VOL. 68.

LEGAL

Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General As

VV sembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania' entitled An Actriating to the elections of this Cou-monwealth," passed on the 3d day of July, Anho Dom-ini, 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every County within this Commonwealth to, give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate.

notice of the trenggle frections, now in some growth of the commence.

18t. The Officers to be elected.

2d. Designating the places at which the election is the commence of t

One person 15 reversion when you reach the Pennsylvania or present the 15th Congressional Disciplination, posed of the countries of Combertand, Perry and York, in the Congress of the United States, the person to represent the 18th Senatorial District, composed of the countries of York and Cubberlian, in the Senator of Pennsylvania.

One person for District Attorney of the county of

Cumberland
One person for Anditor of the county of Cumberland
One person for Coroner of the county of Cumberland
One person for County Surveyor of the county of

One person for County Surveyor of the county of umberland. The said election will be held throughout the County

The said efection will be held throughout the County is follows:

The election in the election district composed of the grough of Carlisde and the townships of North Midleton, South Middleton, Lower Frankford, and
howet Dickinson, will be held at the Court House in
he berough of Carlisle. The election in the clection district composed of
lower West Pennshotough township, will be held
tt the North School-House in Plainfield.

The election in the election district composed of
Silver Spring township, will be held at the public
louse of tice, K. Dacy, in Hornestown in said
lowship.

cetion in the election district composed of a rownship, will be held at the public house by Miloschrostey, in said township, edien in the election district composed of the of Upper Allen, will be held at the public distant Culp, in Shepherdstown, equipment the election district composed of a township, will be held at the Middlesex

on in the election district composed of Lower Alien, will be held at the weather of Jonas Hunchbarger, on Slate Hill-u in the election district composed crough township, will be held at Hattledd in West Fairview. In the election district composed

relection in the election district composed of r Dickinson, will be held at the fouse now

by hearth Knowle, known as the Stone of the in the clocition district compass d of the of New ville, and townships of Millin Tipper d Upper Weel Pennshors, and north K. wton,

happensburg, Shippensburg Township Scathampton township not Includes ge election thistrict, will be held at use in the Borough of Shippensburg, non in the election district composi-tampton townside, will be held at

ce softthampton townsday, will be held at set formerly someting, will be held at set formerly someting. So the set formerly someting the set formerly someting the set formerly someting the set formerly set for the set formerly set for the set formerly set for se

all give n dice that every person, expected fit peace, who shall hold any office out of profit or trust n dir the governmented States or of this State, or of any

of its of the first from being vater are cover in profiles, or its deer other or "a ref th able to hold the same," and the first seed between the first seed by the first seed by the first seed by the first seed by the first seed of the first se

becough," and each lass shall be deposited in the hallot loxes."

contained with the pravisions of the 8th section is eleminically a further supplement to the Election of this Commonwealth, "Epublish the followed this Commonwealth," Epublish the followed this Commonwealth.

WHERE'S, By the act of the Congress of the United

With the Anna to amend the several acts here-toler passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purp so," and ap-proved blaceb 3d, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-tive, all persons who have descriped the military or nar al service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disa-bility therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their right of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens agend:

deposite of exercising any rights of citizen of and whereas, Persons not citizens of the Uniter states are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Common wealth:

Serios 1. Be it enacted, dea That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be inlawful for the believe and the serious serious

Serios, I. Be it enacted, 6x, That in all elections be related to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be intawful for the Judge or inspectors of any such election to reactive asy builds or biblies from any present endeated in the provisions and subject to the liability imposed by said not of Congress, approved March 3d one thousand eight bundred and sixty-dwe, and it shall be unlowful for any such present to offer to set emy bailot or callets.

Secrios 2. That if any suffi indge or inspectors of election, on any one of them shall receive or causent, to reserve any such offers and the maller decive or causent, to be good to be a subject of a misdeumatic and upon convicting the rectifing of a misdeumator, and upon convicting the reaction any court of sessions of this compouvealth, to shall, for each offence, he sentenged to pay a fine court of the state of the subject of the state of the

not ress than one hundred holfare, and to undergo, an imprisonmen in the paid of the proper courty for not less than sixty days.

Section 3. That if any person deprived of citizon-dip and disqualified as aforesaid; shall at any observe the refere to be held in this commonwealth, wote, or tender to the oligors thereof, and offer to vofe, a ballot or ballot, any per's as offending shall be guitty of a misdonicamen, and on conviction, thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall for each of long, by gunished in likewise number as provided in the proceeding section of this can the case of officers of the control of the cont

and to discress of such election receiving attent inflawil ballot or hallots.

Agreeably to the provisions of the histy-first section

and each . Every tieneral and Special Elections all
he open-histween the hours of eight and ton in the force
ason and shall continue once nutil seven o'clock, in the
ovening, when the polls shall be closed."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the seventysixth section of the act first aforestable his plages of the
ovening, when the polls shall be closed of the
corresaid districts shall respectively take charge of the
corresaid districts as half respectively take charge of the
corresaid districts as half respectively take charge of the
corresaid districts as half expectively take charge of the
corresaid districts and produce them at a meeting of one judgefrom each district, at the florouth of in 1450, on the
third day after the election, boing, for the present each
on FRIDAY. THE SPIT DAY OF OCIOBER NEX!

then and thereto-old only perform the duties required
by law of said judges.

Sept. 1, 1864 9 JOSEPH O. THOMPSON. Sheright ACTIVE AND EFFICIENT AGENTS WANTED.

D. ADAIR, Attorney At Law, TOSEPH RITNER, Jr., Attorney a Law and Surveyor, Mechanicatura, Pa. Office and Street, two doors north of the Bank. Salushness promptly attended to. July 1, 1864.

R. MILLER Attorney at Law Office in Hannon's building immediately op-nosite the Court House. AW CARD.—CHARLES E. MA-

AGLAUGHLIN, Attorney at Law, Office in the coon formerly occupied by Judge Graham.
July 1, 1864-1y. C. HERMAN, Attorney at Law,

TOHN CORNUÂN, Attorney a

TTORNEY AT LAW, and Real Estate Agent, Shepherdstown, West Virginia Defrompt attention given to all business in Jeffer on County and the Counties adjoining it. January 19, 1866.—1 y.

IN E. BELTZHOOVER, Attorney ont Law Office in South Hadover street, opposite Benty's dry good store Carlisle, Pa.
September 9, 1364.

AMES A. DUNBAR, Attorney at Liss. Carllele, Pa. Office in No. 7, Rheem's Hall July 1, 1861-119. WEAKLEY & SADLER. TIORNEYS AT LAW, Office

C. P. RUMGICH: WM, B. PARKEI HUMRICH & PARKER.

TTORNEYS AT LAW. Office on

WILLIAM KENNEDY, Attorney

M. B. BUTLER, Attorney at Law and United States Claim Agent. Car-llele, Cumberland County, Pa. Pousions, Bounties, Back Pay & c., promptly collect ed. Applications by mail will receive immediate at-laution, and the proper blunks forwar ad.

DR. GEORGES. SEA



W. Scott Coyle S M. COYLE. -COYLERC CO JOBBERS

Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods and Stationery, orders will receive prompt attention. . Manufacture for the Chembersburg Wealley oner 68-1y. DR. THEO, NEFF,

GRADUATE OF PENR'A. COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY DENTISE,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Carlide and vi-eluity that he has taken throffice No. 2., West Vain Street, lately occupied by his Father, where his prepared to attend to all protessional business. Arti-cular test insected on Gold, Silver, Vuicanite and Flatinom: Charges moderate Trapell 6-51; *.

TOHN DORNER MERCHANT TAILOR In Kramer's Suilding, near Engenn's Hall. Ca **Cite**, has just returned from the Clastern Units the largest and most COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Cassimeres, Vestings, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., ever brought to Carlisle.
His cloths comprise

KNGLISIÏ. GLISH, FRENOH, and AMERICAN MANUFACTURER. or the finest texture and of all slinder.

Mr. Dornor baing himself a practical cutter or iong experience is proposed to warrant perfect fits, any prompt flowing forders.

Or cet the place.

TARESH ARRIVAL

Of all the New Spring Styles of HATS AND CAPS.

The Subscriber has just opened, at No. 15 North Hanover St., few doors North of the Carliele Deposit Bank, one of the largest and bast stock of HATS & OAPS-ver offered in Carlieler.

Bilk Hats, Cassi nerge of all styles and qualities. Stiff Brink different colors, and yvery description of Soft Hats always made. The Dunkard and old fashioned brush, kept constantly on hand and made to grder, all warranted to give satisfaction. A full assortment of SPRAW HATS, Mon's boyls and children's fancy.

I have also added to my stock, Notions of different kinds, consisting of Ladies and Cent's Stockings Nucl-Tion, Pencila, Gloves, Thread, Sewing Silks, Suspenders, Unbreilas, &c., Prime Segar's and Tobaccatters on hand.

Give me a call and examine my stock, as I feel conflown to the said of the stock of the product of the said of the stock of the said of the s

CAS FITTING & PLUMBING. The subscribers having paramanentia located it Carlisle, respectfully solicit a share of the hubble in tronage. Their shop is situated on the public in the rear of the list Prodyterian Church, when they can always be found.

Boing experienced mechanics, they are prepared to concern the contrasted or other they may be entrusted within a superior manuer, and at very moderate price.

HYDRAULIO RAMS,
WATER WHYELS,
HYDRANTS,
LIFT & FORCE PUMPS,
LIFT & FORCE PUMPS,
AND THES, WASHI BASINS and all other artiles im the trade.
PLUMBING AND GAS AND STEAM FITTING promptly attended to in the nest approved style.

367 Country work promptly attended to.

368 All work guaranteed.

Don't forget the place—immediately in the rear of the Pirst Prophyterian Church.

Linter 27 66.19

July27 60-1y THE FARMER'S BANK, OF CAR poounts.

Deposits received and paid back on demand, interest allowed on special deposits, field, Silver, Treat

ET the best Photographs at

lechmon's Promium Photograph Main Street, Carlisle Pa. GEO. G. DOSH'S is the place to get the good five controller. Retween the controller to the frankl in House.

THE FRANKLIN RAIL ROAD. Office of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Co. CARLISLE Pa., 9th Sep. 1868 The letting of the road has been postponed until Friday, the 29 of September, at 12 o'clock, M., and the Plana and Sections will be exhibited at the office of the Cluffer Englished in Hagerstown, on and after the Cluffer Englished. the Onter Engineer in the Property of Soptember, Property of Propident.

11sop 08. DOSH has a prime eigar

Caris I e

CARLISLE, PENN'A, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868.

Political.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Hoofland's German **Tonic.** Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. The Great Remedies for all Diseases

> LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

'Hoofland's German Bitters

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters with the purest quality of Sanda Cruz Rum, Orange etc., a string one of the most pleasant and agreeable removes ever offered to the public.

These preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic ad an analysis, with the

Hoofland's German Bitters.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIO. should be used

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and The Biters of the Lone are coth equally goes, and contain Lee again incidintal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of enneed, such as Indigeriting, by sepsia, etc. is a variety of enneed. Norman Poblity etc. I want to be a variety of the sepsial contained to the contained of the contained of

Constipation. Flatulence, Inward Piles
Fuiness of Blood to the Head, Addity
of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart
burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness
or Weight in the Stomach,
Sour Educations, Simining of the Stomach, Swimming of
the Head of the Head, Bert Heart
of the Stomach, Swimming of
the Head of the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellewness of the Skin and
Zyes, Fain in
the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellewness of the Skin and
Zyes, Fain in
the Head, Burning
in the Flesh, Constant Inagingings of Evil
and Great Depression of Spirits.

- DEBILITY, Resulting from any Cause whatever;
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,
induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fovera, etc.

There is no medicine cutant equal to these remedies
in such cases. A tone and vigor in imparted to the
whole System, the
card, food is onjoyed,
promptly, the blood
plexion be come as a purified, the complexion be come and when the come and healthy
the yellow thus is equilibrated from the eyes, a bloom

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily uped hem, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of his BITTER9, or the TONIC, an elist risat will satil new life in a their veins, restore in a measure the energy and prior of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happingss to their remaining seams.

female portion of our domin the enjoyment to use their own ex well." They are lan energy, extremely nervous and beautiful developed to the their own expension, much guid, devoid of energy, extremely nervous and beautiful devoid of It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the

wein They are lan the factor guid, devote energy, extremely nervous, and have no appet. To this class of persons the BITTERS. TONIO, is especially recommended. WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon, Geo, W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pal. Writes

"I find 'Hoofland's a good tonic, useful figurative rours, and tance of debility, and to the first tonic first ton GEO. W. WOODWARD." Hon. Tames Thompson.

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, April 29, 1896 "I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a velicable action in case of atticks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON? From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D., Patter of the Tenth Baptest Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jacksis - Dear Sir: I have been frequently for queded to confuet my name with recommendation of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the price ities as out of my appearance. I have in all cases do laca, proof in variance and particularly in my actificates of Dr. Hoodhard's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general delating of the system, and appearating for Liver Complaint, data as fe can valuably, doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, From Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia. I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoof and's German Bittim, and feel it my privilege to re-commend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are unfairing from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly.

E. D. FENDALL CAUTION.

Hoofand's German Remedies are counterfeited. So that the signature of is on the wrapper All others are counterfeited. So that the German Medicino Store, No. 631-AROH Street Philadelphia. CHARLES M. EVANS. aGerman Druggist, Proprietor, Formerly O. M. Jackson & Co. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines

UNION MUTUAL LIPET INSURANCE COMPANY.
Claiming as this Company does, some advantage peculiar to tixely, agonts are afforded an easy, and successful method for securing risks. A liberal comission paid to agonts, who must firmlish first class of reaces. Address, D. S. Gloninger, M. D., General (gent, No. 129 South 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa. a She she and the PRICES. Be not forgot to examine well the article you

GREAT SPEECH OF HON JAMES G. BLAINE, An Oxiginal Pennsylvanian, Now Representative in Congress from

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The questions at issue in the pending Presidential can-vass naturally divide themselves into better prepared, by reason of the lo-cality of his residence, his means of observation, and the results of his personal experience, to present to you the ssues growing out of reconstruction. He can say literally in regard to re-construction that he has seen all of it, and that his own public life and ser-

The democracy told us in our Maine campaign that of all people in the world the Americans at this time were the Democratic party, without the concurdened, and the most oppressed, and cd opposition of the Republican party. that this over burdening and oppression was the natural sequence of the is not burdensome to the laborer, I Lobserve in a morning paper of your own city, in a speech by Ex-Governor Bigler, that the same refrain is taken ip here, and that the people of Pennylvania are invited under the same cry hat was raised in Maine to-abandon heir support of the Republican party while the laboring man has cause to und wander off after the lead of those groan the rich go about clad in purple o whom we are already indebted for and fine linen—a whole brotherhood he great legacy of a rebellion, to sub- of "bloated bondholders," living on lue which cost five hundred thousand what has been filched from the laborlions of dollars. Gov. Bigler says that me of the Pendletonian-Biglerian style he would not encourage the mere croakare the worst tax-ridden people upon to come more specific the face of the earth.—He intimates, tial facts of the case. nowever, that he had not himself been

the testimony. great. Keystone Commonwealth to pay that amount; it would be oppressive to compel its payment by any five or by any ten States of this Union; but when you take our whole vast domain with its well-nigh forty States and ten Territories and its forty millions of midded man certainly will be bold people, with a development of wealth enough to assert that the tolnece tax

and wines of other kinds. Besides discharged. And with us, when a man these may be enumerated silks, vellars reached that state of prosperity vets, costly, laces, rich India shawls, which enables him to show a I take it for granted, without arguing, that no one will contend that revenue derived from this source is any oppression to the poor man or the laboring man, or is any hindrance to the progress of the industrial interests of the nation. The remaining 70 or 80 from this source we get the comfortable sessed on articles of necessity and used and sit, sessed on articles of necessity and used and property ask, here on the soil of Pennsylvania, whether it, he desirable that these disputed, and fair, and just, and fair, and jus

artisans from the competition of foreign labor and pauper wages, shall be strick en down. I need hardly ask here, whether you are willing that your vast industrial establishments which have

grown up in your midst, and have given wealth and prosperity to your noble State and promoted the glory and re-nown of our nation, shall now be placed the State of Maine, delivered in the under the ruinous, and, to them, fatal city of Philadelphia. on Wednesday, competition of the pauper labor of Furope; for such will be the inevitable result of striking down that system of ernment goes to the large manufactur-protective duties in our tariff to which ers, whose sales exceed \$5,000 a year, our industrial establishments are in-debted for their growth and their ma-lundredth part of what they derived two classes, those relating to reconstruction; and those relating to finance and taxation. My honorable and cloquent friend from Tennessee [Mr. May
unit fellow me. is much in the continuation of the small manufacturer, and taxation. To the small manufacturer, and taxation. My honorable and cloquent friend from Tennessee [Mr. May
unit fellow me. is much in the continuation of the small manufacturer, and taxation. To the small manufacturer, to the enterprising beginner, to the own haids and his little bired help to the continuation.

I will not so far insult the intelli
unit those relating to reconstruction; and those relating to finance and those relating to finance and the second manufacturer, and taxation. To the small manufacturer, to the enterprising beginner, to the own haids and his little bired help to

I will not so far insult the intelli-gence of the audience that I have the honor to address as to put these interrogatories to them in any other form than as protests, as it is the undoubted Republican faith, not in Pennsylvania alone, but in Maine, and throughout the country, that the labor of American mechanics shall be fostered, stimulated vices have become largely interwoven and rewarded by a system of protective with it. I therefore leave to him the duties such as are now in force under discussion of those questions; and, in Republican legislation. And, therethe brief h ur in which I shall trespass fore, without stopping to justify our pour patience, I shall devote my sition on this point, I make the charge self entirely to that other series of against the Democratic party that, by duestions connected with the national finances and with national taxation.

The distribution of those questions in the point of the against the property of the articles as they purchased them for consumption. How conformed by the tax is easily apparent. If you convention, they have committed them buy five dollars' worth of cloth it ac-In the recent exciting and momentous campaign in my own State, the Democracy, under the lead of Mr. Penofectors and the manufacture of two dozen shirts dleton, made these questions of the finance and taxation the prominent and dominant issues; and upon them, as you well know, their defeat was more guish them. I assume, therefore, that, disastrous than any to which they were so far as concerns the tariff, and the derive several millions of dollars. ever subjected since their organization \$160,000,000 of revenue derived thereas a party in Maine. I cannot but be- from, I need not stop here and now to

ed from a protective to a revenue tariff, nost down-trodden, the most over bur- rence and against the protest and unitystem of Federal taxation now in force. suppose it follows that the supposed that industry is ground down, and that ves and twenty-seven hundred mil- ing classes. I repeat this as an epitoto come more specifically to the essen-

er about taxation, but that really we prefer to deal less in generalities and Now, my friends, I hold in my hand however, that he had not himself been conscious of this terrible oppression until after reading a speech made by Mr. Pendleton at Bangor, in the State of Maine. [Laughter.]

Now, to that speech of Mr. Pendleton's, my friends, it was my privilege to reply before many large and intelligent to our national debt which have called to small memorandize, and who labor which the mend who leads to writing the repeated embarrassment in the action of Congress. T and I esteem it a peculiar privilege to comes, I should be glad to inquire of be allowed the opportunity of replying any one in this audience, whether Reto it on the soil of my native State of publican or Democrat, which one it is Pennsylvania; and before an audience of the different classes of the tax that of the loyal people who have achieved oppresses him. The first source which for that State her present great renown I shall name is the whisky tax—the and glory in the annals of our common country. [Cheers.] I have inquired before many audiences. as I shall now whisky, rum, brandy, wines, ale, bear, inquire before this, what particular form and all forms of malt liquor; giving us of taxation it is that is complained of for the current year the large aggregate as oppressive upon the industrious and of \$56,000.000. Is there any one in laboring classes of this country. Hap- this audience particularly oppressed by pily for the more speedy termination of a discussion of this kind, questions Illinois told me the other day that that of taxation are essentially matters of was the particular tax about which the fact. We may rest on the old adage Democrats down in Egypt most loudly that "figures will not lie," and there- complained; because in that locality fore we are not required to resort to the members of the party on an aver presumptions and speculations; but are age assisted in paying it about seven or enabled to turn at once to the law and eight times each per day. But I take he testimony.

it than in the sober and discreet city

Now, the revenue to be raised this of Brotherly Love you can find no man rear from this entire country by the or any party willing to assert or con-National Government would amount to fess that he considers the whisky tax three hundred and thirty millions of an oppression upon any one under the dollars: This is a very large sum, 1 sun. Then we have disposed of fifty-six admit; but it must be remembered that the country which is called upon to pay this sum is a very large country, and who smoke and to those of you about as much more of local taxes.

ons which possesses immense and almost incalculable resources. It would be a burden upon the city of Philadelon the hundred for segars, form some

before unknown and altogether unparalleled in all history, the amount actually, demonstratively, and inevitably becomes quite inconsiderable as a burden or an oppression.

But I do not purpose to rest upon a mere general statement of 'liis character. I propose, with you leave, to address to you as an intelligent audience a few questions which, if, not answered on the spot, will, at least, I have lead to such reflections as may be the spot, will, at least, I have lead to such reflections as may be the such reflections as may be a such reflections as may be such that it must be in this derived. If you will take pains to add up the various sums I have named you will find that they give you the aggregate of one hundred and seventy millions of money. The sum of the point and the point and the result of the pouncies in our entire country.

I suppose that it must be in this that the Democracy find the evidence of such the evidence of such the point at the man and up the various sums I have named you will find that they give you the aggregate of one hundred and seventy millions of the pouncies. But the country is the evidence of the sum of the pouncies in the pouncies in the pouncies in the pouncies.

I propose, with you will find that they give you the aggregate of one hundred and seventy millions of the pouncies. But the country is the reflect nope, lead to such reflections as may his taxes, Federal, State, and local, call forth a significant answer at your and then can show a net annual gain polls on the 13th of October. Of the and profit of more than \$1,000 over 330 millions of revenue which I have and above all those outlays. On the spoken of as the Federal receipts of the excess above that thousand dollars the current year, 160 millions will be raised Government asks him to pay five per from the tariff on foreign imports, and left. Now, I do not know the stanternal revenue. Of the tariff receipts, nearly ninety millions will be derived I live we don't call a man poor who from the duties on articles of luxury, many of which existes are remaining and profit after all his rents. many of which articles are pernicious annual gain and profit after all his reuts and injurious in their general use, such and repairs and expenses of business, as French brandies, champague wines, and wines of other kinds. Besides discharged. And with us, when a man and the other innumerable gewgaws sheet of more than a thousand dollars, and luxuries in which the rich and the after these outlays, we regard him as extravagant choose to indulge, an ungrateful whelp if if he is reluctant.

I take it for granted, without arguing, that no one will contend that reviewed the support of a government

year. A very enormous tax, two-tenths of one per cent. It takes a sharp prac-tice in vulgar fractions to find out just how much that is. Reduced to its lowest figures, we have one five-hun-dredths; and thus this oppressive Govmanufacture, the Government says

"Go free;" but from those who have acquired large prosperity, and whose sales go up to tens and hundreds of thousands and to millions, the Government asks this small consideration of two-tenths of one per cent. Upon whom is this oppressive? The manufacturer pays it, freely, without pro-test or grumbling. The people at large may have assisted in paying it in the enchanced prices of the articles as they purchased them for consumption. How And yet from a tax thus unseen and

unfelt the Government will this year We next come to a source of taxa as a party in Maine. I cannot but believe that the same principles and conclusions which governed the minds of
the great mass of the people of Maine

Irom, I need not stop here and not stop here and not stop here are the mount as the stamp on a bank nia audience.

Surely, if there be oppression from
the great mass of the people of Maine

Surely, if there be oppression from ment, note of hand, deeds of real estate, tion known as the stamp law, this clusions which governed the minus of the great mass of the people of Maine will govern and control the action of taxation, it does not come through a and largely on patent medicines and taxiff. And if the tariff is to be changed to be chang or beneficial. Now, while the stamp inconvenience. I take it that no man will pretend that it is ever a source of oppression-certainly not an oppress ion to the poor and to the laboring classes. The rich may sometimes have terrible oppression upon the laboring classes is caused by the system of tax-ation that is assessed that it is assessed to the intervent that it is as a second that it is a second that it is a second to the intervent that it is ken, recently deceased millionaire of ation that is assessed through the medium of our internal revenue offices.

Perhaps it is here that we are to find was admitted to probate on the payment of five thousand dollars of stamps; but I have never heard that the poor and the laboring classes were particularly affected. In short, to speak of the stamp-tax-as an oppression is simply absurd. And yet, from this receipts of railroad and other transportation companies; the special tax on gard to our national debt which have portation companies; the special tax on various trades, professions, and call-

lated, the one to the other, give to question whether the bonds are payayour treasury the aggregate of sixteen | ble in gold or in greenbacks, which, in millions of dollars annually, and I my judgment, is not a practical quescertainly, am not able to identify a tion, no one whose determination, is single one of them which a poor man or a laboring man would desire to as a nation than that of the immedior a randoming main would desire to as a nation than that of the immedirepeal or have removed. For my ate settlement of all the questions reself, I think the railroads, and the lating to the exact location of the gold plate, and the pleasure yatch, and the theatres, and the operas, and those who indulge in these amusements and luxuries, can well afford to pay a fax; and I am at a loss to know how sixteen millions of dollars could be raised in a more equitable manner, and with so little detriment

to the business of the country. And, now, I have but one other source of Federal taxation to name, and that is the tax on national banks. assail or defend the national banks, nor even to discuss the bank question; it is the subject of taxation of which I am speaking, and I allude to the national banks only to show you that they pay into your Federally as taxation, and that they pay about as much more of local taxes in the various communities in which they do business. Certainly this ten millions that we derive from national phia for her to undertake the payment of this three hundred and thirty millions; it would be oppressive upon this But if any gentleman will tell me how are not generally regarded as poor incu, and, as a legislator, I am quite at a loss to know how ten millions of dellars could be derived

from any other source so easily as from this of the banks. from this of the banks.

I have thus hastily and somewhat a funding bill of this kind would be crudely enumerated all the sources accepted by the bondholders as an people, with a development of wealth before unknown and altogether unparbefore unparbefore unparbefore unparbefore unparbefore unparbefore unparbefore unparbefore unparbefore unp

industrial interest of the country should not be affected, while the burden fell only upon articles of lux-ury and accumulated capital On this ury and accumulated capital On this dont Jonnson w wanted an agressystem of taxation the Republican of the measure, and killed it by what is Franken as a nocket veto. Had Mr. ay five per with the Koptolican for the measure, and kined it by what party stands. They do not apologize for it, they justify it, and they Johnson sent it back with his veto, assert that to perform efficiently the work of accumulating the amount of dollars net all his rents all his rents and a pocket veto. Had Mr. Congress would have promptly passed it over his objections; but this did not said the purposes of the Democratic party, and hence they resorted to more party, and hence they resorted to more payment assured, no other system could possibly be devised by which the burdens would be so little felt by the great mass of the community: [Long continued applause.] Happily, on this point, we are at sharp issue with the Democratic point, we are at sharp issue with the Democratic for on this question of taxation the Republican party and the photocratic party are diametrically and irreconcilably hostile. The system approved and endorsed by the Republicans is the system now in force. In

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To the latter clause of this resolution I shall refer directly; it is to the former portion that I now invite your Well, next we come to the tax of attention. The proposition is that two-tenths of one per cent. on the every species of property shall be tax the bonds and reducing the national ed according to its real value. Now, interest. Then comes up the Pendleunder such a policy, I beg to ask this audience which one of you could escape from the oppression of direct other adjustment of our national debt, taxation? How many of you to-day except to pay it off at once in green-ever see the face of a Federal tax-backs." Well I am dull of compregatherer? But under the operation of the proposition laid down by the Democratic platform, pray tell me which of you would not see his face, and that continually? Why, this runs ment acknowledges its indebtedness, into the extreme of absurdity. Let We owe to-day twenty-one hundred me illustrate. In your city of Phila smillions of bonded debt due fifteen twenme illustrate. In your city of Philadelphia to-day you can distil a gallon of whisky to about the same cost at

े प्रतिकार के प्राप्त के कार्य के अ<u>ध्योक कार्य के प्रतिकृति के विकास के बिल</u>क कर कर कर कर के कि की की की कार्य क

which you can buy a gallon of milk.

The Republicans tax the gallon of whisky fifty cents; the Democratic platform would tax the gallon of milk just the same amount; "every species of property according to its real value' is their motto. A barrel of beer i worth, in your price list, I presume some fifteen dollars; the R legislature tax it two dollars. A barrel of flour throughout the country averages about fitteen dollars; the Democratic platform would tax it two dollars also. They would tax bread the same as beer, milk the same as whiskey; luxuries the same as necessimaking no distinction between a lager beer concert room and a vestry for prayer meetings. It may seem absurd thus to carry out their principle in its observe this principle of inflation, as it prayer meetings. It may seem absurd thus to carry out their principle in its legitimate application; but take it in its less offensive and milder form, and

but," answers some enthusiastic ad-

the expense of deranging your entire commercial fabric; at the expense of destroying the value of the medium in

which the exchanges are to be made. Experience, it is said, is a dear school,

was tried in the so-called Southern Confederacy. During the first year of

the war a paper dollar in Richmond was

as good as a paper dollar in Washington; both were worth a hundred cents.

The second year of the war the differ-

ence was not very great. The third year the Confederate note began to

droop, and the fourth year its value en-

cess of currency back into a similar se-

curity for which you madly exchanged it in your delusive theory that a debt could be paid by changing the

form of the note. Did you accept the

first road and repudiate, no imagina-tion could depict the ruinous conse-

the sound of my voice would not live

generation would bear the gvil oblo-

confronted an exigency that required

rnment notes have been and continue!

to be a legal tender. And that act,

army, and without an army, the South-

where would it stop? To-day the Republican legislature does not tax your clothing, your hats, your boots, the tools of the mechanic, the nachinery of the factory, the farm, the garden, the dwelling, the house-hold property; not one of these is taxed by the Republican legislation They prefer rather to gather the Government funds through the channels I have indicated; but the Democratic proposition is to make your system of taxation a dead level; to put a sewing machine under the same law that taxes the billiard table, and to put the ma-chinery which supports the families of

a hundred artizans under the same the anecdote of the man who declared taxation that the pleasure yatchs of that in the first year of the war he carthe New York sporting clubs are today ask to pay. I do not really think his money in his vest pocket, but in that the democracy knew just what an the last year of the war he carried his absurd thing they were doing, when they adopted the first clause of this resolution. They were so anxious to get a lick at the Government bonds and able paper money bearing no interest, securities, which are included in the second claim, that they quite lost sight, demands of a circulating medium, and of the ridiculous position to which source we derive the large sum of seventeen millions annually for the first clause.

And that brings me to say a word about the taxation of Government miscellaneous heads; the tax on the receipts of railroad and other trans-

lating to the exact location of the quences; the youngest person within

North pole.

But these questions having been raised, the Republican Congress at its last session labored diligently and and to that end they passed what is known as the funding bill. That bill proposed to exchange all outstanding bonds for long bonds running forty years at 42 per cent. interest; the bonds to be distinctly payable in gold at the and that is the tax on national banks. date of maturity, forty years hence, and the interest saved by the 14 per cent. (amounting to thirty-six millions annually) to be devoted to the reduc tion and redemption of the principal

of the debt. Now, it will be observed that by this system we should get very much more into the Federal treasury that could possibly be derived from any system of taxation which the wildes ed, and the bondholder would find his compensation in the fact that the

reditor. **
Now, when an opportunity was presented for thus reducing the public burdens, and providing for the definite payment of the debt, how did the Democracy behave? Why, every member of the party, in both Senate and House, fought the bill at every point, and did so malignantly and maliciously, it is the product of laborious research and investigation on the part of a Republicán Congress—a Congress anxious to so adjust the scale of taxation that the industrial interest of the country leading to the laborious product the sum at every point, and discountly and when, finally, the bill was carried over their opposition, and went to the laborious product the sum at every point, and when, finally, the bill was carried over their opposition, and went to the laborious product the sum at every point, and when, finally, the bill was carried over their opposition, and went to the before Congress adjourned, the Demo-cratic members conspired with Presi-dent Johnson to withhold his approval

stand the ground of Democratic opposition to a measure which seemed in all at this moment. He declared that the

ould find no authority for issuing them, now demanding that a perfect deluge of them shall be turned upon the country. When, during the war we were in actual need of the greenbacks, Mr. Pendleton bitterly opposed our issuing them; and now in, a time of protound peace, and when the Government paper ought to be equal in value to gold, and when no fresh issue is demanded, Mr. Pendleton NO. 40. forgets his former constitutional objections, forgoes his bitter hostility, and cries aloud for an illimitable issue. But question settled; we shall keen it open Republicans did-not allow Mr. Pendlefor agitation."
So much for the sincerity of the n to obstruct the issue of greenbacks, when they were needed to save the life of the nation, and the Ropublicans will not allow Mr. Pendleton to enforce interest. Then comes up the Pendle the issue of greenbacks when inflation is not needed, and would be utterly tonian escort of Democracy, shouting

Pendleton, who, when greenbacks

were indispensable to the nation's life.

uinous to the industrial and mechani-

cal interests of the entire nation. Mr. Blaine then commented on the fact that all the national, state, and local platforms of the Democracy had made a great issue in regard to the Freedmen's Bureau; their mildest formof stating their opposition being the assertion that the Republican Congress was boarding the negroes down Southat first-class hotels, while the white ty, forty years hence. Suppose you folks had to work for their living. The pay it all off to-morrow in greenbacks, (which are due bills); does the Govern-with the labor system of four millions ment owe any less the next day? "Oh, of black people entirely disrupted, some measure of reorganization was mirer of the Pendletonian theory, "we absolutely essential, not only essential for the good of the colored race will at least save the interest by paying it off in greenbacks." "Yes my friend, I acknowledge that; but in atbut for the interests of the nation and especially for the furtherance of the tempting to save the interest, as you propose you imitate the foolhardiness of the man who got rid of his corns by amputating his legs. You save the interest, but at what expense? Why at cotton culture. Hence the Freedmen's Bureau was organized, and from the date of its organization to the first of the current month its whole expenditure had been \$7,936,283,17. At the same session at which the bureau was organized a tax of five cents a pound was levied on cotton, which was a direct tax on the labor of the ne-gro. During the three and a half years that the bureau had been in operation' the cotton tax had yielded \$66,162,864.82. Some Democrat might say that the cotton tax would have been derived anyhow, and that that did not excuse the expenditure for the bureau; but the fact was quite otherwise, because, unless the negro labor had been reorganized and placed on:a its wages guaranteed, the cotton would have been cultivated to a very small extent. Therefore when these gentletirely collapsed. It was my fortune to go into Richmond three days after its men are making their charges of ex-travagance against the Freedmen's Busurrender, and there I found free nereau let them remember that that bureau groes and Confederate money in most plentiful abundance. The one lined is to be credited with the revival of the plentiful abundance. The one lined cotton culture and with the payment in all the sidewalks, and the other was being the sidewalks and the other was to the Federal Treasury of more than being the sidewalks. kicked up and down the middle of the nine dollars in tax where it took out street. The melancholy experience of one for expenses. It is interesting that community was well epitomized in also to know that during the time that the anecdote of the man who declared the negro labor paid sixty-six millions the negro labor paid sixty-six millions into the Treasury, all other taxes in ried his marketing in his basket and the South of every name and nature amounted to only twenty-six millions. the last year of the war he carried his "But," says some one, "your cotton money in his basket, while his vest pocket contained his purchases.

Give us 2,100 millions of irredcomsession of Congress that repealed the cotton tax abolished the bureau. No cotton tax is collected after 1868, and no Freedmen's Bureau exists after 1868 On the 31st of December its existence ceases and determines. That in brief, is the whole history of the Freedmen's Bureau, which has been magnified by the Democratic party into a great na-

tional issue.

In conclusion, the speaker referred jority greater than had ever been given when both parties laid out their full. strength The reaction so confidently anticipated by the Democracy was a reaction of intensified majorities on behalf of the Republicans. He doubted not the same would be the case in Pennsylvania, and he implored his hearers not to allow the rebel flag to be

to see the national prosperity of the country fully restored, while the latest THE strength of Horatio Seymour quy which would forever attach to the with his party has, by common consent, ame of an American. If you took been located in the Eastern and Middle the second road and funded the debt, States. In the West and Northwest you would simply crawl back into the he is supported by the Democracy in same hole from which you so ingloriously escaped, a sadder and wiser but infinitely poorer people than you would have been but for this unfortunate experiment.

Whete was the station of the Democracy in virtue of his nomination; all the solid claim he has ever had upon their respects, he is a candidate most distasteful to What was the action of the Democrats at the time when the issue of greenbacks was an essential step in saving the life of the nation? The Maine problems: suspend that work war had progressed to a point at long enough to tell us how much he is which our expenditures were three millions dollars per day. To pay this expense in gold was impossible. We had reached just that point where we to gain in the West, where he is weakest, when the Democratic losses in Maine and Vermont are so decidedly

ruinous? His enemies say that Gen. GRANT ed, and the bondholder would find his compensation in the fact that the amount thus saved was to be held in the light of a sinking fund for the ultimate payment of his bond. This measure was not undertaken by Congress without prolonged consultation with those who were most interested in our securities on both sides of the water; and it was generally held that a funding bill of this kind would be accepted by the bondholders as an equitable treatment of the public creditor.

Solvenment do? What would any one of you do if called upon to pay immediately a debt of \$10, 000, when though worth perhaps \$100,000 in property, you have not stills: that of all the great statesmen and orators whom the Republic has procisely what the Democrats thought the nation should do; but the republic can't make a speech, that he has no capacity for statesmanship, and that capacity for statesmanship, and that his edministration will prove a failure. One very prominent fact, however, disposes of these weak inventions. It is still that of all the great statesmen and orators whom the Republic has procisely what the Democrats thought the nation should do; but the republic ancepted upon to pay immediately a debt of \$10, 000, when though worth perhaps the poses of these weak inventions. It is out the great statesmen and orators whom the Republic has procisely what the Democrats thought the nation should do; but the republic and that he has no capacity for statesmanship, and that capacity for states can't make a speech that he has no capacity for statesmanship, and that his administration will prove a failure. said, "Here the whole property of this used in this canvass, and many more nation is pledged for its own salvation; and the Government not being able to raise money in coin will give its note, and we will impart to that note, by wisdom — Pittsburgh Gazette. an act of high sovereignty, the charac-ter of legal tender between all our citi-

REPUBLICANS! hold meetings aszens." [Cheers.] And from that day semble regularly! Never mind if you to this, between you and me, the Govern't get big orators from abroad. Oall out your home speakers—let them give their reasons for standing by Grant, gentlemen, of high sovereignty saved Colfax, Hartranft and Campbell. Nev-this-nation. The Government either or mind, if you can't have large mass had to raise money through this act or abandon the contest. Without money it was idle to expect to raise money it was idle to expect to raise men; without men, you could have no have their advantages, but no influence -when your cause is just they will be ern Confederacy, was victorious.

Hence I say that the issue of the leyour party and candidates every canyour party and candidates every candid man, not prejudiced, and who is gal-tender currency was a step just as did man, not prejudiced, and who is essential to the life of the nation as seeking the truth for justifiable ends.