Wholesale and Retail

WINES AND LIQUORS.

F. SCHLAUDECKER,

uccessor to F. & M. Schlaudecker, is now re-celving a splendid assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES,

Liquors, Willow, Wooden and Stone Ware Fruits, Nuts, &c. A large stock of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

Call and see us, at the

American Block, State St., Erie, Pa.

P. A. BECKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

North-East Corner Park and French St.,

(CHEAPSIDE,)

Would respectfully call the attention of the community 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

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 themoney," apil'63-tf.

Have on hand a splendid assortment of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, YANKEE NOTIONS,

EARTHENWARE, CHOICE NEW FRUITS, &C.

Those favoring us with a call will go away studied that our prices are lower than those of any other house in the trade.

. HANLON & BRO.,

Cash is the Motto!

Dry Goods.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

Carpet & Dry Goods House

IN N. W. PENNSYLVANIA

GLOVES AND NOTIONS,

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

New Dry Goods Store!

GEO. DECKER,

No. 1322 Peach St.,
Has on hand a splendid stock of Dry Goods,
consisting of
DOMESTICS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, FINE

DRESS AND DRY GOODS LINE.

which he offers very cheap for cash. He invites competition, and requests every one to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Migrellanenug.

Farms for Sale.

WE OFFER for salea number of good Farms in different parts of the county at material reduction from forner prices. Buyers should not fail to see our fit before purchasing. FIRST FARM—IS 38 acres, 5 miles west of the city, nair buildings, or chard of grafted fruit, all kinds of fruit, soil all the best of gravel and black walnut soil. We think we are safe in saving that no better small place can be found

black walnut soil. We think we are safe in saying that no better small place can be found in the county. Buyers can learn more particulars from J. A. French, 521 French street, a former owner, or John H. Carter, the present owner, SECOND FARM—Is the David Russell place, and formerly a part of the Thos. McKee property, 71 acres, about ten acres timber which has not been culled; 2 story new frame decling house, new barn. Fences-good. Price \$7,000; about \$2,00 in hand. Soil—all of the best sand and gravel.

wheelieve the above farms in point of soil, where the neighborhood, schools, churches, &c., &c., offer attractions seldom found in this county, and more, they are cheap.

FOR SALE.
A number of Lots on Third and Fourth streets between Holland and German. Terms \$50 to \$160 in hand, balance on six years' time.

ja39-41. IEAYES & KEPLER.

Farm for Sale.

Eugene Wright & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in

WYOMING VALLEY, LEHIGH

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Principal Office, Wright's Brick Block, corner

Washington and Center Sts., Corry, Pa.

Office in Erie, Pa., with H. B. Haverstick, No. 9

CLARK & GOODWIN,

Erie, - - Penn'a.

BANKERS,

JOS, D. CLARK.

AND MOUNT CARMEL

JNO. S. GOODWII

GEO. DECKER, 1322 Peach St.

WARNER BROS.,

Call and get prices before purchasing.

PURE LIQUORS,

15 or 25 of 3.0 of 5.00 5.00 5.00 50 JOB PRINTING.
JOB PRINTING.
To the lest Jobbing Offices in the
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DENT'N WHITMAN, 1'thtor and Proprietor.

- Business Dotices.

E. CAMPHAUSEN. of the Peace, Carrar Hall Building, oct 64-4f. HENRY M. RIBLET, of Low, Peach Street, above Union Gronge H. CUTLER. oney at Low, Guard, Eric County, Pa. ones; of other business attended to with the sould dispatch.

DRAWLEY & BALL, n Proc. Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, and Oak Libbar, Lith and Shingles, are street, North of R. R. Depot, File, my 2-17. Law, and Justice of the Peace, d Claim Again, Conveyancer and only on Rinder needs? block, south-of Petit and State streets, Eric, Pa.

T. M. COLE & SON, HANLON & BRO. , it's and Blank Book Manufacturers tone National Bank, jvII'67-1f, 191. O. L. ELLIOTI, 19. 78 State Street, oppos Pa. Office hours 107. C. L. EDLIOTT, (1888), 78 State Street, opposite Brown's (a), Pa. Office hours from 84 A. M. te d from 1 to 5 P. M. oc10'67-tf.

SALTSMAN & CO., with the lear d Retail Dealers in Anthraeite to purous and Blicksmith Coal, Office corner an and 12th stropts, Eric, Pa. f. m. saltsman. [seed-th] B. J. saltsman.

e W. E. MAGHLL, other in Rosenzweig's Block, north o Polt, Eric, Pa. TRANK WINCHELL & CO.: on a Commost of Machants, and Real Vs. 68, 832 80 for their corner Minth,) a. Advine sin else op consistements, twy bendnes attended to a my part of

le county. FRANK WINCHELL. W. S. BROWN. WM, MARKS,
Talor and Clothes Cleaner, Union Block,
See Dr. Bennett's office, Clothes made, cleaner, and repaired on short notice. Terms a rea-

ROVER SHERMAN FURO, C. SPENCER. ROPERS STREET SPENCER & SHFRMAN, Altorneys at Law, Frankin, Pt. Office in Feer building Laberty Street. Puthole City, Pt.—other over Kennys Bank, Holinden Street, Colections promptly made in all parts of the controls. TUO. C. SPENCER. NOBLE, BROWN & CO.,
While declears in had and self-coal, Erfe,
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the coal trade, recommending our successors as
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P. P. RUSSON, A. WILDER, MARINESTERS and Wholesde De deas in Tin, Japan and Press ed Water Stove Pipe, Stove Triannas, &c., Water old, Pro-Co., Ph., Orders by mail promptly attended to. Jan9. EAGLE HOTEE, at Union Depot, Eric, Pa., Jas. Composition of Union Depot, Eric, Pa., Jas. Composition of the House The efficient of Superior with the choic stream of the said of the European Composition of the Eu

CHAIN & PARCETT. or to and Survey of Office No. 10 Noble Other open 2 of m langta. Dr. Barrett's to, No. 54 Wessell and St. Laylott-ly* BUNNETT HOUSE, Malls, The Co., Ph., George Tabor, e., Good accommodations and mode-ry s. — my967-1f. OFO, C. BENNETT, M. D., ne in and Sungoon. Office, East Park St., excess k's flour stone,—forgress at the resort et al. K to 22 door south of the M., eth., or Sassafras street. Office hours in an in the 2 p. in. — in 11795-ff.

A. B. RICHMOND, Meadville, Pal HALLOCK & PICHMOND. it VILLOURE RETURNING.

revs at Law and Solicitors of Patents,
Yorth Park Place, Era, Pa. Persons detoe be an fetters Patent for their inventall place call or address as above. Fees
table. Test tory sold for patentees, Spebatton Liven to collections. my7-by. r. w. koehler,

Both of the Peace, Peach Street, six doors on Ballido Street, South Eric. S. S. SPUNCTER. SULDEN MARVIN. A Mary in Attorneys and Counsellors Other Program Block, near North West of the Public Square, Eric, Pa.

E. J. PRASER, M. D. he optime Presser if and surgeon. Office of the dense 62 Peach St., opposite the Park II on office hours from 19 to 12 a, m., \$405 p. office I to x p. m. JOHN II, MILLAR, Cold Engineer and Survivor. Residence cor-test this treet and East Avenue, East Erie.

MORFON HOUSE,

One oute Union to pot. A. W. Van Tassell,

pop eter. House open at all hours, Table and

escaphed with the best in market. Charges

less enable. [feb27]68-by. NATIONAL HOTEL, not Peach, and Builalosts. John Boyle retor. Best of accomin dations for people the country. Good stable attached.

New Store, Walther's/Block NO. SOS STATE STREET.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale his valuable farm, on the Kuhl road, in Harbor Creek township, one mile-south of the Colt Station road, and eight miles from Erie. It contains fifty-five acres and eighty perches, all improved and in the highest state of cultivation. The land is equal to the very best in that section of the county. The buildings comprise a 2 story frame house with 12 story kitchen and good ceftar under the whole; wood house and work house; 2 barns, each 30x5 feet; a sked 70 feet house; 2 barns, each 30x5 feet; a sked 70 feet house; 2 barns, each 30x5 feet; as sked 70 feet house; 2 barns, each 30x5 feet; as sked 70 feet house; 3 barns, each 30x5 feet; as feet and 18 the necessary ontbuildings. A first class well of soft water, which never fails, is at the kitchen door. There is an orchard with 140 apple trees, all grafted, and bearing; and an abundance of almost every other kind of fruit grown in this neighborhood. The only reason why I wish to sell is that I am going West to embark in another occupation. Terms made known by applying to me on the premises, or to 16m. Elijah Babbitt, Attorney-at-Law, Erie, Pa.

J. A. SAWTELL, dec-5-ff. for subscriber would call the attention of the pale to less splendid stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods. Just received and offered at UNPRECEDENTLY LOW PRICES! ve a large assortment of Domestics, Prints, Dress Goods, &c., a very low prices and consequently, can sell a very row. Cell and examine my stock, rels so can with pleasure. J. F. WALTHER, Sis State St.

HARDWARE

BOYER & FUESS, N. olesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of PITTSTON, BEAVER CREEK SHELF AND HEAVY

AMERICAN & FOREIGN

HARDWARE.

Any .l. Bellows, Nails, Spikes, Leather and Rubber Belting,

Machine Packing, Cutlery, Sows Files &c. 41 % a general assortment of fron, Sfeel and Carriage Hardware.

28 Second the old stand of Mr. J. V. BOYER, as selected struct a few doors north of Boyer. BOYER & TUESS:

Jos. D. Clark, of the firm of Clark & Metcalf, and John S. Goodwin, of the firm of Eliot, Goodwin & Co., having associated together for the purpose of doing a general banking business in all its branches, opened on Wednesday, April 1st, in the room recently occupied by the Second National Isaik, corner State street and Park Row; succeeding to the business of Clark & Metcalf, who dissolved partnership on the 1st of April, 1884. The firm of Eliot, Goodwin & Co., also dissolving on the same date, we hope for a continuance of the patronage heretofore given us. John Lindt. 1310 Peach Street, Retail Dealer in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, JOB PRINTING of every kind, in large or small quantities, plain or colored, done in the state, the perchasite in the particle of the bepot. Eric, in the perchasic of the percha

THE ERIE OBSERVER.

ERIE, PA., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 30, 1868.

Medical.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Hoofland's German Tonic, The great Remedies for all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach or Digestive Organs.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Herbs a n d Barks, tion highly concentrated and entirely free from alcoholic kind.

Grocery Headquarters, Hoofand's German Tonic Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to fice mubile. F. SCHLAUDECKER. the public,
Those preferring a Medicine, free from Alco-bolic admixture, will use Wholesale and Retail Grocery Store.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

They are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being the most paintable.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dysspenia, Nervous Deblity, etc., is very thous deranged. The asc closely as it does, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausca, Hearthurn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight 'in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, that which he is as purchasing on ly sured from his investigations and intrue merit, is skill- free from injurious ingredients and has established for itself a reputation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit these well-known remedies—

HOOFLAND'S

Goods delivered to any part of the city free of GERMAN BITTERS. No. 603 French St.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC. Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON; Philadelphia, Pa. WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY,

Twenty-two years since they were first intro-duced into this country from Germany, during which time they have undoubtedly performed more cures, and benefitted, suffering humanity to a greater extent, than any other remedies known to the public. These remedies will effectually cure Liver Com-These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complete in Jaundies.

or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the KidDiseases of the KidStomach, or Intestines.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complete in Chronic Diarrhose news and all disease or dered Liver

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any cause whatever; Prostra-tion of the System, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, Etc.

ALPACAS, ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
Black and Colored Silks, Paisley and Summer
Shawls, Table Linens and Spreads,
Yankee Notions, etc.,
comprising a complete assortment of every,
thing an the There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole system, the appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is cradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being. Persons advanced in life, and feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an clixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

> NOTICE. It is a well established fact that fully one-half of the female portion are seldom in the enhealth; or, to use sion, "never 1 e e l guid devold of all energy, and have no appetite,

> To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended. Weak and delicate children are made strong by the use of cither of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail. Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of but few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS; HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD,

BARGAINS IN BUILDING LOTS.

S Building Lots, Price \$40.

5 " " \$50.

3 " " \$50.

3 " " \$50.

In Out Lots 289

and 290, north east corner Buffalo and Chestnut streets. This desirable property is about 120 rods from the depot, dry gravel soil, good water. A number of fine Dwellings and a large store have been built on the block this season, and quite a number more will be built the coming year. We think them to be the best investments in a small way now offering. Terms \$50 in hand, balance on time. PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

"I find Hoofiand's German Bitters is a disease of the digestive organs, and cases of debility, and tion in the system. GEO. W. WOODWARD." COTTAGE HOUSE,
Modern Style, Complete Finish, all the Modern conveniences, situate on Myrtle, between Ninth and Tenth streets—the Dr. Whilldin property—14 City Lot. FOR SALE.

At great reduction, a number of Private Residences, at prices much reduced. Now is the time to get bargains.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON. Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. "I consider Hoofland's German litters a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience. Yours with respect.

JAMES THOMPSON."

FROM REV. JOS. H. KENNARD, D. D., Pasfor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Phila. Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir:-I have frequently Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir:—I have frequently been requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course to express my full conviction that, for General Debility of the System, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may full; but, usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.

Yours very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates, St.

FROM REV. E. D. FENDALL.

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philad'a I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoodland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from General Debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the Liver.

Yours truly,
E. D. FENDALL,

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the Sig-JACKSON is on the Lie All others are pal office and manuman Medicine Store, No. El Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor. Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES. Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle, Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle, \$1 00 "Inif dozen, 5 00 Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bot-tles, \$1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for \$7 50.

GREAT AND GRAND OPENING OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

The Noble Block Dry Goods Store!

\$100,000 Worth of New and Desirable Patterns, For Ladies and Misses, consisting in part of

Summer Silks, Russett Mixtures, Chene Poplins, Pequas, ORANDIES, LAWNS, MARSAILLES, WHITE AND PLAIN BUFF.

WHITE GOODS, AND GREAT VARIETY

NAINSOOKS, JACONETTS, SWISSES, ETC.

Marsailles Quilts from \$2.50 and Upwards.

We keep all kinds of goods usually called for in a first-class Dry Goods Store, and buy no refus-oods, but endeavor to keep those that will please all who want good and durable articles.

EDSON, CHURCHILL & CO., : No. 3 Noble Block.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF

Alpacas---Black, Brown and Drab---Splendid Goods! TO BE SOLD AWAY DOWN BELOW THE MARKET.

- A Huge Stock of Delaines,

Very Handsome Patterns, Superior to any in Town. THE LARGEST STOCK OF PRINTS IN TOWN,

Consisting of Merrimac, Spragues, Americans, Cochecoes, and all other popular makes. FULL LINE OF PINK AND WHITE PRINTS,

finat everybody has been calling for and can now be supplied with. They are going like the dew

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

BLEACHED MUSLINS!

In the Market. New York Mills, Wamsutta, Lousdales, Fruits of the Loom, &c., &c. 20,000 Yards Cheap Muslins, From 8 to 121-2 Cents.

We have just received from the Manufactory 50,000 Yards of Brown Muslins!

That we are willing that our customers should carry away, as we have not room for them. Our counters are loaded down with Domestic Goods, bought previous to the LATE ADVANCE IN THE EASTERN MARKET! Now is the time to buy, before they go higher.

CALL AT THE LIVE STORE OF Edson. Churchill & Co..

Next door South of the Post Office.

NEW TYPE

NEW PRESSES, AND SUPERIOR WORKMEN.

ERIE OBSERVER



North-West Corner of State Street and the Park.

Having fitted up our office in the MOST COMPLETE MANNER,

Lx-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Job Printing of Every Description Pennsylvania, writes: In a style of unsurpassed neatness, and at prices to compete with any other office in the North West. Our Presses are of the

We are prepared to do

MOST IMPROVED KIND.

Our TYPE 1 dl NEW, and of the NEATEST STYLES, and our Workmen equal to any in the country. With the Machinery and Material we now possess, we feel fully warranted in claiming that NO OFFICE in the western Part of the State EXCELS, and only one or two equal us, in facilities for turning out work in a

RAPID AND SATISFACTORY MANNER.

ORDERS FOR

EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING 'Received, and work warranted not to be inferior to that done in the Eastern cities

Special attention given to the printing of

Cards, Letter and Bill Heads, Circulars, Statements, And all the kinds of work in use by Business Men.

ENGRAVING. LITHOGRAPHING. &c.

We have mr the arrangements with the largest and best establishment in Buffalo for procuring any sort of Engraving that may be needed, in as good style and at A LESIS PRICE THAN IF THE ORDER WAS SENT TO THEM DIRECT. Parties wanting Cuts of

Buildings, Machinery, Scals, Autographs, Maps, Portraits, &c., By entrust ing them to us will be assured of a good piece of work in the most prompt and satisfactory manner. Engravings furnished either on Wood, Stone or Metal.

Book Binding, Ruling, &c.

In this department we have facilities that are unusurpassed. Persons having printing to be done that requires Ruling or Binding in connection, will find it to their interest to entrust it to us. We will guarantee that it shall be performed in a work, nanlike manner, and that the charge will be appropriate that the charge will be appropriate to the charge will be appropriate to

The liberal patrot age extended to this office during the last two years has encouraged us to make every effort possible to descrive the favors of our friends, and we now take especial gratification in informing them and the public that we have, accepted in fitting up, an establishment equal to every requirement of the community. We are determined to compete with the best, and only ask a trial to satisfy any one that we claim no more than we are justify entitled to.

LEGAL BLANKS. Constantly on han d a full supply of Attorney's, Justice 3 of the Poace and Constable's Hanks, of the most approved forms. Also, BLANK NOTER of ey ery kind and RECEIPTS, single or in books.

CURRENCY - CONTRACTION. And why is all this? Because a Republi-can administration insists on curtailing the currency, disturbing all values, checking all enterprise, throwing out of employment all

bears interest in currency, is converted as rapidly as possible into bonds which pay interest in gold. And why is this? Is there too much currency in the country? Is there a plethora of money? Is speculation rife? No one will dare affirm so much, and yet this work of contraction still goes on and this work of contraction still goes on, and value is coined for the bondholder out of the sweat and tears, the blood and bones, and muscles of the laboring man. UNITED STATES BONDS.

We'll restore again the Union
For which our soldiers died,
And the Raddies all will swiftly fall, Before the rising tide!
We'll have again a country,
And before we all get old
May hear again the jingle
Of the silver and the gold! as sacred as the grave of the soldier. PAYMENT IN LEGAL-TENDER.

I deny that it is according either to the spirit or the letter of the contract under which the five-twenty bonds were sold. I say that neither the spirit nor the letter of the law under which those bends were issued, nor good faith, nor good morals, nor exact justice to the bondholder, require that they cloud be read in sold. There were there were the second to the sold the sold in sold. Extracts from His Speech at Grafton, West Virginia, on Thursday, July 16th, 1868. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:-It will sin. CHARMAN AND GENTLEMEN :—I will be impossible for me to make myself heard in this immense audience unless you keep quiet; and I shall ask that while I am speaking you will allow me to proceed without interrup-tion. I thank you, gentlemen, for the very

When the legal-tender act was passed, the private indebtedness of the country amounted cordial reception you have just given me. The Chairman of your State Executive Committee, who invited me to attend your meetto a very large sum. It was contracted to be paid in gold, but was in fact discharged in paper. The public necessity was alleged to be sufficient reason for this wholesale confising to-day, told me that I had no truer friends in the Union than I would meet here in West Virginia. You have proven his statement true. I came obedient to your bidding. I desired to see you; to make your personal acquaintance, and to return to you my thanks for the warm and constant support of your cation. Is there no public necessity now to demand the payment of the bonds in the money which was paid for them?

for the warm and constant support of your delegates to the National Convention. I came to show you that no personal disappointment lingers in my breast or dampens for an instant the ardor of my efforts for the tor an instant the artior of my enorts for the success of our party; that far above all personal considerations I rate the success of the principles in which I believe, and that whoever shall bear the flag on which those principles are inscribed, I shall be found close at his side, in the thickest of the fight, to cheer him with my voice and to aid him with my arm. I came to urge upon you Demograts. arm. I came to urge upon you, Democrats and Republicans alike, to trample under foot every prepossession, and prejudice, and pas-sion, if it were as dear as life, and, rising to tem can finally be shown to be, I cannot say: \$2,500,000,000 we know it is now. Less than that it certainly will not be. The interest upon that sum will be \$150,000,000 in gold, and this amount is to be drawn annually from the people of the country during all your lives and the lives of your representations. the height of this great struggle, to remember that we have only a little life to give and a THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, THE PARTY OF LIB your lives, and the lives of your younges children, in order to carry out the plan of the

I am a party man. I avow it, but not, I am a party man. I avow it, but not, I trust, in any narrow or sectarian sense. I am attached from conviction to the principles of the Democratic party. I have studied its history from the foundation of the Government. In the States I have found it to be Republican party. THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION. its history from the foundation of the Goyernment. In the States I have found it to be the party of liberty and progress. In the Federal Government I have found it to be the exponent of that fundamental principle.

The Democrate party upon this question. It declares that the debt shall not be extended, but must be paid as rapidly as possible; all the money collected from the people shall the exponent of that fundamental principle. the exponent of that fundamental principle of the Constitution that "all powers which are not granted are reserved." It has been the consistent opponent of consolidation in the one system, and of excessive administration in the other. It has been at once the been supported by the payment of this debt and of the reduction of the interest. It declares that the 5-20 bonds shall be paid in legal tender, and until they be paid they shall be subjected to the reduction of the interest. It declares that the 5-20 bonds shall be paid in legal tender, and until they be paid they shall be subjected to the firm supporter of the rights of the States and of the just powers of the Federal Govern-ment. In every vicissitude of our history it has appeared to direct us with its wisdom, and to extricate us by its courage, and to-day it stands as it did in 1798 and 1799, under holder. the guidance of Mr. Jefferson, pointing us the path of safety, which is now, as it was

then—the Constitution—the path of fraternal harmony and peace. * CORRUPTION AND EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY: The Republican party is the party of usurpation. It is also the party of corruption. Read the report of the Commissioner of Revenue. Count the number of clerks who are seeking in vain to discover the amount of speculation in the Treasury Department. Go to the War Department and see the mutilated archives and ask why they were destroyed? Visit the penitentiary and count the public plunderers. It is the party of extravagance—the war party ended in May,

During the three years, from July 1, 1865, to July 1, 1868, the expenses of the Federal Government, independent of interest on the public debt, was eight hundred and twenty Government, independent of interest on the public debt, was eight hundred and twenty millions of dollars. These were years of peace. The army and navy of the war had been reduced; their back-pay had already been made up to them; immense sales of Government property, consequent upon the close of the war, had been made, and yet in the close of the war, had been made, and yet in the close of the war, had been made, and yet in the close of the war, had been made, and yet in the close of the war, had been made, and yet in the close of the war, had been made, and yet in the close of the war, had been made, and yet in the close of the war, had been made, and yet in the close of the war, had been made, and yet in the close of the war, had been made, and yet in the close of the war, had been made, and yet in the close of the war, had been made, and yet in the close of the war, had been made will revive and business will become active. Investments will be made, the rate of taxation will be made, the rate of taxation will be will be made, the rate of taxation will be will be made, the rate of taxation will be will be made, the rate of taxation will be will be made, the rate of taxation will be will be made, the rate of taxation will be will be made, the rate of taxation will be will be made, the rate of taxation will be will be made, the rate of taxation will be will be made, the rate of taxation will be will be made, the rate of taxation will be will be made, the rate of taxation will be will be will be made, the rate of taxation will be will be made, the rate of taxation will be will be will be made, the rate of taxation will be will b these three years the Republican administra-tion expended eight hundred and twenty-millions of dollars—two hundred and seventy millions of dollars a year.

CONTRAST WITH DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRAthe United States for four years preceding the war was two hundred and fifty-six milions of dollars. These eight hundred and twenty millions do not include the interest upon the public debt. If this be added, the expenditure of each one of these three years will amount to at least four hundred and thirty millions of dollars. The taxation of the year 1866 amounted to five hundred and the year 1866 amount of currency than year 1866 amounted to five hundred and the year 1866 amount of currency than year 1866 amount of year The whole expense of the Government of the United States for four years preceding the war was two hundred and fifty-six milthirty millions of dollars. The taxation of the year 1866 amounted to five hundred and ninety millions of dollars. The taxation of the last year of Mr. Buchanan's administration amounted to eighty millions of dollars. The expenses of the War Department during the whole of Mr. Polk's administration, including the Mexican war, were \$90,340,000; the expenses of the War Department for 1867 were \$128,850,000. In one year of Republican administration, in time of peace, the War Department spent \$30,000,000 more than a four years Democratic administration ress, gold stood only at a fraction over 128. War Department spent \$30,000,000 more than a four years Democratic administration did in time of war. The Navy Department for four years, before the war, cost \$62,910,000. Then our commerce was prosperous, our ships sailed on every sea and fonded in every harbor. To-day we have no commerce, a foreign flag covers all the trade to our sea-ports. The ship-builders of Maine are starving for want of occupation, and yet the estimates for the navy, for the current four years, is \$117,470,000.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

FINANCE AND TAXATION. I have said to you that the taxation of 1 have said to \$230,000,000. I am told that this year it will be less. The securities of the Government are not subject to taxation. The capital invested in the securities reaches \$2,500,000,000. All the property, real and personal, of every kind, as derived from the official reports of 1860, amounted to \$16,000,000. Thus you see that near one-sixth of all the capital in the country is exempt from taxation.

But why is it that the amount realized

from 1868, will be less than the amount realized in 1866? The rate of taxation is substantially the same. It is true that this Republican Congress has diminished, as a whole, the taxes on the manufacturers of New England; it is true that they will di-minish somewhat the taxes upon whiskey, but the amount collected from either of those sources would not materially change the ag-gregate. Why then, I ask again, will the gregate. Why then, I ask again, will the amount realized from taxes this year be less than in 1866? The burthen upon those who do pay is just as great as it was then. The difficulty of making the payment is even greater than it was thon.

enterprise are paralyzed and capital remains

Paying of the Green.

That they'll pay the debt in greenbacks.

And keep the country sound;

That they by that the lenders gave us,
When the bonds were sold,

They shall take in payment back again,
And not the people's gold.

And not the people's gold.

And not the people's gold,
And not the people's gold,

They shall take in payment back again, And not the people's gold!

Old Benny Wade, though he inveighed, And stamped and roared and raved, Can not mislead the people more—

The country must be saved! The Raddies, on the public purse

To trust 'em with the gold, For it's getting rather dangerous, To trust 'em with the gold!

And expenses growing less, We want no mountain load of debt Our children to oppress; If it's ever to be lifted,

We must pay in what we borrowed,
And not in solid gold,

We must pay in what we borrowed, And not in solid gold!

Of the silver and the gold,
Of the silver and the gold;
May hear again the jingle
Of the silver and the gold!

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON.

noble enduring Government to save.

ERTY AND PROGRESS.

We want to see the taxes

Must shortly loose their hold. For it's getting rather dangerous To trust them with the gold,

To trust 'em with the gold

O, Raddies dear, did you hear

abor. The tradesman is caught with a large atock on declining prices. The farmer fears the fall which may overtake him before his wheat reaches the market. The manufacturer fears that the price of his raw material to-day will be greater than the price of his manufactured goods to-morrow, and the capitalist will not take his money out of Government bonds and invest it in houses, or lands and stocks, lest the rents and dividends will not yield him simple interest. In the mean-time, labor is without employment, and poverty stalks through homes where comfort has always been before. In the mean-time this work of contraction is steadily pushed. Look at every monthly report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will find that every month the debt that bears interest in gold is increased; you will find that every dollar which bears no interest at all, or which

And when we ask the reason, we are answered by the declaration of the Republican Convention, at Chicago, that the bonds must be paid in gold, according to the spirit and letter of the contract; by a declaration of its President that the debt of the bondholder is according to the split.

they should be paid in gold. They are payable in legal-tender, and in this opinion I am sustained by the resolution of the Democratc Convention in New York, which declare that where the obligations of the Govern ment do not expressly state upon their faces
—or the law under which they were issued
does not provide—that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

The policy of the Republican party is to pay all these bonds in gold; to convert all the currency now outstanding, and all the indebtedness of the United States into these bonds: to pay interest in gold for this enor-mous amount, whatever it may be, and to ex-tend the time within which the bonds shall be paid. In the meantime the bonds are to be exempt from taxation, and the interest is to be paid, semi-annually, in gold. What, the amount of indebtedness under that sys-

The Democratic party upon this question of the interest. It declares that the 5-20 bonds shall be paid in legal tender, and until they be paid they shall be subjected to the same rule of taxation as all other property. It declares there shall be one currency for the Government and the people; for the laborer and the office-holder: the pensioner and the soldier; the freedmen and the bond-

THE DEMOCRATIC PLAN DEMONSTRATED. And how soon is it practicable to pay this debt? Three hundred and thirty millions of honds are held in the Treasury Department as security for the National Bank circulation, Redeem them, the very instant you have the option to do so, with legal tender notes, and let them supply the place of the bank paper. This measure alone, with a very little inflation of the currency and without any addition to the taxation, will reduce the debt and save the twenty millions of dollars, in gold, annu-ally, which are now paid as a bonus to the National banks.

Five hundred millions of the first issue of

rive mineral minions of the first size of five-twenties are already-or will this year be payable at the option of the Government. Redeem these, also, in legal tender notes. Where will these notes come from? ask ssome friend. Stop this contraction at the Treasury flow into your treasury. Let economy be practised; let corruption be punished; le peculation of public funds be punished; le the army be reduced; the Freedmen's Bu reau be broken up; the impoverishment of the South cease, and notes will be abundant.

EXPANSION.

at which it should when gold concluded 135. It tell you, gentlemen, if this were done, it would be as grateful to you and to the peo-ple of the West and South as the dews of Heaven to the parched earth; as the quaits and manna which God in his mercy youchsafed to the children of Israel in the wilderness. By these two measures alone debt would be reduced \$830,000,000, an neur would be reduced \$530,000,000, and the interest would be reduced more than \$50,000,000 in gold, annually, and the accruing revenue would enable you, without further expansion, to pay off the residue of the five-twenties as they mature, and thus to diminish still further the amount of interest, and consequently the tayes. If then, the currence sequently the taxes. If, then, the currency were found redundant, gradual contraction could be effected, and as it would come when the debt had been paid—when the necessity for larger sums of money on the part of the

Government had passed away—when taxes were low, it could be accomplished without the oppression and disaster which attenual. PERSONAL POSITION TOWARD THE BOXDHOL-

It has been said that this policy will give us a depreciated currency. I think not. I think, on the contrary, that just as the public debt is in this way discharged, will the certainty of its ultimate redemption become more apparent, and its value be steadily increased. These bonds operate as a mortgage upon the property and labor of the country. There are two thousand millions, and will not the legal-tender notes be just in that pro-

ALLEGED CONSEQUENCES CONSIDERED.

Pay off these two thousand millions, and will not the legal-tender notes be just in that proportion more valuable?

But again:—give to these notes the acknowledged undoubted capacity to pay these bonds; to pay all public obligations and they immediately increase in value. I know the evils of a depreciated currency; Webster described them. I would not aid in depreciating our currency; I fought against it when it was proposed by the legal-tender act; my warning was not heeded. But since it has been accomplished—since the debt was contracted in legal-tender—eince it may be lawfully and honestly paid in legal-tender—I am in favor of continuing it until we can secure to the people, who have already suffered all to the people, who have already suffered all the evil, whatever good may be extracted from the system.

RECAPITULATION AND APPEAL. But, gentlemen, I detain you too long. I have sought to bring in sharp contrast the two parties and their respective principles. "Choose ye between them." It is a struggle between law and force; Constitution and revolution; order and anarchy; purity and corolution; order and anarchy; purity and corruption; economy and extravagance; civil government, and whatever comes after its overthrow; intellect, cultivation, experience, capacity for government, and—but I forbear—as—cheers; cries, "Go on; let it out")—as I will not say one word in disparagement of the cheen leader of a great party of my the chosen leader of a great party of my countrymen. This is the supreme struggle countrymen. This is the supreme struggle for the mastery by these enduring and opposing forces. Choose wisely between them. Work earnestly for your choice, and on the day of election in November the people can be congratulated for the achievement of a victory for their Constitution—the achievement of a prosperity and happiness which can only be secured by the enjoyment of liberty regulated by law, and the law inspired by the genius of virtuous liberty. [Immense and genius of virtuous liberty. [Immense and prolonged cheering.]

Campaign Song.

The laws they made were just;

While Democratic men did rule, We had a "surplus revenue To give to every State;
The people then were rich and gay,
With plenty were content,

Now Radicals have made a debt More than we can figure, And they will make it bigger yet In Bureaus for the nigger;
For now one half of all we make
With plow, or spade, or axes,
The Government is sure to take In the way of taxes.

CHORUS—Now, high taxes
Are daily growing bigger;
We pay a million every week
To feed the idle nigger.

But workingmen of every class Have now made up their mind To give the Radicals a pass, And leave them all behind; It will be done now, you may bet The bottons on your coats,
Then we will pay the nation's debt
With legal-tender notes.

CHORUS.-Then our taxes Will always have the cash at hand To pay them off at sight.

The N. Y. Herald's Predictions:

"On the nomination of Mr. Polk we hardly know how to speak semously. A more ridiculous, contemptible and forlorn candidate was never put forth by any party. "The singular result of all these laughable doings of the Democracy in Baltimore will be the election of Henry Clay by a larger majority than ever was received by Jackson or Harrison."—N. Y. Herald, May 31, 1844. PREDICTS THE DEFEAT OF PRESIDENT TAY-

LOR. "There is every probability that General Taylor will be defeated in November, and that General Cass will most likely be the successful candidate, as Mr. Polk was four years ago."-N. Y. Herald, Sept. 5, 1848.

candidate upon General Taylors plauorm, the Democrats might as well prepare to meet him. They will get no other candidate from the Whigs, and they will find no other, as parties now stand, so hard to beat. In a word, General Scott will be nominated, and without letters, promises, principles, or pledges, he may be elected."—N. Y. Herald, May 12, 1852.

· CHANAN. of popular thunder along the whole Western which has recently swept over the Eastern frontier States of Maine, &c.—N. Y. Herald,

PREDICTS THE DEFEAT OF PRESIDENT LIN-COLN.
"The defeat of Lincoln, and the fanatical Northern Abolitionists who hoped to triumph with him, is certain."—N. Y. Herald, Aug.

"The die is cast." The Democratic Convention has decided that our next President shall be General Grant * * * Grant and Colfax against such a ticket will sweep the fax against such a ticket will sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, be-cause the blockheads of the Democratic party will have it that we are still living under the regime of poor Pierce and Buchanan.—N. Y. Herald, July 10, 1868.

We again call attention to the authentic statement of facts which we published several weeks ago; a statement which we took great pains to procure and verify, and for whose substantial accuracy we youch. It sets forth respectively the troops and the losses of General Grant and Lee in the celebrated campaign between the Rapidan and the James. The statement is as follows: Grant on assuming command May 4, 1864, had of effective men besides the reserve, when he crossed the Rapidan, 125,000.

Lee at the same date had an effective force of 52,000.
Grant's reinforcements up to the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, were 97,000.
Lee's reinforcements, up to the same date, were 18,000.
Grant's total force including reinforces. Grant's total force, including reinforce-

Returns to their respective Governments howed that when both armies had reached the James, June 10, the number of Grant's army that had been put hors du combut-was

Up to the same date, the number of Lee's men who had been put hors du combat was

than in 1866? The burthen upon those who do pay is just as great as it was then. The difficulty of making the payment is even greater than it was then.

THE GENERAL DISTRESS AND ITS CAUSE.

A cry of distress when the day for the payment of taxes comes around arises from every part of the country; and it is because the business of the country is stagnant; it is because your workshops are idle; it is because the produce of the farmer remains on his hands, instead of going to the market; it is because your stores are overloaded with abundant stocks; it is because energy and THE UNION NEVER TO BE-DIVIDED,-Er-

Our fathers made a Government,
And fixed it all up right;
The people then were all content,
Their taxes were so light;
The Democrats then had the rule,
The leave they made were just They also had another rule—"In God we put our trust."

CHORUS.—Then our taxes
Were so very light
We always had the cash on hand
To pay them off at sight.

Спо.—Then our taxes. &c.

PREDICTS THE DEFEAT OF PRESIDENT PIERCE. From an article entitled "General Scott-Prospect of his nomination and election:"
"Finally, as General Scott is to be the Whig candidate upon General Taylor's platform,

PREDICTS THE DEFEAT OF PRESIDENT BU-

This day week, on Tuesday, 13th inst., we are to have in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, those preliminary battles against the de-moralized Democracy which are destined to culminate in a regular Waterloo defeat to Mr. Buchanan on the great day in November. There is, in other words, an ominous rolling horizon which indicates in the October elections a heavier Fremont tornado than that October 7, 1856.

30, 1860. PREDICTS THE DEFEAT OF PRESIDENT SEY-

ments, was 222,000.

Lee's total force, including reinforcements,

was 70 000 19,000.