

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,  
and  
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,  
PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The greatest known remedies for  
Liver Complaint,  
DYSPEPSIA,  
Nervous Debility,  
JAUNDICE,  
Diseases of the Kidneys,  
ERUPTIONS of the SKIN,  
and all Diseases arising from a Dis-  
ordered Liver, Stomach, or  
IMPURITY of the BLOOD.

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that  
your system is affected by any of them, you may rest  
assured that disease has commenced its attack on the  
most important organs of your body, and unless you  
check it by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable  
life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulency, Inward Piles,  
Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity  
of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-  
burn, Disordered Digestion, or  
Weight in the Stomach,  
Sour Eructations, Sink-  
ing or Fluctuating at the Pit  
of the Stomach, Swimming of  
the Head, Hurred or Difficult  
Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart,  
Choking or Suffocating Sensation when  
in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision,  
Drops or Weils before the Sight,  
Dull Pain in the Head, Yel-  
lowness of the Face, Yellow  
Eyes, Pain in the Side,  
Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sud-  
den Flushings of the Face, Burning in  
the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of  
Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.  
All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive  
Organs, commencing with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters  
is entirely vegetable, and contains no  
alcohol. It is a compound of Fluid Ex-  
tracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Bark  
from which these extracts are made  
are gathered in Germany. All the  
medicinal virtues are extracted from  
them by a scientific process. These  
extracts are then forwarded to this  
country to be used expressly for the  
manufacture of these Bitters. There  
is no alcoholic substance of any kind  
used in compounding the Bitters,  
hence it is the only Bitter that can  
be used in cases where alcoholic stimu-  
lants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic  
is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters,  
with such other valuable ingredients, as are  
purely vegetable in origin, and which  
are gathered in Germany. It is a  
purely vegetable tonic, and contains  
no alcohol. It is a compound of Fluid  
Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Bark  
from which these extracts are made  
are gathered in Germany. All the  
medicinal virtues are extracted from  
them by a scientific process. These  
extracts are then forwarded to this  
country to be used expressly for the  
manufacture of these Tonic. There  
is no alcoholic substance of any kind  
used in compounding the Tonic,  
hence it is the only Tonic that can  
be used in cases where alcoholic stimu-  
lants are not advisable.

**CONSUMPTION.**  
Thousands of cases, when the  
patient supposed he was afflicted with  
this terrible disease, have been cured  
by the use of these remedies. Extreme  
emaciation, debility, and cough are  
the usual attendants upon these  
cases of dyspepsia or disease of the  
digestive organs. Even in cases of  
genetic Consumption, the most severe  
will be found of the greatest benefit,  
strengthening and invigorating.

**DEBILITY.**  
There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German  
Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a  
tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the ap-  
petite, cause the organs of the stomach and bowels to  
act, and purify the blood, give a good  
sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge  
from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change  
the patient from a weak-breathed, emaciated weak-  
ling to a robust, healthy man.

**Weak and Delicate Children**  
are made strong by using the Bitters  
or Tonic. In the case of Family  
Medicines. They can be administered  
with perfect safety to a child three  
months old, the most delicate female,  
or a man of ninety.

**Blood Purifiers**  
ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from  
impure blood.  
Keep your blood pure; keep your liver in order;  
keep your system in a sound, healthy condition,  
by the use of these remedies, and no disease will  
ever assail you.

**THE COMPLEXION.**  
Ladies who wish a fair skin and  
good complexion, free from a yellow-  
ish tinge and all the diseases of the  
skin, should use these remedies occasion-  
ally. The liver in perfect order, and  
the blood pure, will result in spark-  
ling eyes and blooming cheeks.

**CAUTION.**  
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited.  
The genuine are the signature of C. M. Jackson  
on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle,  
and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others  
are counterfeit.

Thousands of letters have been re-  
ceived, testifying to the virtue of these  
remedies.

**READ THE RECOMMENDATIONS.**  
FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,  
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,  
Philadelphia, March 10th, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is not an in-  
ferior beverage, but is a good, tonic, useful in disor-  
ders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in  
cases of debility and weakness of various kinds in the  
system."  
Yours truly,  
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,  
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,  
Philadelphia, April 20th, 1866.

"I have used 'Hoofland's German Bitters' in cases of  
indigestion or dyspepsia, and  
I can testify to its efficacy from my  
own experience."  
Yours truly,  
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D.D.,  
Pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently  
requested to connect my name with recommendations of  
different kinds of medicinal remedies, and I have  
done so of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases de-  
scribed; but with a clear proof in various instances, and  
particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr.  
Hoofland's German Bitters, I have not done so. I have  
used it in a safe and valuable preparation. In  
some cases it may fail; but usually, I should not, it will  
be very beneficial, and I can testify to its efficacy from  
my own experience.  
Yours, very respectfully,  
J. H. KENNARD,  
Eighty, Second Street, Phila.

Price of the Bitters, \$1.00 per bottle;  
Or, a half dozen for \$5.00.  
Price of the Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle;  
Or, a half dozen for \$7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles.  
Remember that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies  
that are so universally used and so highly recom-  
mended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to  
take any thing else; that he may say it is just as good, be-  
cause he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies  
will be sent by express to any locality upon application  
to the

**PRINCIPAL OFFICE,**  
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,  
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.  
CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,  
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by  
Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medi-  
cine Dealers every where.  
Do not forget to examine well the articles you buy, in  
order to get the genuine.

# THE ELK ADVOCATE.

FOR THE RIGHT AT ALL TIMES.

RIDGWAY, PENNA., SEPT. 23, 1868.

JOHN F. MOORE, Editor & Proprietor.

VOLUME EIGHT—NUMBER 24.

## JACKSONIAN VIEWS ON THE CAMPAIGN.

### A VOICE FROM THE TOMB. LETTER FROM AMOS KENDALL.

KENDALL GREEN, Aug. 20, '68.  
Alexander Rutherford, Chrm'n, &c.

DEAR SIR—I duly received your  
letter of the 15th inst., as chairman of  
a committee of Jackson Democratic  
Association, inviting me to attend at the  
dedication of their hall on the evening  
of Thursday next, and expressing the  
belief that my association with General  
Jackson will enable me, "to add to the  
interest of the occasion."

In reply, I have the honor to thank  
you and your committee for remember-  
ing me in my seclusion and to inform  
you that my duties elsewhere on that  
evening, and my disinclination at the  
age of seventy-nine years to mingle in  
political excitements, forbids an accept-  
ance of your kind invitation. But re-  
cognizing the duty of every living man  
to do what he can to serve his country  
in times of danger, I have no hesitation  
in communicating to you and your asso-  
ciation the views I entertain upon the  
issue involved in the election of this year.

Of the men who are candidates I have  
nothing to say. It seems to me the  
duty of every true patriot in this mo-  
mentous crisis to think only of the  
great principles and results involved,  
and overlooking all that is merely per-  
sonal in the candidates, consider them  
merely instruments in maintaining those  
principles and affecting those results.  
A vast majority of our Northern people  
went into the war for the preservation  
of the Union. The war was successful  
and the Union was preserved. The  
rebels everywhere laid down their arms  
and peace was restored throughout the  
land. All that was needed to make  
that peace perpetual was State officers  
in all the seceding States sworn to  
support the constitution of the United  
States.

True, every man who had born arms  
against the United States, and every one  
who had given them aid and comfort  
had, under the constitution and existing  
laws, incurred the penalties of death  
and confiscation. From these penalties  
they could be relieved only by the con-  
stitutional pardoning power, or by trial  
and acquittal in the courts. The sub-  
ject was exclusively executive and ju-  
dicial, and altogether beyond the right-  
ful jurisdiction of the legislative power.  
Now, who does not know that had the  
amnesty proclamations of the President  
been allowed to have their legal effect,  
and the Southern States been permitted  
to reorganize themselves under officers  
sworn to support the constitution of the  
United States, we should long ago have  
had peace and comparative prosperity  
throughout our borders? Why is it not  
so? It is attributable entirely to the  
usurpations of Congress. That body  
began by adopting the absurdity that  
the successful war for the preservation  
of the Union had in fact destroyed the  
Union; that in compelling the seced-  
ing States to remain in the Union our  
armies had in fact thrust them out; and  
that however anxious the Southern  
people might be to stay in or get in they  
could not do so without assenting to  
such conditions as Congress might pre-  
scribe. If the success of the war put  
the Southern States out of the Union,  
would its failure have kept them in?  
On this absurdity was based the entire  
reconstruction legislation of Congress.  
They assumed that the seceding States  
instead of being portions of our great  
republic were altogether foreign, and  
that their people, instead of being re-  
pentant rebels, were conquered enemies.  
Upon these pretexts they took them out  
of the constitutional supervision of the  
executive and judicial departments of  
the government and subject them to the  
unlimited power of Congress, irrespec-  
tive of the constitution. Instead of  
leaving them to be pardoned under the  
laws in existence when their crimes  
were committed, they passed *ex post*  
*facto* laws, imposing upon them new  
and unheard of disabilities, from which  
their victims could, according to their  
theory and practice be relieved only by  
the usurping and absolute power which  
had imposed them; and when the Pres-  
ident and judiciary indicated a disposi-  
tion to exercise their constitutional  
rights, they sought to deprive them of  
their rightful powers of legislation and  
by threats of punishment by impeach-  
ment. Thus practically has Congress  
subverted the constitution, and on this  
subject taken into their own hands all  
the powers of government—legislative,  
executive and judicial. If their theory  
were true, instead of being false, as it is,

where did they get the power to legis-  
late over the seceding States—to treat  
them as outlaws and put them out of the  
pale of civilized and republican insti-  
tutions? Not, surely, in the constitu-  
tion of the United States. And if not  
there what rightful power had they be-  
yond that of any other body of usurpers  
not bearing the title of members of  
Congress, to legislate over these people  
at all? The party which has produced  
all this wrong, usurpation and oppres-  
sion calls itself republican. Before and  
during the war its leaders maintained  
that the Southern States had not repub-  
lican government because the negroes  
had no right to vote. The same men  
have joined in imposing governments  
upon these States in which large num-  
bers of white men have no right to vote;  
and yet these governments are republi-  
can enough for them. And these re-  
publican leaders have shown their re-  
gard for republican government by the  
scheme lately concocted at Washington  
and sent out to be executed by their  
tools in the South, for taking even from  
these new fledged voters the right to  
vote for Presidential electors—a right  
long exercised by every State in the  
Union except South Carolina, the most  
aristocratic in the Confederacy. And  
this plan has been actually adopted in  
Florida, and so far defeated in Alabama  
by the veto of a Southern born Govern-  
or, who strangely imagines that modern  
republicanism means something more  
than a design to retain control of the  
government, even at the expense of  
every truly republican principle and in-  
stitution. Look at the rest of the new  
States which Congress has admitted  
into the Union, without the population  
of a second rate city, each having as  
many Senators as old States with their  
swarming millions. Is it republican  
that twenty thousand votes in the West-  
ern plains and mountains should have  
the same representation in the Senate  
and the same vote for President, in case  
of an election by the House of Repre-  
sentatives, as a million of voters in N.  
Y., Pennsylvania, Ohio and other great  
States? Yes, it is modern republicanism;  
it is that republicanism which  
tramples upon every fundamental prin-  
ciple of free government to secure po-  
litical power; which casts the constitu-  
tion behind it when it is an obstacle  
in its way; which dispenses with the civil  
authorities in peaceful States and gov-  
erns with the bayonet; which takes  
suffrage from intelligence and vests it in  
ignorance; which imposes constitutions  
on unwilling communities, under threats  
of military coercion, and calls them free  
States; which would impeach a honest  
President for attempting to protect and  
defend a violated constitution, and de-  
prives an upright judiciary of its legit-  
imate jurisdiction lest it should commit  
the same offense; which punishes crimes  
cancelled by the pardoning power, and  
compels citizen, by test oaths, to testi-  
fy against themselves; and which arro-  
gates to itself, over ten States, notwith-  
standing the constitutional limitations of  
its authority, all the powers claimed and  
exercised by the veriest despot on earth.

But there seems to be a pause in the  
mad career of the usurpers. Recon-  
struction, lately urged on with railroad  
speed, seems to be suddenly suspended.  
What is the matter? Do the tools so  
eagerly grasped by the usurpers begin to  
cut their own fingers? Do the ne-  
groes begin to rebel against their new  
masters? Is it certain that their new  
fledged voters in the South will not  
vote against the radicals in the approach-  
ing Presidential election? Behold their  
expedients to avoid such a calamity!  
The first is to take from the people in  
the reconstructed States the right to  
vote for electors. The second is to deny  
to the unreconstructed States the right  
to choose electors in any mode. By  
these two expedients they expect to  
secure the electoral votes of the one class  
of States and avoid the danger of having  
the votes of the other cast against them.  
Of the latter class of States are Virgin-  
ia, Mississippi and Texas. Is Virginia  
in the Union or out? She went to war  
to get out and was forced to stay in.  
Is she not in now who has put her out?  
What but Congress? And has Con-  
gress power to put States out of the  
Union? They have practically usurped  
that power and have passed an act  
prohibiting that and the other uncon-  
structed States from taking part in the  
approaching Presidential election. If  
Congress can at will put States out of  
the Union and can establish a military  
empire outside of the Union, we be-  
lieve to the cause of liberty within the  
Union.

The members of Congress cannot es-  
cape their responsibility to the people  
and their allegiance to the constitution  
by any such subterfuge. The people

will ask them why they denied all rep-  
resentation to the Southern people in  
Congress, when, in their unquestioned  
privilege to judge of the qualifications  
of their own members, they had the  
power to exclude all members elect who  
had taken part in the rebellion or were  
disloyal to the government. They will  
ask why they suspended the writ of  
habeas corpus in ten peaceful States,  
subjecting the people thereof to a mili-  
tary despotism when the constitution  
expressly forbids the suspension of that  
writ, except "in case of rebellion or in-  
vasion," and then only when "the pub-  
lic safety may require it." They will  
ask why, when there was no resistance  
to the civil courts, the citizens of ten  
States have been subject to military  
tribunals in violation of positive law and  
most sacred principles of free govern-  
ment? They will ask why so many  
little States have been carved out of the  
Western wilderness; why the Presi-  
dent has been impeached and the Su-  
preme Court threatened and paralyzed;  
why Congress has usurped power to  
regulate the suffrage in the States; why,  
in the exercise of this power every male  
negro in the South twenty one years of  
age has been made a voter and multi-  
tudes of white men disfranchised; why,  
by *ex post facto* laws, they impos-  
ed disabilities upon men who have  
been pardoned by the President; why  
they have removed them from many of  
the most notorious rebels and enforced  
them upon the less guilty; and, finally,  
why do they now propose to deprive  
even the negroes as well as the whites  
in the South of the right vote for Presi-  
dential electors? To all these questions  
and many more, the radical leaders can  
in truth give but one answer, and that  
is:—"We intend to keep possession of  
the government. We feared the people  
of the Southern States would vote  
against us if they were suffered to re-  
main in the Union, and for that reason  
alone we practically thrust them out.  
We know they would still vote against  
us if allowed to come in on the basis of  
the constitution, and for that reason we  
had to legislate outside of the constitu-  
tion, assume the power to regulate  
suffrage, enfranchise the negroes, dis-  
franchise the whites and impose upon  
them constitutions virtually of our own  
making. Fearing there might be some  
resistance to our plan for securing to  
our party the votes of the South by dis-  
franchising the whites and subjecting  
them to the government of their late  
slaves, we thought it necessary to sus-  
pend the writ of habeas corpus and put  
them all under martial law. The Presi-  
dent was in our way, and we stripped  
him of his legitimate powers as far as  
we could by legislation, and not satisfied  
with that, we would have removed him  
from office, but for treason in our own  
ranks. It was rumored that the Su-  
preme Court would set aside all our  
legislation 'outside of the constitution,'  
and to prevent that we restricted its  
jurisdiction and denounced its members.  
Sad to relate, our new fledged voters of  
the South most ungratefully showed  
signs unmistakably of a disposition to go  
over to the enemy; so, to make sure of  
the votes of the reconstructed States for  
our candidates next fall we have advised  
their legislature, composed chiefly of  
our minions, to take the appointment of  
electors in their own hands; and as  
Virginia, if reconstructed, would imme-  
diately follow the example of the ad-  
joining States—Maryland and Kentucky  
—and go for the Democratic ticket by  
an overwhelming majority, we deter-  
mined to prevent the catastrophe, and  
have decreed by an act of Congress,  
though outside of the constitution it may  
be, that she, as well as Mississippi and  
Texas, shall have no vote at all. We  
remove the disabilities of every red  
handed rebel who will vote our ticket,  
and enforce them upon every man who  
seems inclined to vote against us. In  
short, the political power of the nation  
we are determined to retain by any and  
all necessary means, whether inside or  
outside of the constitution."

Such is the practical language of the  
radical leaders. And if you ask them  
how they expect to induce the people  
of the North to sustain them in these  
open outrages upon the constitution and  
every principle of republican liberty  
they virtually answer, "We have a popu-  
lar Union soldier as our candidate for  
the Presidency, and we expect the peo-  
ple to lose sight of the principles in-  
volved in their admiration of the man.  
In addition to this, we have powerful  
arguments in ringing the changes,  
through our organs and orators, upon  
the words rebel, copperhead, sympathizer,  
traitor to the party, &c., &c." What  
but these are the means employed to se-  
cure the ascendancy of the radical party  
in the fall elections? And now, hav-  
ing subjected the white men of the

South by military coercion to the do-  
mination of the recently emancipated  
slaves, less fitted to exercise the right  
of suffrage than the women and half  
grown children of the North, and led on  
by adventurers who seek to use them as  
their instruments to secure office and  
riches, the radical leaders fill the country  
with the cry, "Let us have peace." Yes  
with their feet upon the necks and  
their bayonets at the breasts of the  
white people of the South, they cry,  
"Let us have peace." Let us have  
peace submission to all the measures of  
our party to secure their own ascen-  
dancy, however unconstitutional, unjust and  
oppressive. And if any of their victims  
evince a disposition to resist their usur-  
pations and oppressions and seek relief,  
even by peaceful means, they denounce  
them as unrepentant rebels, seeking a  
renewal of the civil war.

Has any man, worthy to be trusted in  
public life, read so little of history, or  
studied human nature so unprofitably as  
to believe that the white people of the  
South are pacified by being thrust out  
of the pale of the constitution and sub-  
ject to the absolute power of their lately  
emancipated slaves? Has ages of oppres-  
sion made Ireland love England? Has  
oppression and massacre reconciled  
the Poles to the domination of  
Russia? Human nature is the same  
everywhere. Reduced to despair by  
oppression, the oppressed will resort to  
desperate remedies. Nay, where all  
hope is lost, they will sooner rush on  
death itself than live degraded and dis-  
honored lives. If there be any people  
in the world who will not submit to  
hopeless oppression it is those who have  
been raised under the free institutions  
of the United States. Let each voter  
of the North ask himself how he would  
feel, and what he would do, if an usurp-  
ing Congress were to deprive him of the  
rights of a freeman and subject him in  
life, liberty and property to the absolute  
control of ignorant and penniless negroes.  
As he would answer that question so let  
him act. Let him not wonder that notes  
such as he himself might utter  
under like circumstances reach his ears  
occasionally from the South; and let  
him ask himself whether he is prepared  
by his vote to reproduce on this con-  
tinent the conduct of England towards  
Ireland and of Russia towards Poland.  
No man of sense and intelligence can ex-  
pect in the South so long as a large por-  
tion of the white population are exclu-  
ded from all participation in their own  
government, and exposed to be plun-  
dered and oppressed by their own slaves,  
led on by adventurers from the North.  
They laid down their arms in good  
faith; they gave up their slaves; they  
surrendered the principles for which  
they had fought; they accepted the  
poverty to which they were reduced, and  
they sought only to be allowed the  
privilege of free and loyal citizens un-  
der the old flag. This President Lin-  
coln, and President Johnson, following  
in his footsteps, desired to concede to  
them. The former fell by the hands of  
a rebel assassin; the latter has been  
ferociously hunted by another class of  
assassins. The policy of the two Presi-  
dents was identical; and yet our radicals,  
with singular inconsistency, deify the  
dead Lincoln and crucify the living  
Johnson. Why is this? Lincoln is  
out of their way, and they would profit  
by his virtues; Johnson is a lion in  
their path, and they would destroy him  
for his fidelity in attempting to protect  
the constitution.

What sort of peace is to be expected  
in the South so long as white people are  
proscribed and negroes allowed to gov-  
ern may be safely inferred from the  
condition of those reconstructed States  
—Louisiana and Tennessee. Their  
Governors and Legislatures are calling  
for military aid, avowing their incapacity  
to maintain peace and enforce the  
laws by the civil authorities. If this be  
so, it is conclusive proof that Congres-  
sional reconstruction, as a means of  
tranquilizing the South, is a failure.  
The road to peace is in another di-  
rection. Let Congress retire within the  
limits of the constitution. Let them  
abolish their test oaths and remove all  
their disabilities. Let them restore to  
the President his legitimate functions,  
and allow his pardons to have their con-  
stitutional effect. Let them strengthen  
instead of weaken the judiciary, and  
sustain it in its full exercise of its pow-  
ers for the protection of both the white  
and the black.

Wipe out as with a sponge all your  
*ex post facto* legislation, and restore to  
all the States their constitutional rights.  
Do this and you will have peace. The  
men whom you now hold disfranchised  
and have pushed to the verge of despair  
will become your satellites for the pres-  
ervation of peace and the restoration of  
order.

Reverse the picture and what are the  
prospects of this country? Attempt to  
sustain the negro governments by force,  
and you reduce the proscribed white  
men to despair. Your army, instead of  
being reduced, must be doubled. The  
taxes instead of being diminished must  
be increased. If Congress cannot (as  
they have not) prevent an increase of  
our frightful national debt in time of  
peace, what mountains must be added to  
it by a renewal of war? And in the  
anarchy which must ensue what is to  
become of our republican institutions?  
Are we, like the people of so many  
other republics which have lived and  
perished, destined to seek for repose in  
the hands of military despotism? I  
implore my countrymen to look the  
dangers of the crisis in the face, and so  
use the power left to them as to secure  
Union, peace and prosperity without  
further resort to proscription or the  
sword. These views come from one  
who warned the South against secession  
as the road to ruin, but in vain; from  
one who warned the Democratic party  
against yielding to the counsels of a few  
leaders who were lukewarm or worse, in  
support of the war for the Union, but  
in vain; from one who thinks he sees  
the fatal results of persistence in radical  
reconstruction as distinctly as he fore-  
saw the results of secession and the ef-  
fects of Democratic policy during the  
war; from one who wants nothing from  
his government but to be protected and  
let alone; from one who must soon be  
summoned before his maker to account  
for the manner in which he has dischar-  
ged his duties to his God, his country and  
his fellow men. As ever, a faithful  
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AMOS KENDALL.

### Our Chip Basket.

—A Prussian infant of four years  
weighs 236 pounds.

—New York uses about 5,000 tons of  
tobacco per year.

—Nineteen couple were divorced in  
Hartford last month.

—The Boston Post says that forty  
New Yorkers live by borrowing money.

—Lake Winnepesaukee is four hun-  
dred and seventy-two feet above the level  
of the sea.

—The latest invention is a machine  
for sorting potatoes at the rate of a bu-  
shel per minute.

—Jefferson Davis has been visiting  
the Earl of Shrewsbury, at his magnifi-  
cent seat of Alton Tower, England.

—A home for the newsboys and boot-  
blacks of Chicago is projected, to cost  
\$20,000, and to be completed the ensu-  
ing winter.

—It is stated that Edwin Booth re-  
cently purchased some "aloth of gold"  
for his new costume in Richelieu, at  
\$125 per yard.

—A Russia traveler on leaving  
Konigsberg, Prussia, by railroad dis-  
covered, to his dismay, that he had lost  
a parcel containing \$50,000 in coupons  
and notes. Leaving the train at the first  
station he returned to Konigsburg im-  
mediately and found a chile in the sta-  
tion playing with his valuables, evident-  
ly mistaking them for pictures. The  
full amount was recovered.

—Dr. McCosh, the new President  
of Princeton, has been obliged to post-  
pone his departure from England till  
October. His inauguration was fixed  
for the 30th of September, Rev. Dr.  
Hodge, John P. Stocton and ex-Govern-  
or Pollock are the orators appointed by  
the Alumni to receive him. President  
McCosh will arrive in New York about  
the middle of October.

—A broad shouldered servant girl,  
recently met an exquisite on a street  
crossing in Cincinnati, where one or the  
other must turn out in the mud. The  
exquisite didn't care to dirty his boots,  
and in an insulting manner ordered the  
girl aside. Her reply was a blow from  
the shoulder, which sent the swell clean  
off his feet into the mud, and she calmly  
stepped over his prostrate form passing  
on dry shod.

—The Cincinnati iron worker who  
stabbed a comrade with a red hot bar  
the other day claims that he did it in  
self-defense. The victim persisted in  
beating the other over the head with an  
iron bar and otherwise mistreating him  
while he was lighting his pipe with the  
heated iron, and it was only when  
forced to protect himself that he stabbed  
him. After the sufferer had fallen  
mortally wounded he convulsively gath-  
ered himself up and threw a piece of  
iron at the other. The two men were  
intimate friends.

—An English artist writes to the  
London Athenaeum, to complain of the  
heavy duty of ten per cent, imposed by  
the American tariff upon imported pic-  
tures, and says, "I leave it to your read-  
ers to judge of the state of Art in a  
country of such boasted freedom, when  
native artists require such ample pro-  
tection from foreigners." To this the  
New York Sun replies, that to judge by  
the character of most English pictures sent  
to this country, duties equivalent to a  
total prohibition might be imposed upon  
them without serious detriment to Art.

Reverse the picture and what are the  
prospects of this country? Attempt to  
sustain the negro governments by force,  
and you reduce the proscribed white  
men to despair. Your army, instead of  
being reduced, must be doubled. The  
taxes instead of being diminished must  
be increased. If Congress cannot (as  
they have not) prevent an increase of  
our frightful national debt in time of  
peace, what mountains must be added to  
it by a renewal of war? And in the  
anarchy which must ensue what is to  
become of our republican institutions?  
Are we, like the people of so many  
other republics which have lived and  
perished, destined to seek for repose in  
the hands of military despotism? I  
implore my countrymen to look the  
dangers of the crisis in the face, and so  
use the power left to them as to secure  
Union, peace and prosperity without  
further resort to proscription or the  
sword. These views come from one  
who warned the South against secession  
as the road to ruin, but in vain; from  
one who warned the Democratic party  
against yielding to the counsels of a few  
leaders who were lukewarm or worse, in  
support of the war for the Union, but  
in vain; from one who thinks he sees  
the fatal results of persistence in radical  
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