The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, Proprietor. INDEPENDENT—"Live and Let Live." $1.00 a Year if Paid in Advance.

VOL. IV., No. 37 LEHIGHTON, CARBON COUNTY, PENN'A, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1876 Subscribers out of County, $1.20.

CARDS.

Furniture Warehouse.
V. Schwartz, Bank street, *dealer in all kinds of Furniture. Coffins made to order.*

Boot and Shoe Makers.
Clinton Bretney, *in Lavan's building*, Bank street. *All orders promptly Allel—work warranted.*

JAS. R. STRUTHERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
☞ Office:—2d floor of Rhoad's Hall,
Mauch Chunk, Pa.
All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. May 27, 1y.

DANIEL KALBFUS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Mauch Chunk, Pa.
☞ Office, above Dolon's Jewelry Store, Broadway

W. A. DERHAMER, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Special attention paid to Chronic Diseases.
Office: South East corner Iron and 2nd sts., Lehighton, Pa. April 3, 1875.

DR. N. B. REBER,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office, BANK Street, next door above the Postoffice, Lehighton, Pa. Office Hours—Parryville each day from 10 to 12 o'clock; remainder of day at office in Lehighton Nov 23, '72

JNO. D. BERTOLETTE. JAS. S. LOOSE
BERTOLETTE & LOOSE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
OFFICE—First National Bank Building, 2nd Floor.
MAUCH CHUNK, PENNA.
Can be consulted in German. [July 24 '87

P. J. MOEHAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Next Door to First National Bank,
MAUCH CHUNK, PA
☞ Can be consulted in German. (Jan9.

H. A. BELTZ,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Obert's Building, BANK-St., LEHIGHTON.
Conveyancing, Collecting and all other business connected with the office promptly attended to. Also, Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate. April 15-y1

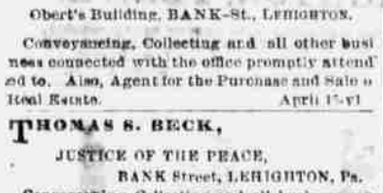
THOMAS S. BECK,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
BANK Street, LEHIGHTON, Pa.
Conveyancing, Collecting and all business connected with the office promptly attended to.
☞ Agent for first-class Insurance Companies, and Risks of all kinds taken on the most liberal terms jan. 9, 1875.

W. M. RAPSHER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, PA.
Real Estate and Collection Agency. Will Buy and Sell Real Estate. Conveyancing neatly done. Collections promptly made. Settling Estates of Decedents a specialty. May be consulted in English and German. Nov. 22.

THOMAS KEMERER,
CONVEYANCER,
AND
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT
The following Companies are Represented:
LEBANON MUTUAL FIRE,
READING MUTUAL FIRE,
WYOMING FIRE,
POTTSVILLE FIRE,
LEHIGH FIRE, and the TRAVELERS' ACCIDENT INSURANCE,
Also Pennsylvania and Mutual Horse Thief Detective and Insurance Company.
Marca 29, 1873. THOS. KEMERER.

J. F. BELTZ,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Upper Main street,
SLATINGTON, PA.,
In the GALLERY recently occupied by
S. S. DENGLER
PICTURES TAKEN IN ANY WEATHER.
CHILDREN'S LIKENESSES a Specialty.
PATRONAGE SOLICITED,
And Satisfaction
Guaranteed June19-75y1

DAVID EBBERT'S
Livery & Sale Stables,



BANK TREET, LEHIGHTON, Pa
FAST TROTTING HORSES,
ELEGANT CARRIAGES,
And positively LOWER PRICES than any other Livery in the County.
Large and handsome Carriages for Funeral purposes and Weddings. DAVID EBBERT.
Nov. 22, 1873

W. R. REX
BUILDER & CONTRACTOR
BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, PA.
Respectfully announces to the citizens of Lehighton and vicinity that he is now prepared to CONTRACT for the ERECTION of DWELLING HOUSES, CHURCHES, SCHOOL HOUSES, and OTHER BUILDINGS. Also that he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every description of SEASONED
Lumber!
Consisting of FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, SHUTTERS, MOLDINGS, &c., which he is prepared to furnish at the very Lowest Market Prices.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
Ma 17. WM. R. REX.

TO CAPITALISTS!
A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE
Lehighton Gas Light Co.
still remain undisposed of. Shares FIFTY DOLLARS. Subscriptions to the Stock will be received and information furnished on application at this office.
H. V. MORTHIMER.
Lehighton, April 22, 1876.

WANTED a purchaser for a Wheeler & Wilson SEWING MACHINE. $55 cash will buy. Call at this Office.

Railroad Guide.

NORTH PENNA. RAILROAD.
Passengers for Philadelphia will leave Lehighton as follows:
3:48 a. m., via L. V. arrive at Phila. at 6:45 a. m.
8:12 a. m. via L. V. arrive at Phila. at 9:30 a. m.
7:47 a. m. via L. & S. " " 11:00 a. m.
7:42 a. m. via L. V. " " 11:00 a. m.
11:07 p. m. via L. & S. " " 2:05 p. m.
10:57 p. m. via L. V. " " 2:05 p. m.
2:27 p. m. via L. & S. " " 5:40 p. m.
4:47 p. m. via L. & S. " " 8:15 p. m.
4:44 p. m. via L. V. " " 8:15 p. m.
6:32 p. m. via L. V. " " 8:25 p. m.
Returning, leave depot at Berks and American St., Phila., at 7:00, 8:45 and 9:45 a. m.; 2:15, 3:45 and 5:15 p. m.
Fare from Lehighton to Phila., $2.55,
Excursion Tickets, $4.00
April 17, 1876 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J.
LEHIGH & SUSQUEHANNA DIVISION.
All Rail Route to Long Branch.
PASSENGER STATIONS IN NEW YORK FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., AND FOOT OF CLARKSON ST., N. R.

Time Table of May 22, 1876.

Trains leave Lehighton as follows:
For New York, Easton, &c., at 5.27, 7.47, 11.07 a. m., 2.26, 4.47 p. m.
For Philadelphia, 5.27, 7.47, 11.07 a. m., 2.26, 4.47,
For Mauch Chunk at 10.20 a. m., 1.09, 5.38, 6.59 8.48 p. m.
For Wilkes-Barre and Scranton at 10.20 a. m., 1.09 6.59 p. m.
Returning—Leave New York, from station Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Liberty street, North River, at 5.40, 8.45 a. m., 1.00, 2.45 and 4.00 p. m. Boats leave foot of Clarkson St. at 12.30, 1.30 and 3.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, from Depot North Penn's R. R., at 7.00, 9.45 a. m., 2.15, 3.45, 5.15 p. m.
Leave Easton at 8.35, 11.40 a. m., 3.55, 5.55 7.00 p. m.
Leave Mauch Chunk at 5.20, 7.40, 11.00 a. m., 2.20 4.40, p. m.
For further particulars, see Time Tables at the Stations.
PASSENGERS FOR LONG BRANCH CHANGE CARS AT ELIZABETH.
H. P. BALDWIN, *Gen. Passenger Agent.*
July 4, 1874.

PHILA. & READING RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains.

JULY 12TH 1876.
Trains leave ALLENTOWN as follows:—
(VIA PERKIOMEN BRANCH.)
For Philadelphia, at *4.10, *6.20, *9.50, a.m., *12.00 noon, 5.55 and *6.55 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
For Philadelphia at *4.30 a. m. *12.00 noon and 3.10 p.m.
(VIA EAST PENNA. BRANCH.)
For Reading, † 2.30, 5.50, 8.55 a. m., 12.20, 2.10, 4.30 and 9.00 p.m.
For Harrisburg, † 2.30, 5.50, 8.55 a. m., 12.20, 4.30 and 9.00 p.m.
For Lancaster and Columbia, 5.50, 8.55 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.
†Does not run on Mondays
SUNDAYS.
For Reading, 2.30 a.m. 2.25 and 9.00 p.m.
For Harrisburg, 2.30 a.m. and 9.00 p.m.
Trains FOR ALLENTOWN leave as follows:
(VIA PERKIOMEN BRANCH.)
Leave Philadelphia, *2.30, 9.10 a. m., *2.15, 5.25, *5.25 and *7.00 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia, 8.15, *8.25 a. m., and *4.10 p. m.
(VIA EAST PENNA BRANCH.)
Leave Reading 7.40, 7.45, 1.35 a.m., 4.00, 6.10 and 10.30 p.m
Leave Harrisburg, 5.20, 6.15, 8.10 a. m., 2.00, 3.27 and 7.40 p.m.
Leave Lancaster, 5.40 7.45 a.m., 12.55 and 3.45 p.m.
Leave Columbia 5.30 7.30 a.m., 1.00 and 3.25 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
Leave Reading, 7.30 and 7.40 a.m.
Leave Harrisburg, 5.20 a.m.
Trains marked thus (*) run to and from depot 9th and Green streets, Philadelphia; other trains to and from Broad street depot.
The 8.20 a. m. train from Philadelphia and 6.25 p. m. train from Allentown have through cars to and from Elmira, N. Y.
The 2.15 p. m. train from Philadelphia and 12.00 noon train from Allentown have through cars to and from Pittston.
The 5.25 p. m. train from Philadelphia and 6.20 a. m. train from Allentown have through cars to and from Mauch Chunk.
J. E. WOOTTEN,
May 8, 1875. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RR. DIVISION.

Summer Time Table.
On and after SUNDAY, APRIL 23d, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.		
ERIE EXPRESS leaves	New York	9.2 a.m.
	Philadelphia	12.35 p.m.
	Baltimore	1.20 p.m.
	Harrisburg	5.00 p.m.
arr. at	Williamsport	8.35 p.m.
	Lock Haven	10.30 p.m.
	Erie	10.55 p.m.
ERIE MAIL leaves	New York	8.55 a.m.
	Philadelphia	11.55 a.m.
	Baltimore	9.10 p.m.
	Harrisburg	4.25 a.m.
	Williamsport	8.35 a.m.
	Lock Haven	9.40 a.m.
	Renova	10.55 a.m.
arr. at	Erie	7.30 p.m.
NIAGARA EX. leaves	Philadelphia	7.20 a.m.
	Baltimore	7.30 a.m.
	Harrisburg	10.45 a.m.
arr. at	Williamsport	1.50 p.m.
	Lock Haven	3.15 p.m.
	Renova	4.15 p.m.
	Kane	8.40 p.m.
	Buffalo	....
L'K HAVEN AC. l'vs	Philadelphia	8.00 a.m.
	Baltimore	8.30 a.m.
	Harrisburg	1.25 p.m.
arr. at	Williamsport	6.10 p.m.
	Lock Haven	7.30 p.m.
SUNDAY EX. leaves	New York	8.25 p.m.
	Philadelphia	11.05 p.m.
	Baltimore	9.10 p.m.
	Harrisburg	4.1 a.m.
arr. at	Williamsport	7.40 a.m.
	EASTWARD.	
PHILAD'A EX. leaves	Erie	7.00 p.m.
	Lock Haven	6.23 p.m.
	Williamsport	7.55 p.m.
arr. at	Harrisburg	11.45 a.m.
	Baltimore	6.55 p.m.
	Philadelphia	3.30 p.m.
	New York	6.45 p.m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6.50 a.m.
	Renova	10.10 a.m.
	Lock Haven	11.20 a.m.
	Williamsport	12.40 a.m.
arr. at	Harrisburg	4.40 p.m.
	Philadelphia	7.20 p.m.
	New York	10.15 p.m.
	Baltimore	7.35 p.m.
	Washington	9.02 p.m.
ERIE	leaves Erie	1.20 a.m.
	Renova	8.55 a.m.
	Lock Haven	10.45 p.m.
	Williamsport	11.15 p.m.
	Harrisburg	2.45 a.m.
	Baltimore	7.30 a.m.
	Philadelphia	7.30 a.m.
	New York	10.40 a.m.
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12.35 a.m.
arr. at	Harrisburg	3.55 a.m.
	Baltimore	7.35 a.m.
	Philadelphia	7.35 a.m.
	New York	10.25 a.m.
SUNDAY EX. leaves	Williamsport	8.15 a.m.
arr. at	Harrisburg	11.40 a.m.
	Philadelphia	3.30 p.m.
	New York	6.45 p.m.
	Baltimore	7.35 p.m.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accom. West and Day Express East make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. RR. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.
Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Erie Express West and Lock Haven Accommodation West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.
Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. RR. trains.
Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. RR., at Corry with O. C. & A. V. RR. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. RR., and at Driftwood with A. V. RR.
Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West, Erie Express West, Philadelphia Express East, Day Express East and Sunday Express East. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt

DRESSED AND LIVE
HOGS!
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Carbon and adjoining counties, that he is again prepared to supply them with
Dressed or Live Hogs
at prices fully as low as they can be bought for elsewhere. Also, Smoked Hams, Bologne and Sausage, at Wholesale and Retail.
☞ Orders will be promptly filled, and Hogs shipped to any point at the shortest notice.
JOSEPH OBERT,
Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.
Nov. 6, y1

CHARLES W. LENTZ,
Central Drug Store, (Leuckel's Building,) BANK Street,
Proprietor of Helfrich's White Liniment and Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES & CHEMICALS,
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
SPONGES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &c.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded, with accuracy and dispatch, by competent persons, at all hours of the day and night.
Wall Paper a Specialty!

"76."

BRADY'S CENTENNIAL CIGAR AND TOBACCO EMPORIUM AND BILLIARD ROOM, one door above Hauk's Bakery.
Bank St., Lehighton.
Also, GENERAL NEWS AGENCY. Daily and Weekly Papers and Lakeside Library regularly supplied. April 1, 1876.

To Whom It May Concern.
Notice is hereby given, That we the undersigned, have purchased from Daniel Fackinger, of Mahoning township, Carbon county Pa., the following property, to wit: Four acres of Corn, one acre of Potatoes, two Hogs, two Cows, two Wagons, three Bedsteads, two Plows and one 2-year old Colt and hereby notify all persons not to meddle with the same under penalty of the law. WEISS & ANDREWS.
Packerton, July 22, 1875-w3

To all Whom it May Concern:
Be it Known, That I have this day, July 19th, sold my interest, right, and title to RICHARD KEIFER in the DRY GOODS and NOTION STORE, on Susquehanna Street, near to the Mansion House, Mauch Chunk.
JOHN KEIFER.
July 22, 1875-w3

Truss and Surgical Bandage Stand.
W. J. EVERETT, No. 83 North Seventh St., below Arch St., Philadelphia. Latest Improved Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings Belts, Suspensories, Crutches, Deformity Instruments, &c. Also Mrs. Everett's Fitch's self adjusting and other celebrated Female Supporters. Lady Attendant. Large stock and low prices. Hernia successfully treated.
July 31, 1875-1y.

CENTENNIAL SALOON,
SUSQUEHANNA ST., MAUCH CHUNK.
FRANK INKMANN, Prop'r.
Fresh Philadelphia Lager Beer always on tap. Cigars of Choicest flavors, and all other Kinds of Refreshments to be found in a first-class Saloon. FREE LUNCH every Morning at 10 o'clock. Call when you go to Mauch Chunk.
July 15, 1876-y1

A Good Family Medicine
SWAYNE'S
Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.
☞ **HEADACHE,** Languor and Melancholy generally spring from a disordered stomach, costiveness or a torpid liver. Each may be speedily removed by Dr. Swayne's Tar Pills, which stimulate the liver and stomach to a healthy action in removing all biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the bowels.
LIVER COMPLAINT,
that dreaded disease from which so many persons suffer, is frequently the cause of
Headache, Indigestion and Dyspepsia,
is speedily relieved, and are often permanently cured by their use. Fevers are often prevented by the use of these Sarsaparilla Pills, as they carry off, through the blood, the impurities from which they arise. For COSTIVENESS there is nothing so effectual as
Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.
They are purely vegetable, and act specially on the Liver as Blue Pills or Calomel, without any bad result to the health.
Directions sent to all communicants, who desire advice by DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice, send or call on receipt of price. Price 25 cents a box; five boxes for $1.
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THEM.

New Advertisements.

THE LUNGS!
CONSUMPTION!
This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, hoarseness, wasting flesh, fever—permanently cured by "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."
BRONCHITIS—A premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by catarrh, or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,
DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND
Syrup OF Wild Cherry
IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.
Hemorrhage, or *spitting blood*, may proceed from the larynx, trachea bronchia or lungs, and arise from various causes as undue physical exertion, pethora, or fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, etc.
Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.
The only standard remedy for hemorrhage, bronchial and all pulmonary complaints. Consumptives or those predisposed to weak lungs, should not fail to use this great vegetable remedy.
Its marvelous power, not only over consumption but over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is lessened, the night sweats diminish, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food, and every organ has a purer and better quality blood supplied to it out of which new recreative and plastic material is made.
SAVED HIS LIFE.
A REMARKABLE CURE!
Was that of Edward H. Hansen, Engineer at George Wenny's Pottery, 1331 Buttonwood Avenue, Philadelphia. He had a violent cough, night sweats, sore throat, great weakness, spit at different times a quart a day, gave up all hopes of recovery. Through the use of "Dr. Swayne's Wild Cherry Syrup" became a sound and healthy man, and remains so to this day, although ever twenty years have elapsed since he was cured.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR. Six bottles $5. If your druggist or storekeeper does not sell it, we will forward one dozen freight paid, to any address, on receipt of price.
PREPARED ONLY BY
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
330 N. Sixth Street, Philadelphia
Sold by all Prominent Druggists.

Itching Piles!
PILES, PILES, ITCHING PILES,
Positively Cured by the use of
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.
HOME TESTIMONY:
I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases Pruritus or Itching, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore.
I bought a box of "Swayne's Ointment" its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure Swayne's Ointment at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief. JOS. W. CHILLAS,
Firm of Riddel & Christ,
Boot and Shoe House, 341 North Second-street, Philadelphia.
SKIN DISEASES.
SWAYNE'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT is also a specific for TETTER, ITCH, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, ERYSIPELAS, BARBER'S ITCH, ITCH BLOTCHES, ALL SCALY, CRUSTY, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents. 3 boxes for $1.25 sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.
Sold by all the leading Druggists.
Prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
330 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia.

USE
LONDON
Hair Color Restorer
FOR RESTORING
GRAY HAIR
To its Natural Vitality and Color.
ADORN YOUR HAIR.
HERE IS THE PROOF
Of its Superior Excellence.
Read this Home Certificate testified to by Edward B. Garrigues, one of the most competent Druggists and Chemists in Philadelphia, a man whose veracity none can doubt:
I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair Color Restorer," which restored my hair to its original dark color, and the new appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye, but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing, and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Ed. B. Garrigues, druggist. Tenth and Coates-sts who can also testify my hair was very gray when I commenced its use.
MRS. MILLER,
No. 730 N. Ninth-st., Philadelphia.
DR. SWAYNE & SON—Respected Friends: I have the pleasure to inform you that a lady of my acquaintance, Mrs. Miller, is delighted with the specimen of your "London Color Hair Restorer." Her hair was turning rapidly and quite gray. The color has been restored, and the falling out entirely stopped by its use.
E. B. GARRIGUES
Druggist Cor. Tenth and Coates-sts., Phila.
All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening, thickening and shading the hair is effected by using "London Hair Color Restorer." It stimulates and forces a new growth: if gray, restores its natural color, and renders it silky and beautiful; cures dandruff; keeps the scalp clean, cool and healthy. All druggists sell it. Price 75 cents or dollar, at. Sent by express anywhere.
SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. Sixth-st., Phila'a,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
For Sale by all Druggists.
July 15, 1876-y1

Tilden's Letter of Acceptance.

New York, August 4, 1876.

The following is Governor Tilden's letter of acceptance:

ALBANY, July 31, 1876.

GENTLEMEN—When I had the honor to receive a personal delivery of your letter on behalf of the Democratic National Convention held on the 27th of June at St. Louis, assuming me of my nomination as the candidate of the constituency representing that body, for the office of President of the United States, I answered that at my earliest convenience and in conformity with usage I would receive and transmit to you a formal acceptance. I now avail myself of the first interval in unavoidable occupations to fulfil that engagement. The Convention, before making its nominations, adopted a declaration of principles, which, as a whole, seems to me a wise exposition of the necessities of our country and of the reforms needed to bring back the Government to its true functions, to restore purity of administration and to re-vow the prosperity of the people. But some of these reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval.

The necessity of a reform in the scale of public expense, Federal, State and municipal, and in the modes of Federal taxation, justifies all the prominence given to it in the declaration of the St. Louis Convention. The present depression in all the business and industries of the people, which is depriving labor of its employment and carrying want into so many homes, has its principal cause in excessive governmental consumption. Under the illusions of a session possibly engendered by the fullness of the Federal Government, a waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865, which could only end in universal disaster. The collections of taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of forty-five hundred millions; local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more.

The vast aggregate is not less than seventy-five hundred millions. This enormous taxation follows a civil conflict that has greatly impaired our aggregate wealth and has made a prompt reduction of expenses indispensable. It was aggravated by most unscientific and ill-adjusted methods of taxation, that increased the sacrifices of the people far beyond the receipts of the Treasury. It was aggravated moreover by a financial policy which tended to diminish the energy, skill and economy of production and the struggle of men to consumption, and induced miscalculation in business, and an unnecessary use of capital and labor. Even in possessions taxes the daily wants of industrious communities press closely upon their daily earnings. The margin of possible national savings is at best a small percentage of national earnings. Yet now, for these eleven years, government consumption has been a large portion of the national earnings than the whole people can possibly save even in prosperous times, for all new investments.

The consequences of these errors are a present public calamity, but they were never doubtful, never inevitable they were necessary and inevitable, and were foreseen and deplored when the waves of that delusions prosperity ran high against. In a speech made by me on the 24th of September, 1865, it was said of these taxes: "They bear heavily upon every man's income, upon every industry and every business in the country, and year by year they are destined to press still more heavily unless we arrest the system that gives rise to them. It was comparatively easy when values were doubling under repeated issues of legal tender paper money to pay out of the froth of our growing and apparent wealth these taxes but when values recede and sink towards their natural scale the tax gatherers take from us not only our income, but only our profits, but also a portion of our capital. I do not wish to exaggerate or alarm. I simply say that we cannot afford the costly and ruinous policy of the radical majority of Congress. We cannot afford that power towards the South; we cannot afford the magnificent and oppressive centralization into which our Government is being converted; we cannot afford the present magnificent scale of taxation." To the Secretary of the Treasury I said early in 1865: "There is no royal road for a government more than for an individual or a corporation. What you want to do now is to cut down your expenses and live within your income. I would give all the people connected with business and financing: I would give the whole of it for the old family maxim, 'live within your income.'"

The first is will be resisted at every step but it must be overcome persistently. We see today the immediate representatives of the people in one house of Congress, while struggling to reduce expenditures, compelled to confront the impulses of the senate and the Executive, that, unless the objectionable appropriations be consented to, the operations of the government thereunder shall suffer detriment or cease. In my judgment, an amendment to the Constitution ought to be devised, separating into distinct bills the appropriations for the various departments of the public service and excluding from each bill the appropriations for other objects and a independent legislation.

In that way alone can the revisory power of each of the two Houses and of the Executive be preserved and exempt from the moral duress which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations rather than stop the wheels of the Government.

THE SOUTH.

An necessary cause enhancing the distress in business is to be found in the systematic and unsupported assessment imposed on the States of the South. Besides the ordinary effect of fraudulent and dishonest administration, it has inflicted upon them enormous issues of fraudulent bonds, the scanty avails of which were wasted or stolen, and the existence of which is a public discredit, tending to bankruptcy or repudiation. Taxes go nearly oppressive, in some instances, have confiscated the entire income of property, and totally destroyed its marketable value. It is impossible that these evils should not react upon the prosperity of the whole country.

The nobler motives of humanity concur with the material interests of all in requiring that every obstacle be removed to a complete and cordial reconciliation between kindred populations, once unnaturally estranged as the laws recognized by the St. Louis platform of the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies which engendered civil war;" but in and of a result so beneficent, the moral influences of every good citizen, as well as every government authority ought to be exerted, not alone to maintain their just equality before the law, but however to establish a cordial fraternity and good-will among citizens whatever their race or color who are now united in the one destiny of a common self-government. If the duty shall be assigned to me, I should not fail to exercise the powers with which the laws and the Constitution of our country clothe its Chief Magistrate to protect all its citizens, whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right.

CURRENCY REFORM.

"Reform is necessary," declares the St. Louis Convention, "to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain the national honor," and it goes on to demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies by official retrenchments and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. The policy demanded by the Convention is a resumption of specie payments on the legal tender notes of the United States. That would not only "restore the public credit" and maintain the national honor, but it would "establish a sound currency" for the people. The methods by which this object is to be pursued and the means by which it is to be attained are disclosed by what the Convention demanded for the future and by what it denounced in the past.

BANK NOTE RESUMPTION

Resumption of specie payments by the Government of the United States on its legal tender notes would establish specie payments by all the banks on all their notes. The official statement made on the 12th of May shows that the amount of the bank notes was $340,000,000, less $70,000,000 held by themselves against those $260,000,000 of notes. The banks held $47,000,000 of legal-tender notes or a little more than 20 per cent. of their amount. But they also hold on deposit in the federal Treasury, as security for these notes, bonds of the United States, worth in gold about $236,000,000, available and current in all the foreign money markets.

In resuming, the banks even if it were possible for all their notes to be presented for payment, would have some $300,000,000 of specie to pay $260,000,000 of notes without embarrassing their loans to their customers or calling on any private debtors for payment. Suspension implies undertaking to redeem but a merely legal means to redeem otherwise yields, and is merely a refusal. A bank which by suspension is relieved of the necessity of redeeming its notes in specie, is relieved from the necessity of keeping any specie in its vaults. The entire specie reserve of the banks is a fund which they can use in their business as they please. Resumption is not a process of getting specie into the banks, but of getting it out. The banks can resume specie payments whenever they please. They have only to put out their own notes in payment of their debts, instead of paying specie. The notes will be received in payment of debts to the banks, and will be paid out by the banks in the ordinary course of business. The banks can resume specie payments without the co-operation of any other power. They can resume specie payments without the co-operation of any other power. They can resume specie payments without the co-operation of any other power. They