\$\$ full square: \$\$ No. insertions \$1.89, 12.89, 3.89, 4.89, $\frac{1}{4}$ c. $\frac{1}{2}$ c. $\frac{1}{6}$ c. one week. \$\$ 1.50, 1.75, 2.25, 2.75, 5.00, 7.00, 12.00, 2.50, 2.50, 4.00, 7.00, 12.00, 2.00, 2.50, 2.50, 4.00, 7.00, 12.00, 2.00, 2.50, 2.50, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 8.50, 15.00, 2.5

Executors' and Administrators' Notices \$3 each; whaters' and Estray Notices \$2 each; whaters' and Estray Notices \$2 each; whaters and Estray Notices \$2 each; each; Notices, set in Leaded Nonpariel, and essential before Marriages and Deaths, \$5 per ent, inaddition to regular rates; Local Notices, ont, inaddition to regular rates; Local Notices, furnished by the parties, 15 cts, per line of Eight acris, for dist insertion, 12 cents per line; Marriages and ten cents for each subsequent insertion; and ten each subsequent insertion; acres \$5 cents each. Adversace at sine-ried every other week, two-thirds used in the Persons handling in advertisements full mire. Persons handling in advertisements should state the period they wish them published; otherwise they will be continued until salery at the expense of the advertisers.

JOB PHINTING.

JOB PRINTING.

TO BE HAVE ONE OF THE ACCOUNT.

TO BE HAVE ONE OF THE HAVE ONE OF THE HAVE ONE OF THE HAVE ONE OF THE HAVE OF T onnirv.

BENL'N WHITMAN,

Editor and Proprietor.

Business Notices.

E. CAMPHAUSEN, the Peace, Farrar Hall Building oce 64-tf. HENRY M. RIBLET, attorney at Law, Peach street, aboye Union epot, Erie, Pa. no7'67.

GEORGE H. CUTLER, common at Law, Girard, Eric County, Pa-count and other business attended to with corness and dispatch. SUSPENCER. SELDEN MARVIN.

name of Marvin, Afforness and Counsellor of the Partieon Block, near Forth Wester of the Public Square, Erie, Pa. EAGLE HOTEL, y toefart, P.1., Robert Leelle, Proprietor out see immodutions and careful attention you to the comfort of guests. augo 55. BRAWLEY & BALL,

BRAWLET & DAME,
sples, a Pine, Whitewood, Cheery, Ash,
ingrand Ouk Lumber, Lath and Shingles,
eg Stife Street, North of R. R. Depot, Erie,
mv2-f. WHILDIN & DARLING, only Pench southwest corner of Sixth, Office open of which, Dr. Whilbin's residence 91 to ot, fermen Winth and Terribstreets,

gro, w. Girvyisov, of Law, and Instituted the Peace of Claim Agent, Convergneer and Officein Rinderneeth's block conti-of Fifth and State streets, Erie, Pa. E. M. COLF & SON, I ok Bin iers and Blank Book Mannfaeture Kevstope National Bank. jy:11:67-t

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT. Jentist, No. 398 State Street, onnosite Brown's toel, Erie, Pa. Office hours from \$34 A. M. to (M., and from 1 to 5 P. M. oc10'57-tf. Tens. SALTSMAN & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Anthracite juminous and Blacksmith Coal. Office corner

ch and 12th streets, Erie, Pa. E. SALTSMAN. [Se26-tf.] R.J. SALTSMAN. A. KING,
Muter, Brewer and Dealer in Hops, Barley,
falt, Ales, Lager, &c. Proprietor of Ale and
lager Brewerles and Malt Warehouses, Erie,
jyl266-tf.

W. E. MAGILL, Dentist. Office in Rosenzweig's Block, north toof the Park, Eric, Pa. H. Y. PICKERING, D. D. S., ntist. Office, French street, second story reit's Block, near the corner of the Reed HOSKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Successors to George J. Morton, Commission ferchants, and Wholesale Dealers in Coal, izents for N. Y. & E. and People's Line of Steam-rs, East Public Dock, Erie, Pa. ja4'65. FRANK WINCHELL & CO., Auction and Commission Merchants, and Real state Agents, 822 State street (corner Ninth,) rie, Pa. Advances made on consignments. Country Vendues attended to in any part of

WM. MARKS,
Tailor and Clothes Cleaner, Union Block
shove Dr. Bennett's office, Clothes made, cleanel and repaired on short notice. Terms as reaconable as any. ROGER SHERMAN.

SPENCER & SHERMAN,
Attorneys at Law, Franklin, Pa. Office in
Kerr's building, Liberty street. Pithole City,
Pa.—office over Kemp's Bank, Holmden street,
offictions promptly made in all parts of the
directions.

ioni trade, recommending our successors a mentily worthy of the confidence and patron of our old friends and the public.

SCOTT, RANKIN & CO. JAMES LYTLE. Fishlonable Tailor, Fifth street, between State I Peach, Erie, Pa. Custom Work, Repairing I Cutting attended to promptly. ap1966-tf. LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE.

omer of French and Seventh streets, Eric, enter & Johnson proprietors. Good horses all carriages always on hand at melerate toes. jy12-if. H. M. &RMSTRONG & CO.,

iciessors to Walker & Armstrong, Wholes-and Retail Dealers in Anthracite and Bi-nons Coals, Wood, Irob Ore, &c. Office S. Corner of Twelfth and Myrtle streets. Post by Lock Page 25, Fair Po Lock Box 53, Erie, Pa.
ABMSTRONG. [dcl9-1f.] J. FOLLANSBEE. CHAPIN & BARRETT, Systems and Surgeons. Office No. 10 Noble ck. Office open dayand night. Dr. Barrett's Upice, No. 31 West 5th St. my16/ff-ly*

BENNETT HOUSE,

Talon Mills, Eric Co., Pa., George Tubor,
Posteor. Good accommodations and mode,
mys 67-ff, GEO, C. BENNETT, M. D.,

H. V. CLAUS, the derin all kinds of Family Groceries and Tot sons, Stone Ware, &c., and wholesale deal-in Wires, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., No. 33 East Fifth street, Eric, Pa. je6'67-tf. E. J. FRASER, M. D.,

Homepathic Physician and Surgeon. Office and Residence and Peach St., opposite the Park 1900s. Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m., 3 to 5 p. a. and 7 to * p. m. JOHN H. MILLAR. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Residence co or Sixth street and East Avenue, East Erie. 12167.

NEW STORE. John Cronenberger, at the new brick store, selevillage, has on band a large assortment froceries, Provisions, Wood and Willow 4r, Wines, Liquors, Segars, &c., to which he perfully calls the attention of the public,

dished that he can offer as good bargain to be had in any part of Erie county.

ERIE CITY IRON WORKS,

ERIE, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

The Bradley Engine! A New Compound or

Double Cylinder Engine,

Which

SESTHE STEAM TWICE, And is Warranted to give

A TY TO ONE HUNDRED FER CENT power than a Single C linder Engine using the same amount of steam.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS! OF ALL STYLES.

OIL STILLS AND TANKS!

Of all Descriptions. ^{Cir}cular sawmills

HEAD BLOCKS.

BERER.

VOL: 38. Groceries, Produce, Fruit, &r. Epecial Motices.

The Old Grocery Stand!

CRAIG & MARSHALL.

At the well known stand.

No. 24 West Park

Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions,

PAINTS, OILS, &C.

Agents for the sale of

POWDER, COTTON FUSE

Gun Caps. &c.

Having thoroughly refitted the above store and stocked it with one of the

FINEST LOT OF GOODS

Ever brought to Erie, we are now prepared t supply all the wants of the public at prices that

Defy Competition!

OUR STOCK OF

Coffees.

Sugars.

CANNED FRUITS, &C.,

is unsurpassed.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

Of all the articles usually kept in a first-class Grocery-all fresh, and at the

Lowest Market Price! Of every nort, bought and sold, Farmers car

We intend to keep an establishment at which our customers can always rely upon procurin what they want, and will warrant our charge to be as moderate as any store in the city.

Give us a trial, and see for yourselves

ia16-3m.

CHEAP GOODS! Wholesale and Retail GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

F. SCHLAUDECKER.

essor to F. & M. Schlandecker, is now re-celving a splendid assortment of GROCERIES. PROVISIONS, WINES. Liquors, Willow, Wooden and Stone Wars Fruits, Nuts, &c. A large stock of TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Grocery Headquarters, American Block, State St., Erie, Pa. 🛫 my9'67-tf F. SCHLAUDECKER.

Wholesale and Retail Grocery Store. P. A. BECKÉR & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

North-East Corner Park and French St., (CHEAPSIDE,) Would respectfully call the attention of the cor munity to their large stock of **Groceries and Provisions**

Which they are desirous to sell at THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES Their assortment of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Syrups,

TOBACCOS, FISH, &C., s not surpassed in the city, as they are prepared o prove to all who give them a call.

They also keep on hand a superior lot of PURE LIQUORS, for the wholesale trade, to which they direct the attention of the public. Their motto is, "Quick sales, small profits and a full equivalent for the money." apl1'63-tf.

PRODUCE MARKET

M. F. WORDEN & CO., Would respectfully announce that they have opened a store at No. 428 French St., between 4th and 5th, ERIE. PA..

For the purchase and sale of ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, Butter, Poultry, Milk, &c.,

Orders from abroad will receive prompt at-ention at the lowest market Prices. The highest price in Cash paid for Propose.

NOTICE. HAVING sold our entire stock of Furniture to J. W. Ayres, we hereby thank the community for their liberal patronage to us, hoping they will extend the same to him. We will devote our time hereafter to the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS!

With the consent of J. W. Ayres we still hold ur office in the same old place; 715 State street, there will be found at all times ready to attend the wants of the community in our line o. Ready Made Coffins ! it to their advantage to buy them of cannot be undersold west of New York -iy. MOORE & RIBLET.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in large or mail quantities, plain or colored, done in the best style, and at moderate prices, at the Observer office. TOB PRINTING of every kind, in large or the mask examilies, blain or colored, done in the mask stapic, and at moderate prices, at the Observer office. ERIE, PA., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 13, 1868.

Dry Goods.

WHOLESALE

423 STATE STREET, ERIE, PA.

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C.

CASSIMERES.

TO BE SOLD AT

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

IN N. W. PENNSYLVANIA

A complete stock of Sheetings, Prints, Linens Joths, Backings, Flannels, Irish and Frenci Poplins, Mohairs, Alpacas, Delaines, &c. Also,

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY

GLOVES AND NOTIONS,

apr3'67-ly. No. 506, Marble Front, State St.

512 STATE STREET.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

The largest and best stock of

BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

PRINTS, FLANNELS, LINENS,

Goods marked down to meet the market. No rouble to show goods. Call and examine. my2367-ly. ROSENZWEIG & BRO.

G. P. DAVIS & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

AND PROVISIONS,

Fifth Street, between State and French,

ERÌE, PA.

Haying purchased our goods before the late rise in prices, we feel confident of being able to give satisfaction both in Price and quality.

Country Produce,

DEALERS IN TAE ADJOINING TOWNS,

And on the Lines of Railroad.

Supplied with fruit, vegetables, ac

Give us a Call.

FIFTH STREET.

For the Holidays!

DIAMONDS.

Silver & Plated Ware!

The largest assortment in town, at prices tha

DEFY COMPETITION:

MANN & FISHER,

wo doors East of main entrance. noli-tf.

Dissolution.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Planing Mill, Door, Sush and Bilind business, under the firm name of Jacob Bootz & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 21st day of June, 187 The business will be continued by Jacob Bootz who is authorized to settle all the accounts of the late firm.

ANTONY STRITZINGER.

The undersigned intending to continue the above business, at the old stand, west side of Pench, between 12th and 13th streets, desires to call the attention of the public to his facilities for supplying them with anything in his line. Lumber planed to order, and scroll sawing or all kinds done. Sash, Doors and 'Blinds furnished to order. All kinds of Lumber on hand, together with Shingles and Lath. In fact, everything that is usually dealt in or done at first class establishments of the kind. Thankful for past kind favors, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

JACOB BOOTZ.

F. A. WEBER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Country Produce, Groceries, Provisions

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

Tobacco, Crockery Ware, Fruits, Nuts, &c

No. 814 State Street,

Vest side, between 8th and 9th Streets, Eric, P.

F. A. WEBER. my34-tf. W. ERHART.

JOHN BANYARD.

DEALER IN FAMILY GROCERIES

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Molasses, Floar Pork, Fish, Hams, Provisions generally, Country Produce, Bird Cages, Wood, Willow and Crockery Ware, Fancy Traveling Baskets, Tobacco and Segars, Fishing Tackle, &c.

421 State Street, Erle, Pa.

Private Families and Hotels supplied. Good elivered. myl6'67-tf.

TUBACCO AND CIGARS.

The place to get a choice article of Tobacco Snuff and Cigars is at

R. WELSHMAN'S 1318 PRACH ST.

South of the Union Depot.

south of the Union Depot.

Always on hand a good assortment of the store articles of every grade, wholesale and retail. Also, Pipes, Pouches, Boxes and Smokers' Articles of every description. Please favor me with a call. Don't forget the place, 1838 Peach street.

Auditor's Notice.

E. Cooper, In the Court of Commo vs. Pleas of Eric Co. No. 172 No. Sam'l Mahan, Jr., term, 1897, Vendition Ex-And now, Dec. 2, 1897, or motion G. W. Gui nison, Esq., appointed auditor.

nison, Esq., appointed auditor.

PER CURIAN.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interes

Store for Rent.

TORE now occupied by Southard & McCord on State street, for rent. Apply to B. CLARK, 32 West Fourth Street.

Cash paid for country produce.

No. 2 Reed Block.

JEWELRY,

WATCHES.

Do not fail to call on

receiving the highest marks

Cloths, Cloakings, DeLaines, Alpacas, Leo Mohairs, Silks, Black and Colored, Thibit Cashmere, Silk, Brocha and Palaley Shawls, White Goods, Hosiery, Notions, &c., &c.

WARNER BROS.

Call and get prices before purchasing. .

f merchants in this section to uses a ad of sending East for their goods, THARD. J. M'CORD.

- 1 - JOBBERS IN

Address to the Bervous and Debilitated whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you DRY GOODS STORE are suffering or have suffered from involuntar discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debili-tated, easily tired? Does a little exertion proluce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick. milky, flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you Southard & McCord. spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? DRY GOODS: spens or minting or rusnes of blood to the head?
Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life?
Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you Our stock is the largest ever brought to the city, consisting of

start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so PRINTS, DELAINES, SILKS, CLOTHS, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have BLEACHED & BROWN SHEETINGS, you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver com-A complete assortment of Dress Goods, every kind of article in the Notion Line, and, in short. Now, reader, selt-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable o

producing a weakness of the generative organs, of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defi-NEW YORK PRICES! ant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs Country Dealers are invited to give us a call. We do a strictly wholesale trade, and propose seiling at such prices as will make it to the advantage of merchants in this section to deal in Fite, instead of sending Fast for their roots. are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervous ness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of la-dies, and look you and them right in the face-none of yourdowncast looks orany other meanness about them. I do not mean those who kee Carpet & Dry Goods House the organs inflamed by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also

those they do busines with or for. How many men from badly cured disease rom the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other diseaseidiocy, iunacy paralysis, spinal affections, sui-cide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have loctored for all but the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a liuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Ougate Weakness, Female Con plaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing:
If no treatment is submitted to Consump

tion or insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established up wards of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

504 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 10th Street, Philadelphia.

PRICE—\$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$6.50, lelivered to any address. Sold by all Druggist

A Card to the Ladies .-GROCERIES, FRUITS, VEGETABLES DR. DUPONCO'S

GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS, FOR FEMALES.

In Correcting irregularities, Removing Ob structions of the Monthly Turns, from w er cause, and always successful as a preventa-ONE BOX IS SUFFICIENT

In removing obstruction and restoring natur oringing back the "rosy color of health" to the theek of the most delicate.

. Price \$1 per box, six boxes \$5. Sold by on druggist in every town, village, city and hamlet throughout the world. Sold in Erie by L. R. CARVER & CO., druggists, sole agents for the Remember May & Jackson's Market Depot

Ladies by sending them \$1 through the Pos Office, can have the pills sent (confidentially) by mail to any part of the country, free of postage B. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor

my9'67-1y.

A NEW PERFUNE FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF. "Night Blooming Corons." "Night Blooming Cereus."

"Night Blooming Corema"

"Night Blooming Cerema." A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, district from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name,

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, New York. BEWARE OF COUNTERPEITS ASK FOR PHALON'S-TAKE NO OTHER

Errors of Youth. A gentleman who suffer ed for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity rections for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by th advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN. my16'67-ly. 12 Cedar St., New York,

To Consumptives. The Rev. Edward Wilson will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was red of a lung affection and that dread disease consumption. His only object is to ben efit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 165 South Second Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

my16'67-1y. Information Information guaranteed produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Biotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beau tiful, can be obtained without charge by address THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,

my16'67-ly. R. & W. JENKINSON Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO, SEGARS,

SNUFF, PIPES, &C., No. 6 Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa., Third door from Suspension Bridge, feblT67-ly. Sign of the Big Indian

Warrant in Bankruptey. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 22d day of January, A. D., 1888, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Gurdon J. Mills, of Girard, in the county of Erie, State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a hankrupt on his own petition: That the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him and for his use, and the transfer of any property by him belonging to such bankrupt, to him and for hi mae, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said tankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankrupt cy, to be holden at the office of S. E. Woodruff, in the borough of Girard, in the county of Eric and State of Penn's, before S. E. Woodruff, Reg ister, on the 21st day of March, A. D., 1888, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY, U. S. Marshal for said District. By G. P. Davis, Dpt. U. S. Marshal. JOHN GENSHEIMER & SON.

CORNER OF SEVENTH STREET. ERIE, PA. MEAT CUTTERS.

SAUSAGE STUFFERS

DEALERS IN Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods!

Plain Talk for the Times! Read! Read!! Bead!!! THE ALL-IMPORTANT DUTY of EVERY DEMOCRAT!

A few months more and the Presidential mpaign will open in all its vigor, with candidates in the field representing the distinctive issues of each political organization, and committed plainly and unequivocally to their

On both sides active preparations are behave spells of short hreathing or dyspepsia? On both sides active preparations are be-Are your bowels constipated? Do you have ing made for the struggle, and it will undoubtedly be one of the most fierrely contested in the history of the nation. Every indication of the times points to the most stubborn and unscrupulous resistance on the part of the Radicals against the efforts of the people to wrest from them the lawless power which they have seized to uphold their base

The Democratic party begins the campaign under the most auspicious circumstances, with a confidence in success, an enthusiasm you restless nights? Your back weak, your for the cause, and a vigorous self reliance knees weak, and have but little appetite, and that has not been experienced in many years. The late elections show conclusively that a vast majority of the nation are ready to espouse our standard if we only prove faithful to our creed, and continue to stand firmly by the interests of the country. But to make victory certain something

more is necessary than mere dependence upon the truth of our principles. In the flush of self-confidence, we are apt to forget what a vigilant enemy we have to overcome, and what desperate measures he is apt to resort to to attain his ends. Political battles, like those of a more bloody nature, depend for their results more on the skill courage, determination and energy of the contesting foes than upon the sacredness of their cause, or the convictions of the participats. The Democracy of America have always stood forth as devotedly attached to the Union, the Constitution and the welfare of the country as they do to-day, yet for seven years they have been divested of power, and it is only when the people are aroused from their delusion by the imperilled condition of the public interests, that they have again returned to us that confidence which it would have been well if they had never parted with.

The all-important necessity of the day, on the part of our political friends is—work! WORK!!!

We must be thoroughly organized and prepared for the campaign. Every man must consider that he owes a personal duty in the matter, as indeed he does, for there is no one so humble, but he is in some way more or less concerned in the issues at stake. All the districts must be canvassed, so that we may know where it will be most advantageous to employ our energies. The young men must be encouraged to lend a helping hand. Those who have been led estray must be brought back to the fold, and Democratic arguments placed in their reach, that they may know the distinctive questions which divide parties, and no longer be misled by the wiles and falsehoods of the Opposition.

What we have said before we now reiterate, and intend reiterating until we have waked the Democracy up to a full consciousness of its truth, that the most effective weapon towards success is the wide distribution of sound and straightforward local news-

One good journal in a family will do more than all other influences, and fifty copies circulated in any locality for six months will accomplish more efficient service than a dozen costly mass meetings.

The Democratic party has never displayed that zeal in supporting its press that it needed, and to that cause, as much as anything else, may be attributed its misfortunes during the last ten years. In all sections of the ountry-even in the midst of the strongest Democratic localities—the Radical press is more liberally sustained than ours, and in many places the contrast is so great as almost to amount to a disgrace.

The time has come for these things to be changed, and for the Democratic party to enter upon a new method of warfare. Our naners anght to be spread broadcast over the and, and take the place of those which are now defiling the minds of the young and filling them with wrong ideas of Republican liberty. Our public men should avail them selves of every opportunity that offers to im press the importance of these views on the attention of the masses. Our local leader should make a point of devoting whatever spare time they can ; towards, strengthening their county organs by procuring their friends

and neighbors' patronage. The low price of TWO DOLLARS per year at which the Observer is now offered if paid in advance, ought to ensure the doub ling of our subscription list inside of the next

six months. But to place it within the reach of all, we offer to take six month subscriptions at ONE DOLLAR in advance, with the privilege of

commencing at any period desired, and of continuing the paper at the same rate for the balance of the year if desired. Now is the time to begin the work, before

We earnestly urge this important matter ipon our friends as by all odds the most reiable means of helping the cause. Let every one of our present subscribers

see his Democratic neighbor at once, and if he is not a patron already, induce him to subscribe for six months, if he cannot for vear.

Let those who can afford it, send copies to nesitating voters, who may be influenced to support our candidates at the next election.

We intend that, be the result of the con test what it may, no one shall have the opportunity to complain that we have failed to fulfill our complete duty in the canvass. ... The Observer for the next year will be

previous portion of its career; will contain more reading matter; and it shall be our constant aim to present such material as will be productive of the most beneficial results. We only ask for such co-operation as we have a right to expect, and if the Democracy of the North-West are impelled by one-

half our zeal and confidence, we promise

THE BEAUTIPUL RIVER. BY B. F. TAYLOR.

Like a fondling in slumber, the summer day lay On the crimson threshold of even, And I thought that the glower through the

was a glimpse of the coming of Heaven.
There together we sat by the beautiful stream; We had nothing to do but to love and dream.

In the days that have gone on before.

These are not the same days, though they bear the same name,
With the ones I shall welcome no more. But it may be that the angels are calling

once heard, As she whispered, "That way is not Heaven's, For the river that runs by the realms of the

Has no song on its ripple, no star on its breast— Oh! that river is nothing like this, For it glides on in shadow, beyond the world's west, Till it breaks into beauty and bliss."

am lingering yet, but I linger alone, On the banks of the beautiful river; 'Tis the twin of that day, but the wave whe it shone Bears the willow tree's shadow forever.

Remarks of Hon. J. R. Doolittle. Conservative Rep. Senator from Wis., n the U. S. Senate. Jan. 23d, 1868, upo the Reconstruction Plan of Congress. Mr. President, the question presented in the amendment offered by me is whether Congress is still resolved to subject the white

THE GREAT SPEECH OF THE DAY.

people of the Southern States to the domina-tion of the negro race at the point of the bay-onet, or whether Congress, in deference to the recently expressed will of the American the recently expressed will of the American people, will now so modify their policy as to leave the governments in those States in the hands of the white race and of the more civilized portion of the blacks? That is the naked question. Strip it of all useless verbiage and specious arguments about sustaining loyal men and punishing rebels, it is nothing more nor less than this: Shall the General of the army put the negro in power over the white race in all the States of the South and keep him there? That purpose is boldly avowed by some, and that will be the effect of this Radical reconstruction as it now stands, or as it will stand, if the idea of the Senator from Indiana shall prevail. On the other hand, the amendment which I offer, if adopted, would leave the governments of those States where they belong, and where they ought always to remain—in the hands of our own race—while, at the

same time, it would allow the right of suffrage to all those negroes who have any right to it by reason of intelligence, or patri-otic services, or real estate subject to taxation,

1. To those who have serve 1 in the Federal army.

2. To those who have sufficient education to read the Constitution of the United States and to subscribe their names to an oath to support the same; or,
3. To those who have acquired and hold real property to the value of \$250.

But the question may be asked, why not apply the same tests to the white men of the South? The answer is plain and two-fold. South? The answer is plain and two-fold. First, by the constitutions and laws of those States the right of suffrage is already secured to them, and we have no rightful power to take it away. To do so would trample under our feet one of the most sacred rights reserved to the States. It is by extending suffrage to the negroes that Congress is overturning the constitutions of those States. In my opinion this is a usurpation, which its advocates instify months erround of neits advocates justify upon the ground of ne-cessity alone. I neither admit the power nor the necessity; but, granting both, no reason can be given, and no necessity but that of party ascendancy can be urged, for going any further in this revolutionary work than to admit to suffrage the classes of ne-

than to admit to suffrage the classes of ne-groes named in this amendment. The second answer is, that white men have for centuries been accustomed to vote. They have borne all the responsibilities and dis-charged all the duties of freemen among freemen; and it is a very different thing to take away from a freeman a privilege long exer-cised by him and his ancestors, from what it is to confer one never before enjoyed upon ignorant, half-civilized Africans just released from slavery. Three generations back many of them were cannibals and savages of the lowest type of human kind. The only civilization that have here is that which they have no ization they have is that which they have re-

ceived during their slavery in America.

To confer this great privilege upon the more enlightened negroes might tend to elevate the mass in the end. But to confer it now upon their ignorant hordes can only de-grade the ballot and the republican institutions which rest upon it.

No answer to this view has ever been given, no answer can be given, by the friends of

have time to read, and reflect over the facts presented to them. Let it not be delayed under the impression that the matter can be as well attended to by-and-by. More advantageous work can be rendered during the next two months than can be performed during the ing the entire balance of the campaign. A six months' subscription commencing within the next two months, will continue until the next two months, and have an tendered during the next two months, and have an tendered during the next two months, will continue until the next two months, and have an tendered during the next two months, and have an tendered during the next two months, will continue until the next two months, and have an tendered during the next two months, and have an tendered during the next two months than can be performed during the next two months, will continue until the next two months, and have an tendered during the next two months, will continue until the next two months, and the next two months, and have an tendered during the next two months than can be performed during the next two months than can be performed during the next two months than can be performed during the next two months than can be performed during the next two months than can be performed during the next two months than can be performed during the civilized European, accustomed to free lateropean, accustomed to free lateropean and self-government, to solf-support and self-government, to solf-support and self-government, to south reject such a proposition that Congress should now poor, degraded mass of Africans, plantation slaves just set free, is an atrocious libel upon ourselves, upon our ancestors, upon the results of Christian civilization, and upon that Cau-casian race which for thousands of years has

ruled the world.

ruled the world.

But suppose it to be true that too many ignorant foreigners of our own race are admitted to suffrage already, is that any reason or any apology even for admitting six hundred thousand half-civilized men of another race—men whose natural home is in the tropics, who are exotics here, transplanted, not by their own free will, but by the cupidity of Old and New England. as slaves, and twenty or fifty copies for free distribution wherever there is likely to be a vote gained.

Let this be the grand preparatory work of the campaign, and be assured that whenever other means are necessary there will be found an abundance of ready helpers for every part required.

slavery to the white man? I do notsay there are? I do notsay there are not some ignorant white men, foreign and native born, who are qualified to vote; but they are exceptions to the general rule. I do not say there are not some persons of the Union party fought and mastered the retellion, and by which alone their victory was achieved. I endeavored to demonstrate the with no Legislatures which can either ratify or reject a constitutional amendment; that the white people of those States shall no general rule also. Society must, in the main, be governed by general laws. While the be governed by general laws. While the general rule is that white men are capable, and therefore suffrage may be made universal among them; on the other hand the general rule is that Indians, cooles and negroes are incompetent, and especially lis this true in the plantation States. Therefore the general rule should exclude them from suffrage. At all events it should be no for the general rule should be no form the restricted the control of the states. The restricted the control of the states of the more vigorous and outspoken than in any

cially disfranchised, to vote; that is to say, the mass of the white men, and at the same time it would allow the most liberal negro

jected the constitutional amendment submitted by Congress;
Second. Because the negroes are loyal and

the whites disloyal; and Third. Because it will secure party ascen-

But it may be that the angels are calling them o'er,
For a Sabbath and summer forever,
When the years shall forget the December they wore.
And the shroud shall be woven, no never!
In a twilight like that, Jennie June for a bride,
Oh! what more of the world could one wish for beside,
As we gazed on the river unroll'd,
Till we heard, or we fancied, its musical tide,
When it flowed through the gateway of gold.
"Jennie June," then I said, "let us linger no more,
On the banks of the beautiful river,
Let the boat be unmoored, and be muffled

tide,
When it flowed through the gateway of gold.
"Jennie June," then I said, "let us linger no more,
On the banks of the beautiful river,
Let the boat be unmoored, and be muffled the oar:
And we'll steal into Heaven together.
If the angels on duty our coming descries, You have nothing to do but throw off the disguise
That you wore while you wandered with me, And the sentry shall say, "welcome back to the skies,
We have long been a-waiting for thee."

Oh! how sweetly she spoke, ere she uttered a word,
With that blush, partly hers, partly even's, And the tone, like the dream of a song we once heard,
And he heard, or we tancied, its mustast impossible by the Southern people of the South to vote to disfranchise men settemed by them as equally guilty, is beyond my comprehension. You ask the Southern people to betray the men whom they trust. You ask them to dishon to come of the South the south should be distracted by them as equally guilty, is beyond my comprehension. You ask the Southern people to betray the men whom they trust. You ask them to dishon to come of the South the book to distranchise men settemed by them as the provision of the equally guilty, is beyond my comprehension. You ask the Southern people to betray the men whom they trust. You ask them to dishon to come of the South to vote to disfranchise men settemed by them as the provision of the eachers about the fed their women and children. There were no intended the lines of our armics on the south and anywhere outside the lines of our armics on the south and submit any black of the south and submit any black of the South them for what? For imply doing what they themselves had done.

I can understand how any one may say in argument that the leaders should be districts, in whole States even, where all the able-bodied white men were conscripted to the rebel army, the great mass of the negrees of whose loyat to distract by one of the South to vote to disfranchise men esteemed by them as the whole of the white population, or a majority even, ever oluntar them to strike with a serpent's tooth the bo-som of a friend. But until human nature shall cease to be what God has made it, honorable men, to save themselves, to save even their lives, would not incur the guilt of such unnatural treachery by voting for such a pro-

vision. When it was pending before the Senate, June 8, 1866, I-urged and implored Senators to allow the several provisions of that amendment to be separately admitted and voted upon, and I warned the friends of the measure that this provision would inevitably defeat its adoption by every Southern tably defeat its adoption by every Southern State. But, sir, the majority were deaf to all appeals. The caucus had resolved the State. But, sir, the majority were deal to all appeals. The caucus had resolved the deed was to be done. On account mainly of that provision, the amendment was rejected almost unanimously by every Southern

Again, when examined more closely, we find that provision required them to vote to disfranchise thousands who have received disfranchise thousands who have received pardon and annesty, and a restoration to all their rights as citizens under the proclamations of President Lincoln and President Johnson, by virtue of a law of Congress which you yourselves enacted, which expressly authorized them to grant such pardon and amnesty upon just such terms as they thought proper. An amendment offered by me in the Senate the 31st day of May, 1866, to except those men who had "duly received pardon and amnesty under the Constitution and laws," was voted down by an unvielding majority. I can never view this provision in any other light than a most palpable violation of the plighted faith of this government given to those persons in the most solemn form.

em form.

If the Emperor of Russia, by proclamation were to grant full pardon to such Poles as would take an oath of allegiance to his crown, and if he would afterwards deliberately break his word, what denunciations would be, and ought to be, heaped upon his head by the civilized world! The perfidy of such an action would only be equaled by its folly as a measure of pacification to Poland. Congress authorized the President to give pardons and property to thousands, who Congress as the control of the partons and property to thousands, who congress as the control of the president to the congress as the control of the president to the congress as the control of the president to the congress as the control of the president to the president amnesty to thousands whom Congress now calls upon the people of the South to disfran-

chise.
Again, sir, there is another feature of tha

amendment was pending I offered an amend-ment to restrict that disfranchisement to munity of a small, well organized minority, Partizan zeal and party necessity may account for many things. But when the history of these times shall be written, it will

people of the South should vote for such an which re-elected him in 1864. His policy was

Constitution so as to take that power away

Constitution so as to take that power away

Upon this subject I quote and adopt the language of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) while Governor of that State:

"I call your attention to the fact that Conclemency in advance. It not only takes that exercise the power of pardon, the same ma-jority which is necessary to pass a law over the Presidential veto. In what civilized

it be found among the savage tribes?
Sir, this amendment makes it impossible for a majority of the people of the United States, by the choice of a President, or by the election of the Houses of Congress, to grant pardon and amnesty.

I speak with all becoming respect for the gro beyond the fact of his personal liberty

opposed to each other.

First. Reconstruction by the constitutional

and military force.

The first assumed that peace had come; that the States were in the Union, with gov-ernments organized, with legislatures having power to ratify or to reject constitutional amendments; and, furthermore, that those governments were in the hands of white men; with power, as in all the other States, to admit or to exclude negroes from suffrage. And in case the amendments were adopted by three-fourths of the States, the only effect whose whole education and civilization, so far as they have any, have been derived from slavery to the white man? I do not say there number of votes in the other House of Con-

longer have any power over the question of rejoiced to lean on his strong arm for supsuffrage; that Congress by the bayonet will call the lean on his strong arm for supdisfranchise the whites and enfranchise the blacks; and thus by military power and an

from suffrage. At all events it should be no gro suffrage to compet its atoption. Gurther relaxed than to admit the excepted classes mentioned in this amendment.

The effect of the adoption of this amendment would be to allow all who have the qualifications required by the constitutions of those States before the rebellion, not specially disparabled to wate that it are of those States before the recention, not specially distranchised, to vote; that is to say, the mass of the white men, and at the same time it would allow the most liberal negro reject it they had Legislatures which could suffrage at all compatible with the maintaing at all compatible with the maintaing at the same time of civilized governments in those a State Legislature for it then acts upon the fundamental law, not only of its own State

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believe the people of those States would at once take part in the work of reconstruction a solution of the difficulties would be attained and peace restored to the country.

But if Congress will insist upon its suicidat measures, if Congress is still determined to establish those governments upon negro supremacy, then chaos comes again; a war of races is inevitable at the South.

But, sir, why press this negro supremacy over the whites? What reason can you give? I have heard three distinct answers to this worthy of notice:

First. Because the States of the South rejected the constitution and laws, you say that they shall not live in the Union and come into that Union under another or an amended Constitution.

Mr. President, having thus shown that this

Mr. President, having thus shown that this first answer to that question is unreasonable, inconsistent, and absurd, I repeat the question a second time. Why press the negro domination over the whites of the South?

domination over the whites of the South?
What reason can you give?
A second answer is, because the negroes were loyal and the whites disloyal. Let us examine this bold assertion. Is it true?
Were the negroes loval during the rebellion?
Recall the facts. Who does not remember that at least three-fourths of all the negroes in those States during the whole war did all in their power to sustain the whole cause? in their power to sustain the rebel cause? They fed their armies; they dug their trenches; they built their fortifications; they fed their women and children. There were no

acquiesce; out it was not unit after the red-cral government, speaking through Presi-dent Buchanan, had abandoned the loyal people of the South and declared that neither the President nor Congress had the power to make war to compel the States to remain in the Union; in a word, it was not until after President Buchanan, in his message of December, 1860, declared that this government had neither the right nor the government had neither the right nor the power to defend itself from overthrow at the hands of the Radicals of the South that a majority of the Southern people were disposed to consent to secession, nor did they even then acquiesce in rebellion until hostilities, actually begun, had organized an irresistible military power over them. Then the majority were compelled to succumb.

It should not be forgotten that allegiance on the part of the citizen; and protection on the part of the government, are correlative the part of the citizen; and protection on the part of the government, are correlative duties. Has a government the right to de-mand the one if it do not afford the other? Has it the right to punish the citizens for yielding to a superior force against which it

yielding to a superior force against which it makes no attempt to protect him? Such a claim would be monstrously unjust.

We know very well that the Radicals of the South had a powerful organization. They were as bold, as earnest, as reckless of consequences and as restive under constitutional restraints as the present Radicals of the Newton Challen is at the protect alconomy. tional restraints as the present Radicals of the North. Similar in all the main elements of character, cherishing even to fanaticism op-posite extremes of opinion; equally removed from the truth, had they exchanged places and education, in all human probability the Radical of the North would have been a most violent Radical at the South, and the Radical of the South a most violent Radical of the North. It is a striking fact shawing of the North. It is a striking fact, shewing how easily extremes sometimes meet, that the radical cry of the secessionists of 1860 is identical with that of the Northern Radical

of to-day, namely:
"The Union is broken; the Constitution in all the States of the South is gone. Down with the old Union, down with the old Constitution; we are outside the Union and outside the Constitution; we will have a new

side the Constitution; we will have a new Union and a new Constitution to suit ourselves or we will have none at all."

The cry was the same; the purpose the same—to attain political power. The Radicals of the South raised that cry to build up their power upon negro slavery; the Radicals of the North to build up their power upon negro surremay, unheld by the bayonet. provision which no sentiment of justice should tolerate or excuse. In that sweeping disfranchisement no distinction whatever is made between those who voluntarily engaged and those who were compelled to engige in rebellion; no distinction whatever between the innocent and the guilty.

The Senate will remember that when this

those who had voluntarily engaged in the rebellion, and it was voted down by the same unyielding majority.

Partizan zeal and party necessity may account for many things. But when the history of these times shall be written it will ly overturn from its foundations the policy of seem incredible to our posterity that learned men and able Senators could ever for one moment bring themselves to believe that the tion which renominated him and the party reconstruction upon the white basis. The

power they could not control? We all know the influence over any party or com-

It contains still another objectionable feature in violation of an important principle in every good government, confounding executive with legislative duties. If there be any prerogative which more than another pertains to the executive of all governments, and the contains the prerogative which more than another per-tains to the executive of all governments, an-cient and modern, that prerogative is the power of pardon.

It excluded all negro suffrage. It left that question where it belongs, to the white race to determine in ower of pardon.

This amendment proposes to change the each State for themselves.

clemency in advance. It not only takes that gress itself, when it assumed to take the power from the President, but it takes it whole question of reconstruction out of the away from a majority of Congress, and requires two-thirds of both Houses in order to exercise the power of pardon, the same majority which is recessary to page a law over stitutions for the rebel States.

I speak with all becoming respect for the opinions of others and for the sincerity of their motives. I knew it never could have been intended, but, judging this provision by its own words, standing in its own light, it seems to be born of mistrust in the intelligence and magnanimity of the people; the offspring of cowardice and revenge, of unforgiving hate and lust for political power. last, to propose an absolute military dictator-ship in all the States of the South. I shall say nothing unkind of the Senator from In-diana: I admit his patriotism and eminent abilities. But if anything were wanting to demonstrate the power which these Radicals have had over the mass of the Republican party in changing their opinions and revers-ing their policy, we have only to point to the able Senator from Indiana himself, once among the most powerful advocates of the Lincoln-Johnson policy of restoration upon the white basis, now bound hand and foot amendment on the white basis.

Second. Reconstruction by negro suffrage and military force.

The first assumed that neace had come:

The first assumed that neace had come: Even his great mind now lends its powerful influence to favor the establishment of govrnments based upon universal negro suffrage

ernments based upon universal negrosuniare, to hold, it may be, the balance of power in this Republic under the control of the bayonets of the regular army.

I well remember the effect produced by the speech of the Governor of Indiana in 1865. It came at a time to be most gratefully remembered by me, for I was engaged in a struggle at that time against the Radicals in my own State to prepent them from changing the myself the labor of proving the identity of the policy of Mr. Johnson and that of Mr. Lincoln, which the Governor of Indiana demonstrated in a manner so complete that no man has ever been able to answer him.

I do not doubt his patriotism nor his sincerity. But of all surrenders to the Radical negro suffrage policy of reconstruction, none filled me with so much surprise, none gave me so much pain, as that of the honor-able Senator from Indiana, except one. I re-

such a verdict in this section as will gladden Let Congress now panse, and modify its and people, but of all the States and all the course in accordance with the provisions of this amendment, and I have every reason to they had power, as you claim, to reject your HORSE BLANKETS! the hearts of our friends throughout the Selling at Reduced Rates, by Of the best kind, at dalf@-u Btate.

restriction upon the power of pardon? Can that bill there would to-day be an act of Congress on the statute books absolutely prohibiting negroes from any participation in the work of reorganization, and of pledging the government in advance to accept of the constitutions that might be formed under the bill although they made no provision for the ne-

> casion attempted to prove that Mr. Johnson inherited and was faithfully carrying out the policy of his predecessor. We did not then inherited and was faithfully carrying out the policy of his predecessor. We did not then have the positive testimony of Gen. Grant and of Mr. Stanton to prove that Mr. Johnson's North Carolina proclamtion was drawn by Mr. Stanton and read over in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Had those facts then appeared it might have saved that honorable Senator and myself the labor of proving the identity of

fer to Gen. Grant. (Continued on 4th Page.)