made them a speculation for wealth, and has had unlimited power over the question to the present hour. It has appropriated almost forty millions a year with which to pay pensions to crippled soldiers and sailors, and to the widows and orphans of the gallant and honored dead. But there has been no gold paid them. Greenbacks at a discount for gold of nearly one half has been considered by Radicalism a sufficient payment for the sacred debts. If the poor pensioner should want gold for a special purpose, there is one way he might obtain it. Let us imagine the lame soldier and the bondholder meeting at the same place to receive what the Government owed them—one for pensions, and the other for interest on his bonds. Each, we will suppose, receives a hundred dollars—one in coin and the other in paper. The soldier, wanting some gold, has only to give the bondholder his hundred dollars in greenbacks, and he will get in return about sixty dollars in gold, according to present rates of exchange. The bondholder walks off with the soldier's hundred dollars, and forty dollars besides—shouts for the Radical ticket, and thanks God that he is a "loyal" citizen.

The Claimed Superior Sanctity of the Bonded Debt Considered.

But there seems to be in the minds of some an impression that there were some things connected with the original purchase of your bonds which make all the moral equities in favor of the holder. On the contrary, it is a well known fact that when most of these bonds were put upon the market, fifty dollars in gold, *changed into currency,* would buy a hundred-dollar bond, which is now held at par over your heads, and is added, payment of principal and interest is demanded in gold. They were the greatest speculation of the age. If there was any patriotism in their purchase, it was only invoked by bribes of millions.—The bodies of men were drafted when *they were needed for the war, and placed* in front of the cannon; but the support of the money changers was only to be obtained by golden usury, which now grinds the faces of the poor. The original cost of many of the bonds has already, by this time been paid off by the amount of interest received; and it will be but a short period until all that you pay upon them will be a clear speculation to the holder; will be getting something for nothing on your part; will be a bounty, a pension paid by the toiling masses to the lords of wealth and the favorites of the Radical legislation. Talk not to me about breaking contracts; talk not to me of the superior sanctity of an obligation because it was made with one class of men, rather than with another. When the law which made greenbacks a legal tender was enacted the whole country was full of contracts to be executed in gold. But the farmer or mechanic who had loaned his gold to a neighbor, and taken that neighbor's note or bond for the repayment of gold, was informed that the legal-tender act broke his contract, and forced him to take currency, when ten thousand dollars in gold was worth twenty-five thousand in paper. If a law of Congress can annul contracts between citizens, what respect can those citizens entertain for sanctity of contracts between Congressand the boundholder? If Congress assumes to step between private parties and say that you shall take paper when your contract calls for gold, would it be at all wonderful if the people should assum the same power in order to give one and the same kind of currency "to the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and *the bondholder?"* Let the public debt, then, principal and interest, five twenties, seven-thirties, ten-forties, and all be paid as fast as they fall due in the lawful money of the country. On this platform I stand before you to day, and if I again enter Congress as your representative I *will support no financial plan which* gives to you one kind of money as a legal tender, and to the bondholder another and better kind. Let this be understood by all. I will not vote to give the rich man bread, and the poor man a stone. Jefferson's motto shall be mine: "Equal and exact justice to all men, and exclusive privileges to none." If the workingmen of this district approve my position on this point, I can only pledge them in return for their support, that if elected, it shall be faithfully carried out with whatever ability I possess.

Equal Taxation—The Chicago and New York Platforms Compared.

But there is another question in this immediate connection, on which I must also be plainly understood. Property of all kinds must pay an equal taxation.—You are taxed on everything you touch, either directly or indirectly. Yet the man whose wealth is in bonds, on which he collects from you all, from the crippled soldier and the widowed mother, six per cent. in gold, is especially, by law of Congress, exempted from taxation. You are paying higher taxes than the people of Great Britain or the subjects of the French Emperor, and yet this party now in power allows a favored class, holding one-sixth of the whole wealth of the country, to escape the visit of the tax-gatherer. There is no answer for this party here. If they are in favor of taxing bonds, as some claim, why have they *not done so?* Congress has *all the power* over the subject, and yet they are to-day not taxed, and your property is.—There was no taxation in the funding bill which recently passed. It was simply a bill providing that a man who held a bond paying six per cent. in gold might exchange it, if he wished, for one paying only four per cent. This was called at Washington reducing the rate of interest *on the public debt, while it was left* entirely to the present holder of the bonds to determine whether they should be exchanged for four per cent. bonds or not. This delusion and snare, this cheat and fraud upon the people, was laid before the President for his approval a few minutes