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Within the last five years the subscription list was doubled, and it continues to increase rapidly. As an Advertising medium it is one of the best in the State.

# THE MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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

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

Vol. XLIV.—No. 43. SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1868. Single Copies Six Cents.

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Books bound in every variety of style. Blank Books of every description manufactured, bound and ruled in order, at shortest notice.

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Terminus of the Philadelphia & Reading R. R., on the Delaware, at Philadelphia.—Piers for Shipment of Anthracites.

Pier 13 North, Port Richmond.
**SCOTT, WALTER & CO.,**
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
**COAL.**
Sole Agents for the MAPLE DALE COLLIERY.
Offices:
**Philadelphia**—SCOTT, WALTER & CO., 226 Walnut St.
**New York**—WALTER, BROS. & CO., 119 Broadway.
**Boston**— SCOTT, WALTER & CO., 29 Doane St.
Jan 1. '68 1-1y

**LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO**
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
**COAL.**
Lehigh Spring Mt. & Wilkesbarre,
Locust Dale & Merriam Locust Mt.,
Greenback Shamokin, Tremont Lorberry
Wolf Creek Diamond & Star Red Ash,
Plank Ridge Shenandoah White do,
George's Creek & Broad Top.
OFFICES: 205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
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SHIPPING WHARVES—Pt. Richmond, Port Johnston, Jersey City, Baltimore.
LEWIS AUDENRIED, GEORGE H. POTTS,
WM. G. AUDENRIED, ADDISON CHILD,
FREDERICK A. POTTS.
March 21, '68 12-

**DAY, HUDDELL & CO.,**
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
**COAL.**
OFFICES:—No. 205½ Walnut St., Philadelphia.
" 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building) N.Y.
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*Sole Agents for the Sale of the following Celebrated Coals:*
HARLEIGH LEHIGH COAL,
HICKORY COAL CO.'S HICKORY & DRAPER COALS,
and the EXCELSIOR COAL CO.'S SHAMOKIN COAL.
SHIPPING WHARVES—Pier No. 18 Pt. Richmond.
Pier No. 3 Elizabethport, N. J. Feb 15, '68—7-9m

Pier 10 Port Richmond.
**SINNICKSON & Co.,**
Shippers and Wholesale Dealers of the
**CELEBRATED FRANKLIN COAL OF LYKENS VALLEY.**
Sole Shippers and Dealers of the well-known
**HENRY CLAY COAL.**
OFFICES: 132 Walnut St., Philad'a.
68 Trinity Building, N.Y.
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JOSEPH G. MOODY, General Agent.
Jan. 18, '68 3-

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**BLAKISTON, GRAEFF & Co.,**
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
**LORBERRY AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.**
Shippers of other approved qualities of
WHITE AND RED ASH COAL.
OFFICES: 318 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
76 Trinity Building, New York.
18 Doane Street, Boston.
94 Westminster St., Providence.
Jan 1, '68 1-

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MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
*THE BEST QUALITIES*
**Locust Mountain & Black Heath COALS,**
FOR MANUFACTURING AND DOMESTIC USE,
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OFFICES: 205½ Walnut St., Philadelphia.
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GEO. M. WELD, HENRY W. NAGLE. EDWD. SHERWIN.
May 16, '68 20-

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**C. J. & J. H. EASTWICK & CO.,**
SHIPPERS OF
**WHITE AND RED ASH COAL,**
NO. 228 DOCK ST., PHILADELPHIA, and
NO. 19 DOANE ST., BOSTON.
Burnside Red Ash,
Shamokin White Ash,
Locust Mount. White Ash COAL.
April 4, '68 14-

Pier No. 16, Pt. Richmond.
**QUINTARD, WARD, & CO.**
9 Pine Street, New York.
220 Walnut " Philadelphia.
24 Kilby " Boston.
COAL OF ALL KINDS BY THE CARGO.
Jan 1. '68. 1-

Pier No. 13 Port Richmond.
**GEORGE S. REPPLIER,**
MINER AND SHIPPER OF
**COAL.**
REPPLIER, MOODIE & CO.'s Locust Mountain.
GEO. S. REPPLIER'S Mammoth Vein.
DUNCAN COAL CO.'S Lewis Vein (Red Ash).
ECKERT & CO.'S Lorberry.
OFFICES:—329 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
111 Broadway, New York.
27 Doane St., Boston.
January 1, '68 1-1y

Pier No. 9 Port Richmond.
**JOHN R. WHITE & SON,**
**SHIPPERS OF COAL,**
No. 316 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
DEPOTS FOR STORAGE AND SALE OF COAL:
No. 514 West Thirteenth St., New York.
No. 733 Third Avenue, New York.
Ives' Wharf, No. 99 India St., Providence.
Colby's Wharf, Mt. Washington Avenue, near Federal Street, Boston.
Jan 1, '68 1-

Pier 21.
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Miners and Shippers of
**COAL.**
LOCUST MOUNTAIN, from our HAZEL DELL and CONTINENTAL COLLIERIES.
SHAMOKIN, from ENTERPRISE COLLIERY.
LORBERRY, from MIDDLE CREEK COL.
OFFICES: 328 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
119 Broadway, New York.
27 Doane Street, Boston.
Jan 1 '68 1-

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**BORDA, KELLER & NUTTING,**
Wholesale Dealers in Best Varieties of
**ANTHRACITE & BITUMINOUS COAL.**
OFFICES: 327 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
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Room 64 Trinity Building, N. York.
☞ Sole Agents for West Lehigh Greenwood Coal and Garretson's Girard Coal.
GEORGE CREEK BITUMINOUS on board at Baltimore or Georgetown. Jan 1, '68—1-

**DAVIS, FALES & Co.,**
SHIPPERS OF
**LEHIGH, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, SHAMOKIN, LORBERRY, and BITUMINOUS COAL.**
Agents for Bear Valley Shamokin Coal.
Freck's (Centralia Col.) Locust Mt. Coal.
Plymouth Wilkesbarre Coal.
Office, No. 333 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
Jan 1, '68 1-

**CASTNER, STICKNEY & WELLINGTON**
**Miners and Shippers of Coal.**
Burnside (from their Burnside Col. at Shamokin)
Lewis Vein (Red Ash).
Locust Mountain (White Ash).
OFFICES: 39 Trinity Building, New York.
203 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
20 Doane Street, Boston.
Wharf No. 6, Port Richmond, Philad'a.
Jan 1, '68 1-

J. J. DOVEY. M. S. BULKLEY. WM. KENDRICK.
**DOVEY, BULKLEY & CO.,**
AND
**JOHN J. DOVEY, SON & CO.,**
(J. J. DOVEY, M. S. BULKLEY, WM. KENDRICK, J. F. DOVEY)
*Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated*
**PRESTON AND GILBERTON COALS,**
Wharf No. 20, Port Richmond.
OFFICES:
PHILADELPHIA—No. 230 Walnut St.
NEW YORK—Trinity Building, Room No. 66; H. A. Aechternacht, Agent.
BOSTON—JAS. M. Reed, Agent, No. 19 Doane St.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—H. Jones, Agent.
Jan 1, '68 1

**VANDUSEN, BROTHER & Co.,**
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
**COALS.**
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH, LOCUST MOUNTAIN LOCUST GAP, WILKESBARRE, LEHIGH, AND OTHER
**WHITE AND RED ASH COALS,**
SHIPPING WHARVES: Pt. Richmond, Elizabethport, Jersey City.
OFFICES: 301 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
111 Broadway, New York.
5 Doane St., Boston. Jan 1, '68—1.

**HAMMETT & NEILL,**
Pier 7, Port Richmond,
SHIPPERS OF
**WHITE AND RED ASH COAL.**
AGENTS for the sale of the celebrated Silver Brook, (Lehigh) Shenandoah City, and Wiggan & Triebel's Locust Mountain White Ash Coal. Also Spohn and Peach Mt.
**RED ASH COALS.**
FROM HOBOKEN.
THOMAS COAL CO.'S COAL, WILLIAMS & HERRING and BOYLAN'S Celebrated FAMILY COAL.
Also Bituminous and Cumberland Coals, of well established reputation.
OFFICES—PHILADA., 217 Walnut St.
NEW YORK, Room F, Trinity Building.
PROVIDENCE, 76 Weybasset St.
BOSTON, 25 Doane St.
February 22, '68

**NOTICE.**
WE have appointed Messrs. HAMMETT & NEILL, 217 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, sole Agents for the sale of our
**SILVER BROOK LEHIGH COAL,**
From Port Richmond, Philadelphia.
HOSIE & LONGSTREET, Miners.
Silver Brook, Feb 23, 1868. 8-1y

**JOHN ROMMEL, Jr.,**
SOLE AGENT FOR
**Hill & Harris White Ash, Daniel Webster R. Ash, Franklin Coal of Lykens' Valley Red Ash, Silver Run Free Burning, & Oakdale Pink Ash**
**COALS.**
PIER 17, PT. RICHMOND, PHILADA
George's Creek Cumberland & Broad Top.
Raven's Wing and Hazleton Lehigh.
PIER NO. 2, ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.
OFFICES:—205 1-2 Walnut St., Philada.
68 Trinity Building, N. Y.
31 Doane St. Boston.
J. G. MOODY, General Agent.
January 1, '68 1-1y

Pier No. 9.
**BANCROFT LEWIS & Co.,**
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE
**Celebrated ASHLAND COAL,**
FROM MAHANOY MOUNTAIN.
OFFICE—111 Walnut Street, Commercial Building, Philadelphia.
New York Office—111 Broadway, Trinity Building, Room 69, ISAAC SELTZER, Agent. Boston Office—7 Doane Street. [Jan 1, '68—1-

OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL CO.,
208 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.
**SWATARA FALLS FREE-BURNING COAL.**
We have appointed WELD, NAGLE & CO., of Philadelphia and New York and WELD, SHERWIN & CO., of Boston, Agents for the sale of our Coal in the New York and Eastern markets.
All orders through them or direct through us will receive prompt attention.
SILAS YERKES, Treasurer.
OFFICES: Weld, Nagle & Co., 205½ Walnut St. Phila.
" " " 110 Broadway, N. Y.
Weld, Sherwin & Co., Doane St., Boston.
Pier No. 4 Port Richmond.
March 28, '68 13-tf

**PT. JOHNSON & HOBOKEN.**
COAL. COAL.
**S. VAN WICKLE,**
Successor to A. T. Stout & Co.,
MINER & SHIPPER OF THE CELEBRATED
**"Fulton" & "Stout" (Lehigh) Coals,**
From the Ebervale and the Stout Collieries, near Hazleton, Pa.
Delivered direct from mines on board vessels at PT. JOHNSON, HOBOKEN and N. BRUNSWICK, N. J.
OFFICES—44 & 46 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New York.
May 16, '68 20-

**FRANKLIN COAL OF LYKENS VALLEY.**
THE Summit Branch Railroad Company and the Short Mountain Coal Company now supply all of this Coal that finds a market in New York and the New England States. The only agents for the sale of this Coal by the cargo are SINNICKSON & CO., and JNO. ROMMEL, Jr., of Philadelphia. Their New York office is in Trinity Building—JOSEPH G. MOODY, Agent; their Boston office is at 21 Doane St.—S. F. RUGG, Agent.
Parties wishing the pure article must purchase through the above named agents. Further information if desired, can be obtained from
WILLIAM B. FOWLE, Treasurer,
38 City Exchange, Boston.
May 2, '68 18-tf

## PHILADELPHIA, &c.

**SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION,**
**Shipping Wharves for ANTHRACITE COAL at Greenwich, Delaware River, Philada.**

**LEWIS AUDENRIED & Co.,**
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
**Wolf Creek Diamond Coal Co's Diamond Red & Black Heath White Ash Coals.**
OFFICES: 205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
110 Broadway, New York.
14 Kilby street, Boston.

Wharf No. 2.
**REPPLIER & BRO.**
OFFICES: N. E. cor. Walnut & Fourth sts., Phila.
85 Pine Street, New York.
Merchants' Bank Building, Providence

AV. PEARSON, PHILA. EMANUEL EAST, ASHLAND.
**DAVIS PEARSON & Co.,**
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE
CELEBRATED LOCUST MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH and SPOHN VEIN
**RED ASH COAL.**
OFFICES: No. 133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 9 Trinity Building, New York.
No. 11 Doane Street, Boston.
WHARF—GREENWICH, DELAWARE AVENUE.
Jan 1, '68 1-

**CAIN, HACKER & COOK,**
SHIPPERS OF
**LOCUST GAP, LOCUST MOUNTAIN, BLACK HEATH.**
Also, dealers in other first qualities of
**WHITE AND RED ASH COALS.**
No. 314 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and Woodland Wharves, Schuylkill River.
THOMAS CAIN. MORRIS HACKER. JESSE M. COOK.
JOHN B. STRYKER, Shipper and Agent,
Jan 1, '68—1 Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

ours since the late elections, finds him-
nged still deeper in a sea of trouble.—
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al Democratic Executive Committee,
to the members that he was nomina-
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**Coal Hoisting Machine**
**Patented April 19, 1862.**
It is now five years since the invention of our Coal Hoisting machine, and never before, with any machine have we been favored with such flattering success, there being 700 of them in use. It is simple, durable, and easy of operation, and hence the large number sold and the perfect satisfaction given. We make them with wheels of 4½, 6 and 8 feet diameter. Descriptive circulars sent free on application.
L. & P. K. DEDERICK.
Albany Agricultural and Machine Works, Albany, N.Y.
Feb 22 '68 8-1y*

**THE HOUSEHOLD GAS MACHINE!**
FOR SUPPLYING DWELLINGS, STORES, FACTORIES, CHURCHES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS WITH GAS!
GENERATES GAS WITHOUT FIRE OR HEAT!
The simplicity and ease by which this machine is managed, also its economy and great merit, recommend it to public favor. Call and see the machine in operation at the store. Manufacturer and sole Agt., DAVID JONES, Tin Furnishing Store, No 733 Green St., Philadelphia. ☞ Send for Illustrated Circular.
August 18, '69 33-6m

**MINERS' SUPPLIES.**—The subscribers are Agents for the sale of the Boston Gum Belting Factory, and furnishes superior Belts at Factory prices, all sizes, kinds and lengths. Belts of greater thickness than those kept on hand made to order, at the shortest notice, as his orders for Colliery purposes have the preference at the Mill. Also Steam Packing of every description, Sheeting Paper by the single, or ton, reams or by the ton, at manufacturers' prices. SAFETY LAMPS, of the most approved patterns, made of inspected Government Wire, by the single dozen, or hundred. Wire Gauze, Wire by the roll or yard [illegible]

## NEW YORK.

R. HECKSCHER, JR. F. A. MASON.
**HECKSHER & CO.,**
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
**COAL.**
Office, Room 79, Trinity Building 111, Broadway, NEW YORK.
WHARVES—No. 4, Port Richmond, Phila. Foot of 20th St. East River, New York.
Jan 1 '68 1-

**WHITE, FOWLER & SNOW,**
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN WHITE & CO.,)
Shippers of
LEHIGH,
LOCUST MT.,
WILKESBARRE,
SCRANTON and
CUMBERLAND
**COAL.**
OFFICE—NO. 73 TRINITY BUILDING 111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
April 11, '68 15-1y

## BOSTON.

**JAMES M. REED,**
**No. 17 Doane St., Boston.**
SOLE AGENT, FOR EASTERN MARKET, OF
**Dovey, Bulkley & Co.,** Miners and Shippers of **Preston Coal.**
**John J. Dovey, Son & Co.,** Miners and shippers of **Gilberton Coal.**
Jan 1, '68 1-

**HASTINGS & Co.,**
**Manufacturers of Oil and Candles, and Dealers in Curriers' Oils.**
**MINERS' OIL IN CASKS AND BARRELS**
Always on hand and for sale at the very lowest market price.
New York—184 Front St., corner Maiden Lane.
WAITSTILL HASTINGS, New York.
JOHN HASTINGS, New Bedford.
Manufactory at New Bedford.
New York, May 18, '67 20-1y*
The above oils sold at Manufacturers' prices by BANNAN & RAMSEY, Pottsville.

**CENTRALIA COAL.**
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS APPOINTED
**CALDWELL, GORDON & Co.**
Of Philadelphia, sole Agents for the sale of this celebrated Coal, which will be shipped from my wharf at Port Richmond and landings at Port Carbon under my own direction. Orders may be addressed to them at
PHILADELPHIA—No. 112 Walnut St.
NEW YORK—No. 35 Pine St.
BOSTON—No. 144 State St.
J. M. FRECK.
Centralia, January 1st, 1868. 1-

**TO COAL OPERATORS.**
**IMPROVED COAL SCREENS.**
**J. & L. LAUBENSTEIN,**
**Minersville, Schuylkill County, Penna.**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**WIRE & SQUARE ROD SCREENS.**
**Patented February 4th, 1862.**
And decided by the Circuit Court of the United States in Philadelphia, October 29th, 1867, to be an original invention, and that the Jenkins' Patent is not infringed by it, nor by weaving round wire as of the plan of J. & L. Laubenstein.
(See the opinion of Court, published in the newspapers and in circular form.)
The square rods are justly celebrated for their superior strength and durability, and are preferred to all others wherever tried.
Different sizes manufactured as required. All orders promptly filled. Prices moderate.
November 7, '67 44-1y

**W. BIGHTER & SON,**
**COLUMBIA, PENN'A., (Established in 1836.)**
Dealers in all kinds of lumber, which they will sell at the lowest prices. [illegible]

## SCHUYLKILL CO.

**JAMES J. CONNER,**
Miner and Shipper of the Celebrated
**LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL,**
**Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Penna.**
Jan 1, '68 1-

**COAL LANDS**
TO LEASE.—The Schuylkill Coal Company are now prepared to make leases on their lands in Foster Township, Schuylkill County. These lands are located on the very best portion of the Heckscher Basin, having over four miles run on the Daniel, Crosby, Lealor, and all the veins known in that basin, both above and below water level. Favorable leases with an abundance of timber for mining purposes, will now be made to good tenants, on application to H. H. BODY, President of the Company, No. 8 Wall Street, New York. Jan 1, '68.—1-

**LORBERRY CREEK.**
**EAST FRANKLIN LORBERRY VEIN COAL.**
My East Franklin Lorberry Coal is now sold exclusively by Messrs. CALDWELL, GORDON & Co., who are my sole Agents. Parties ordering from them, may always depend upon getting a pure article.
OFFICES: No. 112 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
No. 35 Pine St. New York.
No. 144 State Street, Boston.
January 1, '68—1- HENRY HEIL.

**LORBERRY COAL.**
We, the undersigned, having consolidated our Three collieries in the Lorberry Region, will hereafter transact our business under the name of
MILLER, GRAEFF & Co.
MILLER, STEES & Co.
GRAEFF & NUTTING.
Mr. GRAEFF, a member of our firm, having associated himself with J. R. BLAKISTON, will reside in Philadelphia and all our coal shipped by tide-water will be under the exclusive control of BLAKISTON, GRAEFF & CO.
By increased care and attention in its preparation, we hope to maintain the reputation of our celebrated Lorberry Coal. Purchasers abroad can rely upon having this coal shipped in the very best order.
MILLER, GRAEFF & CO.
Jan 1, '68 1-

**LAFLINS, BOIES, & TUROK,**
**205 LACKAWANNA AVENUE, SCRANTON, PA.,**
Manufacture the Superior "Star"
**Mining and Blasting Powder**
Expressly for the Anthracite Coal Trade. Any size or quantity of either A or B Powder, delivered promptly at the lowest market rates, to any operation in the Coal Fields, fresh from the Spring Brook Mills, and satisfaction guaranteed.
A complete stock of the Laflin Powder Company,
**GUNPOWDER**
Constantly on hand, and all kinds of
**SAFETY FUSE.**
Orders for the Lackawanna Region, from Scranton, Pa., for the Wyoming Region, from
R. J. FLICK, Agt., Wilkesbarre, Pa.
WM. ALLEN, Agt., Pittston, Pa.
For the Middle and Lower Basins, from
WM. GOYNE, Agt., Ashland, Pa.
October 26, '67 43-1y*

CLOVER, TIMOTHY and GRASS SEED bought and sold at BANNAN & RAMSEY'S Seed Store, Pottsville.

THE Old Established Firm, J. J. RICHARDSON & CO., 126 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, is the largest Manufacturing Confectioners and Wholesale Dealers in Fruits, Nuts, &c., in the United States. March 7, '68—10-1y*

MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, viz: Two 50 horse engines with drum, drum gearing, and 3 34 inch boilers, 28 feet long; also a 40 horse engine and drum; one 14 inch pump, 7 foot stroke and 27 pipes for the same; also 3 pump wheels and shafts, all in good order; a 5 horse power engine; also a lot of 2 inch gas pipe. Apply in person or by mail to either of the undersigned. THOMAS REDDALL, Port Carbon; AND. ROBERTSON, Pottsville; DAVID WHITEHOUSE, New Philadelphia.
May 16, '68 20-6m

IXL COAL OIL.—If you would have a clear, bright light, and be free from danger of explosion, buy our celebrated I X L coal oil. For sale by the one or ten barrels at lowest market prices, by L. C. THOMPSON & CO.

**PENNSYLVANIA WORKS.**
**HALFMAN & CO.,**
*MANUFACTURERS OF Cast Steel,*
**COAL SCOOPS, AND SHOVELS**
**Quarry Street below Third,**
**PHILADELPHIA.**

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

### Sheriff's Proclamation.

WHEREAS, IN AN ACT OF THE GENERAL Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an "An act relating to the General Elections in this Commonwealth, passed on the 2d day of July, 1839," it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give the public notice of such election to be holden, and to make known in such notice which officers are to be elected. And also in pursuance of an Act of Congress prescribing and fixing one uniform day for holding Elections for Electors of President and Vice President in all the States of the Union, approved January twenty-third, 1845:

Therefore, I, GEORGE C. WYNKOOP, High Sheriff of the County of Schuylkill, do make known by this advertisement to the electors of said County of Schuylkill, that a General Election will be held in said county

**Tuesday, November 3d, 1868,**

At which time TWENTY-SIX ELECTORS for President and Vice President of the United States are to be elected by the white freemen of Pennsylvania.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that the Elections of the several districts of the said county, will be held at the places hereinafter designated, to wit:

The electors of the Middle Ward of the borough of Ashland will hold their election at the house of Troutman and Daman, in said ward.

The electors of the East Ward of the borough of Ashland will hold their election at the house of Jeremiah S. Hall, in said ward.

The electors of the West Ward of the borough of Ashland will hold their election at the house of Catharine Carter, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Auburn will hold their election at the house of Abraham Moyer, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Barry will hold their election at the house of Charles M. Billman, in said township.

The electors of the North District of the township of Butler will hold their election at the house of John Hower, in Girardville.

The electors of the South District of the township of Butler will hold their election at the house of Charles Kimmel, at Fountain Spring, in said township.

The electors of the township of East Brunswig will hold their election at the house of Joshua Boyer, in McKeansburg, in said township.

The electors of the township of West Brunswig will hold their election at the house of Michael Moser, in said township.

The electors of the township of Blythe will hold their election at the house of Patrick Fogarty, in said township.

The electors of the township of Branch will hold their election at the house of Cornelius Coleman, in said township.

The electors of the Northern District of Cass township will hold their election at the house of Mrs. O'Conner in said township.

The electors of the Southern District of Cass township will hold their election at the house of Michael Kelly, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Cressona will hold their election at the house of George F. Dengler, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Eldred will hold their election at the house of John Wetzel, in said township.

The electors of the township of Frailey will hold their election at the house of David Lomison, in the town of Donaldson, in said township.

The electors of the township of Foster will hold their election at the house of Hiram Moyer, in said township.

The electors of the township of Hegins will hold their election at the house of Wm. H. Bressler, in said township.

The electors of the township of Hubley will hold their election at the house of Joel Kopenhafer, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Mount Carbon will hold their election at the house of Mrs. Grim, in said borough.

The electors of that part of North Manheim township who formerly voted in the borough of Orwigsburg, will hold their election at the house of Israel Coller, in Landingville, in said township.

The electors of that part of North Manheim township who formerly voted in the South Ward of the borough of Pottsville, and all that territory on the east side of the river Schuylkill, and within the Penman election line, the southerly line of the borough of Pottsville, and the old line of the township of Manheim, whose electors hitherto voted in Norwegian election district, except that part now comprising the borough of Mount Carbon, will hold their election at the house of Francis Donohoe, in said township.

The electors of North Manheim township, not embraced in the foregoing districts, will hold their election at the house of George S. Melot, in said township.

The electors of the township of South Manheim will hold their election at the house of Andrew Reber, in said township.

The electors of the East Ward of the borough of Mahanoy City will hold their election at the house of Patrick Ryan, in said borough.

The electors of the West Ward of the borough of Mahanoy City will hold their election at the house of Matthew Donohoe, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Mahanoy will hold their election at the house of Mrs. Groody, in Shenandoah borough.

The electors of the East Ward of the borough of Minersville will hold their election at the house of John Maher, in said borough.

The electors of the West Ward of the borough of Minersville will hold their election at the house of John Mohan, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Middleport will hold their election at the house of Henry Kreis, in said borough.

The electors of the township of New Castle will hold their election at the house of Neifert & Shaefer, in said township.

The electors of the township of Norwegian will hold their election at the house of Martin Curran, in said township.

The electors of the township of East Norwegian will hold their election at the house of John Dormer, in said township.

The electors of the borough of New Philadelphia will hold their election at the house of Margaret Kelly.

The electors of the borough of Orwigsburg will hold their election at the old Court House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Pinegrove will hold their election at the house of George P. Fessler, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Pinegrove will hold their election at the house of John Dubbs, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Palo Alto will hold their election at the house of Thomas McMannamie, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Port Clinton will hold their election at the house of Joseph Weikel, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Port Carbon will hold their election at the Port Carbon House, in said borough.

The electors of the township of Porter will hold their election at the house of George Reiner, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Pottsville, in South Ward, will hold their election at the house of J. M. Feger & Co., in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Pottsville, in South East Ward, will hold their election at the American House, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Pottsville, in Middle Ward, will hold their election at the house of David Munterich, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Pottsville, in North East Ward, will hold their election at the house of Mrs. Ellen Curry, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Pottsville, in North West Ward, will hold their election at the house of Matthias Gressle, in said ward.

The electors of the township of Rahn will hold their election at the School House of Coal Dale, in said township.

The electors of the township of Rush will hold their election at the house of Philip Ginther, in said township.

The electors of the township of Reilly will hold their election at the house of Edward Connelly, in said township.

The electors of the township of Ryon will hold their election at School House, No 1, in said township.

The electors of the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, in South Ward, will hold their election at the house of J. Machemer, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Schuylkill Haven, in East Ward, will hold their election at the house of Israel Wagner, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Schuylkill Haven, in West Ward, will hold their election at the house of Mrs. John C. Stanton, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Schuylkill Haven, in North Ward will hold their election at the house of Benjamin Teter, in said ward.

The electors of that part of Schuylkill township lying North of a line on the top of Sharp Mountain, will hold their election at the house of Hugh Haggerty, in Tuscarora.

The electors of that part of Schuylkill township lying South of a line on the top of Sharp Mountain, will hold their election at the house of Joseph Boyer, in Lewistown.

The electors of the borough of Shenandoah will hold their election at the house of Milton L. Bickel, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Saint Clair, in South Ward, will hold their election at the house of Thomas Campion, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Saint Clair, in North Ward, will hold their election at the house of Amd Brown, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Saint Clair, in Middle Ward, will hold their election at the house of John Betz, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Tamaqua, of the East Ward, and all those residing north of Sharp Mountain in West Penn township, and also including all those who reside within the limits formerly a part of West Penn township, and now annexed to the borough of Tamaqua, to wit: Beginning at a stone in Union street in said borough, and then including the same north 70 degrees east, 18 rods to a post; thence north 17 degrees 18 rods to a post; thence by a 30 feet alley, south 70 degrees west, 28 rods to the beginning—will hold their election at the house of Charles Freudenberger, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Tamaqua, in North Ward, will hold their election at the house of Michael Beard, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Tamaqua, in South Ward, will hold their election at the house of Humphrey Donohue, in said ward.

The electors of Tremont borough will hold their election at the house of Joseph Enzensperger, in said borough.

The electors of Tremont township will hold their election at the house of Joseph Enzensperger, in the borough of Tremont.

The electors of the township of Upper Mahantongo will hold their election at the house of A. K. Hepler & Bro., in said township.

The electors of the township of Union will hold their election at the house of Joseph H. Shuman, in said township.

The electors of the township of East Union will hold their election at the house of John F. Creasey, in said township.

The electors of the township of North Union will hold their election at the house of John Bond, in said township.

The electors of the township of West Penn will hold their election at the house of E. W. Zigler, in said township.

The electors of the township of Washington will hold their election at the house of Isaac Batdorf, in said township.

The electors of the township of Wayne will hold their election at the house of John Carl, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Yorkville will hold their election at the house of Michael Bashler, in said borough.

☞ The Election to be opened between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, by public proclamation, and to be open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

And the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks, who shall have attended at the last election for members of the General Assembly, shall attend and perform at the said election of Electors the like duties, and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct, as they are or shall be liable to at the election of members of the General Assembly.

And the Judges of the respective Districts aforesaid, are by the said act required to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Pottsville, on the third day after the said day of Election, being FRIDAY, the SIXTH DAY of NOVEMBER, then and there to perform the things required of them by law.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.
GEORGE C. WYNKOOP, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Pottsville, Oct. 17, 1868.

**CHARLES W. SOHNERR,**
**Grocery,**
**Provision,**
**Flour and**
**Feed**
**STORE,**
No. 44 Market Street, Pottsville, Penna.
Jan. 1, '68

FOUND.—On the [illegible] the 4th inst., a Pig. [illegible]

## THE CAMPAIGN.

### Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER on the Issues.

### A POWERFUL, CONVINCING ADDRESS.

Last week at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, a large and intelligent audience assembled to hear the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher discuss the issues of the campaign. There were fully as many ladies as gentlemen present, and all had been seated fully half an hour before Mr. Beecher came on the stage, escorted by Edwin A. Studwell, Presidential Elector for the IIId Congressional District.—On the platform were some of the most distinguished citizens of Brooklyn, among whom were Judge Benedict, the Hon. Geo. G. Reynolds, and S. B. Chittenden. As Mr. Beecher walked up to the table a curtain, almost similar to the one dropped at Chicago when Grant was nominated, was lowered.—The Chicago curtain represented Grant sitting on a pedestal on the left of the White House, with the Goddess of Liberty pointing to him, and above her the words "Match him." On the right pedestal was a blank space. The curtain last night had this space filled with a picture of Seymour leaning against a lamp on which was inscribed "City Hall," and a negro hanging from the cross bar. Above all were the words "matched." In the distance the flames of an orphan asylum were seen. The whole affair was very *apropos*, and elicited applause from the audience. As Mr. Beecher stepped forward to the table, the people applauded him so intensely that it was some minutes before he could speak.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—When, next March, the President to be elected by the people shall take his place in Washington, it will have been four years, lacking a few days, since the war, in its active form, was closed. During that time the country has gone through vast excitements, run rapidly forward, question following question until now the questions are not the same—only the principles are the same. The issues of 1868 are not the issues of 1865; but the principles that underlaid the one underlies yet the other. Parties remain substantially the same as they were in 1865, and further back, as they were in 1860; for in 1860 the Republican party, then young, achieved its first victory. It was new and unpracticed. It went before the country to claim the administration of the Government from an old expert party which had a long record of early glory and late eclipse. [Applause.] The Democratic party began by being the friend of the common people, and of the whole of the common people. Corrupted by power, it abandoned this principle of faith in mankind, in humanity, and became substantially an instrument of a class. That was the damning sin of the old Federal party, that it represented a class and not the whole people, and that, to a certain extent, was the sin and weakness of the Whig party. The Democratic party slew them, because it did in its better day, believe fervently in the common people—slew those parties, and now has stumbled itself into their grave. [Applause.] In 1865 the two parties again argued their claims to the management of the Government before the people, and a second time the people determined that the Republican party, by its principles, by the record of its deeds, by the men who chiefly shaped its policy, by its tendencies, in short, by its past and by its future, ought to administer the Government of the nation. (Applause.) Now, in 1868, the question is once more to be determined by the people. Shall the Republican party be instructed to carry on to completion the work of the past or shall the Democratic party be installed in power, charged to complete the work which the Republican party has begun? Look at the meaning of the last ten years of American history. The letter and the spirit of our historical institutions, of the character of our people, made it sure that sooner or later there would arise a moral and then a political protest against Slavery. It was impossible in a nation of such institutions, of such early ideas, of such spirit—it was impossible that Slavery should exist, and there be no protest unless humanity died in the bosoms of men; unless conscience became but a name, it was a matter of certainty, that first or last there would be men who would feel the under, inward power of our own institutions and of true American ideas and would assert them. The Anti-Slavery agitation answered to that necessity, and was the logical sequence of American ideas. Men did not make that agitation. It lay in the very frame and structure, and genius of our American institutions of government, and men were the instruments of causes deep as everlasting principles. Against the influence of this protest, irritated but more ambitious of power than irritated, at interference with their welfare, the South at last, committing the supreme blunder of the century, drew the sword. The issue inevitably involved the question of liberty. The Republican party at an early day sought to avoid the true issue of the war, and to maintain the Union without meddling with Slavery. It was the necessity of inexperience to do this. But God's logic prevailed, and the Republican party were driven by events that were mightier than they to Emancipation, which was the logical sequence of their position. They hesitated. They were carried forward. The next step was to confer citizenship, and all its privileges and duties upon all that dwell under our flag, without distinction of color or of nationality. [Applause.] That inflexible tendency of the principle of liberty irresistibly carried the party forward to this, and to-day, partly by its own intelligence and volition, and partly by the logic of events, the Republican party is based upon the doctrine of the inherent right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. [Applause.] It is no empty pretense, it is a living question springing from a vital principle. It sprang from our history, from our philosophy, from the genius of our people as well as from the struggle from which it came forth. This their faith they have witnessed on all the battle fields. It has gone through fire and been baptised in blood. It is the faith of the Republican party—their faith in the liberty of the whole common people. Now I do not undertake to say that the Republican party has committed no errors. It was made up of men, and that is to say that it did commit errors. Political parties do not represent celestial things in this world.—[Laughter.] And to attempt to clear a party from aspersion and blame is to misconceive one's interests as well as the truth. All parties are but clumsy machines, and are themselves acted upon as well as actors; and I am far from saying that the Republican party is a party without a blunder and without a mistake. No party should lay a claim to this. But admit that it has been both on one side too cautious and on the other side too rash; admit that the party lost a golden opportunity during the first year following the war, if you please. Admit, if you choose, that it lacked that subtle art of conciliation to manage men, that is so much to be desired in parties. Admit that in its eagerness it has been less tolerant of dissent or free speech in its own councils than was to have been expected. Admit that there have been men leading in it, or seeking to lead, that were not at heart in agreement with its purposes or its principles. Admit all these things, and then what? Is it therefore unworthy of the confidence of the American people because it has stumbled or hesitated—because it has in many respects had faults that may be proved upon it—does it follow that the American people should no longer repose the government in its hands? They have not been errors of principle. They have been faults on the bark, and not on the heart wood. So the party stands to-day, with all its faults on a platform built up of the doctrine of Impartial Justice, and of Equal Liberty to all, and it is an American party. [Applause.] What have been its deeds? In the same length of time it was never given to any party to perform so many illustrious deeds—so associated its name with changes profound, so wide-spread, and that are to be so illustrious a portion of future history. It has revived and reared again the original doctrine of our fathers who was in Babylonish captivity, and has asserted the most radical doctrine of Liberty, and achieved an emancipation of bondmen second only to the emancipation which Russia has given to its serfs. It has resisted the domination of Southern men, and has carried the country against them. In 1860, when the South made war, it was the Republican party that raised the arms, the means, and carried forward that war safely to victory—a war in which the whole world, the most friendly as well as the most unfriendly, feared or prophesied that there would be disaster, that it would be futile; but under the direction of the Republican party the vast continental war achieved the liberty for which it was waged, and saved the nation. The Republican party has vindicated and established the doctrine of the essential unity of this American people. It has removed from further discussion whether the people is a great nation, or only a temporary council of 30 petty States. That question is settled, and it was settled under the auspices of the Republican party. That party has made itself responsible, [illegible] the standard [illegible] of all the money [illegible] was borrowed to feed the [illegible] and all the Government. [Applause.] It has proved itself the party of patriotism, of unity, of liberty, and of commercial fidelity. Now, shall the work which ten years have seen thus developed be consummated by the men who have conducted it thus far, or shall it be put into other hands? That is the question of to-day. Has the Republican party been a failure? Have its efforts been unsatisfactory? Are we to reverse its policy, or if we pursue that policy are we to select better leaders and better workmen to carry it to final execution? That is the question. If a change is made it must be either that the country is dissatisfied with the policy of liberty—and no man will believe in that—or that it chooses to put the development of liberty into the hands of men who will better perform the task than the Republican party has. There is but one competitor for the place of the Republican party, and that is the Democratic party. I ask you to-night, has that party earned the right to administer the Government? Has it earned the right to administer on the goods of the Republican party? Has it been one of freedom; has it been one that has stood in the emergency, courageous for right and for this land? Not as a party. It is not to be denied that it was *particeps criminis* antecedent to the war in all those counsels which brought on the war.—The Democratic party were in sympathy with the South, and but for the assurances that were given to them by its leaders, I believe, and you believe, that the South never would have ventured into the monstrous blunder of that great war. When war came such was the spirit of the Democratic party that the truly loyal members of it—and there were a great many noble men—found it impossible to maintain in their party their standing and yet be true to their instincts of liberty. Assuming the name of "War Democrats" they became substantially, Republicans. The party opposed the war either openly and frankly or insiduously. Give me a man that strikes fair blows at me in the face. Deliver me from the man who takes me by the hand and says, "How art thou?" while he smites me under the fifth rib with a concealed dagger. (Applause.) Every step gained in the progress of the war by the Republicans, emancipation, the enrolment of colored men in the army, their self-protection by suffrage—at every step of development the Democratic party was in opposition. They hung heavily on the wheels, not of Pharaoh, but of the Israelites. They resisted by one plea and another, one pretense and another, every step by which the Republican party sought to work out the problem of liberty during the blaze of war. Ah! if you were to select a party that was to carry out the great work of rendering liberty to every man in the land, if you were to search the world, it seems to me you could not find another party that by its antecedents—by its present influences at least—was less qualified to do it than the Democratic party. Here, before the people, stands on one side a party made up of men loyal to principle, loyal to their country, loyal to the Union, who have given their sons, and have given themselves, many of whom have come home maimed, wounded; who poured out their blood, their money; who have counted nothing too dear for the salvation of the nation by liberty, and this for ten years has been their consistent and unvarying course. On the other side, there comes a party that for ten years has left untried no expedient to undermine the cause of liberty, to rivet the old doctrine of oppression upon the country again; and now at this last moment they come before the country and claim the privilege of taking possession of the Government and ousting the Republican party. Gentlemen, do you remember the parable; when the bridegroom came, the five virgins that were wise filled their lamps with oil, and trimmed them, and were ready and went in with the bridegroom. Now come the five Democratic virgins, saying, "We have no oil; give us of your oil, for our lamp has gone out." [Prolonged applause and laughter.] It is too late. While they were gone to buy, the door was shut [renewed laughter] and Grant elected. [Continued laughter and applause] But it is proposed by them, in their new born zeal of patriotism, in their desire to serve the country, they come saying the Republicans have been false to their trust, self-seeking; that they have overslaughed the great principles of liberty, and that they will reverse the policy of the Republican party, and undo all that they have done, declaring it to be unconstitutional and void. Let us then see what they propose to do if they shall be elected to power. There is at least this merit—they have proposed frankly their programme. All the States that have been brought in, according to Democratic purposes, are now to be cast out again. They are to pass again into confusion, and by the shock and recoil be turmoiled anew as if nothing had been done. For the last five years no complaint has been more incessant than that the Republican party were keeping out the Southern States, and for their own bad purposes it was charged. Now they are brought in, the Democratic party says they shall not stay in; they shall go out again. They would not receive the Southern members when they offered to take the "iron clad oath;" they would not admit the Representatives and Senators. Now that they have admitted them, the Democratic party says they shall be kicked out; they shan't stay in Congress; they shall go back again. Now that governments have been formed in the South, and the machinery is working smoothly, the Democratic platform boldly proposes to overthrow it, to supplant those governments and plunge again those States into confusion, if not actual rebellion. At least, gentlemen, there is the merit of frankness in this enunciation. It is said, however, that there are in these States conditions and usages which destroy liberty and violate the Constitution. Now what is the nature of these new constitutions that are existing in the Southern States and by whom have they been ordained. It is said that these constitutions were framed under military coercion. Oh! gentlemen, in the olden time I have stood in Norwich on the old green of the Church where our Puritan fathers used to come to worship in the first settlement of that town. They were obliged to come with their rifles and have their sentinels standing out because the Indians prowling would otherwise steal upon them in their worship and destroy them.—Suppose some man had raised the charge that these men were singing psalms under the coercion of rifles held by these men who stood there to protect them. Where Legislatures who attempted to do the work of reconstruction, and violent men in the South undertook to destroy them, and our army put sentinels there simply to protect them, did they form their Constitutions under the coercion of the bayonet? It was a protector and not an arbitrator, a sentinel not a despot. [Applause.] But is said these Constitutions were not formed by the whole people. No. They would not have been so good if they had. If the men that had before that framed laws to execute iniquity, if the old plantation class that had done the thinking and legislating for the South for any time for 50 years, if they had their way to form those Constitutions they would not have been, I venture to say, just what they are now. [Applause.] Who were they formed by? They were formed by the common people. Very common they are down there. They were formed by the people, it is said, but they were the poorest. Ladies and gentlemen, there is no class of persons who know what they want so well as people who have been ground under the heel of oppression. [Applause.] There is nobody who can tell the doctor where the ache is so well as the man who aches. [Laughter and applause.] Look at those Constitutions. In what respect are they oppressive? Have they revolutionized the nature of courts, and introduced foreign principles? Have they, in any manner, changed civil affairs and procedure? In no whit? Have they in any manner changed the channels and courses of commerce, interfering with that which God meant should be as free as the air? In no single whit. Have those Constitutions introduced monarchical ideas? The charge that is to be made, if any charge at all can be made to stand, is that they are too exclusively democratic. They are Constitutions that compare favorably with ours in the North. In the light of the experience of the last 50 years, the Constitution of South Carolina and of Florida, and of Georgia are, in many respects, better than the Constitution of New York or Massachusetts. They have not only equaled them, but they have carried out many of those reforms for which we have striven, and which yet we are unable to carry out in our fundamental law; and I would ask no other thing by which to test the fruit of this great war urged in behalf of the freedom of the people and of the land than to point to those Constitutions made by the votes of black men who for two years toiled unrequited in the rice fields and cotton fields. I will point to those Constitutions and challenge the world to find a Constitution which compares with them in regard to the protection of liberty and the protection of liberty through the schools. For destroying class influence I will point the world to those Constitutions as unequaled. They are the marvel of the time in which we live.—[Applause.] That which Southern men object to in those Constitutions is not that they are despotic. They are full of liberty. That is the trouble.—[Applause.] They have broken down political distinctions; they have infused an element of education; they have given every man a chance, an equal chance in the battle of life. They have not given to any of those accustomed to control power, either place, or weight, or influence. And they have made the people the governors of the people. [Applause.] The trouble is with all these things, that the blacks are made citizens. That is the root of the whole matter. The blacks are made citizens. Well, many persons say they are not fit to be made citizens. Well, what are they fit to be? They certainly are not fit to be slaves. It is the poorest stuff that was ever made—a slave. [Applause.] A machine that is made to run by wind cannot be [illegible] by water, and a machine that is made to run by water cannot run by steam. Now God Almighty made man a machine of internal motive power, and when you apply external motive power to man you pervert the machine, and make out of it the very worst thing that man can be put to. Man was not made to be a slave, but to be a self governing creature.—All men were made so. The same wheel is put into the head of the poor woolly African as is put into yours—conscience, faith, hope, similar reason, perceptive, reflective reason; the love of children, the love of companionship, and aspiration to these things are in the making up of the colored man as much as in the making up of the white man, and to attempt to make animals of men, machines of men, is a most monstrous violation of the order of nature, and decrees of Almighty God. We have simply conformed to God's original decree when we have made men citizens in the South, and I am sure that it ought not to be an offence in a Northern community that those Constitutions for the first time have proclaimed liberty to all that are in the land. (Applause.) But it is said that while the black people should have their political rights preserved, they are not fit for the exercise of suffrage. Fellow citizens, there has been a question in my mind, whether we could secure suffrage best for them by precipitating it suddenly, or by conciliating their late masters, the whites, so that they should accept it, delayed a little longer—accept it suffrage is best for them. Suffrage is best for every man, for every woman as well as more surely. I never have had a doubt as to the fact that man. (Cheers.) Suffrage belongs to every creature in society that is competent to think, to choose to be responsible before God and before men for his moral character and his actions. It is as broad as humanity. And to say that the blacks were not fitted for it! No man is fitted for it until he has exercised it. Why, voting wisely comes from voting often—not at the same election. (Laughter and applause.)—Voting right comes from the education which the duty of voting imposes on men. Voting right does not belong to the color of the skin. It does not belong to nationality. It does not belong to any particular faith. It springs out of the wisdom of that self-love which God has given to every single living man. It is the same in one as in another. I know people say men should be educated to vote. I say nothing educates men to vote. But if they are not intelligent, this is the opening of a door toward it. Can a man aim his rifle often without learning to aim it well? In the very blunders that he makes, in the very misses which he marks upon the board, he is being trained. There are a thousand men interested, in the South where black men vote, to persuade them, on the one side and on the other; and do you suppose that those haughty Southern candidates would trouble themselves to pour into the black ear the reasons against such and such policies, if it were not that those black men carry the talisman of a vote? Why, I tell you that the vote makes men orators.—I tell you that a vote turns all politicians into schoolmasters. A vote makes men in the South professors in black universities, as it were; and when you give the black man a vote, you make every politician interested in that man's voting, and willing and anxious to explain to him his side and his cause. Who before thought it worth while to explain to Sam, or Pompey, or Cuffee, anything about laws or principles of Government? Now they and all their confreres are hearing wondrous things about the best laws and principles and methods of government. Is not that education? It is the vote which is to educate those men as well as the school-house. And the vote will always bring the school-house, and the school-house will always bring the church, and the church will always promote the right use of both, and conserve that liberty which has created it.—[Great cheering.] We have begun to find out that, many as are the evils which are incidental to suffrage, yet the good that is in it is far disproportionate to any evils that are incident to it. It is quite in vain to quote to me as an argument against suffrage, the voting of those poor Southern hordes—if you choose to call them so. I have seen in letters in the newspapers descriptions, and did not doubt that they were true, of the way that men voted in those Southern precincts. Quite ridiculous it was, and I could not, Republican as I am, help laughing; but laughter is free yet in this country, whichever side a man is on. [Laughter] But, I bethought myself, these hordes of black voters who don't know the meaning of a vote, who don't know how to read, who don't know what the word *suffrage* means, and perhaps think it is an idol, or something of that kind—they are very ridiculous; but really I can point you out a gang of emigrants in New York who will vote before a great while, and whose voting is quite as ridiculous. [Applause.] I don't think that Southern plantations have yet come half way up to Northern New York wards. [Laughter and applause.] Ignorant voting! The plantation votes and the emigrant ship votes, and they both vote blunderingly—the one as well as the other. Men say, how would you bear to have those ignorant blacks brought up to vote alongside of you, an educated and refined white man? I answer, we have had the poor ignorant emigrant voting alongside of us for a long time, and have had to bear it. It is not any harder for you to bear with ignorant black men than it is for us to bear with ignorant immigrants. When Southern men complain that they are being put through a severe ordeal in this way, we say to them, you are not suffering any more than we have suffered; we in the North have had to go through this ordeal of free voting, and have learned to bear it very well. You protest. We did protest, but we have got over that. We have learned that, although it is not for the time being a joyous, but a grievous thing, yet in the end it does work out peaceable fruits in them that are exercised thereby. [Laughter and applause.] It certainly is very annoying to me, here in my own native land, to hear an unqualified son of Erin declare that I ought to be hanged on the nearest tree [laughter]; but I have learned to bear it; it does not hurt me any more. Why? Because such men know not what they say—they know not what manner of spirit they are of. But I know that this untamed and rampant zeal is a part of that great fermentation which is going on here, and which by and by will precipitate the lees and leave a pure article of wine—my temperance friends will excuse the figure. [Laughter and applause.] I know, in other words, that while this fermentation is going on, by means of it we are making our best citizens out of men who came to us as immigrants—men whom we did not originally want to vote, but who would vote and have voted, and through voting as well as through the other influences that surround them here, have become or are becoming most worthy citizens. [Applause.] In 20 years every ship load of immigrants either dies off or makes a batch of good voting citizens. [Laughter and cheers.] Now the only question is, will the boiler bear the pressure? [Laughter] With us it will. It has done it. It has done it in most critical times. If we could bear the pressure while we had on us the burden of a gigantic war, if we could bear the burden while we were taxing our people, while we were levying recruits, while the arm of the Government was so heavy; if even then, under those severe tests, we could maintain the integrity of the Commonwealth, and of American principles, in spite of foreign votes—if we could stand that test, we can stand any. [Applause.] We did stand it, and now, for one, I am not only not opposed to immigrants voting, but, if I had the power, I would shorten the term of naturalization, not lengthen it. If a man gave me substantial, satisfactory evidence that he intended to dwell here, he should not be here a year before he should be a citizen because I hold it better that a man who is going to reside here should have the responsibility of citizenship upon him at once than that he should remain lawless and without responsibility. (Applause.) I do not say that free suffrage has no evils attendant upon its exercise, but I do say that the good is immeasurably greater than the evil. (Applause.) Now I do not undertake to say that it is an agreeable thing to have the whole fabric of Southern society broken up, to have all the old subordinations and relations of rank subverted in a moment. I do not say that it is pleasant for the accomplished plantation owner, educated, perhaps in Glasgow, or Edinburg, or Oxford, or Cambridge, to come home to-day surrounded by wealth and with a thousand men to serve him, and to find to-morrow that he is nothing but a plain man among men. That is not pleasant. But ladies and gentlemen, it never has been pleasant for any class anywhere to give up power to a class below them—never since the world began. There never was a time when Pharaoh thought the Children of Egypt ought to be free. There never was a time when the king thought the nobles his equals. There never was a time when the nobles thought the burghers equal to themselves.—You never will get power to be distributed from above downwards; it always has to come by revolution from the bottom upward. (Applause.) And as to the inconveniences of it in this case, you know, men and brethren, that you and I, and everybody, tried to stop it. We did not begin this war. We did not offer to put up 5,000,000 men as the stake to be raffled for with rifles and artillery. It was the South that put them up. It is they that staked the question of Liberty or Slavery on the war, and they have lost.—We are not to blame if they have to take the inconveniences of the war. They have brought them on themselves. We are sorry for them; yet we cannot but see that there is a wisdom that they would have died without the sight of, if they did not have just the same state of things they have [illegible]. (Applause.) But I hold more than this. I hold that, aside from the natural rights of the black people of the South, they have earned the privilege of suffrage by their fidelity in war, both to their masters and to their Government—for it was their Government [illegible] ment; and by their enterprise ever since they have been made free, they have deserved better than to be objects of ridicule or abuse. They have earned the right of self-defense. The blacks must either be annihilated or returned to Slavery, or they must defend themselves with the sword, or they must vote; and I hold that the vote is the cheapest of all means of self-defense. [Great applause.] But as the right to vote was given to them, I fear, more for political reasons than from the force of political principle, I hold that it has justified in the event the reason which inspired our legislators to give it, namely: it is the only way in which we can repay to them our obligations of honor. (Applause.) No disgrace can be conceivable greater than that of having given freedom to the blacks, accepted their services in the army, and gained through them, in part, the victory which has made us a triumphant nation, and then to leave them to be spoiled and ground into the dust by those that hate them. (Great cheering.) If there be one obligation that rests upon us heavily and that every man of conscience and honor should feel with ever-growing sensibility, it is the obligation to see to it that these poor creatures do not suffer harm. [Applause.] But if you still doubt the wisdom of giving suffrage to them, doubt it. [Laughter.] It is given—they have got it. There are some things that I have learned it is a folly to do. In my much younger days I once or twice tried running after an express train when I was late at the depot. I have given it up; I never do it now. (Peals of laughter.) I think that after a while longer men will give up racing after revolutions and the results of revolutions. (Applause.) Suffrage once put into the hands of men, catch it if you can! For the sake of argument I will concede that it was injudicious to give suffrage to the blacks; but that question has gone by a great while ago—that is an old dead issue. [Laughter and cheers.] It is not a question any longer whether they shall or shall not have the vote. They have got it. You might just as well say that they ought not to be born black, but they are born black. (Laughter.) You might just as well say that they ought not to be born with curly hair, but they are born with curly hair. [Renewed laughter.] How are you going to take either the one or the other from them? You may say that it is not wise to give them the vote; but the question of to-day is, is it wise or possible to take it away? (Applause.) That is a different question; and there are many men, I think, who would side against me in regard to the wisdom of giving the vote, who would side with me in the belief that it cannot be taken away.—Now, the Republican party has given it, and the Republican party will rivet what they have given; (applause) but the Democratic party would take possession of the government for the sake of stripping those men of that suffrage which is now in their hands; for the Democrats mean to cast out all that the Republicans have done as "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." (Laughter.) Oh, these are the men of peace! They mean to settle the country. [Laughter.] But, the objection is made that the Republican party, by its administration, has gone far toward destroying the prosperity of the South. Oh, no. That the prosperity of the South is for the time being overlaid, I cannot doubt. I shall never have effaced from my mind the impressions that were made, when some four years ago, I went to South Carolina; went through her burned streets, went out into her villages, saw the land lying desolate. The things that I had read of in sacred writ, or in history, of the desolations of war were brought home to me there, and I saw them with my own eyes.—And more sorrowful I could scarcely be in the house of my own dead than I was in the house of those who mourned there. But who brought that desolation? Whence sprang it? Is it the result of Republican legislation? Has Republican legislation laid one single bar to progress? Has it put one single burden upon them? Has it done aught to impair their liberty or their defenses? The distress of the South arises from its own legitimate acts. The distress of the South arises from the fact that it is thrown suddenly into the change which it has induced; it requires time. But beyond that time, beyond that change, the seeds are sown of a prosperity such as never visited the South before. I believe that in your life-time and in mine, we shall never see the South assume again that political prominence which it has had.—It never ought to. But we shall see the South materially, socially, and intellectually advanced to a degree that it would never attained under its old system. Although I sympathize with the sufferings of our Southern brethren, I cannot sympathize as if they were suffering from our hands. But they are not. It is the misfortune of their own conduct that has brought this state of things upon them. I hold in my hand a letter which I received yesterday, which touches on many of these points. I will read it first, and then I will make some remarks on several points:

"As you are in a few days to make a speech to the citizens of Brooklyn on the issues of the political canvass, upon which, in my estimation, may not improbably depend the continuation of our Republican Government"—

I am of that opinion. Republican victory will certainly maintain and continue our Government. [Applause]—

"I make bold to suggest to you several questions presented by this canvass, which I, with many other lovers of our Constitution and country, would desire to have discussed by one who occupies so high a position"—[and so on. (Laughter)] The following are the questions: FIRST—Does the Republican party look upon the mass of the Southern whites as still in rebellion because of their treatment of the loyal men of the South? SECOND—Were the Reconstruction measures passed to protect the loyalists and to make the Rebels love and respect them? THIRD—Have not the Reconstruction measures had a contrary effect, and are not the loyal men of the South worse treated by them than in the Summer of 1865? FOURTH—How many more Reconstruction acts will be required before peace, law, order, and justice will be the rule and not the exception at the South? FIFTH—What is or was the necessity of Congress acting outside the Constitution since the close of the war, and preventing the United States Supreme Court from passing upon such Reconstruction measures? SIXTH—Is it safe to lay aside the fundamental law and Constitution of the country whenever a majority desire to act outside of it? SEVENTH—Why did not the Republican party inform the South in 1865 what was required of them, instead of asking for certain acts to be done, and when done asking for others, and so on in continuation down to the present time? EIGHTH—Would not the country to-day be prosperous and happy, and liberty and fraternity exist in the whole country, if at the close of the Rebellion in April, 1865, Congress had admitted those Southern Representatives who could and would have taken the iron clad oath, and punished such of the Southern leaders in the Rebellion as the peace and dignity of the country required? NINTH—How can an honest, patriotic, intelligent, Christian citizen support the Republican party?

By voting for Gen. Grant, evidently. [Applause.] Now you see, you have here, in several nut shells, [laughter,] what is discussed on the street, and what is thrown out to you in the newspapers in the city of New York. Here you have in a drop what you will get in The New York World in a prolonged squirt. [Great laughter and applause.]

"Does the Republican party look upon the mass of the Southern whites, as still in Rebellion because of their treatment of the loyal men of the South?"

No, no; they are still in the condition in which the Rebellion left them. If a man break his leg, it has been said that it takes him two months to get well. Although the time between breaking the leg and the time when he walks round is two months; the doctor has had hold of his leg, he will set it in a minute but he don't get well in a minute. They broke their leg very effectually, [laughter;] but it doesn't get well in a day, nor in a year. [Renewed merriment.] We do not consider them in Rebellion, but we consider them in the unfortunate position in which the Rebellion left them. Don't you know when persons have the measles, the doctors tell them to beware of the sequelæ—the sequelæ or scarlatina—which are often worse than the original attack. Parents are to carefully guard their children against those sequelæ, as being very dangerous. It is the sequelæ of the Rebellion that we are afraid of. (Applause.)

"SECOND: Were the Reconstruction measures passed to protect the loyalists and to make the Rebels love and respect them?"

No. They were passed to take care of the whole community, black and white, loyal and disloyal. The Reconstruction measures undertake to lay the foundations for States on sound principles, and to include in the benefits of this Reconstruction every living being that breathed. Of course they hoped that loyalists would be protected—they knew it; but the object of the Reconstruction measures was the common good of the whole people.

"THIRD: Have not the Reconstruction measures had a contrary effect, and are not the loyal men of the South worse treated to-day than they were in the Summer of 1865?"

Yes, they are worse treated, but the Reconstruction measures are not the reason of it. It is the hope that in the year past has been infused into the minds of the South, that by alliance with the Democratic party they will be able to subvert all that has been done. It is that which has made them fiery and rampant in persecution. (Applause.) Let it once be understood that Gen. Blair is to be President, wearing Mr. Seymour as a veil (laughter and cheers); let it once be understood throughout the South, and there has been no period since the formation of our Government in which such bloodshed, such villainous tyranny, such unbearable [illegible] would have been perpetrated. They do not even care to suppress the threat, and it is broadly proclaimed. Let it be understood in the South that Gen. Grant, by the overwhelming determination of the masses of the country, is to be President, and in less than one month from next November all these turmoils will hush, and all these outcries will be whist. (Great applause.)

FOURTH: How many more Reconstruction acts must be required before law, order, and justice will be the rule, and not the exception in the South?

We have got there all but one thing. We have got our reconstruction measures established. What we want now is administration, and that we are going to have. Almost any team will run away if you throw loose the reins upon the dashboard; but once let a driver gather them up, and the horses begin to feel the draw of the rein, how they settle down to their work, how they come to the road, how gentle they are! That which they need now is to feel that there sits in the Presidential chair in Washington a man who knows how to drive.—(Applause and laughter.) "What then," then say, "you must put a Military Dictator there?" There is no man on the good God's globe that is so far from being in the spirit of a dictator as Gen. Grant; there is no man more tender; there is no man less self-seeking; there is no man who so unloves dictatorial power as Gen. Grant. No! he won't need to send a soldier; he won't need to draw a sword. When they know that Grant is there, that is enough. [Applause.]

FIFTH: "What is or was the necessity of Congress acting outside of the Constitution since the close of the war, and preventing the United States Supreme Court from passing upon their Reconstructing measures?"

There is a great distinction between acting contrary to the Constitution, and acting outside of it. We act outside of the Constitution simply where there is no provision in the Constitution for our action, and where the times compel us to do something. If there was in the Constitution a provision for the rehabilitation of the rebellious States, the Republican party certainly would have obeyed the Constitution; but that never was contemplated, and there were no such provisions made in it, therefore, the Republican party was obliged to act outside the Constitution, or not act at all. As to this matter I confess I don't feel so sensitive about it as do the men who spent four years fighting against the Constitution. I have great respect for it, I like it. But it is not so dear to me as it has become to them. I have a reasonable hope, too, that the Constitution will be maintained; I think the broad common sense of the American people will take care of the Constitution. It is very affecting to my feelings, therefore, when I hear these outcries, these most affectionate yearnings, and longings, and repinings of the reconstructed rebellion in the South in behalf of the Constitution, the dear, blessed Constitution. [Laughter and applause.] Why do I love the Constitution? Because I believe it breathes and creates liberty everywhere. Why are they so solicitous for the Constitution? Because it breathes liberty everywhere. That is the trouble. The Constitution they mourn is the old Constitution that fancy constructed; it is the old Constitution that was brought before the courts when Southern men put Judges in the courts foresworn to make decisions in favor of Slavery. That is the Constitution they mean. I mean the Constitution that our fathers made, when all Europe was flushed with a love of liberty; when the world shone like an aurora with the spirit of liberty; when our fathers, under that divine magnetism, built this glorious Constitution, and built it for liberty. That is the Constitution I mean. [Prolonged applause.] What feature have we taken out of it that will circumscribe the independence of the individual? What feature of the Constitution that will make liberty narrower. The very cause of offense is that we have made liberty so broad that there is no creature born of woman that does not become a citizen under that Constitution. That is the offense. [Applause.] O, no! My friends, you are invited to attend the funeral of the Constitution. [Laughter.] The late members of this Democratic party, the Southern people in general are all affectionately invited to attend the funeral. See them going in processions after the Constitution, [Laughter,] some reeling with grief and other things. [Laughter.] See them going, with their bowie knives reversed; see them going, hardly yet wiping their hands with the blood of the last assassination; see them going, the men who fought your sons and mine, and that spilt the blood of loyal, valiant sons and children like water; see them, moaning, groaning, "The Constitution." Ah! this "desecration" of the Constitution, this love of the Constitution it is peculiarly affecting to me. When Sodom and Gomorrah sit round about the temple of Jerusalem and praise its beauty, and long for the prevalence of the light that shall shine out of Zion, then I shall believe that these men who are crying out "the" Constitution, the Constitution," have any love for its essential principles, or have any right to say anything about it.

"SIXTH: Is it safe to lay aside fundamental law, and the Constitution of the country whenever a majority desire to act outside of it?"

No; that was the very reason why we blamed the South, it had no business to go outside of it; we have brought it inside. [Laughter and applause.]

"SEVENTH: Why did not the Republican party inform the South in 1865 what was required from it?"

The principal cause, they didn't know themselves. Do you suppose that every member of the Republican party was a prophet? Do you suppose they were all inspired, and that the gift of foresight was given to them? How did they know how the South was going to act? How did they know the spirit and temper? It was a tentative business. The intrinsic difficulty of reconstruction was to be carried through with safety and with speed. I believe mistakes have been made, and I tried to forestall some of them and rebuke others, but with ill-success. I believe they made them; but, nevertheless, I think reconstruction has been second only, if second at all, to the manner in which the war itself was victoriously carried through. We were like men crossing a ford; we had never been across it; we had to feel our way along the bottom, and with many a souse before we got out of the stream.—We were like an army in a foreign country, and were obliged to flank ourselves on every side with cavalry, and try the probing test as we went on.

EIGHTH: Would not the country be prosperous and happy, and liberty and fraternity exist in the whole country, if at the close of the Rebellion in April, 1865, Congress had admitted those Southern Representatives who could and would have taken the iron-clad oath, and punished such of the Southern States in the Rebellion as the peace and dignity of the country required?

I do not know. You do. Tell me why. No man can tell in that matter what could have been the result. My father once said to me at table: "Henry, I came very near marrying Nancy Eaton.—[Laughter.] If I had married her instead of your mother, would you be you?" [Great and prolonged laughter.] Now, for anybody to go back and take the vast complex question as it stood in 1865, and undertake to say if it had been all different from what it was, we should have very different things from what we have. [Laughter.] Lastly,

"How can an honest, patriotic, intelligent Christian citizen support the Republican party?"

My friends how can an honest, patriotic, intelligent Christian support the Democratic party? [Laughter.] That is the question. It is said that Gen. Grant is a drunkard. It is said that Gen. Blair is one. [Laughter.] I do not believe either of them, I know too well how these stories rise and grow. That in either case there should have been, under the privations of army experience, times when they in common I am afraid with all our officers might have relied on too much stimulants, that there may have been such times I do not deny, though I do not know, but this, that Gen. Grant or Blair are habitual drunkards and are liable to any such charge that should vacate the confidence of Christian and temperate men in them, I do not believe a word of it. But I am free to say that if it were so I had rather have Gen. Grant drunk than Gov. Seymour sober. [Great applause.] Consider them a moment—these two men. It is said that Gen. Grant knows nothing of civil affairs. It is certain that Gov. Seymour knew nothing of military affairs. It is said that we need a statesman. Is there not a good deal of deception in this matter of the word statesman? I have always thought and taught that what is wanted to make a President is a great deal of common sense and a great deal of uncommon honesty. That is all. [Cheers.] Now, if Gen. Grant is not the impersonation of common sense, who would you select? and if he is not honest, gentlemen, I think we may give up all trust in human nature. [Cheers.] It is said he is not a genius. He is not a genius in the sense in which Gen. Sherman is—the most brilliant genius in war matters of our era. The man who fills me with immense enthusiasm is Gen. Sherman.—[Loud cheers.] He has genius that is brilliant; because the imagination very largely is a part of his genius; but Gen. Grant is a man without imagination. But he is a man of genius; and it is the genius of common sense. [Great applause.] Less resplendent, more useful, less shining, truer, deeper, far more comprehensive and enduring.—[Applause.] Now, what has been his career?—Where can you find a man so modest?—so modest that I am afraid many American citizens will not vote for him, for modesty is not in vogue in our day. So unself seeking, so magnanimous to his equals? I do not believe, fellow-citizens, that there is such a spectacle on the face of the globe as the friendship which exists between Gen. Grant, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, and Gen. Thomas. [Immense applause.]—When, not long ago, I received one from within headquarters, not Gen. Grant, I do not mean, when they were casting about for a candidate for the Democratic party, some Senators visited the Secretary of War, Gen. Schofield, and urged him to become their candidate. After they had laid their plans and desires before him he went forth to his superior and friend, Gen. Grant, and told him what had been done. Gen. Grant smoked on and said nothing. [Laughter and applause.] The next morning Gen. Grant went down to Gen. Schofield and said to him, "Schofield, it is certain one or the other of the candidates of the two parties is going to be elected President." [Laughter.] "Now, I do not care anything about that thing, but I do care that the country should have a sound man, and I do not see how you can consistently refuse to be the candidate of the party if they will put you on a good platform." [Applause.] "But," says, Schofield, "General, I am a Grant man; I cannot go against you; I am a Grant man." "I thought it my duty," said he "to tell you what I thought of it," and he left. [Applause.] I think that is almost as good as declining a nomination, and then accepting it. [Shouts of laughter and applause.] I believe Gen. Grant pre-eminently a man of administration. I believe not only that he has laid the country under obligations which we shall never repay for the service he rendered in our great and trying war, but I believe that he is destined yet to lay the country under greater obligations, and give us an administration so temperate, so divested of passion, so free from malign influence, so wise in the selection of men, so forbearing in the carrying out of necessary measures, that we shall see, dated from his administration, the reconciliation of the administration of Washington himself.—[Great applause.] A man who in many important respects he resembles, and in none more than this wisdom of taking counsel of wise men, and making his personal decisions reflect the wisdom of all the counsellors he can gather around about him. [Applause.] If Gen. Grant sits at the head of Government, there is not one single workingman in the nation, there is not one poor emigrant who comes here, there is not one dusky creature that by his pine knot candle reads his spelling book that will not feel that he is safe, that he is secure. Let Gen. Grant be the President; that Republican party which is the party of the common people, the party of universal suffrage—the [illegible]