Medical.

TINEGAR BITTERS.

EUREKA! DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS-FREE FROM ALCOHOL-

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Vinegar Bitters is not a vile fancy drink, made of poor rum. whiskey, proof spirits and refuse liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appelizors," "Resistorers," &c., that lead the tippier on to drunk-euness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all alcoholic stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Frinciple, a perfect Ronovator and Invigorator of the system, carrying off all poisonous matter, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, rofreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of, administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.

No person can take these bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other iteans, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Congis, Tightness of the Chest, dizziness, sour cructations of the stomach, bud aste in the mouth, billious attacks, palpitation of the heart, inflammation of the lungs, palms in the regions of the kidneys, and a lundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of the property of the company of the stomach and the point of the kidneys, and a lundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of the property of the company of the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters displays of decided an influence, that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For female complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters displays of decided an influence, that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For female complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters displays of the bod, inver, kidneys and binder, these bitters have been most successful. Such diseases are caused b PURELY VEGETABLE.

They are a gentle purgative as well as a Tonic possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as nowerful agent in relieving congestion or in languation of the liver and visceral organs, and ila mmatloù of the liver and visceral organs, aut in billous diseases. For skin diseases, cruptions, tetter, sait-rheure blotches, spots, pimples, pustules, boils, carbuncles, ring-worms, scald-head, sore eyes, crystpellas, itch, scurfs, discolorations of the skin, but mors and diseases of the skin, of whatevel name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

use of these litters. One bottle in such case will convince the most ingredulous of their curative effects.
Cleanse the vitlated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions or sores; cleanse it when you lind it obstructed and stuggish in the volus cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the ealth of the system will follow.

Grateful thousands proclaim Vinkean Birries the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system. Infiling in the system of the sinking system, infiling in the system of some process of the system of the sinking system. Infiling in the system of some into thousands, are effectively destroyed and removed. Says in distinguished physiologist. There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the the state of the bedy that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of medicine, no vermifages, no anthelminities, will free the system from worms like these Bilters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in paints and minerals, such as plumbers, type-setters, gold-beaters and miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this take a dose of tweek, as a proventive.

vance in file, will be subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against his take a dose of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters once or twice a week, as a proventive.

Billous, Remittent and Intermittent Feyers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially toose of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missoari, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkinsas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Fekri, Alabana, Mobile, Bavannah, Moanoke, James, and many others, with their vast though a state of the mount and remarkably so during seasons of unition, and remarkably so during seasons of unition and remarkably so during seasons of unition and remarkably so during seasons of the liver, a weakness and Irritable state of the stomach, and great torper of the bowels, being geloged up with vitlated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no catharite, for the purpose equal to Dr. J. "Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-coored vised matter with which the bowels are loaded, not the Same time stimulating the escottle of the state of the standard of the standard for the same time stimulating the escottle of the standard of the standar

fying the blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation, (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected. The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are aperient, diaphoretic and carminative, nutritious, inxative, diarctic, sedactive, counterprinain, sudorific, alterative and anti-billous. The aperient and mild inxative properties. The aperient and mild inxative properties of the counter in the second removes and anti-billous. The aperient and mild inxative properties are supported to the second removes and southing approperties protect the humors of the fauces—dheir sedative properties allay pulu in the nervous system, stomach and bowds, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their counter-irritiant influence extends throughout the system. Their duirette properties act on the kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine, Their anti-bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the bilary ducts, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of billous fover, fever and ague, etc.

Fortif the work years and spus, the kidneys, and the nervors are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.

great invigorant.

DIRECTIONS.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one half winceglassin. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef-steak, mutton-chop, venison, roast-beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise.—They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit. R. H. McDONALD. J. WALKER, Proprietor; R. H. McDONALD. J. WALKER, Proprietor; R. H. McDonald & Co., Druggists and Gen'l Agis., San Francisco and New York. AD-Sold by all druggists and dealers. July 4, 1872—3m.—Jan. 4, 1873—3m.

Miscellaneous.

CCHOOL TAX FOR 1872. The school tax for the present year (1872) has een levied and assessed by the School Direc-ors of the borough of Carlisle, and a duplicate never issued and delivered to the Treasurer

thereof issued and delivered to the Treasurer for collection.

The taxable citizens of said school district are therefore notified that the Treasurer will attend at the County Court-house, (Commissioners, office,) on Wednesday and Thursday,

The 28th and 20th of AUGUST next, between the hours of 0 and 5 o'clock of said days, for the purpose of, receiving said taxes; and up to said dates taxes may the paid at the office of the Treasurer, No 28 "Marion Hall" fulfilles of the Treasurer, No 28 "Marion Hall" fulfilles, West Main street.

Un all traces paid on or before the above dates August of FIVE Per Cent.

all taxes paid on or before the above date

al Deduction of FIVE Per Cent.

will be made for prompt payment, and for al
laxes remaining unpaid, a warrant and during
the collection
thereof according to law.

J. W. EBY,
June 20, 1872—11w.

Treasurer.

DAVID SMITH, formerly Justice o I the Peace, would announce to his numerous richeds throughout the county and vicinity; that his special attention will be given to the colorion and settlement of all claims, book accounts, vender notes, &c., and to writing of deeds, mortgages, bonds, &c., and also to the cilling and renting of real estate, Terms moder atc. Office in the court-house.

April 4,1872-6m.

OST—On Saturday night last, on the state Road, between Carlisle and Plainfield, a large leather pocket-book, containing some valuable papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the AMERICAN Vortext office,

CHEAP COAL.—The subscriber have Limeburners Coar will be described along the line of the Cumberland Valley Rail-road, at moderate rates. Orders tespectfully solicited Address

GEORGE ZINN.

July 11. 1872-3m.

Carlisle, Fg. Address July 11, 1872--3m

WANTED,-Good, reliable, active V business men to take the agencies for Mechanicsburg. Shippensburg and Newville, to sell the "DOMESTIO" SEWING MACHINE. Easlest to operate. Best to sell. Entirely new JOS. W. OGILBY, Carlisle, July 18-14 Agent for Cumberland county.

WILSON CCLLEGE FOR YOUNG
LADIES, Chambersburg, Pa.
With pile arounds and elegant suitifungs, so
fitted up my to from the legant suitifungs, so
fitted up my to from the legant suitifungs, so
fitted up my to from the legant suitifungs, so
fitted up my to from the legant suitifungs, so
fitted up my to from the first form of the next Academic
year September 4th, _572 For parculars, apply
to Rev. C. R. LANE.

BLACKSMITHS WANTED at the yment will be given to good men. Ap-ir. GARDNER & CO. dy to Aug. 1, 1872-4t.

© 10 MADE FROM FIFTY CENTS.

O Call and examine, or twelve samples

It (postage free) for 50 cents that retail quive

r 910. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Squar
ew York.

The American

Dolanteer.

BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1872.

appropriations for the support of the ar-

thirty-four items was \$554,579,527 70 .-

SOLDIER'S PAY. .

to reduce bountles from \$300 to \$100, or

than \$100 bounty to a soldier, was op-

should be increased fifty per cent., pro-

vided, however, that no non-commis

pay \$19 50, which I thought was reason-

able. Again, you will find, on the 17th

support at home, the proposition was

lent. For that, also, I voted. Then a

passed on the 16th of May, 1864, for an

wards on two occasions, until final ac-

You have, therefore, in reference to

that subject the facts of the vote for the

norease the pay of soldiers 50 per cent.;

he vote to pay them in gold, and after-

wards a support cheerfully given to the

increase from \$13 to \$16 per month for

private soldiers, and larger sums for non-

THE PAY OF COLORED TROOPS.

I dismiss that, and I come to another

oint, the pay of colored troops, and for

this a very few words will answer. By

an act passed 17th of July, 1862, before I

was a member of the senate, the pay of

colored soldiers or persons employed in

pay of white soldiers then being \$18 .-

That law remained in force until 1864.

the beginning of the session of 1863-4 in-

sage of the bill, but Mr. Wilson when he

the year and increase colored soldlers

from that time. His amendment also

provided for an allowance to persons who

which many of us understood was to be

given to New England agents who wen

to the southern states to procure colored

to the payment of certain South Carolina

all the remainder of the colored troops

secured the enlistment of colored soldier

tion upon the bill.

ommissioned officers.

881 80.

VOL. 59.--NO. 12

Holitical.

MR. BUCKALEW IN LANCASTER

An Immense Political Demonstration

Speech ! Buckalew's

Senatorial 'Record ! ELis

HIS VOTES FOR SUPPLIES AND BOUNTIES Complete Refutation of Radical

Slanders. The Holcombe Interview

Scathing Exposure of the Designs
Cameron Ring.

[From the Intelligencer, 21st.] The meeting at Fulton Hall last night was a grand political demonstration. The notice given was brief, but the assemblage was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in this city upon a similar occasion. Long before he hour appointed for the meeting every seat in Fulton Hall was filled and the aisles were packed by people standing. Hundreds were obliged to turn away without obtaining admission .-Very many of the best and most intelligent Republicans in the city were present. They went to hear the truth and returned to their homes determined to cast their ballots in favor of reform and an honest administration of our received with enthusiastic cheers when he entered the hall, and was introduced to the audience by Dr. Carpenter chairman of the Democratic County Committee, In his usual calm and clear method he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. BUCKALEW. Fellow Citizens of Lançaster County appear before a Lancaster county aulience for the first time. Although I have known many of your people many years, it has never happened that I vas with you in your popular assemblages in any of the great election contests through which we have passed in here to-night to salute you all. I hope, as friends, and I hope, also, as fellow which we are jointly interested. It is not one peculiar to the speaker who now addresses you. It is one that goes home to each and all of you. The question is: "Can we in peaceful times, undisturbed by the clangor of war or any disturbing force from abroad, can we secure to ourselves in this country just, honest and successful governments in our States, and in the government of

the Federal Union? Gentlemen: I might say many pleas ant things concerning your county as introductory to my remarks to-night. I might speak of its early as well as of the time when Benjamin Franklin a pealed to the farmers of Lancaste county for transportation and supplies for the ill-fated expedition of Braddock into the wilderness, and when his appeal was promptly met. I might go on and point to successive periods of your history, when your county exhibited her patriotism, energy and devotion to the country in times of emergency andperil. I might dilate also upon the peculiarities of character in your population, as settlements were originally made and as society grew up and increased in magnitude, with a corresponding swollen volume of various interests, and an accompanying prosperity such as is vouchsafed to few sections of our own Commonwealth or of other States. But, gentlemen, I shall not dwell upon these points, however pleasant it might be for us to pass some time speaking of them and listening to them. Although my mother was o Irish descent, I never had my tongue upon the blarney stone, and therefore you will excuse me. [Laughter.];

AN ELECTION CRY. I pass on to matters that may be if not more interesting and pleasant a least more suitable to the occasion. In a work written by D'Israeli the young er, a work of imagination, he depicts the trouble and difficulty of a pair of English politicians about a generation ago; and early in the reign of her pres ent majesty the Queen of Great Britain They were named Taper and Tadpole and their difficulty was to obtain an election cry. Now, it would seem as important that an election should have a cry as that a sermon should have a text or a newspaper a motto. Well, Mr. D'Israeli's politicians, after racking their ingenuity, finally settled upor their election cry, which was this: "Our young Queen and our old institutions." There was a pleasant collocation of language, vague and general in signification, suited to the necessities of the political situation. In this election campaign there was no difficulty in setting upon a cry for Democrats and reformers in this State. It was a plain matter. The language lay before them They could not miss it. Therefore the cry was raised early; it continues to this evening, and it will be reiterated hereafter. Their election cry is: "Down with Rings!" [Applause.] "Down

with the Rings!" [Great applause.] THE REFORMER'S CRY. But what does this mean? Why, i to every intelligent citizen of the Commonwealth. It means that Government has gone wrong. It means that men in public stations have consulted their own interests instead of those of the public. It means that there is odidisgrace in public affairs in this State, and connected with those who have been entrusted by the people with the exercise of their soverign power. Our cry was really made for us by our onponents. They brought into existence the wrongs out of which this common

watchword arose, and I trust that so

effectual and complete will be the decision of our people this year that a repetition of this cry, at least in our State, will never hereafter be required. [Applause.] That the lesson now to be dministered by the people will not only be wholesome in character, but also so enduring in its consequences, that public men hereafter will not transgress —will not render such public action as we now have necessary and proper to

reproach . [Renewed applause.]

THE RING CRY. But our opponents have been troubbled for an election cry, and they have gone without one for three sorry, weary months, from early in April until a very recent date. They knew not what to say in some brief sentence in , which to sum up their side of the issues of the campaign, Well, gentlemen, they have ascertained that this want must be supplied, that it is not practicable for them to carry on successfully. or even respectably, a campaign without grouping around some common expression or watchword, the principles, or if you please, the passions which inspire them. Mr. (I believe I should say Major) Russell Errett, the chairman of the Ring State Committee, in an address issued within a few days, informs those who follow his guidance that they are no longer to parry blows; they are to give them, and he proceeds to do what all good teachers af doctrine do, or ought to do. He proceeds to illustrate his advice by an example; he proceeds to make an assault himself. And what he-does, and what he proposes that others shall do, may be inand which is a familiar one to all of eople shall be as it was in war times loyalty," and that charges against all opposed to them of lack of patriotism hall be freely indulged in through all the avenues through which a party can-

peak I mean its speakers, newspapers and members. "In pursuance of this design and to revive it possible the passions of the war, ne proceeds in his address to make an sault upon me, and he does it in terms not usual in political controversies between gentlemen. He proceeds to do it without provocation, and with a wilthe last twenty-five years. But I am ful and deliberate intention of stating what he himself knows to be untrue. This is strong language but I do not utter it unadvisedly. I shall proceed to prove that it is just. He says to you, men of Lancaster, and so to your fellow citizens, throughout the State, in express terms, that during the war, or at least during the concluding years of the war, you were represented in the United States Senate by a disloyal man, and he proceeds further to assert that not only was this disloyalty exhibited in Senatorial service, but also in private intrigues and intercourse with

the enemies of the United States. Now, gentlemen, this gross and indecent accusation, proceeding from the ent at each of these sessions, and immerecognized head of the organization op- diately before and after the passage of its recent history. I might go back to posed to us, justifies completely what I the bill. These appropriations for the was then but \$13 a month. [Applause 1] propose to do to night, and what, under other circumstances, might be supposed to be indelicate, or in some manner questionable, I propose to speak tonight, and to speak frankly, concerning myself, my views and position early in the war and during its progress. Observe, and I beg you to carry this thought in your minds-observe, I do not propose to speak because I conceive it to be necessary to me as an individnul that I should defend myself against this accusation, nor because I suppose an answer from me is necessary to any result in this election, but I do this for the satisfaction of friends, especially of many gentlemen who have not hitherto acted with me in political affairs, but who are disposed this year to vote for me upon the issue which has been made up by my nomination. [Appleuse.] I propose to show them, and to enable, them to show others, and if necessary to fling it in the face of every calumina. Reading, and supported, as I believe, by the honest sentiment of a majority

of the freemen of this State, was patric otic during the war (cheers), and uping thereto. (Renewed cheering.) I came home from a foreign country, ome months affer the war began. A little over a year subsequent, to my return I was chosen to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature at Harrisburg, by a majority of one vote, an event of which doubtless you heard t the time, because there were circumstances connected with the event calcu-

lated to fix it upon nien's recollections. DECLARATIONS OF POSITION The war ended in April 1865, a little more than two years afterward." Shortly after my election, in July, 1863, I prepared an essay upon the existing political eltuation in this country, pand especially with reference to the war which was then pending, and it was published extensively; in Philadelphia and in my own and adjoining counties. and was distributed about in the form. of a slip sheet under my name. I will

read what I said then: "That rebellion was against the laws of the United States, and put the whole body of them at defiance. Although it asserted for itself a legal ground of justification, it is most manifest that it was lawless and unauthorized. The compact of union being without limita- his address branding me and men like tion of time, must be held, as intended carries upon its face words significant by its authors, to be perpetual; and the provision contained in it for its own amendment provides the only lawful own pockets instead of the interests of mode by which the obligation can be the country. [More cheering.] limited or changed. Considering secession a breach of the public law, and in view of the immense interests put in um, suspicion, and some measure of peril by it, this State concurred in measures of hostility rgainst the South-But this was done to vindicate the broken law, and to secure the objects for which the government of the United States was originally founded, and for

future times." This was the substantial and solid ground, upon which early after my election to the Senate, I placed the war

State. I will proceed next to read a passage from a speech delivered by me after the war ended. In a speech delivered in the Senate on the 21st of July, 1866,

vindicate Republican institutions from I said: "Returning from a foreign country after the commencement of the war, when it was in full progress, and when no human power could avert the storm which fell upon us, I found myself, as did most of the citizens of our country, absolutely controlled by the circumstances which surrounded us and which pressed us forward upon a course of conduct which we could not avoid. I thought then, and I think now, that there was but one thing to do. We were engaged in a contest which was. as it has been often described, a contest of life and death, and there was nothing to be done except to fight it out, to fight | the bounty bill, about which I will say a on, to promote or assist the collision of forces which were then arrayed against each other until some ultimate result should be reached.

As a member of the minority in this chamber. I gave my vote for those measures of the majority which directly pointed to the use of the force of this government to subjugate the insurrection which raised its head against us. I was opposed to the political policy of that majority, and have continued to entertain and evince that opposition down to this time in a respectful and proper manner. But upon the question of prosecudicated by the watchword for which it | ting the war to a conclusion I never had state Government. Mr. Buckalew was would seem that being been seeking, any difficulty; I never had any hesitation. Upon an examination of my recyou. He proposes that the cry of his ord-and humble as it may be, even it may by some persons at some time be examined-it will be found that from the time I assumed the seat to which my state had assigned me in this chamber my course was such as I have indicated, ind was in exact accordance with the convictions that I held."

SUPPORT OF APPROPRIATIONS Số much for declarations or statements if position. Now I come to the senatoial record of 1804. On the 15th of February a deficiency bill was pending in the senate relating to the civil service.— The military committee of the senate reported an amendment appropriating certain moneys for the war department to year, which ended the 30th of June. 1864. The items of appropriation in this mendment amounted to \$97,504,040, and I have them here. In the same bill was contained appropriations to navy department of \$2,735,500. At that date, the 15th of February, this amendment was agreed to in the senate by a unanimous vote, the record showing that I was present, and again on the 11th of April, at a subsequent stage of the bill, another unanimous vote covering these appropriations was given, and on the 14th the bill was passed finally in the same manner, the Globe showing that I was pres-

mounted to \$100,289,540. In the same spring an act making appropriations to the naval service for the year ending June, 1865, and for other purposes, approved May 21, 1864, was passed. That bill provided for appropriations to the naval service amounting to \$101,577,888, covered by nineteen items of appropriation. Then to seven bureaus in the naval department the amount appropriated was \$3,282,500, and to the marine corps an amount appropriated under the same bill was \$1,332,598 99; the aggregate of these appropriations being \$106,192,987 90, besides large and liberal appropriations to the several navy yards along the Atlantic coast, which I have not included. In that case also, the bill passed unanimously, the record showing that I was present.

But I come to a more important bill, the largest of all, under which expenditures were made during the war. I mean the army appropriation bill, signed by the President on the 15th of June 1864, or, that the candidate nominated at to be found in the Congressional Globe. 1st session, 35th Congressional Appendix, 177. In that bill there were fifty three items of appropriation, and the aggregate amount was \$529,823,897 63. That right, and true upon all questions rela- | bill was voted upon in the senate on the 22d of April, 1864, and the year and nays are recorded at page 1813 of the Globe. They are as follows:

They, are, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs Anthony, Brown, Buckaleu, Carlisle, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Dixon,
Ddolittle, Fessendien, Foot, Foster,
Grilmes, Hale, Harding, Henderson,
Hendricks: Howard, Lane of Indiana,
Lane of Kansas, M'Dougal, Morgan,
Mortill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman,
Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Willey and Wilson—36. NAY-Mr. Powell-1.

Of the thirty-six senators who voted for that bill eighteen are now supporters of General Grant, eleven are supporters of Mr. Greeley and seven are dead,

hat army appropriation bill—it was for and the others engaged in those pursuits June, 1865, that these moneys thus voted Mr. Wilson, on the 22d of April, 1864, man triumphant on his march to the sea, replenished the thinned ranks of and small, undertaken by our govern- that it was retrospective. It went back ment in the closing year of the war. It as to time. When we came to increas was that money that brought the war to the pay of white soldiers in May we only an end, and secured to us, I trust, an increased it from the time of the paseverlasting peace, [Cheers.] Yet a lute elections has the face to send forth | we should go back to the beginning of dential. me as disloval. while he and his or many of his present associates in the emergen oy of the nation were looking to their

.But this immense appropriation bill was not at first successful. It passed the soldiers to fill up the quotas of the eas senate, but the two houses got it by the tern states; and there was another feaears on some amendments, in relation to ture which was objected to. It looked that everlasting subject of congressional debate, the colored people. They were and Massachusetts regiments, two from at issue, although both largely republicate, and giving them increased can, on the question about how and to pay equal to that of white soldiers while avhat extent certain colored troops were to be paid, and it was necessary to have were not increased. This I thought unconduct, and submit it, without appre-

hension of censure, to the judgment of | Globe, for that session. I will read you | recruited that they should have higher the names of those who signed this rerases of wages, but the then existing port, which secured the final passage of laws applied to them as well as others the bill, and gave it its ultimate form .- and it seemed unjust to change the law It was signed on the part of the senate as to them, and give them increased pay upon our side before the people of this by T. O. Howe, L. M. Morrill and Chas. not for the future but going back to the time of their enlistment. They had R. Buckslew, and on the part of the house by Thaddeus Stevens, [cheers] been in service perhaps two years. You and Thomas T./Davis, and then for perceive then that there were apparently good objections to his amendment. Bu some days afterwards I used to hear of rather strong declarations, made by the though I voted against it, it was put in chairman of the house committee-I | to the bill, and I afterward voted for the mean the late/Thaddeus Stevens-[repeated cheering] concerning what he that in the committee of conference, of which I have spoken, we made a general alleged to be the manliness and magnanimity with which I had agreed to pay adjustment of this payment to colore liberally the colored troops which we troops both as regarded bounty and monthly pay, and we did the best we had employed [great cheering.] If you could. We agreed that colored troops want to look into declarations of that sort (which perhaps are unimportant) so should be paid the same as white troop made, you gan inquire of Mr. Haldeman, from the first of January, 1864, and that representative in Congress from an adall the colored men who had enlisted joining district. Upon that report from under the President's proclamation of the compittee of congerence when it was October, 1863, should be paid the same made the vote was unanimous, so that I amount, and we agreed further that the attorney general might determine wheth followed that bill to its conclusion and assisted in giving to it its ultimate form. er there was any obligation upon the That finishes 1864 with the exception of government to pay in such cases as those of the Massachusetts and South Carolina troops. This was the general adjustment moneys voted were not expended. When of which I have spoken, and with regard to that all I have now to say is that it the bills were passed we did not know that the war would end before their exwas liberal. [Applause.] penditure would become necessary. Of the date of 2d of March, 1865, you will find an act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending THE HOLCOMBE LETTER. 11 1 June 30, 1866. The amount appropriated

I have spoken of these points, and dismiss them from further notice. come to another point of my discourse.

I have shown you my record in the was \$121,486,928 95, and that bill passed Senate upon the subject of voting appropriations to the war; upon the subthe senate unanimously on the 17th of February, the record showing that I was present. At that same ression, on the ject of the pay of white soldiers i upon 3d of March, 1865, you will find another the subject of increased phy to colored act among our statutes, "an act making troops; and you will see how utterly uniounded are the imputations A have my for the year ending 30th of June, 1866," that passed the senate on the 18th answered. I come now to the second branch of the assault of Erretti: He of February, the record showing that I says I was in cahoot-I suppose that is was present. The aggregate amount of a proper word to express it—with men the appropriation made by that bill in engaged in the rebellion, and he undoubtedly alludes to a report which was recently published, made by Professor every one of which by the record is Holcombe to the Confederate Governshown to have been passed with my conment on the 16th of November, 1864.sent and approval, because they were The Professor was one of the two mer passed unanimously with the one exception of the army appropriation bill of who were called Peace Commissioners. 1864, and for that I have read the vote. in the popular language of the day, in They amount altogether to \$1,427,822, 11864, and in his report he says that among other persons whom he saw in addition to Governor Hunt, of New York, and sundry gentlemen from other States, he saw Jeremiah S. I come to another subject; the question of the pay of the soldiers. On the 22d of Black, Mr. Van Dyke and myself December, 1863, the record shows that I from this State. Now if the Prowas present when the bill passed unanifessor had found it worth while in mously, appropriating \$20,000,000 to pay making his report to go on and state hounties to soldiers, and it also shows what was the exact truth, that he saw that an amendment, offered at that time Mrs. Buckalew and myself in the public reception room of a public hotel at one to compel the President to pay no more nent in the summer months, outside of posed and voted against by me. Then, the great cities, and that he talked to us gentlemen, you will find that on the 22d in a very unimportant discourse for a of April, 1864, Mr. Hendricks, of Indiperiod of perhaps eight or ten minutes ana, offered an amendment, providing that the pay of soldiers in the army that we then separated; and that we naver saw each other before or since-i he had stated all these details, I suppose

Mr. Errett's patriotic concern would sioned officer should receive more than \$22 per month. That amendment was ter and applause. put to a vote, and I voted for it. I tho't In that brief conversation, which took place as I have described it; the only thing of consequence or of interest that occurred was this: When we were about leaving, the professor said that he sup posed that Mr. Lincoln would have difof May, 1864, that an amendment was ficulty in raising the enormous number offered in the senate to pay soldiers in of troops that he had called for-500,gold. Their wages then being low, and 000 men had been called on the 18th of gold rising, and they having families to July—and I said in reply that the troops would be raised. He said he had been made to pay them in gold, or its equivatold differently, and I responded that if any one had told him so they had misbill was considered in the senate, and informed him. Thereupon we separated. I had gone to Niagara at that time increase in the pay of soldlers from \$13 in the performance of duty under a resto \$16 a month, with sundry other rates olution of the Senate, proposed by Mr. running up, in some cases, as high as \$34 Ramsey; of Minnesota, and passed by the Senate on the 2d of July 1864. By ner month, for non-commissioned officers of the army, and it is shown that I was that resolution the committee on Indian present at the time the amendment was affairs were instructed to investigate the agreed to, unanimously, and also afteradministration of Indian affairs by the colonial and imperial authorities in the British North American/possessions. ***

appropriation for soldiers' bounties of ian affairs without having their money f \$20,000,000; the vote against reducing stolen by their agents. We were in-formed that they were able to manage their Indian affairs without baying Iuounties from \$300 to \$100; the vote to dian wars, and it was supposed that it might be profitable for us to look into the details of their system. We did not suppose that that government had added: upon our example and had followed our methods of dealing with the andian ribes. Wa did not suppose for instance: that they had paid the Indians gratuitles, promised them by treaty in Middletown bank notes as was once done to our Winnebagoes, [applause and laughter,] and it was thought proper to investigate ernment of our State great salutary and their system. Mr. Harlan, of lows, Mr. necessary reforms with regard to the the army was fixed at \$10 per month, the Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and myself, three members of the Indian committee, were selected as a sub-committee to peralthough Mr. Lincoln in his message at form this duty during the recess '1. formed us that about 100,000 colored men

I was written to to meet the other gensent by me in answer was delayed in the July, 1864, and ending on the 30th of army for which colored men were suited. with my wife to the Falls some days later, I found that my colleagues had been against which I voted, and that vote has river. While endeavoring to establish een misconstrued. The objections to telegraphic communication with them, Grant before Richmond, and gave vigor | his amondment were several, and I men- | quite unexpectedly I encountered Judge and success to all the oderations, large tion those that I remember. One was Black. A letter written by that gentleman, addressed to Gen'l Roumfort, of Harrisburg, dated "York, Aug. 15, 1872." states what took place between us, and explains his journey to Ganada at that time. I read from it as it has been sent chairman set up to manipulate and pol- proposed his amendment proposed that to me, and I understand it is not confi-THE BLACK LETTER.

After stating that it is true that he was government agent, the judge proceeds: Falls, and that I expected to see Mr. ment of candidates, [great applause] and Thompson, and he earnestly, (at least after a little this will extend to voters very strongly.) urged me to carry out my intention, and made me promise that I here as in other great cities of the State, would tell him when I returned what were Mr. Thompson's views about peace, is intruding itself more and more year if he should explain them to me. I was after year; and it is poisoning the very bound to let Mr. Thompson know of the promise I had made to Mr. Stanton, so no purpose of conquest or oppression.—

a, committee of conference. You will just and unequal. It was alleged in be—
that he might limit his confidence aclicly and openly made of miscounting to
the committee of conthat he might limit his confidence aclicly and openly made of miscounting to
cordingly. I saw Mr. Thompson (first the extent of thousands of votes at the ference on that bill at page 2345 of the ises were made to them when they were at Toronto); had long and leisurely con-approaching election, made unblushing-

by him to Mr. Holcombe. Both spoke very freely of the issue of the conflict, and the terms upon which it might possibty be ended by agreement. I wrote Mr. Stanton, on the 24th of August, the substance of what they told me, together with some commentaries and suggestion of my own, to which he replied, and I made a rejoinder." The judge, after adding that this corespondence was not official, and that he had, at the time, reason to believe that the federal government would consent to a peace upon the basis of reunion under the constitution, accordant with the resolution of Congress of 22d of July, 1861, continues: "The main object of all I said to Mesers. Thompson and Holcombe was to convince them that such a peace ought to be accepted, if they could

ment."

He concludes his letter as follows :-After this I met Mr. and Mrs. Buckalew on the American side of the river. He was there, as I understood, waiting for his colleagues of a committee, who had appointed to meet him, and he did not know how long he might have to stay. I told him, unreservedly, all I rnew about the situation, and all I thought. I urged him, if he fell in with Mr. Holcombe or Mr. Thompson, not to decline a conversation with them, and to express as strongly as possible—what I knew to be his obinion, as well as my own-that the reunion of all the States

get it, and that they must forego all

hope of maintaining a separate govern-

I think the request made to me by th udge related only to Holcombe, but it all annutantial respects his statement is exactly true. He left, and subscituently, upon request made by Holcombe, of at his instance, the interview sirendy men-

was an indispensable condition o

-tiqued:took:place: m - m = n hurI agreed to it in the expectation that there might be something added to his prior discussion or conference with Judge Black, which I would have communicated to the latter. In our brief conversa tion, however, he did not introduce the subject of peace negotiations, and I did not care to enter upon it or prolong our Holcombe left Canada soon after and

returned south, and was not, therefore, connected with the odious proceedings of Thompson and others in the latter part of the year. I will only add that I never had a private conversation with a southern confederate during the war, no any intercourse with one, except on the occasion already mentioned.

I have now responded fully to the two branches of assault made by the chairman of the Republican State Committee, and I shall dismiss that assault from further examination. These are simply matters intended to divert attention from the real issues of the State election.

BTATE QUESTIONS.

What do we desire to accomplish in our State? Why for one thing we want the election of State Treasurer taken out of the Legislature. On the first day of the session of 1970. I introduced into the State Senate a joint resolution to take l bad luck with my res alterward, and it was manifest that maorities were hostile to it in the two again introduced by Mr. Billingfelt, one of your own Senators, [great applause] and then you will remember that there was a difficulty about the election of a State Treasurer between Mr. Mackey and Gen'l Irwin. Things were considerably broken up and men got new ideas about this business, and that resolution in consequence of that breach in the majority of the two Houses, passed both branches, and was published in pursua ance of the constitution. Last winter it was re-introduced and passed again thro? both Houses, and was thus prepared for submission to the State. You are to pass upon it this fall by your votes, and you are to say now, with all the knowledge you have acquired with reference to the We were informed that in Canada the election of State Treasurer, in past years overnment was able to administer In- by the Legislature, whether that amendment to the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, introduced at these seseione by myself and Mr. Billingfelt, shall be adopted. As a matter of course you will say yes. You will vote it into he constitution by your votes at the October election, and you will all think it good thing, a great improvement and a true reform. Well, gentlemen, would it pe very singular to expect of you that while you are voting that reform into the constitution you should not entirely forget to vote for the men who secured it. " [Cries of "No!" and applause.] Then we expect to obtain in the gov-

iecessary reforms with regard to the transaction of business by the Legislature. We expect to have cut off from the Legislature a large amount of jurisdiction which the two Houses have abused, and which has been productive were in the public service, about half of tlemen on the 10th of August, at Niaga- of evil in the State, and of scandal and Gentlemen, it has been truly said of them actually in the ranks of the army | ra Falls, if it would suit me. The letter | reproach. Large masses of private legislation and large branches of jurisdiction the year commencing on the lat day of and employments connected with the mails, and consequently when I went with reference to bills must be cut off hereafter from the action of the Legislative departments of our government. y us with rare unanimity, sent Sher- offered an amendment to the army bill there, and had just gone on down the You can obtain this by two means: First and mainly by the action of the Constitutional Convention, which is to meet in November, but you will secure it also to a great extent by electing proper men to the Legislature, and by electing some man with proper views upon the subject to fill the executive office.-But there is a greater question than all these—the great question of electoral reform. Both your primary and your legal elections are perverted. They are not as they ought to be, free and open encounters between opposing opinions. I bein Canada about the middle of August. lieve in your own county, for the pur-1864, and that he did not go there as a pose of despotic management in party affairs [applause] you have even in the "But Mr. Stanton knew before I left | management of your primary elections Washington that I was going to the tied up the mouths, conscience and judg-

also. In local elections, not so much

you know that fraud in increased volume

fountains of law in this State. In Phila-

delphia, at this moment, boasts are pub-

Rates of Advertising. Twelve lines constitutes a guard.

For Executors' and Adm'r'. Notices
For Anditors' Notices, 200
For Assignees' and similar Notices, 300
For Yearly Cards, not exceeding six lines, 70
For Announcements five cents per line uness contracted for by the year.

For Business and Special Notices, 10 cepts ei line. Double column advertisements extra.

ly by leading men in the political organzation opposed to us, made about five or ten thousand votes to be miscounted, or purchased or perverted. Now gentlemen you have an individual interest in what s taking place elsewhere in your State. Are you men in the spratedistricts, citizens of Lancaster county, are you to be utterly powerless in government affairs, because your honest votes may be more than balanced by false, votes in Philadel-phia? This is not a local question, it is a State question. The false or fraudulent vote in Philadelphia may kill a fair and honest yote in Lancaster, and, if you do not see to it but let your elections get corrupt, you will find after a little that this evil will become so great and so startling that it can no longer be master-

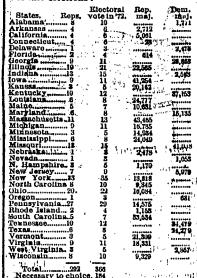
Well, we can reach that evil. With ood men in the Legislature, who are not subject to rings, and a man in the executive office who will recommend to the Legislature the reforms necessary to purge the ballot, it is possible to overbrow fraud, and to secure fair and houest elections generally throughout the ommonwealth. I take the case of Col. McClure, at the last session of the Legislature, in which it became necessary, inder the testimony, as a pure question of law, to reject returns from ten election divisions of that city, as false and frauiulent. A word with reference to this: t has been alleged—I suppose by men that did not read the report of the Comolttee-that the decision made last winer was contrary to the one made the revious winter, in another election case from Philadelphia the case of Senator Dechert: This is an entire mistake. In the case of Senator Dechert it was deolded that the misconduct of election officers, either in receiving bad votes, or therwise, should not heccisarily deprive e people of any division of their votes; that the votes—good and bad—in an elec-tion division, where there was simply ome irregularity or misconduct of election officers, ought not to be awept at a breath, as had been done by election ommittees at Harrisburg and Washington, and by courts in Philadelphia.

Last winter, in the case of McClure gainst Gray, we said the same thing recisely, and the former report was uoted. Although, as I have already stated, the legal proof of fraud in ten election divisions of that city was such that we set aside the returns, yet the sitting member, Col. Gray, was permitted to call witnesses to prove what his vote was in those divisions, and the committee sat day after day—in some cases late at night-hearing testimony to that effect. Eight hundred witnesses were examined to enable him to prove what his vote was in those divisions. We did the very thing that at the previous session the committee in the Dechert case said ought to be done. When there is no valid return from a district you ought to permit the people of that district to prove how they did. vote, or the candidate to prove what his vote was, and to substitute it for the false and fraudulent return, which cannot be believed, and must, therefore, be rejected. We did this the election of State Treasurer from the in the case of McClure, and examined 800 Legislature and give it to the people. I witnesses for Col. Gray, in addition to pose of accomplishing it.

"We need to put the administration of the sinking fund of the State into hands that can be trusted by the people. We need that a Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be selected, who is compe tent and intelligent for the duties which a commissionership, requires, an auditor general who will be faithful and true to the duties put upon him by the law, and a State Treasurer also—as soon as the people can reach the selection of that ofice-who will unite with his colleagues in seeing to it that those enormous balances in the treasury, extending fro \$1,000,000 up to \$3,000,000, and which did average \$2,000,000 for many years, shall be applied upon the public debt to save interest, instead of lying dead as far as the State is concerned, while as ever body believes upon credible information; they are made sources of private profit and private advantage. [Great cheering.]

How the States Last Voted—The Electoral College.

The following table exhibits the number of Representatives to which each State is entitled under the new apportionment, their vote in the electoral college, and the majorities cast at the last elections:



KEEP DP THE QUESTIONING .- Said Horace Greeley at Portland : 44-In two or three instances I have been asked to say whether I would or would not, if elected. confine my appointments to Republicans. answer these point by pointing to the plank in the Cincinnati-Baltimore plat-form wherein all who concur in the principles therein set forth, are cordially invited to participate in their establishment and vindication. I never yet heard of a man who invited his neighbors to help him to raise a house, and proceeded to kick them out as soon as the roof was fairly raised. For my part, I recognize every onest man who approves and adheres to the above platform as my political brother, and as such fully entitled to my confidence and friendly regard. If Horado has much more of that kind of wisdom in him, we hope they will keep on asking him questions until November