Portage County

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THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

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Business Cards.

FRANCIS L. CLARK,
Mechanical and Architectural Draughtsman. Patent Office Drawing a Specialty. No. 22 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. June 6, 1872. 198-y.

E. A. STEIN.
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Upholstered goods, Wall Paper, Shades, Pictures and Picture Frames. Ware Rooms opposite Carriage Repository, Ravenna, Ohio. Feb. 20, 1872. 182-tf.

ANSON W. BEMAN,
Attorney at Law. No. 19 1-2 Northwest Corner Public Square, Cleveland, O. Practices in State and United States Courts. Collections promptly made. 38tf.
JOSEPH BELL. ANSON W. BEMAN.

BELL & BEMAN,
Real Estate Agents, 19 1-2 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio. 194.
F. E. HITCHINS. W. B. THOMAS.

HUTCHINS & THOMAS,
Attorneys at Law, Ravenna, Ohio. Office in Empire Building. Mr. Hutchins will attend all terms of the Common Pleas and District Courts in Portage County. 41-1y.
J. E. HOSTON.
E. B. TAYLOR.

TAYLOR & HORTON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Ravenna, Ohio. Office in Phenix Block, over Second National Bank. May 6, 1869. 36-1y.

EDGAR W. MANSON,
Attorney at Law, Notary and Insurance Agent. Collections and all other business of the profession, promptly attended to. Office, east end of Buckeye Block, Garrettsville, Ohio. Sept3 1y.
PETER PLATH. WM. L. FOX.

PLATH & FOX,
Clothiers and Merchant Tailors, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods. Fox's Building, Main Street, Ravenna, Ohio. Oct. 15, 1868, 1y.

INSURANCE AGENCY.
F. W. Coffin, Life and Fire Assurance Agent. Office on 3d floor, over the Second National Bank, Ravenna, Ohio. Sept. 23, 1869, 56-1y.

WEDDELL HOUSE,
Cleveland Ohio. $2.50 per day. R. A. GILLETTE, Proprietor. Dec. 3, 1868. 1y.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Ravenna, Ohio. S. STOUGH, Proprietor.—Good stabling attached. 91-1y.

M. STUART,
Counselor at Law, Ravenna, Ohio. Office in East Exchange (Brick) Block. Dec. 3, 1868, 1y.

S. D. NORTON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Real Estate Agent, will attend promptly to all business in his profession. Office in Swift's Block, over E. R. Waite's Jewelry Store, Ravenna, Ohio. Sept5 1868, 1y.
H. C. RANNEY. E. P. HATFIELD.

RANNEY & HATFIELD,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office over First National Bank, Ravenna, Ohio. 169—tf.

ROCKWELL & RUGGLES,
Attorneys at Law and Notary Public. Deuel Block, Kent, Ohio. Dec. 10, 1868. 1y.
L. V. RIERCE. J. P. RUGG.

RIERCE & RUNN,
Attorneys at Law, will attend to legal business in Portage County. German spoken. Office, corner of Market and High streets. Akron, Ohio, April 20, 1871, 138-1y.

GEORGE SADLER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, Ravenna, Ohio. Office with W. B. Thomas, Esq., Empire Block. Residence on Walnut, second door south of Main Street. 36-tf.

ETNA HOUSE,
E. MUSSER, Proprietor, west side Public Square, Ravenna, Ohio. 86-tf.

CHARLES BROOK,
BREWER
Of Stock and Cream Ale. Brewery on Sycamore st., three doors north of the Catholic Church. Also, Builder of Wrought Iron Fence and Gates. Ravenna, O. July 25, 1866. 100-1y.

J. WAGGONER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office East end of Phenix Block, Ravenna, Ohio. March 27th, 1872 187-tf.

A. BELDING, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon. Office in Wheeler Block, over Belding & Armstrong's Drug Store, Ravenna, O. 191.

DR. A. M. POWERS,
Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, Ravenna Portage County, Ohio. Chronic and Private diseases treated successfully. OFFICE—Next door south of Green & Bagley's Store. Dec. 31 1868 1y.

RAVENNA WATER CURE,
G. W. STRONG, M. D.,
(Late of Water Cure of Cleveland,)
PROPRIETOR.
Location Beautiful—Terms moderate. Send for circular giving full details. April6, 1871, 136-1y.

JOHN McCLUN,
General Insurance Agent, represents the following reliable companies: AMERICAN, Chicago, Ill.; GREAT WESTERN, Chicago, Ill.; YORKERS AND NEW YORK, New York; LYCOMING, Muncy, Pa.; NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE, Milwaukee, Wis.; COMMONWEALTH LIFE INS. Co., New York. Office with F. W. Coffin, in Phenix Block, over Second National Bank, Ravenna, Ohio. Feb. 9, 1871, 128-tf.

CLEMENTS & SCHRAEDER,
PAINTERS.
Shop, Empire Building, Ravenna Ohio.
Ravenna, April 11, 1872. 189-3m. *

LORD'S
REAL ESTATE
AND
COLLECTION AGENCY.
The undersigned now offers to aid and assist all persons in
Buying & Selling Real Estate.
I have now for sale pieces or parcels of land of all sizes, shapes and descriptions, ranging from one-tenth of an acre to hundreds of acres, with good, bad and indifferent improvements, all or any of which I will be happy to show (and sell) to the public, or any other man.
As Notary Public, I will *sit* (not stand) ready at all seasonable and reasonable hours to draw, write or execute all papers of conveyance, etc.
As Collector I will use my best endeavors to turn all kinds of notes and accounts into cash in the shortest possible time and with the smallest possible cost.
OFFICE, At Residence, Brick House North of Second National Bank, Chestnut street, Ravenna.
E. LORD.
March, 21, 1875. 186-5m.

Ravenna Summit Mill.
NEW ARRANGEMENTS
WM. E. BRADLEY having disposed of a half interest in the Ravenna Summit Mill to Henry O. Barber, who has been connected with the establishment for the last ten years, would say to the people of Portage county, that the business will be continued at the old stand under the firm name of
BRADLEY & BARBER.
The Mill has been put in complete order, and we are prepared to do as good work, and on as short notice as any other mill in Northern Ohio.
FLOUR AND MILL FEED
kept constantly on hand.
THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE
paid for all
KINDS OF GRAIN.
Bradley & Barber.
Ravenna, June 6, 1871, 146-1y.

PARSON'S RESTAURANT,
MARVIN'S BUILDING,
West Main Street, RAVENNA, O.
Warm Meals, Hot Tea and Coffee, Oysters in any desired style, at all reasonable hours.
MOSES PARSONS.
Ravenna, Dec. 20, 1871. 173-tf

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURG RAILROAD

On and after June 24, 1872, Trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM.
Cleveland	8.00 A. M.	12.15 P. M.	3.55 P. M.
Hudson	10.03 "	1.34 "	6.36 "
Ravenna	10.40 "	1.55 "	6.39 "
Alliance	11.30 "	2.25 "	7.17 "
Bayard	12.02 P. M.	3.00 "	
Wellsville	1.35 "	4.41 "	
Pittsburgh	4.00 "	6.40 "	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh	6.20 A. M.	2.10 P. M.	
Wellsville	9.00 "	4.05 "	
Bayard	10.35 "	5.21 "	
Alliance	11.35 "	5.57 "	7.25 A. M.
Ravenna	12.20 P. M.	6.24 "	8.15 "
Hudson	12.57 "	7.00 "	9.00 "
Cleveland	2.10 "	8.00 "	10.15 "

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM.
Bellair	5.45 A. M.		2.00 P. M.	4.19 A. M.
Bridgeport	5.55 "		2.10 "	4.30 "
Steubenville	6.00 "		2.15 P. M.	5.40 "
Wellsville	8.15 "	1.55 "	4.40 "	
Rochester	9.30 "	2.55 "	5.55 "	
Pittsburgh	10.45 "	4.00 "	6.40 "	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		8.30 A. M.	2.10 P. M.	3.00 P. M.
Rochester		7.40 "	3.10 "	6.05 "
Wellsville		8.50 "	4.10 "	7.20 "
Steubenv'e	P. M.	9.45 "	5.00 "	"
Bridgeport	12.45 "	10.45 "	5.55 "	"
Bellair	1.00 "	11.00 "	6.10 "	"

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

	Leaves	
New Philadelphia	6.00 a. m.	
Bayard	12.10 p. m.	
	Arrives.	
Bayard	9.45 a. m.	
New Philadelphia	3.00 p. m.	

E. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. & G. W. Ry—Change of Time.

The following are the times of the departure of trains at the points below, it took effect Monday, June 13th:

GOING WEST.	Ex. 1.	Ex. 3.	Mail 5.	Ac. 7.	Ft. 17
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Calhoun	5.00	3.27	7.00	9.45	3.20
Freedom	5.31	3.58	3.37	10.08	4.20
Ravenna	5.50	6.00	3.50	10.25	5.30
Kent	6.05	6.20	4.10	11.00	6.10
GOING EAST.	Mail 6.	Ex. 8.	Ex. 12.	Ac. 14.	Ft. 88
	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Calhoun	8.50	5.35	8.45	2.00	9.45
Freedom	5.17	5.09	9.25	4.20	9.15
Ravenna	5.40	5.55	9.52	4.50	8.25
Kent	7.05	6.20	10.10	5.15	7.00

J. GOUCHER,
HOMŒOPATHY,
TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM ACUTE OR CHRONIC DISEASES,
J. GOUCHER, M. D.
offers his professional services.
The Doctor studied the Old School system with Prof. Valentine Mott, M. D., of New York city, and graduated in the Medical University of New York. Subsequently he studied and graduated in the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Baltimore. He has also been a Hospital Student of Prof. N. R. Smith, of Baltimore.
The Doctor practiced the old School system for twenty years. He then studied Homœopathy and graduated in that school, which he practices exclusively. He has had full experience in Hospital practice, and thirty years of practical experience in Medicine.
He is located at Ravenna, Portage county, O., on the Cleaveland & Pittsburgh R. R., eighteen miles north of Alliance; it is at this point where the Great Western cross the Cleveland road.
The Doctor has his office at his residence, corner of Sycamore and Cedar streets.
OFFICE HOURS—From 8 a. m., to 3 p. m.
J. GOUCHER, M. D.
Ravenna, Jan. 22, 1871. 178-y.

DEMING'S
POPULAR GROCERY!
EMPIRE BUILDING,
Main Street, Ravenna.
My new store-room enables me to enlarge my stock in a number of important particulars. I invite special attention to the most complete and attractive
Grocery Store in Portage Co.,
where all the people are invited to come and see and buy. I am now making a specialty of
GLASS WARE,
of which I have a large assortment. Also
Wooden Ware, Stone Ware,
and all goods in that line,
IN STAPLE GROCERIES.
DEMING can't be beat in quality or price. Remember DEMING'S Popular Grocery is
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
FAMILY FLOUR.
Thanking the public for their generosity hitherto, I propose that all who give me their custom shall be satisfied that they can always save more money by coming to
Deming's Popular Grocery Store.
Goods delivered within the city limits free of charge. E. F. DEMING.
Ravenna May 10, 1871, 142-1y.

For Sale at a Bargain
THE FINE RESIDENCE now occupied by the Rev. G. S. Davis, conveniently located, in good condition, and will be sold cheap.
Terms to suit purchaser.
For further particulars, inquire of
B. C. COOLMAN,
H. D. SEYMOUR,
or W. E. SMITH.
Ravenna, Feb. 22, 1872. 185-tf.

GARRETTSVILLE HOUSE.
Isaac Parker & Son, Prop'rs.
THE Proprietors having leased the above house respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that he has renovated the Garrettsville House, and is prepared to supply the table with the best the market affords, at low prices. Persons visiting Garrettsville even for a day, will find this House a home.—Omnibuses leave this house for all day and night trains. 157-tf.

T. M. JONES'
MARBLE WORKS
Importer and Dealer in
Red & Grey Scotch, & American
GRANITES!
Also, MARBLE WORK of
Every description manufactured to order on short notice and upon reasonable terms.
Ravenna, Feb. 21, 1872. 183-tf.

WM. W. CARNAHAN,
House Painter.
Shop Fourth House West of
G. & P. Railroad.
All work done in the most workmanlike manner and my charges are reasonable.
Ravenna, May 11, 1862. 195-1y.

Collins' Book Store Bazar!
NEW GOODS.
We have received many choice NEW GOODS the present season, making a fine addition to our varied stock of merchandise, to which we respectfully invite the attention of customers.
We have, as usual, a full supply of
Miscellaneous Books,
History, Poetry, Novels, and the late new and popular books. Also, a full line of
School Books,
such as are in general use in the county, and all kinds of
School Stationery.
We keep on hand, also, a good assortment of fine Stationery.
Cap and Note Paper,
Tinted French Note and
Initial Note Paper,
beautifully and expeditiously stamped to order.
Morton's Superior Gold Pens,
Steel Pens in great variety.
Inks,
Black, Violet, Copying, or the best quality.
Toys
and Yankee Notions in full variety.
Bird Cages,
A beautiful variety selling very cheap.
Milton Gold
Dollar Jewelry, a splendid line, beautiful and latest patterns.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
We make a specialty of certain lines of goods
For Ladies' Use,
such as underwear Clothing, Ready-made Dresses, &c. We have received this spring a superb assortment of ladies' underwear, a line of goods that has never been surpassed by any brought to this market, all well and elegantly made, and at most reasonable prices. Ladies should call and examine these goods. In this department will be found
Ribbons, Flowers, Hats,
Parasols, Fans, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Corsets, Hoop Skirts,
Clark's Thread,
Hemenway's Sewing Silk, Needles, Pins, Combs, Brushes, &c.
Perfumery.
A choice line of Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, &c.
The above is a
Mere Outline
of a well selected stock of goods, which purchasers will find it to their interest to examine before completing their needed supplies.
E. H. COLLINS & CO.
Ravenna May 15, 1872.

CLOTHING, CLOTHS,
AND
CASSIMERES.
FLATH & POE
Have just opened a very large and elegant stock of Goods, embracing everything in their line of business and are offering unprecedented inducements to customers.
We call especial attention to our Department of
Ready Made Clothing,
FOR MEN, BOYS & CHILDREN
We have a large and well made stock and are bound to make the old store
Headquarters on Ready Made.
We have also made large purchases of
Cloths and Cassimeres,
FOR OUR
MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
And are prepared to get up Custom Work in the
Best of Style and Finish.
Any one wanting
Good Goods, Good Work
and a Good Fit,
can get them by calling on us.
PRICES MODERATE.

HATS AND CAPS.
An entire new Stock. Straw Goods in abundance.
Trunks and Satchels.
Very large and cheap stock, going fast. Call and look our Stock over before purchasing.
A full line of
Gent's Furnishing Goods.
and Underwear.
Call and See Us and we will do You Good.
FLATH & POE.
Ravenna, April 8, 1872.

CHOICE MEATS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
The subscriber will keep the market open at the old stand, under Wheeler's Block, where he will be able to furnish his old customers and such new ones as may favor him with their patronage, with the
CHOICEST MEATS
the markets afford. Being engaged in buying and selling meat in the city of Cleveland, I will be able to supply my customers here with the very best quality of meats at the very lowest living rates.
GEO. KENWARD.
Ravenna, April 11, 1872.

AT A BARGAIN.
Fine Residence
I offer for sale the fine residence property on North Chestnut street, now occupied by me. The whole premises are in the finest condition and very advantageous terms will be made with a purchaser.
Apply at office of Ranney & Hatfield.
H. C. RANNEY.
Ravenna, Feb. 12, 1872. 182-tf.

WE'RE ALL FOR HORACE.

BY GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

'Tis honest Horace Greeley,
With his old white coat and staff!
The politicians laugh in fear,
In joy the people laugh:
A laugh comes o'er the Paddy's face,
And o'er the negro's mouth,
And first, since all these bloody years,
Laughs, too, the wounded South

With laughter like to Summer,
"Let us have peace," indeed,
And not the frosty soldier peace,
Whose work's a broken reed:
But with this grand old neighbor's rule,
And times of golden law,
Old hatreds shall be learned to loves,
And laughter to huzza.

The camp fires burn for Greeley,
But not on fields of arms;
They burn by thinking cotters' hearths,
And wink from prairie farms,
Where good old couples rub their palms,
And say, "Praise God, 'tis so!
Since ruled as long by men who kill
To vote for men we know!"

Put by the lamp, friend Horace!
Thy kindly, busy quill,
When we have made thee President
Their shaft their hare thy will:
For thirty years of earnest work
Deserve a ruler's wish,
That "when he sees the country safe
He'd like to go and fish."

Ah! better had these captains
Who laugh to their dismay,
Said half the wise things in their reign
Thou sayest every day!
And better had they fished like thee,
Or farmed as bad, dear sage,
Than fished for rich men's company,
And farmed out patronage!

Some wise men fear thy kindness,
Thy crotchets some distress,
Some fear thy nasty temperance,
And some thy simple dress:
These only feel their private wish,
Where they good Greeley scan,
But all the mighty people feel
An earnest fellow man!

Stand up and shout, ye laughers!
The laughing sun comes out;
Together let the Northern Yank
And southern Jury shout!
For Brown and Greeley break the night,
And lead the era in,
They'll teach us how to laugh and farm,
We'll teach them how to win!

POLITICAL.

Renomination of Hon. D. W. Voorhees for Congress.

His Speech Accepting the Nomination.

The Duty of Democrats in the Present Contest.

In accepting the nomination for Congress unanimously tendered Hon. D. W. Voorhees by the Democratic Convention held at Spencer, Indiana, on the 18th ult., that gentleman made a long and elaborately prepared speech the most interesting portions of which are given *verbatim* in the following extracts:

HIS POSITION PREVIOUS TO THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION.—You have done me a great favor today—the greatest I have ever received, and greater, I think, when all the circumstances are considered, than usually falls to the lot of public men in this country. You have, one and all, refused to listen to what has been said to my disadvantage, and you have demanded that I should remain in your service. You know me better than all the world beside. A close observation of the lawless and outrageous conduct of the present administration and the great and increasing disgust in the public mind, long ago convinced me that an easy opportunity would be presented this year for the Democratic party, by presenting one of its ablest and purest men for the Presidency, to regain control of the government and re-establish civil liberty and equality in the burdens as well as the blessings of the republic. I gave honest Republicans the same credit which they now give us, in believing that they would sufficiently rise above party to vote against a corrupt administration without regard to the company in which they performed so noble an act. I still believe they would have done so, and that any one of four or five Democratic statesmen who might be named, eminent for ability and purity of character, could have been elected to the Presidency over the present very unpopular incumbent. Entertaining this opinion, with the force of an absolute conviction, I made an earnest effort to have it prevail in the minds of others. In view of an approaching National Democratic Convention, I exercised my right as a member of this Democratic party in pointing out what I thought its action ought to be. This is a right for which I am beholden to no one. I have no apologies to make for having exercised it as I did.

THE DECISION OF THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION FINAL.

The influence of my words, if they had any, was directed to the Baltimore Convention, and not beyond the action of that body. They must stand as my sincere utterances in behalf of an object over which that body had legitimate authority and ultimate control. But I will doubtless be reminded that my views were not adopted at Baltimore, and that my opinions were disregarded. All this is true, and I do not pretend to disguise my deep regret. I would gladly have it otherwise, and I have given the subject as careful and conscientious an examination, in order to ascertain the true path of duty, as it has been in my power to make. If I could at this point abandon public station, consistently with my obligations to my party my friends and the duties I owe as a citizen to my country, the path before me would be easy and smooth. Your action alone, however, here to-day, under all the circumstances of the past and present, impels me to accept your nomination and make one more campaign with you, and for that purpose we must look the present and future coolly and resolutely in the face. In the light of the recent result at Baltimore, whenever and wherever in all the ages and nations of the world, men have associated themselves together for common objects, whether in affairs of church or State, the power of a final decision over matters in controversy amongst themselves has been lodged somewhere. Without this authority no bond would be strong enough to produce united action in behalf of any purpose, however weak and benificent, so widely do men differ in regard to the means and details by which the most desirable ends are to be attained.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WITH GREELEY PREFERABLE TO THE RADICAL PARTY WITH GRANT.

But let me say to the Democratic masses in this district, and throughout the State, that I see no such course open to any friend of his country. To those who have so warmly coincided in opinion with me on the propriety of Mr. Greeley's nomination, and their name is legion, let me say that the Democratic party is infinitely preferable, in my judgment, even with Horace Greeley as its candidate, to that portion of the Republican party which acknowledges the leadership of Grant, and the profligate managers by which he is led on to his own and his country's ruin.

TRUE TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

No thought of recreancy or infidility to the Democratic party ever entered my mind. As I cannot control its councils I shall submit to them, hoping that time may show its ways to be the wiser and more beneficial to the country than I predicted.

He who cannot have his own way in this world, is not, therefore, in my opinion, justified in doing nothing. He can, without inconsistency, concede that others may be more enlightened than himself on the points at issue, and give their plans a fair trial.

A SURVEY OF THE NATIONAL POLITICAL FIELD—THE DECLINE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Is the condition of the Republican organization so natural and healthy that it can afford to sneer at the supposed sickness and death of its powerful neighbor? At the close of the war it succeeded to illimitable power and possessions. Its means by which to seduce the venal, overawe the timid, and coerce all others into its support were absolutely boundless in eleven States, and nearly so everywhere else. If this powerful party had been pure and unselfish in its devotion to the welfare of the country, if it had been managed with an eye single to the prosperity of the laboring people; if it had fostered the industrial classes instead of the monopolies; if it had conciliated the conquered instead of bruising them every day afresh with additional stripes; if it had sought to invigorate and enrich an impoverished section of the greatest natural wealth instead of scourging it into still more horrible barrenness and misery; if it had lived on love and patriotism, instead of hate and greed, it would have had before it a longer lease of power at the hands of the American people than was ever granted to a political party in the history of the world.

THE EFFECT OF MISRULE IN THE SOUTH.

There is another branch, however, of the domestic policy of the present administration which has perhaps more strongly induced the present political movement against it than any other, for it comprises within itself the wrongs and villainies of all others.—The condition of the South has at last aroused universal attention and almost universal indignation. That unhappy section is at last recognized as a portion of our common country, and as such is entitled to an equality before the law with all other sections. General Grant was elected to the Presidency exclaiming "Let us have peace" but the cry has been a cheat and a delusion. There has been no peace for the helpless people of the South.—They have longed for it and prayed for it but it has not come. A worse form of war than marching columns has preyed upon them. It has been a war of robbers, spies, and jailors. I say, without fear of intelligent contradiction, that, in all that goes to destroy the prosperity of the country, and crush the welfare of its people, the administration of public affairs in the South has been the worst, the most truly infernal, ever known in the history of a civilized people. It is a subject on which I have bestowed an earnest attention, and with which I have made myself familiar. During the last session of Congress I demonstrated from official proofs that a system of plunder had been pursued under the protection and approval of the present administration, by which the entire eleven reconstructed States of the South have been impoverished, and a majority of them made bankrupt. I have, therefore listened with perfect patience to the voice of the South in this crisis, knowing, as I do, her extreme and immediate necessities Her urgent appeal for the nomination of Mr. Greeley has been regarded by her friends in the North almost as the last despairing cry of a brave and noble people, reduced to a hopeless extremity, beholding, as they think, one more chance to save themselves from a ruin infinitely worse than death. I fervently pray God that their hopes may be realized, and many a Northern man will suspend his differences with Mr. Greeley on account of the South who would not do so on his own.—They believe the election of Mr. Greeley will afford them relief, and in that belief they demanded his nomination.

If our governmen is to be restored to its natural proportions and strength our States must be free in one section as in the others. We must have no lines where freedom is hafled up the bayonet on American soil, and when all treated alike by the government, they will all bear it the same allegiance, whatever may have been the bloody struggles of the past. When this kind of a union of hearts in support of the government shall take place, having for its basis the principles of justice, liberty and equality, then will this nation rise like a strong man after sleep, and go forth to new glories, renewing the purity of its youth in connection with the gigantic proportions of its age.

THE SALE OF ARMS TO THE FRENCH.

But there was one more step possible to be taken by this administration to complete its scandalous career in connection with foreign affairs, and it took that step when it permitted its office-holders to engage in the sale of vast quantities of arms and ammunition to be used in slaughtering the people of Germany, then engaged in a war forced on them by the ambition of Louis Napoleon. The spirit of speculation and money-getting was so active in the official circles of the government that it broke out in a traffic of death—death to a friendly people, whose kindreds of honest and hard-working people are in every county in the United States. This sinister and revolting fact does not rest upon Democratic testimony, but upon that of the oldest and ablest Republicans. There was no denial of it, and when the German who yet acknowledged his allegiance and military duty to his fatherland, hurried back from this country to join the ranks of his countrymen at home, as many did, perhaps he crossed the ocean in a vessel laden with the weapons of his own destruction, furnished by the official authority of the American Government; and doubtless there are now German soldiers sleeping in their graves, sent there by American bullets, fired by American guns, furnished to the armies of the French Emperor by the administration of Ulysses S. Grant. It cannot be otherwise when we reflect that enough were sent to equip an army of 60,000 men for the field.

GOOD MEN UNITING FOR THE ABATEMENT OF THE GRANT NUISANCE.

Gentlemen, it is against an administration sustained by practices such as these, and many more of like criminality, that the people of the United States are now mustering under various organizations for a united assault. It does not follow that those who think alike in regard to the necessity of its overthrow should think alike in regard to everything else. It is conceded by men of various opinions to be a common obstacle to the general welfare, and a common reproach to the good name of the country. If a common nuisance was erected in a city the residents would not stop to enquire into each other's views on all other questions before they would agree to unite for its abatement. They would leave them for subsequent discussion and settlement, and proceed at once to destroy the cause of a general discomfort and sickness.

Gov. Morton has much to say about the alleged inconsistency of the Democratic party, and comments upon the expression that we have turned our backs upon the past. In one sence every man turns his back upon the past with the dawn of every new day and the incoming of its new duties and responsibilities. He who lives to accomplish the true work of life lives in the present, and with his face in the future. However well his work of yesterday is done, he cannot waste the remainder of his days in its contemplation. He must listen to the voices that bid him on, and obey the hands that beckon him forward. The Democracy, therefor, does not turn its back upon the past in repudiation of its record. It simply faces the future and enters upon the new fields of action which have opened.

It is a shameful fact that the soldiers who served nearly three years of the war have received but $300, bounty, while those who served but little more than a year near the close have received a bounty of $400 for their services. Various efforts have been made in Congress to place them on an equality by paying the additional $100 to the veterans who are entitled to it. A bill for this purpose has passed the House, I believe, three times, but has always been defeated in the Senate. Henry Wilson, now candidate for Vice President, has all the time been chairman of the Senate Committee on Military affairs and could have secured its passage. So could Morton, if he had not turned his back upon the soldiers and his face toward other subjects more pleasing and profitable to his ambition. I submit, therefore, that he is not the proper person to arraign me or anyone else for turning away from the past.

If I am re-elected to Congress, I shall pursue the same course I have heretofore, only promising you greater industry in your service in my attention to the wants of my constituents. I know no party. If a Republican applies to me for assistance in his business, he will receive it as readily as a Democrat, without the slightest reference as to how he has voted. I hold myself as the public servant of all the citizens of my district as long as it continues me in Congress. Let this fact always be borne in mind and let no one hesitate to act upon it.

Greeley on Carpet Baggers.

About a year ago Mr. Greeley made an extensive tour through the South lecturing and taking observations. On his return he made a speech at the Lincoln Club room, in the city of New York, in which he thus expressed himself in regard to the disreputable carpet-baggers, who have set up their rule in that section, and been sustained in power by Federal bayonets:

"I allude to what are known as the thieving carpet-baggers. [Applause.] The thieving carpet-baggers are a mournful fact; they do exist there, and I have seen them. They are fellows who crawled down South in the track of our armies, generally at a very safe distance in the rear; some of them on sutler's wagons; some bearing cotton permits; some of them looking sharply to see what might turn up and they remain there. They at once ingratiated themselves with blacks, simple, incredulous, ignorant men, very glad to welcome and to follow any whites who professed to be the champions of their rights. Some of them got elected Senators, others Representatives, Sheriffs, some Judges and so on. And there they stand, right in the public eye, stealing and plundering, many of them with both arms around negroes, and their hands in their rear pockets, seeing if they cannot pick a paltry dollar out of them; and the public looks at them, does not regard the honest Northern men, who call every carpet-bagger a thief, which is not the truth by a good deal. But these fellows—many of them long-faced and with eyes rolled up are greatly concerned for the education of the blacks and for the salvation of their souls. [Great laughter] "Let us pray," they say; but they spell pray with an "e," and thus spelled they obey the Apostolic injunction to "pray without ceasing." They got into the Legislature; they went to issuing State bonds, they pretended to use them in aid of railroads and other improvements. But the improvements were not made, and the bonds stuck in the issuer's pockets. That is the pity of it. What the Southern people see of us are these thieves, who represent the North to their jaundiced vision, and representing it they disgrace it. They are the greatest obstacle to the triumph and permanent ascendency of Republican principles at the south, and as such I denounce them." [Applause.]

That is strongly and succinctly put. No Democrat has ever stated the case better, and no Democrat could pursue a policy better adapted to conciliate the country than that given above.

HOW IT LOOKS.—Long John Wentworth, in a recent speech delivered at Chicago, Ill., upon the issues of the campaign, said:

"When I see Gen. Grant getting into bed with Gen. Longstreet, and I see the great guerilla Mosby come out and indorse him, it is useless to talk to us Republicans about our associating with Democrats. [Laughter and applause.] I tell you if a man is honest, he is good enough for me to work for. General Grant has said, 'Let us have peace;' but the Apostle said, 'First pure, then peaceable.'"

Ex-Collector Tom Murphy, of New York, anxious to show his faith in his master, Grant, offered to bet $10,000 that Grant would beat Greeley.—George Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, promptly accepted the bet.

It takes the backbone out of Logan's speeches when one remembers that he said of Grant a year ago, "He is not competent to preside over a ward caucus."

The Maine lumbermen predict that five years hence, at the present rate of destruction, the forests of that State will be wholly cleared of timber.—The lumber crop this year is estimated at 700,000,000 feet. Of this amount the Penobscot lumbermen cut 225,000,000, and the Kenebec men over 100,000,000.

GREELEY

Notification of His Nomination —His Letter of Acceptance.

TO HON. HORACE GREELEY—*Dear Sir:* It is our pleasure, in compliance with the instruction of the Democratic National Convention assembled in this city, to inform you that you have been unanimously nominated as its candidate for President of the United States.

The Convention, consisting of 732 delegates, representing every State and Territory in the Union, adopted without amendment, the declaration of principles affirmed by the Convention of Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, and strengthened by the indorsement of your letter of acceptance. The action of this great body of delegates proves that they are, with singular unanimity, determined to enter, under your leadership, upon the patriotic duty of restoring to the administration of the Government purity and integrity and that independence to its departments which regards the Constitution as alike the source and the limit of federal power.

Laying aside the differences of the past; abandoning all purpose of mere partisan advantage; asking for no pledge other than that of fidelity to the principles to which they have given their deliberate and resolute adherence, and which they believe will command the approval of a large majority of the American people, they tender you their nomination, confident that peace and good government will be inaugurated and maintained under your administration. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Chairman of the Covention at Baltimore July 10, 1872, and member of the Committee of Notification.

MR. GREELEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

NEW YORK, July 18, 1872.

GENTLEMEN:—Upon mature deliberation, it seems fit that I should give to your letter of the 10th inst., some further and fuller response than the hasty, unpremeditated words in which I acknowledged and accepted your nomination at your meeting on the 16th.

That your Convention saw fit to accord its highest honor to one who had been prominently and pointedly opposed to your party in the earnest and angry controversies of the last forty years, is essentially noteworthy. That many of you originally preferred that the Liberal Republicans should present another candidate for President, and would have more readily have united with us in support of Adams or Trumbull, Davis or Brown, is well known. I owe my adoption at Baltimore wholly to the fact that I had already been nominated at Cincinnati, and that a concentration of forces upon any new ticket had been proved impracticable.

Grateful as I am at your concurrence in the Cincinnati nomination; certain as I am that you would not have thus concurred had you not deemed me upright and capable, I find nothing in the circumstance calculated to inflame vanity, or nourish self-conceit. But that your Convention saw fit, in adopting the Cincinnati ticket, to reaffirm the Cincinnati platform, is to me a source of the profoundest satisfaction. That body was constrained to take this important step by no party necessity, real or supposed. It might have accepted the candidate of the Liberal Republicans upon grounds entirely its own; or it might have presented them as at the first Whig National Convention, did Harrison and Tyler without any platform whatever.

That it chose to plant itself deliberately, by a vote nearly unanimous, upon the fullest and clearest enunciation of principles, which are at once incontestably Republican and emphatically Democratic, gives trustworthy assurance that a new and more auspicious era is dawning upon our long disturbed country.

Some of the best years and best efforts of my life were devoted against chattel property—a struggle none the less earnest or arduous because respect for constitutional obligations constrained me to act, for the most part, on the defensive in resistance to diffusion, rather than in direct efforts for the extinction of human bondage. Throughout most of those years my vision was unobscured, my exertions were rarely animated by even so much as a hope that I should live to see my country peopled by freemen alone. The affirmance by your Convention of the Cincinnati platform is a most conclusive proof that not merely is slavery abolished, but that its spirit is extinct; that, despite the protests of a respectable but isolated few there remains among us no party and no formidable interest which regrets the overthrow or desires the establishment of human bondage, in letter or in spirit. I am thereby justified in my hope, and trust that the first century of American Independence will not close before the grand elemental truth on which its rightfulness was based by Jefferson and the Continental Congress of '76 will no longer be regarded as glittering generalities, but will have become the universally accepted and honored foundation of our political fabric.

I demand the prompt application of those principles to our existing condition. Having done what I could for the complete emancipation of the blacks, I now insist on the full enfranchisement of all my white countrymen. Let none say the bar has just been removed from all but a few hundred elderly gentlemen to whom eligibility to office can be of little consequence. My view contemplated not the hundred proscribed, but the millions who are denied the right to be ruled and represented by the men of their unfettered choice. Proscription were absurd, if these did not wish to elect the very men who they are forbidden to choose.

I have a profound regard for the people of that New England wherein I was born, and in whose common schools I was taught. I rank no other people above them in intelligence, capacity and moral worth; but while they do many things well and some admirably, there is one thing which, I am sure, they cannot wisely or safely, and that is the selection for seats remote from and unlike their own, of the persons by whom those States shall be represented in Congress. If they could do this to good purpose, then republican institutions were unfit, and aristocracy the only correct political system. Yet