AND POTTSVILLE

GENERAL ADVERTISER

I will teach you to pierce the Bowels of the Earth, and bring out from the Caverus of Mountains Metals which will give strength to our hands and subject all flature to our use and pleasure,--- DR. JOHNSON.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

At the very shortest notice. Our stock of JOB TYPN is more extensive than that of any other office in this section of the State, and we keep hands employed as pressly for Jobbing. Being a practical Printer correct, we will guarantee our work to be as neat as any that can be turned out in the cities. PRINTING IN COLORS done at the shortest notice BOOK BINDERY. Books bound in every variety of style. Blank Books bl every description manufactured, bound and ruled to cruer, at shortest notice.

BANNAN'S STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured three Presses, we are now prepared to execute JOB and BOOK PRINTING of every description at the office of the Mineser Jorgana, cheaper than it can be done at any other establishment in the County, such as

Books, Pamphlets, Large Posters, Hand Bills, Articles of Agreem'nt, Bill Heads, Crider Books, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

EMOVED .- D. FOCHT & CO., Wholesale noved and Commission Merchants, have reducers and Commission Merchants, have reduced their place of business to Nov. 143 and Nov. 153 and Street, Philadelphia, (the formerly occupied by John Brock, Sons & Co.) where they would be pleased to see their old July 15, '65, 28-3m' TENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN. ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Nos. 912 and 914 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA. maker and Jeweler, No. 148

maker and Jeweler, No. 148

North SECOND Street, corner of Quarter of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED the constantly on hand, snitable for HOLIDAY PEDENTS. 137 Repairing of Watches and Jewelry compily attended to. [Dec 17, 64,—51-10m] ANIEL M. KARCHER. grabliset Ware Rooms and Manufactory,

. 236 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Philadelphia. us going to the City will find it to thei 7. 762 Persons going to the city will find it to the rect to call and examine the stock. D. M. K. 39-tf

WM. G. HARGIS & Co.. arnishes and Dealers in Paints, Glass, and Burning and Lubricating Oils, Benzine and Naptha, 130 SOUTH SECOND ST., PHILADELPHIA. pt. 16, 165. 37 6m J. STEWART DEPUY, 53 S. Second St., above Spruce,

PHILADELPHIA, eps constantly on hand a large assortment of CAR-IS, MATTINGS: DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS, WIN-AS SIADES, RUGS, MATS, PIANO, MELODEON TABLE COVERS, &c., &c., to which he would in



THE &c. &c. the Bedding line at the lowest mark AMOS HILLBORNE, Philadelphia. 37-8m

cossety and Son's English Tapestry Brussels; Lowell a lantard Three-ply and Extra Super Ingrain Carpets, who a large assortment of mediam and low-priced capetings, Window Shades, Oil Cloths, &c.

J.T. DELACROIX, No. 37 South Second Street, been Chestnut and Market, PhRadelphia

HATHAWAY, LEACH & STEARNS. 1417 Arch St., Philada., Pa.,

Engines, Machinery, and Railroad Supplies, and Agents for the Sale of Machinists' Tools, Manufactured by the New York Steam Engine Works.

OR COMFORT, CONVENIENCE, ECON-OMY AND DURABILITY, USE rhomson's London Kitchener. EUROPEAN RANGE!

THE BEST RANGE EVER INVENTED. SOLD BY mase, slarpe & Thomson, No. 209 N. Second St., Philadelphia, Founders and Manufacturers

Stoves, Heaters, Tinned and En-amelied Wares, &c., &c. ast 19, 65. 33-6m

PANKS, DINMORE & Co., seors to A. B. DAVIS & CO.,

Patent Scales Suitable for Weigh Locks, R. R. Tracks & Depots, Coal, Hav. and Live rious descriptions o Dormant & Por Scales and Patent Beams, N. W. cornel

15th St. and Penn'a Avenue, Phila. M. BANKS, B. H. L. L. HOUPT, G. H. SPRINGER C. H. GERING. Sept. 23, '65

LADIES FANCY FURS! JOHN FAREIRA'S Old Established FUR MANUFACTORY, No. 718 Arch Street. above 7th, PHILADA. I have now in store of my own im-portation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTI-of FANCY FURS, for LADIES

Claselections of FANCE: FUES, for LADIES de CHILDERNS-WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine stiment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

Ism enabled to dispose of my goods at very reasonaprices, and I would therefore solicit a cull from my

106 of Schuylkill County, and vicinity.

107 Remember the Name Number and Street!

108 Remember the Name Number and Street! amh Street, above 7th, south side, PHILADA. Thave no Partner, nor connection with any other in Philadolphia! Sept. 23, 765, 238-4m

粵。HOOP SKIRTS。628 HOPKINS' OWN MAKE" OF HOOP SKIRTS. will MIAKE." UP HUUF SAIKIS, soften no expressly to meet the wants of first class less. They embrace a complete assortment of all the said destrable styles, sizes and length, for Ludies, six and Children, and are superior to all others his joint of symmetry, finish, and durability (because of the flucest tempered English Steel Springs—laben finished covering, and having all the metalic chars immovably secured, by improved machinery tetain their shape and elasticity to the last,—and warranted to give entire satisfication. Is constantly in receipt of full lines of good East-Made Skillers, at very low prices. Skirts made to altered and repaired. WHOLESALE AND RELATIONS AND SAIESROOM, No. Arch. Street, above Sixth; Philiada.

Arch Street, above States.
TERMS CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.
33-4m. OOKING GLASSES. Oil Paintings, Engravings, Pic-tures, and Portrait Frames. Photograph Frames, Window Cornices. Pier Ta-

lles, Marble Slabs & Brackets. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS. Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Manufactur-

ers, Importers and Dealers in Looking Glasses. large and elegant assortment of MIRRORS of ev-character always in stock. Particular attention in to the maunfacture of Picture Frances, in ash traich continual changes and novelles are be-taireduced. Estimates for Looking Classes Sished on application, by mail or personally. Regers' Groups, and War and Humorous sub-(Full particulars in Circulars) erui particulars in Circulars) ery article of Messrs. EARLE & SONS' manufac-can be packed to forward to any part of the coun-

ed to forward to any part of the country. Gallery of Paintings open to visitors. [June 24, 165—25.6m] E. T. TAYLOR. For the convenience of our patrons and others at a distance we here present a diagram of self-measurement, by which a good fit will be guarantied, by sending the sizes in the order designated in the accompanying figure

EXPLANATION EXPLANATION. .

MEASURE FOR COAT.

Length of Back, from 1 to 2 and from 2 to 5.

Length of Sleves, (with arm crocked,) from 4 to 5.

Breast Measure,—Around the most prominent fact of the most prominent part of the Waist Measure. - Around the waist.
State whether the person is FOR YEST. The same measure as for Coat
FOR PANYS.

Measure inside scain, and outop-bone, and around the waist and hip, or Materials sent by Mail free of Cost.

CHAN, STOKES & Co., 824 Chesunt St., Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.

T. S. & W. H. CHAFFEE. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HOSIERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS FANCY GOODS, &c., No. 511 Market Street, Philadelphia. Sept. 9. 65.

WOODRUFF & ALLEN, Successors to YARNALL & OGDEN, No. 472 North 3d Street, Philada., wholesale dealers in COAL OILS, ALCOHOL, BENZINE, NAPTHA, TURPENTINE &c. &c. Have constantly on land BOWNER'S SPINDLE or light MACHINERY OIL, HEAVY MACHINERY OIL, These are pure, unmixed Paraffine Lubricators, free from all trace of acid, and are warranted not to "gra tr".

13 The trade supplied on reasonable terms.

Sept. 9, '65, 36-3m.

BEST WHITE LEAD! BEST ZINO! Pure Liberty Lend, JUSTICAS OF THE GLOSS DEPARTITY, FORMERS and EVENNESS OF SUFFACE.

PURE LIBERTY LEAD—Warranted to cover more urface for same weight than any other Leid.

Try it and you will have no other!

PURE LIBERTY ZING, selected ZING, ground it
tefined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the Pure Liberty Zinc, warranted to do more and

etter work at a given cost than any other.

Bir Gel the best! Manufactured at PENNSYLVANIA PAINT & COL-OR WORKS. Orders executed promptly by ZIEGAER & HILTH, Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers. IN Store & Office, No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. March 11, 465. A SAFE STEAM BOILER

The subscriber is prepared to receive orders for the "HARRISON STEAM BOILER," in sizes to suit purchasers. The attention of manufacturers and others is called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from destructive explosion, first cost and durability, economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation. &c., &c., not possessed by any boiler now in use.

These boilers may be seen in daily operation, driving the extensive works of Messes. Wm. Sellers & Co., Sixteenth street and Hamilton street, at S. W. Catteller Factory. Sprine street, Schuylkill, and at Garsed's Tremont Mill, Fankford.

JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Washington Building, 274 S. THIRD STREET AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SECRET SERVICE, THE FIELD, THE DUNGEON, AND THE ESCAPE.

BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, N. Y. Tribune Correspondent. J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South Second Street, above ChestBut, PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!!

Blaving received by late arrivals, all the newest and metallic lowest prices, wholesale and retail, John closely and som's legislis Tapestry Brussels; Lowell the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, John closely and som's legislis Tapestry Brussels; Lowell though the first two years of the Rebellion; his discondingent to twenty months in seven different rebell prisons; his escape, and also metallic the fact, incident and romance of the war than any other work published.

other work published.

Horacog Giggling save:

"A great many books will yet be written concerning this War, in addition to the many already in print: but not one of them will give within a similar compass a clearer, fuller, more reliable account, entirely from personal observation, of the nature, animus, purposes, tendencies and instrumentalities of the Slaveholders' Rebellion than does the unpretending narrative of Mr. Richardson," dichardson."
Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing \$155 per mouth, which we will prove to any doubling applicant. Send for circulars. Address

JONES, BROS, & CO.,

N. E., corner SIXTH and MINOR Streets,
Sept. 16, 355.—37.1m* Philadelphia, Pa.

PUBLIC SALES. ORPHANS! COURT SALE .- Pursuant

an order of the Orphans Court of the County of Schujikill, in the Commanweath of Pennsylvania, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of GEORGE A. BROWN, late of the Township of Mifflin, in the county of Columbia, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue on Saturday, the 14th day of October next,
At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, in the
Borough of Mahanoy City, in the Coamy of Schuylkill,
the undivided one-half part of all that certain
lot of ground, situate in Mahanoy City aforesaid,
being lot marked No. 2 in Block No. 23, on the
plan of said city, containing in front on Gentre-street
25 feet, and extending in depth 125 feet to Water
street, bounded northwardly by. Centre street, eastwardly by lot No.3, westwardly by to t. No.1, and southwardly by Water street, with a breamd-a-half story
frame house and frame stable erected therron, late the
estate of said deceased. Terms and conditions made
known at the time and place of sale by

SAWUEL (BEASY, Administrator.

By order of the Orphans Court.

A. Donmann, Clerk.

Pottsville, Sept. 5, 95.

38-30 Saturday, the 14th day of October next,

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Pursuast to an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Schuylkill, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of JACOB REICHWEIN, late of the Township of North Manheim, in the County of Schuylkill, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue on Saturiday, the 14th day of October next, at Loclock in the afternoon, at the public-house of Nathan Butz, in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, in the County of Schuylkill aforesaid; All that certain tract of land situate in the said Township into North Manheim, bounded by lands of Daniel Eiler, Peter Behler and others, containing one arre and 133 perches, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two-story frame divelling house, burn, etc.

Also all that certain, tract of land situate in North Manheim Township aforesaid, bounded by lands, of Daniel Eiler, Nathan H. Butz, Henry Eiler and others, containing one acre and 71 perches; late the estate of said deceased. Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of saic by

WM. A. ZIMMERMAN, Administrator.

By Order of the Orphan's Court,

By Order of the Orphan's Court,
A. Dohrmann, Clerk,
Pottsville, September 18, '05, 38-44 ORPHANS COURT SALE .- Pursuant to Unn order of the Ormans Court of the County of Schurlkill, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the subscriber, Guardian of the minor children of George County of Schuylkill, deceased, will expose to sale Saturday, 30th day of September next.

Naturday, 30th day of Neptember, next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the premises, the interest of the said minors in a piece or parsel of ground, situate in the town of New Castle, New Castle Township, Schuylkill County, containing in front on Centre street 180 feet, and extending back 180 feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a Frame Store, and 11, in the original plant.

Also, the interest of said minors in all that certain lot, situate in Mohawk street. in the town of New Castle aforesaid, being lot No. 55, in the original plan of said town; with the appurtenances, consisting of two Frame Dwelling Houses. Houses.

Also, the interest of said minors in the undivided five-tenth part of two lots in the town of New Chatle aforesaid, known as the Miller estate, late the estate of Henry Miller deceased, with the appartenences, consisting of three Frame Dwelling Houses, late the estate of said deceased. Terms and conditions made known at the time, and place of saie by JOHN SHARPLESS, Guardian. Juardian.
By order of the Orphans' Court.
A. Domman, Clerk.
Pottsville, August 30, 1865. Sept. 9, 65, 36-4t.

ORPHANS COURT SALE.—Pursuant t an order of the Orphans Court of the County of Schuykill, the subscribers. Administrators of the estate of Daniel Moyer, late of the township of West Brunswick, in the County of Schnylkill, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue on Saturday, the 21st day of October next. **Salbrany, the Stat any of versous uses, at 2 octook in the afternoon, at the premises, in the township of West Brunswick aforesald:

No. 1, All that certain farm or tract of land, situate in the township of West Brunswick, in the County of Schuylkill, brunded by lands of late Peter Helm, deed, offier land late of Daniel Moyer, deceased, Isaac Moyer, George Moser and Oldeon S, Ebling, containing 156 acres and 56 perches, with the improvements, consisting of a 1% story log dwelling house, one 2 story stone ing of a 1% story log dwelling house, one 2 story ston dwelling house, and Swiss Sam. About 80 acres o the tarm are in a good state of cultivation—the remain the term are in a good state of cultivation—the remainder is timber land. Pine Creek runs through the tract, also the Centre Turnpike, and a road leading from this turnpike to Auburn. There are two apple orchards on the farm. One-third of the purchase money to remain a lien on the premises, the interest of which is annually to be paid to the widow of said decedent, the principal to the heirs at her death.

The property is sold subject to the following reservations: The owner of adjoining tract No. 2, to have the free are and privilege of the water power, saw mill dam and mill race, and ten feet on each side of the milt are; for the nurses of renative the mil race for the nurses of renative the mil race and saw. dam and mill race, and ten feet on each side of the mill race, for the purpose of repairing the mill ruce and saw mill dam, and keeping the same in good order.

No. 2 All that certain farin or tract of land, situate in the same township, bounded by lands, of late Peter Heim, dee'd, Gidem S. Ebling, John D. Fahl, and tract No. 1, containing 76 acres, 157 perches, strict measure, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story stone dwelling house, with stone kitch en attached, frame bank stable, water power saw mill, log stable and blacksmith shop. About 20 acres are in good cultivation, the remainder being excellent timber land. timber land.

The purchaser of this tract, his helps and assigns, will have the use and privilege of the sow mill dam and mill race, as mentioned in the advertisement of sale of tract No. 1.

One-third of the purchase money to remain a lien for

the use of the widow of decedent, as described in the advertisement of sale of tract No. 1; late the estate of said decensed. Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale by; JOSEPH MOYER, By order of the Orphans Court. Administrators. By order of the Orphans' Court. A. Dommann, Clerk. . Pottsville, September 18th, 1865. 38_3t A Fine stock of Ladies' Gold Watches, Chattan Chains, Stals, &c. R. C. GPEEN,
Watchmaker and Jeweler, Centre Street, Pottsville,
December 12, 68

('LOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!! A large stock of eight day and thirty hour clocks, in every variety of style, for sale cheap, by

R. C. GREEN, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Centre Street, Pottsville



DEAFNESS. NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR. CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,

SCROFULA, BRONCHIAL AFFECTION. CHILLS AND FEVERS. THROAT DIFFICULTIES. DISEASED EYES.

ASTHMA:

Loss of Hair, Dyspepsia. Enlargement of the Liver, Disease of the Kidneys, Constipation, Gravel, Piles, Insanity, Fits. Paralysis, Rush of Blood to the Head, Every stoppage of the human body is completely opened up and the offensive matter carried out of the system by MRS. M. G. BROWN'S Metaphysical Dis-PRICE Celebrated Poor Richard's Eye Water.

No. 11 Celebrated Scalp Renovator 1 50 OFFICE—No. 410 Arch Mt., Philada.
No. 31 ROND St., New York.
No. 18 PEM BERTON SQUARE. Boston.
No. 147 BALTIMORE St., Baltimore.
The people of Pennsylvania will please ask their Druggists for the above Medicines; if they cannot be suppled-by them enclose the amount above stated in a letter to Mrs. M. G. Brown, No. 410 Arch Street, Philadelphia. The money will come safe in this way and delphia. The money will come safe in this way and adelphia. The money will come safe in this way and the medicine will be forwarded on receipt of the

An Appeal to the Intelligence of the People.

SOUND LOGIC. No greater insult can be offered to an intelligent people than that of getting up a complicated inhuman-machine wherewith to operate on the delicate organs of the head—passing through the ears and up the nosarils for a cure of Cutarri and Deafness. This monstrons mode of treatment may be resorted to where there is neither light or knowledge; it is a lie on the character of God; it is illogical, and as opposite to truth as light to darkness; if racks and destroys the entire nervous system, and many never recover from the terrible disaster. Many never raily from this unhe terrible disaster. Many never ruly from this un-atural and violent mode of treatment; some have ost their reason. God's plan is simple and easily unrstood: they that run may read.

O! foolish people, who hath bewitched you that you nould believe a lie? Be logical, use your falents, d find that moisture—is the divine plan for the physical in the state of the s al world as well as the vegetable.
"THE LIFE OF THE BODY IS THE EYE." The sunken machinery of the eye is the sure pre-irsor of disease and death. The methodical use of irs. M. G. BROWN'S POOR RICHARD'S EYE ATER, morning and night, will in due time lift th ATER morning and night, will in due time lift the unken eyes and also prevent the eyes from sinking, twill also cleanse the eyes and keep them in life, is evidrops the plants. "Franklin's Almanae" (from high the Eye Watter derives its name) says "an ounce f preventive is worth a pound of cure."

REMARKABLE CURE OF DRAFNESS, DIZZINESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD, SWOKN TO. AND NOISES IN THE HEAD, SWORN TO.

Mrs. M. G. Brown—Maday: I have got entirely well and, under God, I owe it to you. My right car I have not hend any with for a number of years. I can now hear with it. My left ear, the hearing left it just after harvest in this way: I took a dizziness in my head, so I could not work accompanied with a ringing noise in my cars. I was so bad that I could not hear without they would hallo at the top: of their voices. I went to Philadelphia, put, myself under the care of a celebrated aurist; he bored, at my cars with instruments and run others up my nostrils, for five weeks, and ended by cheating me out, of seventy-five dollars. I then saw one of your advertisements; I got the Metaphysical Discovery, used not more than half of it, and have recovered my hearing, which I had, lost for years. THOS, B. DICKEY, Oxford, Chester Co., Pa

Affirmed and enhancibed to before the this first day i March, A. D. 1865. WM. T. Fruros, J. Justice of the Pence.
THOS. D. DICKEY. [Extract of a letter]

[Gombon, Schuylkill, Co., Pa.]

Mis. M. G. Brows—Madan:—From: the date of my birth (25 years ago) I have been ufflicted with (at stated periods) what I supposed was a gathering, in the bead, and treated it as such, and would obtain a short respite, (b) from one month: to two, when I would invariably be troubled with a repetition of it—listing from one to two months. Then became convinced that it was samething more, as I began to feel low spirited, mores and surlen. I also became Lacturn, rarely speaking unless directly appealed to, and felt as if I were an incumbrance to myself and everybody around ma.

My memory, which was very powerful, began to fail me, so that I could not remember the particulars of any occurrence two days after it happened.

About this time (which was about three years ago) a celebrated Aurist, who was no a professional tour throughout the country, made a stop of a few days where I was then lights. a celebrated Aurist, who was on a professional four throughout the country, made a grop of a few days where I was then living. I accordingly called upon him, and had him determine the nature of my complaint and the remedy for it.

But I was doomed to disappointment. He told me it was caused by scrofula, but it being of the bone and not of the flesh, it would be an auter impossibility for human hands or reinedies to effect a cure. Yet, I did not despair: I went to offers but was told the game.

I was beginning then to lose all hopes, when chance placed one of your advertisements under my eye. I then became hopeful and resolved not to rest until I had fried your remedies. Have tried them and with the following results: had tried your remedies. Thave trien them and win the following results:

My memory is improving—my former lively spirits have returned. Formerly, my sleep was broken and distuibed; and I always alose with a very bad head-ache; but, now my sleep is regular, and sound, and I arise in the morning without a vestige of my former neanacie.

These are the happy results so far, through the use of your Metaphysical Discovery—and I trust by the blessing of God, and continuance of its use, to be a cured

man.

To The gentleman who writes the above does not wish his mane to be published. His letter can be seen at this office. Case of Constitution.

[Extract from a Baltimore letter.]

Baltimore Md., July 12th, 1865.

Mrs M. G. Brauns—Manay:—I write to inform you that I have been predisposed to pulmonary and throat difficulties—and have had a scrofulous swelling for the past four year's standing on the right side of my neck. Every remedy I have tried failed to reach my case. Illiability July July 1967. happily. I obtained your Metaphysical Discovery; the result is that my general health is much improved and I have once more become energetic—montally and physically. My throat is much befue; the swelling of ny, neck has almost disappeared.

A neighbor of mine is also using your Metaphysical Discovery with very satisfactory results.

My address is 132% N. Jay Street.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

Mosnorm Ill., July 1, 1865.

Mns. M. G. Brown—Madant:—I have used your Metaphysical Discovery. and can praise it above all medicines—for diseases of throat, lungs, pains, soreness and stiffness of the joints, also sore eyes. It has indeed done wonders for me. I now find it a pleasure to work, walk, cat and sleep, and feel as nimble as I did twenty years ago.

Certificate of Mother and Child.

June 8, 1805.

I. Mrs. S. M. Chipman. of Parker Street, Charlestown. Mass., do certify for the berieft of mothers and children who are sufferers as we were, that I have been afflicted with confusion and discusses in my head since childhood—rising up and sitting down was obliged to hold my head, my eyes were drawn and contracted, also dry and painful. The circulation throughout my system was weak and poor, my feet being always cold, even in summer; I was obliged to wear woolen stockings, and have them subbed regularly. My mental powers suffered also—so that I could not hold my thoughts on any one subject more than a few minutes at a time; my memory failed me and my whole system was gradually sinking.

Every attempt to relieve me for thirty years proved useless, till most providentially I noticed Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery advertised in the Boston papers: I thought I would try it. I flid, with the most delightful results. My disease was broken at once, the confusiness and dizziness in my head gave way—all pain and trouble ceased. My eyes began to expand, and are now clear and strong.

Circulation has taken place throughout my entire system; I had not to warm my feet at the fire once last winter. I am convinced at the confusion and are now the confusion of the confu Certificate of Mother and Child. ist winter. I am convinced it is the only antidote inverse found that could reach now case, and I am confi dent thet it will break up the worst cold.

CASE OF MY LITTLE DAUGHTER. In relation to my child of fourteen months:—She was very sick with vomiting and diarrhea, from teething. As I lost two children before, in the same way, I began to fear she would go too, and realizing the benefit I had received from the Metaphysical Discovery, concluded to apply it to my child, and did so, when she fell asleep and slept four hours. On awaking I discovered her ears were discharging most offensive matter. From that moment my child began to get well. It is now six months since, and from that time she has never had disease of any kind. I never saw a child grow so sweetly and so last.

Hind it not been for Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, I believe my beloved child, would have died, same as my other children did.

The following persons have been cured of the above lisenses, through the use of my Metaphysical Discovry: Miss Rebecca Watson, St. Paul. St. Frankford. cure of dealness and noise in the head, can now hear the children called by their names in the next hoise.

Wm. Etnwechier, 1349 North Front street, a lad of about 15 years, was very deaf; can now hear the notes distinctly on the plano. Could not hear a sound before—his whole system is wonderfully benefited, as he as an invalid. Peter Kelly, 1627 South Second street, was quite deaf Peter Kelly, 1627 South second street, was quite near in one ear, and partially so in the other, has regained the hearing of both well.

The above Medicines are to be had of all druggists and medicine dealers;

Spt. 2, '55. [March 11, '65—10-6m] 35-

PAIGT.

THE ISSUES INVOLVED AND THE WAY TO MEET THEM. TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA The Verdict in 1864.

Fellow-cirizens: In a short time you

will again be called upon to exercise the highest privilege, and perform one of the most sacred duties of freemen. One year ago our State was deeply agitated by a conflict of opinion which was emphatically and unmistakably settled at the ballot-box. Then the public mind was thoroughly aroused by the warmth and ability of the contest. On both sides were arrayed men who earnestly, and perhaps, in most cases, sincerely, en-deavored to persuade their fellow-citizens that the triumph of their views was indispensable to the welfare and prosperity of the State, the peace and enjoyment of the people, and the duration and life of the nation. After a long, well-contested and thorough canvass, the people of Pennsylvania, by more than twenty thousand, and the people of the nation, by more than four hundred thousand majority, rendered their verdict. The lines were plainly drawn, and the issue clearly and fully made up. It is impossible for any one to be mistaken as to the character of the trial. or the nature of the verdict. The adminis tration of Abraham Lincoln was on trial. The American people were the jurors. The contest was waged by his friends, under most inauspicious circumstances, and in the midst of unparalleled difficulties and trials. No event, in the history of the human race, was so well calculated to test fully and completely the capacity of man for self-government. The people were called upon, voluntarily, to tax themselves for the payment of an immense, and daily increasing debt. They were asked to furnish more men for the army; and on the very eve of the election, President Lincoln proceeded to enforce a draft to fill up the army at all hazards, pre-President Lincoln proceeded to entorce a same questions should be again presented to draft to fill up the army at all hazards, preferring the suppression of the rebellion and the file of the Republic, to, his own success and gladly accept the challenge. At the continuous file in the resulting presents and gladly accept the challenge. by any ruler named in history.

The people of the United States proved themselves worthy of such a ruler. Animated by a lofty patriotism, rising above all con-siderations of selfishness, and having resolved upon their knees and in their closets that the ed the whole Government from its original ly recorded their verdict at the ballot-box -Both parties went into the contest with their principles plainly inscribed upon their banners, and it is impossible to suppose that the at the ballot-box.

ors in the South, then sympathizers in the jority of his countrymen, are here foolishly. North, and all the enemies of human liberty, and wickedly denounced by the members of people did not understand the nature, extent, and true character of the issues which they were trying.

The Union Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Lincoln and Johnson declared as follows: RESOLVED. That it is the highest duty of every Am

Resouved. That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and the laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge-ourselves as Union men, animited by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in gielling, my foreign of arus, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes, the rebels and traitors arrayed against fit. Resouved. That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States, not to compromise with rebels, nor to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility, and in return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to presecute the war with the numest possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifee, the patriot ism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resourch. That as slavers was the cease, and now RESOLVED. That as slavery was the cause, and no constitutes the strength of this rebellion and as it mas be always and everywhere hostile to the principles o republich government, justice and the pational safety demand its utter and complete extrapation from the soil of the Republic; and that we uphold and maintain the acts and, proclamations by which the Government insits own defence, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic cvil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such at

gantic over defence, and atmost a dearn only at this greatife cit. We are in favor, furthermore, of such a mendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people, and in conformity with its provisions, as shall be minute, and forever prohibit the existence of silver within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Unite Enter.

That we approve and appland the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and unswervin fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abrahum Lincoln has discharged with the constitution of the principles of the can liberty with which Abrahum Lincoln has discharged with the constitution of the constitu under chemistances of unparalleled difficulty, a great duties and responsibilities of the presidential fice; that we approve and chiorse, as demanded by emergency and essential to the preservation of the tions and as within the Constitution the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emanchation, and the employment as Union soldlers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carrettee and the statement of the confidence in his determination to carrettee and the confidence in his determination to carrettee. ry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country, into full and complete

In opposition to the views and principles thus announced, the representatives of the party in opposition to the Administration net at Chicago, nominated McClellan and Pendleton, and erected a platform which, among other things, contained the following:

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which under the pretence of a military necessity of war power higherthan the Constitution, the Constitution useff has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, fusiles, humanity, liberty, and public welfare demand that immediate efforts he made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate consistence of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the ext diat at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolven, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangering spowers not gradued by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists, in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual lestents; and the interference with and denial of the right of reports of a restoration of the Union, and the percetuation of a restoration of the Union, and the percetuation of a among other things, contained the following of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union, and the perjetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent

FALSE AND TRUE PREDICTIONS OF THE CANVASS. During the progress of the campaign of 1864, the speakers, writers, and canvasers filled the country with their hopes and fears, their opinions and prophesics. In accordance with the platform of the opposition, their leaders boldly denounced the war as a failure, openly proclaimed that the South never could be conquered, and that the re-election of Abraham Lincoln would certainly prolong he war for at least four years more, and fill the land with debt, with shame, and disgrace, and with untold horrors and woes, and flually desiroy the Republic of our fathers and rear a great military despotism on its ruins. On the other hand, the friends of the Administration urged that there could be no safety for the nation except in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that the re-elec-tion of Mr. Lincoln would go far and do much to hasten the overthrow of the rebellion. The result is before the world. The promises and pledges of Union men made in 1864, have all been kept and fulfilled. Those of our political adversaries have all been dis-

ADDRESS OF THE UNION STATE COMMITTEE.

as a beacon to the down-trodden and oppressed of all lands, as a terror to the tyrants of the earth, as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations and as the wonder and admiration of the lovers of Ercedom everywhere. States out of the Union, then they were out; and, when it was desirable to have them back again, then they were in and had never the nation wrong, we must have confiscation.

The grass which we were told would grow in the astreets of Northern cities in case of in the streets of Northern cities in case of the sassing they sent forth a loud howl of indignation.

When he ordered the assessing they sent forth a loud howl of indignation.

When he ordered a trial of the Andersonin the streets of Northern cities in case of war, is now growing in the streets where the prophesy was made. The ruin, poverty and of the North are resting upon the people who prayed for such blessings upon our heads.—
The new paradise which was to be discover—
Ed to delight the saints of the 'Southern Confederacy," is filled with darkness and gloom, with sorrow and woe.

The large and mighty armies of trenson have been overthrown and scattered before

back again, then they were in and had never been out!

We are sometimes told that the ordinances of secession were null and void. It is con ment or the halter. Under the law of nations, and by the laws of war, we have a clear right to enforce the great objects of all wars—indemnity for the past, and ascentity for the past, and ascentity for the claring the illegal and unconstitute to enforce the great objects of all wars—indemnity for the past, and ascentity for the past, and ascentity for the past, and ascentity for the claring the illegal and unconstitute to enforce the great objects of all wars—indemnity for the past, and ascentity for the past, and ascentity for the future. This right extends to the confiscation of the enemy's property after the war is over. Even as a question of policy and expediency, or agon the ground of humanity, it is by no means certain that some such measure is not required for the security. Now, however, he has deserted his post of war, is now growing in the streets where the prophesy was made. The ruin, poverty and suffering which were to overtake the people of the North are resting upon the people who prayed for such blessings upon our heads.—

The new paradise which was to be discovered to delight the saints of the 'Southern Confederacy" is filled with derivate and the way were null and void. It is unlawful to steal; yet if your horse be sto-

among his own people, and silently and sul-lenly awaits the action of the nation he vain-

and In the North we have prosperity and plenty, all the evidences of increasing power and truth vindicated and established by the blood and greatness, everywhere present, and the nation surely and certainly, advancing more rapidly than ever before in the path of progress. And, notwithstanding all the calamities and sacrifices of four years of bloody war (made more destructive by the path of progress). war (made more destructive by the minimal ity and barbarism of our enemies), we have just welcomed to their homes more than one million of brave hen, who saved the nation and made their names immortal.

THE ISSUE OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.
After the settlement of the issues of 1864, so disastrously in the field and so overwhelmingly at the ballot box, against our adversaries, it would seem most singular that the same questions should be again presented to ment since 1861 have betrayed their trust, solve their citizens from the violated their sacred obligations, disregarded the Federal G wernment." the commands of the fundamental law, corruptly squandered the public money, pervertthis convention, and the people of Pennsylvania are gravely asked to sanction the act, reverse their own judgment, and repudiate the verdict of the nation solemnly rendered The "Sic semper tyrannis" of the ever-to-be-executed Booth, uttered as he rushed from the scene of the great crime of the age, conveys no greater insult to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, nor runs more directlycounter to the feelings and sentiments of his countrymen than does this utterance of the late so called Democratic convention.

the whole army of freemen which marched ham Lincoln, be again called into the field, and march to the polls in October, 1865, to resent the insult to his memory. Let there be no absentees—no deserters—no stragglers—

but let the old soldiers, officers, and men, with a host of new recruits; be on hand, ready for the fight.

But our adversaries were not content to stop with this resolution. They say in substance and effect that "war existed as a fact upon the advent of the successful party in 1860 to the seat of power"—that "slaughter, debt and disgrace are the results of our late civil war," and that "no more persons shall be murdered by military commissions." We tied by the American people that the war was caused, commenced and forced upon us by the actions and conduct of traitors, and that the election of a President according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the country, was no cause of war whatever. We thought, too, that success, the glory, greatness and renown of our common country—the death of treason, slavery, State sovereignty, and the right of secession, and not simply "debt, disgrace and slaughter", were results of the war. As the action of the military commission had cost only the lives of a few of the assassins of President Lincoln, and as only a few of the vilest of the rebels were in danger from similar trials, it is next to impossible to divine a motive for the hostility of the late convention toward military commissions. It would be uncharitable to intimate that it originated in sympa-

thy with such criminals as Wirz or Jefferson In contrast with this remarkable platform of our political opponents, we have that of our own representatives, which, among other things, contains the following: "The Union party of Pennsylvania, in State convention assembled, declare: "I. That as representatives of the loyal people of the Commonwealth, we reverently desire to offer our gratitude to Almighty God, whose favor has youchsafed victory to the national arms, enabled us to eradicate the crime of slavery from our land, and to render treason against the Republic impossible forevermore; and next to him our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our brave soldiers and sailors, who, by their endurance, sacrifices, and illustrious heroism, have se cured to their country peace, and to the down-trodden everywhere an asylum of libertv. who have shown that the war for the restoration of the Union is not a failure, and

whose valor has proven for all time the fact that this Government of the people, by the people, for the people, is as invincible in its strength as it is beneficent in its operations."
The doctrines and principles of the party in 1864 have been re-asserted by the convention of 1865. It is confidently believed that hey will not be deserted nor abandoned by the people at the polls in October next. CONDITION OF STATES LATELY IN REBELLION. There exists between the two parties, and ndeed among persons of the same political faith, some difference of opinion in regard to the true condition and standing of States latey in rebellion against the Government. It is not proposed to discuss the point of difference which mostly involves an answer to the question—"Are the States now, and have they been during the war, within the Union or not?" If by "the States" is meant the soil or territory embraced within their houndaries or the space occupied by them on the map, then we rejoice to believe that not one incl has ever yet been or even can be taken out of the Union. But it would seem equally clear that the governments of those States have been wholly and utterly subverted, and for four years and more have been violently hostile and antagonistic to the Union. Wefind that on the 20th day of November, 1860, the Attorney General of the United States (Judge Black) in a official opinion used the following language: "If it be true that war cannot be declared, nor a system of general hostility carried on by the Central Government against a State, then it seems to follow of our political adversaries have all been distinuated and proved hollow, delusive and an expulsion of such State from the Union, false. The ballot box exhibited a majority being treated as an alien and an enemy, she the enemies of liberty in foreign lands stood of the matter and an enemy, and treat those lately in rebellion against us.—

The enemies of liberty in foreign lands stood of the matter and the present University and the present University

실험에 하는 사람들의 회의에 사용되는 사용하는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 보고 있습니다. 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 다른 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은

pardons from the man whom, of all others in the land, they have most fiercely denounced and most bitterly hate. The chief of the repellion himself, from his prison at Fortress Monroe, surveys the ruin he has wrought among his own people, and silently and sullently awaits the action of the nation he waits.

as belligants. Our political adversaries were the use to insist that these rights should be conceded to them. Foreign nations seconded the demand, and our Government yielded to it and treated them as such. Lest some one, now that the war is over, should insist that they were not in the position of

on the subject. "It is no loose, unorganized inssurrection fuse to submit to the treatment of belliger ents? What are some of these liabilities? arising between the contenting parties."Vattel, book 3, ch. 10, sec. 125. In discussing the same point, and after al

luding to a former custom which required a formal declaration of war. Phillimore, p. 662, says: "In the place of it has arisen the general maxim that war, ipso facto, abrogate treaties between the belligerents. On the same subject Chancellor Kent says: "As a general rule, the obligations of treaties are dissipated by hostility." I Kent, 175. On this subject Prof. Leiber says, on p. 8.
All municipal law of the ground on which the armies stand, or of the countries to which they belong is silent, and of no effect beween armies in the field." And Sergeant Wildman (page 8) says The primary effect of the war is to extinguish all civil intercourse, and to place all subjects of helligerents in the condition of enemies. This principle extends not only to

the natural born subjects, but to all persons domiciled in the enemies' territories; to all who come to reside there with knowledge of the war, and who, having come to reside before the war, continued their residence after time than is necessary for their convenien departure. For fear some one might contend that these principles do not apply in cases of civil war, we add an additional authority. In considering this question: Vattel in hi this language:
"When in a republic the nation is div ded

submit to the use of the term 'civil war.' ment, have recourse to arms." It is therefore, perfectly manifest that thes wfully treat them? hends the support and prosecution of his hostile nation, he undeniably may, in the

indomnify himself for the expenses and damages he has sustained by it." We have a right to deprive our enemy o the nation, to the state, to the sovereign, to the subjects—everything of that kind, I say, falls under the description of things belonging to the enemy. (Page 125.) on the conquered nation, both as a compen-Chancellor Kent, says: Cranch, 110. See also, Ibid, 228, 229).

Kent, in the same connection, in referring to the case of the cargo of the ship Emulous, i Gallison, 563, in the Circuit Court of the United States, at Boston says: "When the case was brought up, on appeal, before the Supreme Court of the United States, the broad principle was assumed, that war gave to the sovereign full right to take the persons and confiscate the property of the enemy wherever found; and that the mitigations of this rigid rule, which the wise and humane policy of modern times had introduced into practice, might, more or less, affect the exercise of the right, but could not impair the right itself."

18. Because the platform of the Union party, recognizes the services of the soldier; declares that the war was commenced by rebimpair the right itself."

TREATMENT OF REBELS.

We have thus seen how we may legally treat those lately in rebellion against us—

Treatment of repeating the result of the courage and heroism of the Union army; that the cause in which he fought was holy and saturations are for which they contended in the field. duced into practice, might, more or less, affect the exercise of the right, but could not impair the right itself."

lives. Peace has again spread her gentle have the same authority. At the convention tance, sheath the sword and agree to obey wings over our once happy and still beloved of August 24th, 1865, Judge Black, chairman the law, in the future we will extend to them land. The sound of trumpets, the noise of of the committee on resolutions, reported, the right hand of fellowship, and forgive land. The sound of trumpets, the noise of cannon and musketry, the tread of armies, the victorious cheers of our brave soldiers and the sickening groans of the wounded and the sickening groans of the wounded and dying are no longer heard in our burders of the many differences of species of the wounded and dying are no longer heard in our burders of species of s

have been overthrown and scattered before the larger and more powerful armies of the Republic. Traitors and their friends, everywhere, have been compelled to yield to the greatness, the power, the energy; the resources of the nation, and the courage, skill and endurance of our heroic son.

Some of the leaders of the rebellion are buried beneath the soil they attempted to and others are swarming the National capital and crawling into the White House, begging nardons from the mean whom of all others in a complishing of the nation, and the greatness of the rebellion, were chosen and passed in purposable. In accomplishing diers of McClellan. He is never found in the nation of the security of the future. The war is not ended until the security of the future. The war is not ended until the security of the future. The war is not ended until the security of the future. The war is not ended until the conquered party has fairly accepted all the conquered beltigerents. It is not only the right, but the solemn duty of the Government to hold these belligerents in the military grasp whom of all others in ordinances of secession.—

Of course, these actions are all null and yoid. If the foundation is removed the superstructure must fall. It is a matter of the superstructure must fall it is by no means certain that some such measure is not required for the security. Now, however, he has become a pensioner on powers the two conquered beligerents. It is not only the right, but the solemn duty of the Government to hold these belligerents in the military grasp whom of all others in the solemn duty of the Government to hold these belligerents in the military grasp whom of all others in the superstructure and the party has fairly accepted all the conquered beligerents. It is

belligerents, let us examine what the highest legal tribunal of the country has declared up-

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the prize case recently decided, says: 'Hence, in organizing this rebellion, they at the poils, an example of disinterested patriotism and of heroic action, never surpassed by any ruler named in Listory.

vention of their organization, recently held have acted as States claiming to be sovereign at Harrisburg, it was resolved; that "the over all persons and property within their men and the party a liministering the Governorm respective limits, and asserting a right to ab respective limits, and a serting a right to ab solve their citizens from their allegiance to having no defined boundary or possession. It has a boundary marked by lines of bayonets. noble old Republic of our fathers should not purposes, and thereby have brought untout perish; in spite of, all our enemies at home columnities upon the country." The measure of the administration of Abraham Linguistics of the carth, armed that color, so recently endorsed by so large a majority of his countrymen, are here foolishly.

Had there been any doubt before, this jority of his countrymen, are here foolishly. noble old Republic of our fathers should not purposes, and thereby have brought untold and which can only be crossed by force, perish: in soile of all our enemies at home columnities upon the country." The meas-South of this line is enemy's territory, beenjoyed the rights of belligerents, shall they avoid the responsibilities and duties and re-"The conventions and treaties made with

nation are broken or annulled by a war

Law of Nations, on pages 424 and 425, uses

into two opposite factions, and both sides take up arms, this is called a civil war."— The sovereign indeed never fails to bestow the appellation of REBELS on all such of his subjects as openly resist him; but when the latter have acquired a sufficient strength to give him effectual opposition, and oblige him to carry on the war against them according to the established rules, he must necessarily On earth they have no common superior, they stand precisely in the same predicament as two nations who engage in a contest, and, being unable to come to an agreelate rebels are now in the condition of conquered, subdued belligerents. How may we When the war has been unjust; Vattel says: The whole right of a conqueror is derived from justifiable self defence, which compre

When, therefore, he has subdued a first place, do himself justice respecting the object which has given rise to the war, and his possession of everything which may augment his strength and enable him to make war." (Page 364.)

Everything, therefore, which belongs to "A conqueror may with justice lay burdens sation for the expenses of the war and a punishment." (Page 389.)
On this subject one of our own authors, "But, however strong the current of auhority in favor of the modern and milder construction of the rule of national law on this subject, the point seems to be no longer open for discussion in this country and it has come definitely settled in favor of the ancient and sterner rule by the Supreme Court of the United States." (Kent's Com., page 59. Also, see Brown vs. the United States, 8

another war impossible. In accomplishing these ends, who could reasonably complain if it should be found necessary to confiscate the property of the rich, influential, and active traitors. If the aristocratic element of the South will not be taught to obey the law, let its power and influence be taken from it by taking away its realth. Whether the south will not be taught to obey the law, let its power and influence be taken from it by taking away its realth. Whether the south will not be taken from it by the President of the United

let its power and influence be taken from it by taking away its wealth. What loyal man could object, that by means of this fund a few of the comforts, if not the luxuries of life, should be added to the tables of those widows throughout the land whose firesides have out record to any containing that its my position, so far as concerns this pretended Governor of Tennessee. But, withfew of the comforts, if not the luxuries of life, should be added to the tables of those widows throughout the land whose firesides have been made desolate by the war, or rather by the treason which caused it? Who would object, that the bounties and pensions of our soldiers, by whom the victory was won and the nation saved, should be increased, and a triffe added to the pecuniary compensation so constitutional; and tyrannical acts of the Federick should be increased, and a triffe added to the pecuniary compensation so trifle added to the pecuniary compensation so constitutional, and tyrannical acts of the Fed-justly due them for the sacrifices made? Who eral Government. I know, sir, that Andrew

States—are almost entirely responsible for the rebellion. For centuries they have been living in ease and luxury, sustained, supported, and enriched by the sweat and toil of the slave. Our so-called Democratic adversaries slave. Our so-called Democratic adversaries thing may turn up which may enable them tell us that the war was for the negro, and to return to power. In New York they adoptfor the abolition of slavery. If this be true, ed a platform at variance with all their past would it not seem to a just judgment or decree of an overruling Providence, that the fruits of the negro's labor and toil should thus be wrested from the hands of his master.

Hiths be true, ed a platform at variance with all their past professions, and actually refused to condemn negro suffrage! They hope to use President Johnson to subserve their selfish purposes. to purchase and secure his own freedom?

It is absolutely indispensable to the future ment of them shall be greatly influenced by their future conduct and actions towards the nation. And in shaping these, it would be well

THE SOLDIERS.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by our opponents to obtain the votes of our fellow citizens, recently returned from the service of the country in the army of the nation. In these efforts they should, and it is confidently believed, that they will fail.

country.
2. Because the war has never been sused Democracy have ridiculed and derided the soldiers of the Union, called them. Lincolu's hirelings," "robbers," "plunderers," and other enithets unfit for repetition. 4. Because when volunteers were called for, they demanded a draft. 5. Because when the draft came, they opposed the commutation clause, and declared t was a discrimination against the poor man.

6. Because when that clause was repealed they complained that the only hope of the poor man was gone.

7. Because they denounced the war as a negro war, and did nothing to aid or assist in carrying it on.

8. Because they became highly indignant

when negro troops were called for, and threw the benefit of all their sympathies with the 9. Because they opposed every measure the Government found it necessary to adopt for the suppression of the rebellion. 10. Because they magnified every rebel success, and depreciated every Union victory.

12. Because, in 1865, they declare that the fruits of the war are "debt, disgrace, and 13. Because they tried to prevent the extension of the right of suffrage to soldiers in service Their leaders opposed it in almost every form. Senator Wallace, now Chairman of their State Central Committee, said (see Record of 1864, pages 335.339). If vote against this bill upon principle, as well as for form. It is said that so meritorious a class as volunteer soldiers should not be disfranchised. To this I answer, that neither the constitution of 1790, nor that of 1838, conferred this privilege, and the act of the soldier in taking upon himself duties that are from their nature incompatible with the right of suffrage, deprives him of this privilege. He distrauchises himself when he ceases to be a citizen, and takes upon himself the duties of a soldier." When the amendment of the constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, many of the so called Democratic counties gave majorities against it, while every county in the State (and it is believed every election precinct) which gave Abramajority in favor of the amendment. 14. Their leaders almost invariably oppsed giving bounties to volunteers, while
the friends of the Union party always sustained and supported these measures.

15. Figure since the respective offices for which their fellowploy their ablest lawyers in an effort to de-

15. Even since the war is over, they emclare the bounty laws unconstitutional, and really persuaded their two friends on the bench of the Supreme Court so to hold.

When men were greatly needed to fill up the ranks, and the Government ordered a draft they resisted and all of their representations. draft, they resisted, and all of their representatives upon the bench of the Supreme Court at the ballot-box, that which they interest accomplish by armed force. It may depend accomplish by armed force. It may depend upon the decision of Pennsylvania on the draft, they resisted, and all of their representatives upon the bench of the Supreme Court at the ballot-box, that which they failed to draft; was unconstitutional and void. Men 10th of October, whether the war shall prove were only obtained, and the nation saved, at last, a failure—whether its fruits are to be because their party was defeated, at the polls only "debt, disgrace and slaughter," or in 1863, and the act of three of these judges whether it is to have substantial results in the rebuked by the people, and one of their places filled by a loyal man and sound judge.

17. Because they have tried to injure the credit and disparage the currency of the country, by means of which the pay, bounties, and pensions of the soldier can alone be paid. This point they also pressed before the Supreme Court of the State, and failed by a division of three to two.

18. Because the platform of the Union par-

18. Because the platform of the Union par- will adhere unfalteringly to the doctrines,

and the sickening groans of the wounded and dying are no longer heard in our borders.—
The vation, as in former times, comes out of fiery ordeal triumphant, and now redeemed and vindicated before the world, stands forth more bright than ever before. It would seem the second proposition has not been so consistent and the laws of war, which declare that not till then, restore them to the enjoyment of all the inestimable rights and high privior to his renomination, they abused, vilified and study or to his renomination, they abused, vilified and subdied before the world, as they had been before. It would seem for default, and more bright than ever before the world, stands forth more bright than ever before the world, as they had been before. It would seem for default, and more bright than ever before the world, and so causelessly trampled under their feet. For default and unyielding rebels; for those them to the enjoyment in their course towards President Johnson therefore when the attempted revolution came to fail the inestimable rights and high privior to his renomination, they abused, vilified and denounced him. From the time of his and denounced him. From the time of his personner them to the enjoyment in their course towards President Johnson therefore when the attempted revolution came to find the laws of war, which declare that therefore when the enjoyment in their course towards President Johnson the enjoyment of all the inestimable rights and the laws of war, which declare that therefore when the attempted revolution came to the course towards President Johnson the their rederal consistent and the laws of war, which declare that therefore when the attempted revolution came to the limit them, but then, The opposition has not been so consistent and the laws of wat, which declare that in their course towards President Johnson these men have forfeited all their rights

justly due them for the sacrifices made? Who could object, that, by means of these funds, so justly forfeited, a large portion of our national debt should be paid, and thereby the taxes of all classes of our people diminished, and a part of the heavy load imposed upon the shoulders of our people by treason, thus removed by treason itself? The rich men of the South—the aristocracy of the rebellious States—are almost entirely responsible for the presented to him for approval or disappro-

These political leaders now are simply watching their chances, hoping that some-

For many years our political opponents It is absolutely indispensable to the future peace of the country that the world shall be made to understand that treason is a great crime, and must be punished. Yet, in the settlement of these questions, the rebels shall receive at our hands all that justice and shall receive at our hands all that justice and shall receive at our hands all that justice and shall receive at our hands all that justice and shall receive at our hands all that justice and with as much apparent zeal as ever. With a safety will permit us to grant. Our treat full knowledge of the fact that negro suffrage and negro equality are not and could not pos-sibly be an issue, in the October contest, they are making extraordinary efforts to mislead for them to remember that the war was of and deceive their fellow-chizens into-a contheir own seeking, and of their own making, and that no one is so completely bound by a verdict as the man who sought the advantages of the trial.

The sources and deceive their fellow-chizens into-a contract the contract that they have so it in appealed to these with some show of success, that it is only necessary to repeat the effort in order to accomplish their designs. They tell you that efforts are being made to elevate the negro, and to place the two races on an equality.— They seem to be very much afraid that some poor degraded negro may outstrip them in the race of life. They tell us that these negroes are 1. Because a vigorous prosecution of the weak, ignorant, and inferior to the whites. If so, it would seem that they needed our ever been urged by the Union party of the them. The only danger of equality we can see is, that some white men, by continuing 2. Because the war has never been sustained or advocated by the leaders of the party opposed to the Administration.

3. Because the friends of the Union cause of the bringing themselves down to or beneath the level of the negro. The time was when they confidently declared that the destruction of slavery would send swarms of negroes into our midst to drive away white laborers. Experience has shown that the few we had here ran away from slavery in the South, and that there been no slavery there these negroes in the North would have long since moved South. They told us, too, that in case of a war, the slaves would all fight for their masters. Neither Southern masters nor their Northern allies have any faith in this doctrine now. But these politicians cannot live without the negro. He comprises nearly their entire stock in trade. One year it is one phase of the negro question; another year it is something else. The great work of Bishop Hopkins was once one of their standard works. It is rather dull sale this year. The conduct of these politicians towards the poor degraded negro, would be past all comprehension, had we not a memo-rable example of the same kind in the early history of the human race. All the trouble-11. Because, in 1864, they declared the some and deadly plagues of Egypt, including the death of all the first-horn of the land, were not sufficient to reach the heart of Pharoah, nor to persuade the Egyptians of the errors and sin of slavery. So that, even after the slaves had left the country, led by a pillar of a cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night, the ruler and his hosts of subjects owed them even into the midst of the Red Sea. Our nation has suffered more than all the plagues of Egypt. As the law of primo-geniture has been abolished among us, the deaths were not all of our first born, but nearly one of every household; yet these deluded hosts, led on by hard hearted and wicked Pharoahs, as leaders, are still pursuing even into the midst of the Red Sea. Will not the waters standing as walls of safety" to the slaves, return again and cover Pharoah and his hosts; and all that come into the sea after

them, until there shall remain not so much as one of them? For Auditor General, we have presented the name of Major General John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery; and for Surveyor General, that of Colonel Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria. As biographies of these two n Lincoln a majority of its votes gave a gentlemen have recently been published and circulated among their fellow citizens, it is the respective offices for which their fellowcitizens have nominated them.

IMPORTANCE OF THE ISSUE.

The cremies of liberty in foreign lands stood appalled at the result. The friends of the Union everywhere took new courage. The rebells treinbled with fear, the heart of the rebellion grew sick and sank in the bosom of treason, and the sympathizers with rebellion in the North hid themselves away from the public gaze, and many of them too day deny that they ever advocated the doctrines or made the prophesies which they then so carrestly defended, and so confidently proclaimed.

Thanks to the heroism, courage and skill of American soldiers, sallor sand officers, and the good old Republic still that they were absolved from their federal obligations, it would seem to be preticulated that they were absolved from the first to urge upon the Government to minity and armed hostility between different sections of the country, instead of the domestic transquility which the constitution was more in the North hid themselves away from the public gaze, and many of them too day deny that they ever advocated the doctrines or made the prophesies which they then so carrestly defended, and so confidently proclaimed.

The frederal obligations? Is any portion of the people bound to contilibute their money or their blood to carrie blood to 'owing to the unconstitutional blockade of the tyrant Lincoln, they could not obtain a sufficiency of food."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE OPPOSITION.

The opposition has not the opposition.

The opposition has not the opposition.