ASHTABULA WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

By JAMES REED. Independent in all things. $2 in Advance.

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Two Dollars per annum—paid strictly in advance.

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Of every description attended to on call, and done in the most tasteful manner.

Business Directory.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. VAN NORMAN, M. D., & E. V. VAN NORMAN, M. D., Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons. Office same as formerly No. 1, Main Street Ashtabula, Ohio. Office hours from 7 to 9 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M. and evening.
H. B. VAN NORMAN, Park Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church.
E. V. VAN NORMAN, first door south of the Methodist Church, Park Street. 1055

DR. E. L. KING, Physician and Surgeon, office over Hendry & King's store, residence near St. Peter's Church, Ashtabula, O 1043

DR. EAMES, would inform his friends, and the public generally that he may be found at his place of business, Haskells Block, Main Street, ready to attend to all professional calls. Office hours, from 12 to 2 P. M. Ashtabula O. May 21, 1868. 1043

ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS.

SHERMAN, BURROWS & HALL, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Ashtabula, Ohio, will practice in the Courts of Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga.
LABAN S. SHERMAN, J. B. BURROWS,
THEODORE HALL. 1043

C. D. ROCKWELL—Attorney at Law, Kingsville, Ohio. C. D. and S. J. ROCKWELL. General Insurance Agency, Kingsville, O. Losses adjusted and promptly paid. 1043.

EDWARD H. FITCH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, Ashtabula, Ohio. Special attention given to the Settlement of Estates, and to Conveyancing and Collecting. Also to all matters arising under the Bankrupt Law. 1043

WADE & WATKINS—Attorneys at Law, Jefferson, Ohio. Office in the Court House, for the present.
D. S. WADE. 1043 A. B. WATKINS.

HENRY FASSETT, Agent Home Insurance Company, of New York (Capital, $2,000,000), and of Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Ct. Also, attends to writing of Deeds, Wills, &c. 1043

J. R. COOK, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Notary Public, also Real Estate Agent, Main street, over Morrison & Ticknor's store, Ashtabula, O. 940

CHARLES BOOTH, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1043

HOTELS.

FISK HOUSE,—Ashtabula, Ohio.—A. Field, Proprietor. An Omnibus running to and from every train of cars. Also, a good livery-stable kept in connection with this house, to convey passengers to any point. 1043

ASHTABULA HOUSE—HENRY FIELD, Proprietor—Main Street, Ashtabula, Ohio. Large Public Hall, good Livery, and Omnibus to and from the depot. 1043

THOMPSON'S HOTEL—J. C. THOMPSON, Proprietor, Jefferson, Ohio. 1043

MERCHANTS.

GEORGE WILL, Dealer in Piano-Fortes, and Melodeons, Piano tools, Covers, Instruction Books, etc. Depot—22 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio. 1043

TYLER & CARLISLE, Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Family Groceries, & Crockery, South Store, Clarendon Block, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1043

SMITH & GILKEY, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, opposite Clarendon Block, Main street, Ashtabula Ohio. 1043

W. REDHEAD, Dealer in Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, and all kinds of Fish. Also, all kinds of Family Groceries, Fruits and Confectionery, Ale and Domestic Wines. 1043

F. P. ROBERTSON, Dealer in every description of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps. Also, on hand a stock of Choice Family Groceries, Main street, corner of Centre, Ashtabula, O. 869

D. W. HASKELL, Corner Spring and Main streets, Ashtabula, Ohio, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c., &c.
853 D. W. HASKELL.

WELLS & BOOTH, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Western Reserve Butter and Cheese, Dried Fruit, Flour, and Groceries. Orders respectfully solicited, and filled at the lowest cash cost. Ashtabula. Ohio. 1043

H. L. MORRISON, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, aps, Hardware, Crockery, Books, Paints, Oils, &c., Ashtabula, O. 800

DRUGGISTS.

MARTIN NEWBERRY, Druggist, and Apothecary, and general dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Wines and Liquors for Medical purposes, Fancy and Toilet Goods, Main Street, corner of Centre, Ashtabula.

CHARLES E. SWIFT—Ashtabula, Ohio, Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Groceries, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, superior Teas, Coffee, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Patent Medicines of every description, Paints, Dyes, Varnishes, Brushes, Fancy Soaps, Hair Restoratives, Hair Oils, &c. all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Prescriptions prepared with suitable care. 893

HENDRY & KING, Main streets, Ashtabula, Ohio, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Dye Stuffs, &c., Choice Family Groceries, including Teas, Coffees, &c., Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes. Physician's prescriptions carefully and promptly attended to. 1043

GEORGE WILLARD, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Crockery, Glass-Ware. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Saddlery, Nails, Iron, Steel, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, &c., Main street, Ashtabula.

HARNESS MAKER.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, Saddler and Harness Maker, opposite Fisk Block, Main street, Ashtabula, Ohio, assures hand, and makes to order, in the best manner, everything in his line. 869

P. C. FORD, Manufacturers and Dealers in Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, Whips, &c., opposite Fisk House, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1015

MANUFACTURERS.

SEYMOUR, GIDDINGS & CO., Manufacturers of Doors, Sash, Blinds, &c. Beveling, Flooring, Fencing, Moldings, Scroll Work; Turning, &c. Also, Jobbers and Builders, Dealers in Lumber, Lath and Shingles, at the Planing Mill, corner of Main street and Union alley, Ashtabula, Ohio.
WM. SEYMOUR A. C. GIDDINGS.
G. A. TREADWELL. 996-tf

A. D. STRONG, Manufacturer and Jobber in Hermetically Sealed Goods, Jelly, Cider, and Cider Vinegar, Ashtabula, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1866. 880

G. ZEELE & BRO., Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Leather in general demand in this market. Highest cash price paid for Hides and Skins.

G. C. CULLEY, Manufacturer of Lath, Siding, Mouldings, Cheese Boxes, &c. Planing, Matching, and Scrowl-Sawing, done on the shortest notice. Shop on Main street, opposite the Upper Park, Ashtabula, Ohio. 440

W. W. SMITH, Manufacturer and Dealer in all the different kinds of Leather in demand in this market, and Shoemaker's Findings. He is also engaged in the manufacture of Harnesses, of the light and tasteful, as well as the more substantial kinds, opposite Phœnix Foundry, Ashtabula. 870

HARDWARE, &c.

GEORGE C. HUBBARD, Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, and Nails, Stoves, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper and Zinc, and Manufacturer of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Fisk's Block, Ashtabula, Ohio. 470

CROSBY & WETHERBWAX, dealers in Stoves, Tin ware, Hollow Ware, shelf Hardware, Glass Ware, Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Petroleum, &c., &c., opposite the Fisk House Ashtabula. 991

CABINET WARE.

JOHN DUCHO, Manufacturer of, and Dealer in Furniture of the best descriptions, and every variety. Also General Undertaker, and Manufacturer of Coffins to order. Main street, North of South Public Square, Ashtabula. 491

DENTISTS.

P. E. HALL, Dentist, Ashtabula, O. Office at Dr. VanNorman's. 896.

G. W. NELSON, Dentist, Ashtabula, Ohio. Office in Fisk Block. 869

JEWELERS.

G. W. DICKINSON, Jeweler. Repairing of all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. Shop, Clarendon Block, Ashtabula, Ohio. 6—

J. S. ABBOTT, Dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc. Engraving, Mending and Repairing done to order. Shop on Main street, Conneaut, Ohio. 858

JAMES K. STEBBINS, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c. Repairing of all kinds done well, and all orders promptly attended to. —— Main Street, Ashtabula, O. 1033

CLOTHIERS.

EDWARD C. PIERCE Dealers in Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ashtabula, O. 888

AMIDON & WAITE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Ready Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c., Ashtabula. 990

FOUNDRIES.

JOHN W. HILL, Iron Founder and Manufacturer and Dealer in Stoves of various kinds, Plows and Plow Castings, Mill Castings, and most descriptions of foundry work. Spring St., Ashtabula. 760

SEYMOUR & STRONG, Manufacturers Stoves, Plows and Colum'ns, Window Caps and Sills, Mill Castings, Kettles, Sinks, Sleigh Shoes, &c., Phœnix Foundry, Ashtabula, Ohio. 1051

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMORY LUCE, Propagator and Dealer in Grape Vines, Green-House Bedding and Vegetable Plants. Persons about to plant Vineyards, will find it to their advantage to consult me on the selection of sites for Vineyards, Soils, *Kinds of Grapes*, best mode and time of Planting. Examine samples of Growing Vines, and compare prices. Ashtabula, Ohio.

PURE BRANDY made from Grape Wine, White Catawba and Blackberry Wines, for medicinal purposes, for sale on the North Ridge. JOHN PEREW.
Ashtabula, Jan. 1866. y-839

USE DR. WIGGINS' Honey Cough Balsam, Rheumatic Drops and Worm Powder, the most valuable Vegetable Remedies ever discovered. G. WILLARD, Agent, Ashtabula. Principal Depot for these and other Family Medicines, at No. 440 Main Street Buffalo, New York. *6m1051

LAKE SHORE & M. S. RAIL-ROAD.

ERIE DIVISION—TIME TABLE.

TAKING EFFECT SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1870.

GOING WEST.

Special Chicago Ex.	Toledo Ex.	Mail & Acc.	Pacific Ex.	St. Bt. Ex.	STATIONS.	Special N. Y. Ex.	Mail & Acc.	Cin Express	Day Ex.	Atlantic Ex.
A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	3 15	4 30	6 25	4 20	Cleveland,					7 45
	4 56	6 26		5 37	Kirtland,					10 43
	5 20	6 54		6 03	Willoughby,					11 22
	6 00	7 34		6 45	Mentor,					12 22
	6 20	7 57		7 05	Painesville,					P.M.
	6 50	8 27		7 35	Perry,					1 22
	7 13	8 50		8 00	Madison,					2 00
	7 32	9 09		8 19	Unionville,					2 38
	7 50	9 27		8 37	Genoa,					3 16
	8 12	9 49	5 05	8 59	Saybrook,					3 56
	8 44	P.M.	6 25	P.M.	**Ashtabula,**	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	9 00	12 15	6 44	9 15	Conneaut,	1 20	6 57	7 06	4 05	9 09
	9 15	12 30	6 57	9 30	Springfield,		7 12	7 19	4 18	9 26
	9 40	12 55	7 18	9 55	Girard,		7 37	7 44	4 43	9 51
	10 00	1 15	7 36	10 15	Fairview,		7 57	8 04	5 03	10 11
	10 15	1 30	7 51	10 30	Swan Creek,		8 12	8 19	5 18	10 26
	10 40	1 55	8 16	10 55	Erie,		8 37	8 44	5 43	10 51
	10 10	2 35	3 30	12 15	Arrive Erie, Leave	1 20				
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.				

Trains do not stop at stations where the time is omitted in the above table.

CHARLES P. HATCH,
1038 General Supt., Cleveland.

ERIE RAILWAY.

1400 Miles under one Management. 860 Miles without Change of Coaches.
BROAD GAUGE, DOUBLE-TRACK-ROUTE
TO
NEW YORK, BOSTON, ALBANY, PRINCIPAL POINTS IN NEW YORK, AND NEW ENGLAND, AND THE OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THIS Rail Way Extends from—
Rochester to New York 385 Miles.
Buffalo to New York 423 Miles.
Dunkirk to New York 460 Miles.
Cleveland to New York 625 Miles.
Cincinnati to New York 860 Miles.
and is from 22 to 27 miles the shortest route.

All Trains run directly through to New York, 860 miles, without change of Coaches.

From and after **June 13th, 1870,** trains will leave in connection with all Western lines, as follows:

New York Day Express, leaves Cincinnati at 1 15 P. M., Saturdays excepted; Cleveland from Atlantic and Great Western Depot, by Columbus, Ohio, time, daily, (Saturdays excepted), at 10.30 P. M.; Buffalo from Depot cor. Exchange and Michigan Sts., by New York time, daily, (Sundays excepted), at 7.00 A. M. Arrives at Hornellsville 9.50 A. M., Susquehanna 2.30 P. M., (Dine) Turner's 7.42 P. M., (Supper), and arrives in New York 9.30 P. M. Connects at Binghampton for Cooperstown, Albany, and, the celebrated Summer resort, Sharon Springs, at Great Bend with Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Jersey City with Midnight Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia.

Sleeping Coaches are attached to this train at Cleveland, running through to Hornellsville (Breakfast); and new and Improved Drawing Room Coaches are attached at Buffalo running through to New York.

Express Mail, leaves Dunkirk from Union Depot and Buffalo, via Avon and via Hornellsville, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7.30 A. M., arriving in New York at 7.00 A. M.

Lightning Express, (Daily), leaves Cincinnati 9.45 P. M.; arrives at West Salem at 6.10 A. M., (Breakfast); leaves Cleveland 7.25 A. M.; Leavittsburg 9.20 A. M. (Breakfast); Meadville 11.20 A. M. (Dine); Dunkirk 1.30 P. M., Buffalo 2.50 P. M. Arrives at Hornellsville 6.19 P. M. (supper), and arrives in New York 7.00 A. M. Connects at Elmira with Northern Central Railway for Williamsport, Harrisburg and the South, at Jersey City with morning Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and at New York with morning trains for Boston and all the New England cities.

Sleeping Coaches are attached to this train at Leavittsburg and at Buffalo, running through to New York without change.

Night Express, daily, (Sundays excepted); leaves Buffalo at 6.25 P. M.; arrives at Turner's at 8.50 A. M., (Breakfast), New York at 11.00 P. M. Connects N. York at 10.00 A. M. Connects at New York with steamers and afternoon trains for Boston and New England cities.

Cincinnati Express, daily, (Sundays excepted, leaves Cincinnati at 7.00 A. M.; arrives at West Salem at 2.50 P. M.; (Dine); Leaves Cleveland at 3.35 P. M., Meadville 8.00 P. M., (Supper); Dunkirk 9.50 P. M.; Buffalo 11.20 P. M. Stops at Susquehanna 7.55 A. M., (Bkfst.); Turner's 1.25 P. M., (Dinner), and arrives in New York at 3.30 P. M. Connects at Elmira for Williamsport, Harrisburg and the South; at Owego for Ithaca; at Binghampton for Cooperstown, Albany and the celebrated summer resort, Sharon Spring; at Greycourt for Mewburgh and Warwick, and at New York with evening trains and steamers for Boston and New England cities.

Sleeping Coaches are attached to this train at Buffalo, running through to Susquehanna, and at Leavittsburg, running through to New York.

Only One Train East on Sunday, leaving Cincinnati at 9.45 A. M.; Cleveland at 7.25 A. M.; Buffalo 2.50 P. M., and Dunkirk 1.30 P. M., reaching New York at 7.00 A. M.

Boston and New England Passengers, with their Baggage, are transferred, *free of charge* in New York.

The best ventilated and most luxurious sleeping coaches IN THE WORLD, accompany all night trains on this railway.

☞ The Erie Railway Company has opened a new Ferry from their Jersey City Depot to the foot of 23d St., New York, thus enabling passengers to reach the upper portion of the city without the expense and annoyance of a street car or omnibus transfer.

☞ The scenery along the entire route of the Erie Railway is of the most picturesque and beautiful character. Admirers of Nature's beauties, in a daylight journey over this Line, will find in its ever changing landscapes subjects of continual admiration and interest.

Baggage Checked Through—and Fare always as low as by any other route.

Ask for Tickets Via Erie Railway.

Which can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices on main and connecting lines. 1011

L. D. RUCKER *Gen. Supt* WM. R. BARR, *Gen. Pass. Agt*

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT!

BY THE USE OF

PYKE'S PARABOLA SPECTACLES

Manufactory at Utica, New York.

GEORGE WILLARD,

Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Hardware, &c., Ashtabula, Ohio, is appointed agent for the sale of the above celebrated spectacles.

Persons wearing glasses, or those in need of them, will do well to call for in every case we guarantee to suit the Sight Perfectly.

☞ No Peddlers Employed. 1031

ICE! ICE!!

WE have a good supply of excellent Lake Ice, which we will deliver three days each week, at 50 cents per hundred pounds. We sell for 50 cents at the Ice House.

Please send in your orders.

A. A. STRONG & CO.
Ashtabula Depot, May 5th, 1870. 1029tf

Select Poetry.

A Dinner and a Kiss.

"I have brought your dinner, father,"
The blacksmith's daughter said,
As she took from her arm the kettle
And lifted its shining lid.
"There is not any pie or pudding,
So I will give you this,"
And upon the time-worn forehead
She left the childish kiss.

The blacksmith took off his apron
And dined in a happy mood,
Wondering much at the savor
Hid in his humble food,
While all about him were visions
Full of prophetic bliss;
But he never thought of magic
In his little daughter's kiss.

While she with her kettle swinging,
Merrily trudged away,
Stopping at sight of a squirrel,
Catching some wild bird's lay,
And I thought how many a shadow
Of life and fate we would miss,
If always our frugal dinners
Were seasoned with a kiss.

Address of the Republican Congressional Committee.

Review of the History of the Party—What it has Accomplished—Work yet to be Done—Success of President Grant's Administration.

To the Republicans of the United States:

The Executive and Legislative Departments of the National Government and two-thirds of the State Governments have been committed to your keeping.—Such power carries with it grave responsibilities. The people, as is their right, will hold you to a strict accountability for the exercise of this great trust.—Elections are soon to be held for the National House of Representatives. These elections will determine the political complexion of the popular branch of Congress. They will, too, determine the political character of several State Governments. And these results will be accepted as the verdict of the people upon the ideas, principles and policies of the Republican party, and upon the measures and character of the National Administration. To these responsibilities, and to the gravity of these issues, your thoughtful consideration is invoked.

In the present juncture it behooves the Republican party not to forget its origin nor its history. Amid the difficulties that beset it, and the responsibilities and labors which the needs of the country in the new and untried condition of affairs imposes, it should remember that it was born of the Nation's necessities, and thus far it has grandly met the exigencies for which it was formed. Having passed triumphantly through three great eras of its history, it is now summoned to enter upon its fourth.—Gathering, therefore, inspiration from past successes, it should grapple hopefully and with unshrinking confidence with the duties of the present and future.

Recurring to their origin Republicans will remember, when the land was the theater of a stern and irrepressible conflict between the demons of slavery and caste and the spirit of liberty and equality, when the slave power held great interests and powerful organizations in its grasp and ruled the nation with imperial sway, that the founders of the party, instructed by passing events, with convictions deepened and zeal quickened by the teachings of history and of holy writ, and inspired by the deathless words of the patriots, statesmen and heroes of our earlier time, rose to the exigencies of the hour, opposed the haughty ambitions, the maddening passions, the cruel prejudices and the disorganizing theories of the dominating majority, and, although long overborne by numbers, still struggled on amid jeers, insults, mobs, blows and assassinations, till under the lead of Abraham Lincoln they achieved success and grasped the scepter of political power.

Entering upon its second era appalling responsibilities at once arose. The slave masters, in the pride and arrogance of power, instantly plunged the nation into the fire and blood of civil war.—But the Republican party rose with the crisis. It raised money in unstinted measure, organized vast armies, created powerful navies, fought bloody battles, crushed the most gigantic rebellion of all recorded history and saved the nation's life. It was then, amid the clash of arms, that the Republican party saw that slavery was the relentless and unappeasable foe of the country, was the inspiration, the heart and soul of that civil war, and that its death would be the annihilation of the rebellion, the unity of the Republic and the development of free institutions. Against cowardly fears, selfish instincts and unreasoning passions and prejudices it pronounced the doom of that hideous and horrid system of human bondage, though it was upheld by the aggregated interest of three thousand million of dollars hedged about by the accumulated passions and prejudices, prides and ambitions of seven generations, and intrenched within the social, political and ecclesiastical organizations and affiliations of life. By a series of executive and legislative acts it broke the chains and lifted from the depths of chattelhood up to the summits of manhood four and a half millions of hapless bondsmen, and stood before the nations with their riven fetters in one hand and their title deeds to freedom in the other.

The war ended, the rebellion subdued, the bondmen emancipated, the Republican party entered upon the third era of its eventful history. Though conquered by arms the rebels did not accept the just, humane and generous ideas of the victors, nor did they return to their proper allegiance and loyalty to the Government, but still bemoaning the "lost cause" they remained unsubdued in will and unrepentant in spirit and purpose. Though made free the bondmen were homeless, without property, without employment, subject to the cruel laws against free people of color which had always disgraced Southern legislation, and in the midst of a people exasperated by defeat and maddened by their loss of power still longer to hold and oppress. Property was swept away, industry disorganized, society disintegrated, and States were without lawful governments.

Upon the Republican party devolved the task of reconstruction. To its intrinsic difficulties were added the intense hostility of the ex-rebels, the lingering prejudices long engendered by the slave system, the timid counsels of conservatism and the apostacy of the Executive. Great interests and powerful combinations sought to so reconstruct the South as to place the power in the hands of the late slaveholding class, and leave the helpless freedmen in the abject condition of practical serfdom. Seldom in history has there been imposed upon any body of men a work of greater magnitude or difficulty. The Republicans might have shrunk from and avoided it. They were sorely tempted to do so. But they resisted the temptation of official power and patronage, the threats of Executive dictation and all other adverse influences, and with sublime fidelity and courage addressed themselves to the herculean task.

To aid in reorganizing disordered industries, caring for, protecting and instructing the emancipated bondmen in the new duties of their changed condition, the Republicans established the Freedmen's Bureau, which, by the wise expenditure of a few millions of dollars, did an incalculable work for order, peace and rehabilitation of Southern society. To reconstruct rebellious States on the solid basis of equal rights they gave suffrage to the freedmen in the reconstruction measures. To secure citizenship and civil rights to a wronged and hated race,—they proposed and adopted the Fourteenth Amendment, and enated the bill of Civil Rights. To establish by irreversible guarantees equal political rights and privileges, they adopted the Fifteenth Amendment, and as a crowning act for freedom they provided by law for the enforcement of these Amendments thus newly enshrined within the Constitution. Thus, the Republicans, against the sternest opposition, against misrepresentations, against appalling obstacles, have struggled on until the rebel States, reconstructed on the basis of impartial liberty, have been restored and the sublime doctrines of the Declaration of Independence made assured and practical realities. In the progress of the ages it has been given to few, in any form or by any modes, to achieve a work so vast, so grand, so beneficent, so sure to be recorded by history and applauded and remembered by coming generations.

Having achieved this grand work, having passed through these three eras of its history, the Republican party, entering on its fourth era, was summoned to deal with questions relating to the National debt, the currency, the finances and taxation, to forms in the military, naval and Indian service, and whatever remaining burdens and legacies were left by the war. Concerning these questions there are apparent diversities of interests and real differences of oppinions. The solutions of some of them are embarrassed by grave difficulties. They require time as well as financial skill and practical statemanship for their adjustment. Differences of opinion on matters so recondite and complex, in an organization embracing so many men of large intelligence, trained to habits of independent thought, expression and modes of action, are inevitable. They are, indeed, to be expected and desired, for from such freedom of discussion truth is elicited and proper modes of action deduced. The men, therefore, who stood so firmly while in a minority, amid the denunciations, arrogance and scorn of power; the men who met the stern exigencies of civil war with such heroic courage, who assailed the slave power and extirpated the slave system; the men who grappled so successfully with the perplexing and pregnant issues of reconstruction, lifted helpless freedmen up to citizenship, exalted them to the heights of civil and political rights and privileges, and made the nation free in fact as well as in name, should not shrink from the less momentous and less embarrassing questions now before them.

Patriotism, principle, the continued existence, reputation and renown of the Republican party, and a due sense of self-respect and pride of character demand that Republicans now, as in the past, should have faith in this capacity to carry forward to completion reforms so auspiciously begun. It came into being as an organization of reform and progress, and should be ever ready to accept the living issues of the hour and march abreast with the spirit of the age. Unaided it has fought the battles of reform with constancy and courage. Nor in the work still before it can it hope for aid from those who still cling to the traditions of the past, pride themselves on their conservatism, and who, during the conflicts of the past twenty years, have resisted all reform, and mourned over every effete and hateful abuse as it fell. If there are Republicans who are weary of the ascendancy of a party which have achieved such crowning victories, who are tired of the responsibilities of power, and would relinquish it to other hands, they should remember that there are none worthy to accept it. For surely they cannot fail to see that the Democratic party, by its policy during the closing year of its power, and by its blind and unrelenting opposition to reformatory measures while out of power, even now, as if smitten by judicial blindness, refusing to accept the Constitutional Amendments as fixed and final, has demonstrated its utter incapacity for such a trust.

Accustomed to success, even against fearful odds, and underrating perhaps the intrinsic difficulties of the pending issues, many Republicans looked to Gen. Grant's administration with high raised expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with results. But while these expectations have not been fully realized in the action of either the President or of Congress, much has been achieved; enough, at any rate, to satisfy them that the difficult problems will be wrought out and hoped for results accomplished.

General Grant came into office pledged to maintain inviolate the public faith, reduce the National debt, diminish taxation, appreciate currency, reform abuses in the civil and military service and maintain order in the States lately in rebellion. By the combined action of the President, the heads of Departments, Congress and the General of the army, many abuses have been corrected and many reforms inaugurated. President Grant's Indian policy is bringing forth evidence of its justice, its humanity and its wisdom. The firm, just and generous policy of the Administration towards the States lately in rebellion has brought much of order and security, and crimes have largely diminished. In the interest of economy the services of thousands of employes, both civil and military, have been dispensed with. The currency has been appreciated in value by tens and scores of millions of dollars, and the National credit has been largely strengthened.

Without any increase in the articles subject to taxation or in the rate of taxation, the revenues of the fiscal year ending 20th of June, 1870, were nearly four hundred and nine millions of dollars against three hundred and seventy-one millions for the year ending 30th of June, 1869, showing a gain of nearly thirty-eight millions of dollars. On the other hand the expenses of the year, 1870, were less than those of 1869 by more than twenty-nine millions of dollars, thus showing an increased revenue and saving in expenditure of more than sixty-seven millions of dollars in the first fiscal year of Gen. Grant's administration. In the last sixteen months of Mr. Johnson's administration the receipts from customs and internal revenue were less than three hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars. During the first sixteen months of Gen. Grant's administration they were more than four hundred and sixty-nine millions, showing an increase of nearly ninety-sezen millions of dollars.

Republicans will remember that during the last two months of Mr. Johnson's administration he removed Republicans appointed by Mr. Lincoln and others who adhered to the Republican party, and appointed Democrats where he could do so. The character of these appointments and the demoralizing influence which his opinion and conduct had upon them were seen in the loss of scores of millions of dollars of revenue in those years. The large gain in the collection is mainly due to the determined and avowed purpose of Gen. Grant to secure an honest administration of the revenue laws and the appointment of Republicans to office earnestly devoted to his economical policy.

During the recent session of Congress taxes have been reduced more than seventy-five millions of dollars. The taxes have been removed from transportation by canals and railways, from sales by dealers and manufacturers. The income tax has been reduced to two and a half per cent on all incomes above two thousand dollars, and it is to expire at the end of two years. The tax on tea has been reduced from twenty-five to fifteen cents per pound; on coffee from five to three cents; and the taxes on sugar and molasses has been reduced in the aggregate twelve millions of dollars per annum. By this reduction of taxation the industries of the people and the necessaries of life have been relieved of burdens amounting to millions. The funding bill is an important financial measure, which contemplates the saving of interest upon the public debt by the exchange of outstanding six per cent bonds for those of a lower rate of interest, to the amount of twenty-six millions and a half a year. While a reduction in taxes transfers the burden of the debt from one year to another, from one generation to another, a reduction in the rate of interest is an actual saving to the country, not only for the present generation, but for all time. And yet these important and beneficent financial measures, intended to lighten the public burdens, received little countenance and support from the Democratic party, whose responsibilities for the war, its losses, its expenditures, its debts and its taxation are so fearfully large.

Not faultless, but high, noble and glorious is the record of the Republican party. History will note it, and the world will gratefully remember it. In the light of the brief review of its achievements for patriotism, liberty, justice and humanity, should not Republicans, one and all, cling to their organization, rectify its mistakes, correct its errors and keep it true to its past traditions and in harmony with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age? So doing, may they not perpetuate their power until their beneficent principles shall become the accepted policy of the nation?

HENRY WILSON,
Chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee.
JAMES H. PLATT, Secretary.

Supersition of the Alaska Indians.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* writes as follows from Sitka:—

It may be unknown to your readers that the Indians of some portion of this Territory have been in the habit of sacrificing the lives of one or more slaves on the death of any one of their chiefs or medicine men. The custom is based on the supposition that in the spirit land the services of such slaves are necessary to the comfort and well being of the departed, and to avoid the trouble of employing such in that happy hunting ground, they dispatch one of his human chattels at the same time the spirit of the warrior chief takes its upward flight. An instance of this occurred here three weeks ago. About ten o'clock, the sentinel on the palisade gate, leading to Indiantown, was attracted by the wailing cry of a squaw. Inquiring the cause of her distress, she informed him that her son was tied up preparatory to being stabbed—the usual mode of dispatching them—for the purpose above mentioned. The commandant of the post was notified, and an officer was sent to rescue the intended victim of such barbarity. On the officer's arrival, a strange sight presented itself. On a bed lay the dying chief; an intelligent looking boy of ten or twelve years of age, bound hand and foot, looked the incarnation of dispair.—Around him with drawn knives, stood the relatives of the dying man, at whose signal they would be buried in the vitals of the trembling youth. The sombre gloom of the apartment, lit up fitfully by the smouldering fire; the wild, unearthly sound of the *tin-tin*, and wailing deathcry of the tribe outside the house, made up a picture to be appreciated only by a witness of the scene. The officer immediatly released the boy and brought him to the garrision, where he was kept until the family of the departed warrior promised not to molest him in future. This has been the second instance of the kind occurring here since our occupation of the Territory.

Eating too Much.

It is related of a Roman ruler, that after eating a hearty meal he would take an emetic in order to eat another. This, perhaps, is seeking for a pleasure at a dearer rate than most people are inclined to indulge in; yet the principle of the thing exists in more people than we are disposed at first to admit. It is very common, as warm weather approaches, to continue our usual allowance, though there is less need than during the cold weather; and we only feel the bad effects after the stomach has been overtaxed sufficiently long to cause headache, dizziness, lassitude and general debility.—Great varieties at meals lead to it, because eating a little of a great many things will make a great deal in the end, and thus we often eat more than we really need. Eating when the system is weary will lead us into the same error, for the very weakness existing in the body, influences the whole body, so that the stomach cannot digest what it otherwise would; and in its weakened condition it frequently presents inordinate demands, and we eat too much. Eating bits at all hours of the day leads us into the habit of eating too much; for by this habit the normal condition of the stomach is subverted, and while thus used it cannot be a faithful monitor of the wants of the system. Thus, the constant tendency of both adults and children is to eat too much for health, and it is no doubt a fact that more people die from gluttony than from starvation. The multitudes of dyspeptics are not generally made so by short allowances of proper food, but by inordinate stuffing of rich viands, or by improper diet and imperfect nourishment. Thus the principle of the Roman continues to work, though we may not go as far as he did; yet we love to eat, and often love to *eat too much.*

BOYS ON THE FARM.—The Prairie Farmer, in speaking of a "boy's rights on a farm," talks in this truthful way:

"We are strongly inclined to the opinion that there are no offices so poorly appreciated as those performed by boys on a farm. They seldom get any credit when things go well, and ordinarily incur all the blame when the contrary is the case. If anything is lost, it is always the boy that has been neglectful. If the gate was unfastened, or the bars down, it is the boy who was to blame. If the hens don't lay, it's because the boy hasn't fed them. If dinner is late, it is for the reason that the boy did not prepare the wood in season. If the cow gives bloody milk, it is because the boy threw a stone at her, killed a toad in her path, or raced her in driving her home. Cattle get into fields because boys break down the fence in climbing over them. Roofs are leaky, for the reason that they have been running on them. If a pitcher is broken by some older member of the family, the cause is to be traced a crack made by the boy the last time he used it.

All of which is sadly true. The most uninteresting work, sorting potatoes rainy days, setting out cabbages after a shower, turning a grindstone by the hour to grind dull scythes and duller axes, running for water while the men rest their iron legs, working with the poorest tools, such as dull scythes, and old, worn out hoes, manure forks with two tines, and like treatment with reference to almost everything, is too often the lot of boys who are expected to love farming and grow up to be farmers.

HARD WATER.—Dr. Letheby, in an article on the water supply of London, states that water of moderate hardness, like that used in London, Paris Vienna, and some other European cities, is always to be preferred to that which is entirely soft, as being best suited for domestic purposes on account of being brighter to the eye and more agreeable to the taste. He also makes the singular announcement that the French authorities are so well satisfied of the superiority of hard water that they pass by that of the sandy plains near Paris, and go far away to the chalk hills of the Champagne, where they find water even harder than that of London; giving as a reason for the preference that more of the conscripts from the soft-water district are rejected on account of the want of strength of muscle, than from the hard-water districts, from which they conclude that the calcareous matter is favorable to the formation of the tissues.

EXISTENCE OF THE SOUL. It is not long since a medical materialist sought to sustain against a famous preacher, the doctine of the non-existence of the soul; upon which subject he asked the Rev. Father three questions:

"Have you ever *seen* a soul?—No.
Have you ever *heard* a soul?—No.
Have you ever *tasted* a soul?—No.
Did you ever *feel* a soul"—"Yes, thank God," said the Father.

"Then see," continued the doctor, "here we have *three* of the senses against one, in proof that there is no soul."

The Rev. Father replied with these questions:

"If you are a doctor of medicine tell me—
Have you ever *seen* a pain?—No.
Have you ever *heard* a pain?—No.
Have you ever *smelled* a pain?—No.
Have you ever *tasted* a pain?—No.
Did you ever *feel* a pain?—Yes."

"Then," continued the Father, "here you have *four* of the senses against one, which show there is no pain, and yet