Erie Weekly Observer.

Office in Rosenzweig's Block, (up stairs) N. W. Corner State St. and Park.

Single copies, paid strictly in advance, $2.00

If not paid in advance, 2.50

City Subscribers, served by carriers, fifty cents additional.

Two copies to the same person 4.00

Five copies sent to one address, 10.00

Ten copies, 20.00

Club rates apply only to those who pay in advance.

All subscription accounts must be settled annually. No paper will be sent to any person whose responsibility is not known, unless the price is paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following are our advertising rates, which will be strictly adhered to. In reckoning the length of advertisements, an inch is considered a square. Anything less than an inch is rated as a full square:

No. insertions.	1 sq.	2 sq.	3 sq.	4 sq.	¼ c.	½ c.	1 c.
One week	1.00	1.75	2.25	2.75	5.00	7.00	12.00
Two weeks	1.50	2.50	3.25	4.00	7.00	12.00	20.00
Three weeks	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.50	15.00	25.00
Four weeks	2.50	3.75	4.50	6.00	10.00	18.00	30.00
Two months	3.75	5.50	7.00	8.50	16.00	25.00	45.00
Three months	5.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
Six months	8.00	12.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	50.00	85.00
One year	12.00	20.00	30.00	35.00	50.00	90.00	150.00

Executors' and Administrators' Notices $3 each; Auditors' and Estray Notices $2 each; Special Notices, set in Leaded Nonpareil, and inserted before Marriages and Deaths, 25 per cent. in addition to regular rates; Local Notices, furnished by the parties, 15 cts. per line of Eight words, for first insertion, 12 cents per line for second, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion. Editorial Notices 25 cents per line; Marriages 50 cents; Deaths 25 cents each. Advertisements inserted every other week, two-thirds full rates. Persons handing in advertisements should state the period they wish them published, otherwise they will be continued until ordered out, at the expense of the advertisers.

JOB PRINTING.

We have one of the best Jobbing Offices in the State, and are prepared to do any kind of work, in large or small orders, at as reasonable rates and in as good style as any establishment in the country.

All communications should be addressed to

BENJ'N WHITMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Business Notices.

E. CAMPHAUSEN,

Justice of the Peace, Farrar Hall Building, Erie, Pa. oc6'64-tf.

HENRY M. RIBLET,

Attorney at Law, Peach street, above Union Depot, Erie, Pa. no7'67.

GEORGE H. CUTLER,

Attorney at Law, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

CRAWLEY & BALL,

[illegible] Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles. [illegible] North of R. R. Depot, Erie. my2-tf.

[illegible] GUNNISON

Attorney at Law, and Justice of the Peace, [illegible] Claim Agent, Conveyancer and [illegible] Office in Whitlock's Block, south[illegible] Fifth and State streets, Erie, Pa.

E. M. COLE & SON,

Book Binders and Blank Book Manufacturers, over Keystone National Bank. jy11'67-tf.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,

Dentist, No. 508 State Street, opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa. Office hours from 8½ A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 to 5 P. M. oc10'67-tf.

SALTSMAN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Anthracite, Bituminous and Blacksmith Coal. Office corner Peach and 12th streets, Erie, Pa.

J. E. SALTSMAN. se25-tf. R. T. SALTSMAN.

A. KING,

Malter, Brewer and Dealer in Hops, Barley, Malt, Ales, Lager, &c. Proprietor of Ale and Lager Breweries and Malt Warehouses, Erie, Pa. fe12'67-tf.

W. E. MAGILL,

Dentist. Office in Rosenzweig's Block, north side of the Park, Erie, Pa.

FRANK WINCHELL & CO.,

Auction and Commission Merchants, and Real Estate Agents, 822 State street (corner Ninth,) Erie, Pa. Advances made on consignments. Country Vendues attended to in any part of the county.

FRANK WINCHELL. W. S. BROWN.
ap1'67-1y.

WM. MARKS,

Tailor and Clothes Cleaner, Union Block, above Dr. Bennett's office. Clothes made, cleaned and repaired on short notice. Terms as reasonable as any. mr22.

THEO. C. SPENCER. 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. Collections promptly made in all parts of the oil regions. Ja12.

NOBLE, BROWN & CO.,

Wholesale dealers in hard and soft coal, Erie, Pa. Having disposed of our dock property to the above named firm, we necessarily retire from the coal trade, recommending our successors as eminently worthy of the confidence and patronage of our old friends and the public.

ja3'67-tf. SCOTT, RANKIN & CO.

P. P. JUDSON. A. WILDER.

JUDSON & WILDER,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Tin, Japan and Pressed Ware, Stove Pipe, Stove Trimmings, &c. Waterford, Erie Co., Pa. Orders by mail promptly attended to. ja29.

EAGLE HOTEL,

Opposite Union Depot, Erie, Pa., Jas. Campbell, proprietor. House open at all hours. The bar and table always supplied with the choicest that the markets afford. feb20'68-1y.

CHAPIN & JARRETT,

Physicians and Surgeons, Office, No. 11 Noble Block. Office open day and night. Dr. Barrett's residence, No. 231 West 5th St. my16'67-1y*

BENNETT HOUSE,

Union Mills, Erie Co., Pa., George Taber, proprietor. Good accommodations and moderate charges. my9'67-tf.

GEO. C. BENNETT, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon. Office, East Park St., over Haverstick's flour store,—boards at the residence of C. W. Kelso, 2d door south of the M. E. Church, on Sassafras street. Office hours from 11 a. m. until 2 p. m. my16'67-tf.

J. K. HALLOCK, Erie, Pa. A. B. RICHMOND, Meadville, Pa.

HALLOCK & RICHMOND,

Attorneys at Law and Solicitors of Patents, No. 2 North Park Place, Erie, Pa. Persons desiring to obtain Letters Patent for their inventions will please call on or address as above. [illegible] Terms [illegible] sold for patentees. [illegible] my7-ly.

F. W. KOEHLER,

Justice of the Peace, Peach street, six doors [illegible] Buffalo street, South Erie.

S. E. SPENCER. SELDEN MARVIN.

[illegible] & Marvin, Attorneys and Counsellors [illegible] Office in Parragon Block, near North West [illegible] the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

H. V. CLAUS,

Dealer in all kinds of Family Groceries and Provisions, Stone Ware, &c., and wholesale dealer in Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., [illegible] East Fifth street, Erie, Pa. [illegible]

E. J. FRASER, M. D.,

Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office and Residence 628 Peach St., opposite the Park House. Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

JOHN H. MILLAR,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Residence corner Sixth street and East Avenue, East Erie. ja2'67.

MORTON HOUSE,

Opposite Union Depot. A. W. Van Tassel, Proprietor. House open at all hours. The bar supplied with the best in market. Charges reasonable. feb27'68-1y.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Corner Peach and Buffalo sts. John Boyle, proprietor. Best of accommodations for people from the country. Good stable attached. feb27'68-1y.

New Store, Walther's Block.

NO. 808 STATE STREET.

The subscriber would call the attention of the public to his splendid stock of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods,

Just received and offered at

UNPRECEDENTLY LOW PRICES!

I have a large assortment of

Domestics, Prints, Dress Goods, &c.,

bought at low prices and consequently can sell them very low. Call and examine my stock. Goods shown with pleasure.

J. F. WALTHER,
my7-tf. 808 State St.

HARDWARE!

BOYER & FUESS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of

SHELF AND HEAVY

AMERICAN & FOREIGN HARDWARE,

Anvils, Bellows, Nails, Spikes,
Leather and Rubber Belting,
Machine Packing, Cutlery,
Saws, Files, &c.

Also, a general assortment of Iron, Steel and Carriage Hardware.

Store at the old stand of Mr. J. V. BOYER, east side of State street, a few doors north of the Depot. BOYER & FUESS.
au15'65-1y.

John Lindt, 1310 Peach Street.

Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

Having lately opened an entirely new stock of goods, I am prepared to offer superior inducements to all who may give me a call.

Remember the place, 1310 Peach street, south of the Depot, Erie, Pa. ap9-3m.

TH

VOL. 39.

Groceries, Produce, Fruit, &c.

CHEAP GOODS!

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

F. SCHLAUDECKER,

Successor to F. & M. Schlaudecker, is now receiving 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

Grocery Headquarters,

American Block, State St., Erie, Pa.

my9'67-tf. F. SCHLAUDECKER.

Wholesale and Retail Grocery Store.

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.,

Is not surpassed in the city, as they are prepared to convince 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." ap11'65-tf.

HANLON & BRO.,

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 satisfied that our prices are lower than those of any other house in the trade.

Cash is the Motto!

Goods delivered to any part of the city free of cost,

HANLON & BRO.,
my7-tf. No. 603 French St.

Dry Goods.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED

Carpet & Dry Goods House

IN N. W. PENNSYLVANIA

A complete stock of Sheetings, Prints, Linens, Cloths, Sackings, Flannels, Irish and French Poplins, Mohairs, Alpacas, Delaines, &c. Also,

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES AND NOTIONS,

Call and get prices before purchasing.

WARNER BROS.,
apr7'67-1y. 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 ALPACAS, ORGANDIES, LAWNS,

Black and Colored Silks, Paisley and Summer Shawls, Table Linens and Spreads, Yankee Notions, etc.,

comprising a complete assortment of everything in the

DRESS AND DRY GOODS LINE,

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

my12-6m. GEO. DECKER, 1322 Peach St.

Miscellaneous.

Farms for Sale.

WE OFFER for sale a number of good Farms in different parts of the county at material reduction from former prices. Buyers should not fail to see our list before purchasing.

FIRST FARM—Is 5 acres, 5 miles west of the city, fair buildings, orchard of grafted fruit, all kinds of fruit, soil all the best of gravel and 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 dwelling house, new barn. Fences good. Price, $7,000; about $2,500 in hand. Soil—all of the best sand and gravel.

[illegible] these farms in point of soil, [illegible] the neighborhood, schools, churches, [illegible] other attractions seldom found in this county, and more, they are cheap.

BARGAINS IN BUILDING LOTS.

5 Building Lots, Price $[illegible]
6 " " " $[illegible]
3 " " " $775. In Out Lots 289 and 2[illegible], [illegible] 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.

COTTAGE HOUSE,

Modern Style, Complete finish, all the Modern conveniences, situate on Myrtle, between Ninth and Tenth streets—the Dr. Whitlin property—½ City Lot.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

A number of Lots on Third and Fourth streets between Holland and German. Terms $50 to $100 in hand, balance on six years' time.

ja30-tf. HAYES & KEPLER.

Farm for Sale.

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 1½ story kitchen and good cellar under the whole; wood house and work house; 2 barns, each 30x45 feet; a shed 70 feet long with stables at the end; and all the necessary outbuildings. 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 Hon. Elijah Babbitt, Attorney-at-Law, Erie, Pa. J. A. SAWTELL,

dec5-tf. Post Office Address, Erie, Pa.

EUGENE WRIGHT. WM. H. L. SMITH.

Eugene Wright & Co.,

Wholesale Dealers in

WYOMING VALLEY, LEHIGH

PITTSTON, BEAVER CREEK
AND MOUNT CARMEL

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 East Park Row. jy23-3m

JOS. D. CLARK. JNO. S. GOODWIN.

CLARK & GOODWIN,

BANKERS.

Erie. - - - - Penn'a.

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 Bank, corner State street and Park Row; succeeding to the business of Clark & Metcalf, who dissolved partnership on the 1st of April, 1868. The firm of Eliot, Goodwin & Co., also dissolving on the same date, we hope for a continuance of the patronage heretofore given us. apr2-tf.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in large or small quantities, plain or colored, done in the best style, and at moderate prices, at the Observer office

E ERIE OBS

ERIE, PA., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST

Medical.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

Hoofland's German Tonic,

The great Remedies for all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach or Digestive Organs.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

H

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation highly concentrated and entirely free from alcoholic admixture of any kind.

Hoofland'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 the public.

Those preferring a Medicine, free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

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 palatable.

O

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The Liver, sympathizing as closely as it does with the Stomach, then becomes affected, the result of which is that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness 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.

O

The sufferer from these diseases should exercise the greatest caution in the selection of a remedy for his case, purchasing only that which he is assured from his investigations and inquiries possesses true merit, is skillfully compounded is 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

GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Twenty-two years since they were first introduced 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.

F

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

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

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 eradicated 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 elixir 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.

L

It is a well established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, 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 either 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,

Ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

A

"I find Hoofland's German Bitters is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

"I consider Hoofland's German Bitters 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.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Phila.

N

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 fail; 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 Hoofland'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.

D

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the Signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit. Principal office and manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle, $1 00
" " " " half dozen, 5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles, $1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for $7 50.

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

ap7'68-1y.

The Noble Block Dry Goods Store!

GREAT AND GRAND OPENING OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

$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 refuse goods, 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, Cocheeoes, and all other popular makes.

FULL LINE OF PINK AND WHITE PRINTS,

That 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, Lonsdales, Fruits of the Loom, &c., &c.

20,000 Yards Cheap Muslins,

From 8 to 12 1-2 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.

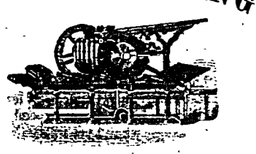
ap23'68.

NEW TYPE,

NEW PRESSES, AND SUPERIOR WORKMEN.

ERIE OBSERVER

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE!



North-West Corner of State Street and the Park.

Having fitted up our office in the

MOST COMPLETE MANNER,

We are prepared to do

Job Printing of Every Description

In a style of unsurpassed neatness, and at prices to compete with any other office in the North West. Our PRESSES are of the

MOST IMPROVED KIND,

Our TYPE all 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 made 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 LESS PRICE THAN IF THE ORDER WAS SENT TO THEM DIRECT.

Parties wanting Cuts of

Buildings, Machinery, Seals, Autographs, Maps, Portraits, &c.,

By entrusting 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 unsurpassed. 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 workmanlike manner, and that the charge will be as moderate as can be afforded.

The liberal patronage extended to this office during the last two years has encouraged us to make every effort possible to deserve the favors of our friends, and we now take especial gratification in informing them and the public that we have succeeded 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 justly entitled to.

LEGAL BLANKS.

Constantly on hand a full supply of Attorney's, Justices of the Peace and Constable's Blanks, of the most approved forms. Also, BLANK NOTES of every kind and RECEIPTS, single or in books.

ERV

6. 1868.

What Paddy Thinks.

Och! Misther Radical Parthy, it's a very fine sthory
That ye tell of the sojer boys brave;
How they died on the field full of murther and glory,
The sthars and the sthripes for to save;
How the childer at home were a sighin' and cryin'
For their father, that had but a ditch for a grave.

But don't you think that ye're lying somewhat when ye spake it,
An' thryin' to buy up their votes wid ye'r trash,
Else why do ye pay off their pensions in paper,
While the bondholders handle the hard yellow cash?
Ah! ye know that you spake what is false as ould Sathan;
But you'll fool us no more wid your blarney and trash.

Just look, if ye plaze, at the boys that were sojers,
Broken down wid the wars, crippled veterans an' poor,
Payin' their own an' the bondholders' taxes,
While the bondholder handles his "shiners" galore.
Ye would pay off the rich men in goold, arrah, would ye?
An' the poor man in shinplasters' cause he is poor?

An' ye think that the boys are in love wid yer Gheneral,
But there's where ye're fooled very badly, ye'll see;
He kept us poor boys penned up for the naygurs,
An' we swore we'd be even if we ever got free;
An' we tell Misther Grant he can stay from the White House,
An' he'll mind what we tell him, shure as can be.

He once used to tell us to move into battle
Over hundreds and heaps of the wounded and slain,
And smoke his cigar as though it was funnin';
But he'll never command us in that way again;
Begorra, we'll make him resign in November,
Till he thinks he is tanned or a tanner again!

SPEECH OF SENATOR HENDRICKS.

Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, United States Senator from Indiana, upon his return home from Congress, received a most enthusiastic reception at the hands of the people of Indianapolis. A speech of welcome was made by Hon. Jos. E. McDonald, and in response to the loud calls of the many thousands present, Senator Hendricks spoke as follows:

MR. HENDRICKS' SPEECH.

It gives me great pleasure, after the exhausting labors of a protracted session of Congress, once more to stand among you, my neighbors and friends, and receive the cordial welcome with which you honored me, and for which I thank you. The political atmosphere of Washington is murky, heated, and oppressive, but here the light is bright and cheering, and the breezes are pure and refreshing. Far removed from the great political center, you are not under its influences, nor do you feel its power; but interested in the labor and business of the country, and through your children connected with the great future, you have no scheme to devise, and no sinister ends to accomplish; you allow but one purpose and cherish but one hope, the greatness of our country and the prosperity and happiness of the people. Standing in the Capital of Indiana, I feel the throbbings of the popular heart, and bow before the unselfish courage of brave and true men.

Midway in the march of time we have sprung up and grown to be one of the most powerful nations in the world; and in the providence of God, we are blessed with a form of government and system of institutions calculated, in a wonderful degree, to promote prosperity and develop our greatness. Upon us is devolved the duty and responsibility of maintaining our greatness and preserving our institutions. Does any man shirk this duty or avoid this responsibility? Like the soldier who refuses to guard the camp, or falters in the fight, let him cover his face in shame and flee from the presence of man. It is your duty, as it is mine, with calm and honest minds to consider every question that effects the public welfare, to see that bad men are driven from power, and that the public good suffers no harm. Of the past and the present we must judge correctly, that errors and evils may be avoided in the future.

Traveling onward we have reached the end of another political journey. Here pausing, let us review its scenes and incidents, and decide whether we shall pursue the same or seek another road. For eight years one political party has been in power, and one class of men have controlled all our public affairs. They now seek at your hands a continuance of that power and a renewal of that control. If they have won your confidence, then continue that confidence. If you approve their conduct then endorse it at the election, and make it your own.

In his letter accepting his nomination Gen. Grant said, "Let us have peace." Do you not all ask for peace? Labor and capital unite in praying for peace, that both may prosper. The old and the young, the rich and the poor pray peace, her

" * * * Olive wand extend,
And bid wild war his ravage end;
Man with brother man to meet,
And as a brother kindly greet."

It is now more than three years since any man with arms in his hands disputed the authority of the United States. It is now more than three years since any man upon the land or upon the sea refused to bow in the presence of the flag of our country. During all these years we were entitled to peace, with its attendant blessings. It had been achieved in battle—it had been conceded in surrender. Who have refused it, and why has it been denied? Sweet and gentle peace has been driven from our land, and cruel discord and strife have been invoked. By whom, and for what end?

The Southern armies surrendered in April, 1865. The war was then over. But, in the language of Mr. Lincoln, the practical relations of the Southern States to the Federal Union was yet disturbed. When Mr. Johnson came in as President he took steps to restore these practical relations, and thus to restore harmony in all the framework of the Government. That was in the spring and summer of 1865. The people of the South accepted his policy. They amended their constitutions and modified their laws so as to declare slavery abolished, secession a fallacy, and that the Confederate debt should not be paid. They acquiesced in the results of the war, and complied with every demand then made by the North. Quiet and order every where prevailed. The North was then generous, and the South yielding and patient. Harmony prevailed between the races. Hope revived, and reconciliation was almost triumphant. As late as September, 1865, Governor Morton, speaking of the progress of restoration, said:

"I desire, in the first place, to remark that to me the general condition of this country is most promising and favorable. I know there are those who take gloomy views of what is called the work of reconstruction, but to me the prospects are most encouraging. The war terminated suddenly, and the submission on the part of the people of the Southern States has been more complete and sudden than I had expected."

Three months later, in a report made to the President, General Grant said:

"Both in travelling and while stopping I saw much and conversed freely with the citizens of those States, as well as with officers of the army who have been among them. The following are the conclusions come to by me:

"'I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions which have heretofore divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections—slavery and States rights, or the right of a State to secede from the Union—they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal—arms—that men can resort to. I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but that now the smoke of battle has cleared away and time has been given for reflection, that this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they received the like benefit from it with those who exposed them in the field and in the cause.

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"My observations led me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible.

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"It is to be regretted that there can not b

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a greater commingling at this time between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly of those intrusted with the law-making power."

In his testimony before the Impeachment Committee General Grant said:

"I know that immediately after the close of the rebellion there was a very fine feeling manifested in the South, and I thought we ought to take advantage of it as soon as possible."

Such was the condition of the South in the fall of 1865. We then had peace; confidence was being restored, and hope stimulated. Trade was reviving, and Northern capital sought Southern investment, and Southern labor welcomed capital as its helpmate. The authority of law was absolute, and obedience to it was general and cheerful. Once more the sections were reconciled, the people in harmony and the States restored. You had demanded of the people of the South acquiescence in the results of the war, and it was yielded. In the most solemn forms that any people can adopt, slavery was forever prohibited, the right of secession and the Confederate debt were repudiated, and the Constitutional authority of the United States recognized. What further demands did you make as conditions of restoration? None whatever. Did you then demand that the negroes be clothed with political privileges, and the white men stripped thereof in sufficient numbers to throw the political power into the hands of the negroes? Whatever you may now demand under the authority and dictation of party leaders, you know that you made no such demand then. It was in that hour of hope and bright promise, when the work of restoration was nearly completed, that the party leaders proclaimed that it should not be; that peace should not remain; that they had terms and conditions to prescribe; and that there should be no peace, nor restoration, nor Union, except upon their terms and conditions. Then was established that engine of evil and corruption, the Freedmen's Bureau, which at the cost of many millions to the people, served as a political machine to array the black against the white race, and through loyal leagues and secret oath-bound organizations to consolidate the negroes into a political party, and arrayed them in hostility to the white race, so that hatred and distrust prevailed where harmony and confidence had been, which has brought discord and strife between the colored laborer and his employer, so that production has fallen off, and enterprise languishes. The bureau tied the hands and feet of the white men, and demoralized the negroes, and brought no good to either race, and all at the cost of many millions to the people. The army of its officers were clothed with almost military power; they stood between the laws and the people, and dictated what should be the state of society. This was the first step from a state and condition of peace and harmony to a state of hostility and strife. Then came the series of measures known as the reconstruction acts, which, putting away all disguise and making the military supreme, established a state of hostility bordering on war. The governments of ten States were stripped of their ancient prerogatives; their legislative, executive, and judicial authority were trampled into the dust; where the Judge sat a military officer sits, and for a jury, selected from the plain and honest people of the country, there is substituted a board of officers, organized to convict. Their proceedings and judgments are not controlled by law, but only by their pleasure. In one case the terrible practice of the dark ages, the use of the torture, to compel witnesses to testify, was resorted to, and in another case, for the offense of assault and battery with the intent to incite a riot, the parties were banished—a mode of punishment long since disused among civilized nations.

When the ancient and honored writs and proceedings of the courts, which have protected the liberties of our race for so many centuries, are suspended; when the laws are silenced, and ten millions of people are governed by the sword, it is not peace—it is a state of hostility. Do you approve all this? Have you been made more prosperous and happy by it? If not, then place men in power who will bring the fruits and blessings of peace. You can not look to General Grant for it, because he has approved and adopted all this policy by becoming the candidate of the men who established it. Within a few days past the same men have passed through the Senate a most dangerous act, calculated, if not intended, to bring strife and bloodshed. The section is as follows:

"Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized and required to deliver to the Governor of each State represented in the Congress of the United States, at the seat of government of such State, as many serviceable Springfield rifle muskets of caliber 58, with accoutrements and equipments complete, as the Governor of such State shall require for the use of the militia therein, not exceeding the number hereinafter specified for each State, namely: Maine 7,000, New Hampshire 5,000, Vermont 5,000, Massachusetts 12,000, Rhode Island 4,000, Connecticut 6,000, New York 33,000, New Jersey 7,000, Pennsylvania 26,000, Delaware 3,000, Maryland 7,000, West Virginia 5,000, Ohio 21,000, Indiana 13,000, Illinois 17,000, Michigan 8,000, Wisconsin 8,000, Iowa 8,000, Minnesota 4,000, Missouri 11,000, Kansas 3,000, Nebraska 3,000, Nevada 3,000, California 5,000, Oregon 3,000, Kentucky 11,000, Tennessee 10,000, North Carolina 9,000, South Carolina 6,000, Georgia 10,000, Florida 3,000, Alabama 8,000, Arkansas 5,000, and Louisiana 7,000; and the same shall be delivered only upon the certificate of the Governor of such State, showing to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War that the regiments and companies for which the same are required are duly organized of loyal citizens of such State, under the laws thereof; and said muskets, accoutrements, and equipments shall remain the property of the United States, subject to the control of Congress."

It has long been the policy of the United States to distribute arms among the States, not by special, but under general and permanent laws; but you will observe that this proposition is to distribute in extraordinary numbers. The number of "rifled muskets of caliber fifty-eight, with accoutrements and equipments and complete," to be distributed under this bill, is two hundred and forty-six thousand, and, at fifteen dollars each, cost the United States three million six hundred and ninety thousand dollars. If nothing extraordinary and dangerous be intended by this measure, why is the distribution of arms in usual numbers, and under the old law, not allowed? You will also observe that three States are omitted—Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. Why that omission? They have not reconstructed under the Congressional plan, and according to a late law, passed over the President's veto, are not permitted to take any part in electing the President this Fall. Therefore it is not necessary to arm the partizans of Congress in those States. You will also observe that the bill has the further extraordinary provision that the arms and accoutrements are to be delivered only to such companies as the Governor of the State shall certify to be "organized of loyal citizens." In the political language of the times, the word loyal, as used by Congress, has a well-known meaning. It includes all [illegible] It excludes all whites who do not negro[illegible] Congress. In the South it is not re- support Co[illegible] to the whites who op- stricted in mean[illegible] rebellion, but includes posed secession and [illegible] in Congress to some who abandoned sea[illegible] who urged go out with their States, and man[illegible] letters, secession upon their States, and b[illegible] speeches, and inflammatory appeals, indu[illegible] the young men to rally under the Southern flag—many who helped to fill the Richmond and Andersonville prisons, many who sought and held office under the Southern Confederacy, and some who were blockade runners. These, professing devotion to the Radical cause and hatred of their late associates, are pardoned by hundreds, and again clothed with all political rights by special acts of Congress. These and Northern adventurers, and the negroes, are the loyal element of Southern society in the Congressional sense, and to them the rifled guns are to be given. The proposition to postpone the operation of the act until after the Presidential election was voted down with derision in the Senate. Thus it stands that, at the cost of all the people, immediately before a Presidential election, and with a view to it, one class are to be arrayed against another class, so that they may have the mastery and control. What do you men say? Was it not enough that by acts of Congress the political supremacy was given to the negro, so that they not only govern ten States, but control the vote of these States for President, and may thus each fourth year decide the Presidential election? Must they also be brought into military organizations and armed with the most formidable weapons of death, to drive or destroy the race they are taught to hate? With what sentiments of horror will you be seized should you, in the dark future, come to know that you indorsed, by your votes, a policy that crushes the white race under a slavish fear, or involves the two races in a bloody and brutal war for the supremacy? "Let us have peace," and to that end I implore your support of the men and policy that promote it. The bill to which I refer is yet in the House, to be considered at the September session.

In the presence of the men of the North-West, I need not stop to prove that it is to their special damage and loss that reconciliation and restoration have been defeated. As the water runs from the North to the South, so our trade has the same natural tendency. Do not the Ohio and Mississippi invite our weighty and bulky commodities for a Southern market? We want immediate peace and harmony, that the South may again be prosperous and able to buy from us the productions of our machine shops, and of our rich lands. Every machinist and manufacturer and farmer in Indiana has a direct interest in this question. There ought to be no strife between the productions of the different sections of our country.

The East is, and must remain mainly interested in manufacturers and commerce. Nature has designed the South for the production of cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, whilst in the North-west we may produce all that will feed both the East and the South. The growth and greatness of each section is the wealth and power of the whole country. We are blinded by passion when we hesitate, by all proper means, to encourage the productions of every section and State. The party leaders have assumed a terrible responsibility who have postponed reconciliation—they have turned the shadow backward upon the dial.

The importance of Southern productions in our National commerce will appear from the following statement:

Our purchases from abroad for the year ending June 30, 1866, amounted to $430,770,041; for the next year to $391,119,506, and for the eleven months ending May 31, 1868, to $319,145,403. This statement excludes imported goods that were re-exported, and gives the foreign values in gold. Reduced to our currency value, gold at 140, our purchases were, for the year ending July 1, 1866, $603,088,057: for the year ending July 1, 1867, $547,567,424, and for the eleven months ending May 31, 1868, $446,803,564. The exports for the same period were, for the year ending June 30, 1866, $550,684,268: for the year ending June 30, 1867, $438,577,312. and for the eleven months ending May 31, 1868, $421,823,006. The aggregate of imports, at currency value, for these two years and eleven months is $1,597,449,055, and the aggregate of our exports $1,411,089,195. The balance against us for this period is $186,360,860.

I suppose this large balance of $189,000,000 has been met mainly by sales of our public securities abroad. During the same period, our exports of raw cotton have been, for the year ending June 30, 1868, $281,385,223. for the year ending June 30, 1867, $201,470,423, and for the eleven months ending May 31, 1868, $149,614,964, making an aggregate of $632,474,610. For the same period the export of tobacco was about $77,000,000, and of sugar nearly $2,000,000. Above $700,000,000 of our exports since the first of July, 1865, have been of cotton, sugar and tobacco—about one-half our entire exports, including coin and bullion. This statement shows the vast importance of Southern productions to the commerce of the entire country. Without them the balance of trade must run constantly and heavily against us. A statesmanship worthy this country, and adequate to the necessities of our condition, will seek every opportunity to foster and increase the production of the great staples of trade, the growth of the Southern soil. They are essential to the prosperity of our internal trade, and of our foreign commerce. The grave and startling consequences which must result from a failure to produce the staples of a foreign trade in sufficient quantities to meet our purchases, appears in the fact that during the year ending June 30, 1866, we exported coin and bullion $82,643,374; during the year ending June 30, 1867, $54,975,196, and during the eleven months ending May 31, 1868, $71,934,369, making an aggregate of $209,553,939 of gold and silver withdrawn from the country during a period of two years and eleven months. During the same period we imported of gold and silver, deducting the re exports, $26,476,212, which leaves the loss of gold and silver to the country during two years and eleven months $183,077,691. We cannot meet one dollar of foreign inbebtedness with our paper currency, and therefore, when the balance of trade is against us, it is a constant drain upon our gold and silver. How long can we endure this without financial ruin? And when can we return to a specie basis, if the specie be constantly withdrawn? Our reliable remedy is in an increase of production, especially of those great staples that command the foreign market. Then the specie will flow to our shores in payment for our productions; then we will sell more than we buy; and then our financial difficulties will rapidly disappear, and we will soon stand upon a specie basis. To this end we want peace, reconciliation and harmony Let mild laws, justly administered, take the place of the false political philosophy which, by strained and unnatural measures, seeks ends that are not practicable. Let us have stability of laws and policy, so that capital can be securely invested and enterprises safely undertaken and prosecuted. We can now adopt the sentiment so familiar to you all: "That whoever can make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together."

Now that the party in majority calls upon you to continue its power, do you not wish to know what it has done with the immense sums of money it has collected from you? From the 30th of June, 1865, to the 30th of June, 1868, the receipts in gold from the customs amount to $518,751,387,50, and in currency from internal revenue $768,259,345 94—making in the whole $1,287,012,333,44. The interest on the public debt during these three years has averaged about $125,000,000 per year—making $375,000,000. That being deducted from the sum collected leaves about $900,000,000—being more than $300,000,000 per year. In a time of profound peace, except so far as the Congressional policy has created a state of hostilities, this great sum of money has been expended in legislative, judicial, executive and military expenses. How has it been expended? Mr. Buchanan was sharply censured for expending so much as $80,000,000 per year, for every purpose of the Government, although a costly military expedition was maintained to Utah. Why does it now cost $220,000,000 more, independent of the interest on the public debt? The Freedmen's Bureau has required many millions in its support—the expenditures of Congress, for committees of investigation and other party machinery and favoritism toward partizan newspapers have gone beyond anything ever known in our history, yet they are inconsiderable in comparison with the entire sum. The greatest burthen upon the shoulders of our people is our military establishment. The army as now organized numbers, in officers and men, not exceeding fifty-six thousand. Yet the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, p. 42, shows the expenditures of the War Department, for the year ending June, 1867, excluding bounties to have been ninety-five million dollars—more than the entire cost of the Government for army, naval and civil service, any year of Mr. Buchanan's administration. The same report, page 43, shows the expenditures of that department, for the quarter ending September 30, 1867, to have been $30,538,066,85, and the estimate of the remaining three quarters, excluding bounties, $75,500,000, making for the year ending June 30, 1868, the sum of $106,036,056 85. During a part of that time, General Grant was not only General of the Army, but also Secretary of War. These expenditures are at the rate of nearly $2,000 to each man in the army—nearly two millions to each regiment. The expenses of the army ought not to exceed $1,000 to each officer and man, or $1,000,000 to each regiment, and with our present force, the expenses should be reduced $40,000,000 per annum. If the men who now govern this country, and control its destiny, would allow us to have peace, reconciliation, and harmony, the army might be withdrawn from [illegible] present service, of controlling the people its p[illegible] South—its numbers might be reduced of the S[illegible] maintained, at proper points to 25,000, an[illegible] at a cost of $35,000,000, to protect the coun[illegible] expenditures $75,000,- and thus reduce our ex[illegible] Had we no 000, per year. What say you [illegible] willing better have a change? Are you n[illegible] dent to try it? Will you not elect a Presi[illegible] and members of Congress who earnestly desire retrenchment and economy in the public expenditures? However great our resources, and however earnestly the people may strive to meet every demand made by the Treasury, yet we can not long hold up under the constant drain of the gold and silver from the country, and such enormous public expenditures. We must have a change.

How may the public debt be paid? Must the payment be in coin, or may it be in greenbacks? This is a question of grave importance, both to the holders of the bonds and to the people. I know of but one rule by which this question may be settled—the contract as shown by the law under which the bonds were issued must stand. Early in the last session of Congress, I felt it my duty to introduce the following resolution in the Senate:

"Whereas, The public debt of the United States, except where otherwise provided by law, was contracted and incurred upon the faith and credit of the United States, that the same would be paid or redeemed in the lawful money of the United States, which was declared by Congress to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except