NEW NATIONAL ERA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1870.

What a Rebel Victory Would Cost.

We have never had any more doubt that if the rebel Democracy should succeed in getting control of the Government once more, they would pay all rebel claims for damages done to rebel property during the war, than we have that they would repudiate all the reconstruction acts of Congress. Indeed, we believe they would go much farther than this, and recognize the Confederate war debt. The extent of damage done to their property, and for which they already declare in Congress their purpose to claim indemnity, amounts to *three thousand millions of dollars*, according to a rebel member of Congress from Kentucky. Their Confederate debt amounts to two thousand millions of dollars more, making the stupendous total of *five thousand millions of dollars*, which the Democratic party would impose upon the people if that corrupt party should ever get into power.

This vast sum assessed upon the people would be to each taxpayer, on an average, $825. Add that to the $1,067, which is the average that every taxpayer must pay as his proportion of the sum the rebellion cost the Government, and it would make $1,992. Are the people prepared to add five thousand millions of dollars to their public debt, and increase the annual interest from $120,000,000 to $360,000,000? Are they willing to make our national debt more than three times as large as it is now for the benefit of traitors who fought four years to destroy the Government? If they are let them vote for the Democratic, or Reformers, or Conservative ticket, and especially let them bolt every time they can't have things their own way, and they will sooner or later learn the truth of our assertion at a terrible cost.

Every Southern rebel is looking forward to the time when Congress and the other branches of the Government are in their hands with longing eyes and aching hearts. They look with perfect assurance to the payment of all their claims for damage, and the recognition and funding of the Confederate debt. No Northern Democrat will dare vote against these demands, and as extravagant as they seem, they are a part of the creed—as yet unwritten—of the copperhead Democracy. Senator McCREERY and Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, have both boldly declared it in Congress, and hundreds of editors in their columns!

Nor will their demands for damage end even here. They will not be satisfied with payment for rebel "horses and cattle, and sheep and hogs, and corn and wheat," taken to support our armies. In some of the States, Maryland amongst them, it has been declared that they must have pay for their emancipated slaves. Here will be another item of $2,000,000,000 to be added to the $5,000,000,000, making $7,000,000,000 in all, or $1,150 for each taxpayer to pay! What does it matter to them that the Constitution is in the way of paying the Confederate debt? They would sweep that instrument out of the way as readily as they did when they begun the rebellion. It will be well for the people to reflect upon these things before they decide to vote the rebels into power.

No Sympathy for Bolters.

Bolters from the Republican party, under either the name of "Reformers" or "Conservatives," in various States have attempted to get some sort of encouragement for their treachery by all sorts of means. But they have never been able to deceive him as to their real character and designs. They tried in Virginia and Tennessee and failed. They tried in North Carolina and failed. Then they attempted the same game in South Carolina and Missouri, and not only failed ignominiously again, but received in both cases a scathing rebuke from him. We have already published the reply he gave to an attempt to use his name to strengthen their purposes in South Carolina, and the consternation it created amongst the "Reformers." He has been equally explicit and frank in denouncing the efforts of SCHURZ, BROWN & Co., in Missouri, to divide the Republican party, and throw the State into the hands of the rebel Democracy.

As soon as he heard of the defections of the free trade malcontents, he addressed a letter to his friend, CHARLES W. FORD, of St. Louis, in which he says: "I regret the movement headed by CARL SCHURZ, BROWN & Co., as similar to the Virginia and Tennessee movements, intending to carry a portion of the Republican party over to the Democrats, and thus give them control. I hope you will see your way clear to give the regular ticket your support." Men bent on carrying out their own selfish schemes, and who have ceased to have any regard for the success of the party which has honored them, care very little what President GRANT or any one else may say. But his manly denunciation of the defection, and his exposure of its object, will prevent all honest men from being drawn into the movement, if they have brains enough to know right from wrong. They cannot sin ignorantly with the President's letter to guide them.

The Way to Serve Deserters.

Sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. The President has removed the United States District Attorney and Collector or Assessor of Internal Revenue in the St. Louis district, for following CARL SCHURZ, GRATZ BROWN, the St. Louis *Democrat*, out of the Republican party when they bolted the Republican State ticket. They turn their backs upon the Republican party, and are doing all in their power to hand the State over to the rebel Democracy. They were using the patronage of an office the President had given them against their own party. He has cut short their *official* power for mischief by promptly kicking them out of office. But what treatment ought SCHURZ to receive? The President has not the power to remove him, nor can the Legislature rescind his election to the Senate. But the Republican party can repudiate him. He can revenge himself by voting against them in the Senate, as he often has done; but he can do them less harm as an avowed Democrat than a pretended Republican.

Italian Unity Secured.

The Papal Domains are no more—the Italians are in possession of Rome—the temporal power of the Pope has ceased to exist, and Italy is united under one Government, with the Holy city for its Capital. The Italian army took possession of the Papal provinces, and entered Rome, almost without firing a gun, and everywhere being enthusiastically received by the people. VICTOR EMANUAL was received as a deliverer, and is now in the undisputed occupancy of the rightful Capital of his kingdom. As soon as NAPOLEON left the Pope to his fate by withdrawing the French troops from Rome, everybody foresaw this result, and will rejoice at it. The Pope is still in Rome, and it is not known yet where he will take up his abode.

—It is stated that there is some prospect of a duel between General Burbridge, who has spent the last year or two in Washington lobbying for an office, and the editor of the *Commercial*, the Republican paper of Louisville.

Another result of Republican Honesty.

Everywhere we turn, every comparison we make between the present and the past, in every financial statement published, we find some new proof of the economy of the Republican Administration, and some new fruit of its wisdom and honesty. Not only has it rapidly and gloriously reduced the Public Debt, largely cut down national taxation, greatly diminished the expenses of the Government, and enormously increased the national revenues by integrity, fidelity, and efficiency in their collections and disbursements, but the official report from the Bureau of Statistics shows that the whole country has prospered as never before, during the past financial year. The European balance of trade against the United States has been reduced to the lowest figures it has touched for years. Our exports have enormously increased; our commerce is reviving with great rapidity; and the short period of a Republican National Administration has brought back general prosperity and freedom from debt with unexampled rapidity. During the same period, the masses of the people have been blessed, all over the Republic, by a large reduction of the prices of most goods which they necessarily purchase and consume, while the prices of grain and other articles which they produce and sell abroad have risen. Thus they receive more for what they sell, and pay less for what they buy. This is the result of the Republican "extravagance," which the Democrats raise such an outcry against.

A Wail from the Democracy.

An exchange says: The following from the New Orleans Times of the 9th, indicates that the Republican party of the South occupies a higher opinion in the estimation of the Southern people than the Southern Democratic press would have us believe, and also shows that the ephithet "scallawag," so freely applied to all Southern men who prefer the welfare of the country and the hopes of the future to a sullen cherishing of the passions of the past, is losing its terrors:

"In making our comments on the Democratic recruits who have joined the Cresent City Republican Club, we had no idea that they were so respectable in numbers and character. The list, as published in the *Republican*, shows quite an array of old citizens, and we cannot withold the expression of our surprise to find that they have thus gone over to the common enemy. Our previous allusions to this defection was made under the impression that its *personnel* was composed of the rag, tag, and bobtail of the Democratic party, whereas we find that in the list figures some of the shining lights of the days gone by.

The Negro and the Democracy.

They have become satisfied down in Connecticut that they can't do much with the negro vote, and they blurt their disgust right out about it. The New Haven *Lever*, the organ of Gov. ENGLISH, utters in a late number these scornful words:

"Any nigger who votes the Democratic ticket, we repeat is a foolish nigger, but he isn't half the fool that any white man would be who should ask or try to persuade or drive a nigger to vote the Democratic ticket."

That is just the way the Democracy feel everywhere, only they dare not say so. One of these days they will be talking about "foolish niggers," for Connecticut Democracy and New York Democracy are the same thing. Let our colored friends just bear in mind what Governor ENGLISH says, that "any *nigger* who votes the Democratic ticket, we repeat is a *foolish nigger*."

Celebration of the 15th Amendment.

The colored people at Roanoke and Montgomery counties, Va., had a grand Celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment at Salem, on the 21st inst., an account of which we have receive from our friend RICHARD J. GASSAWAY, of Blacksburgh. They were appropriately addressed by Rev. Mr. CRAVE, and others, and spirited resolutions passed. In them they declare their purpose to support only the party who secured them the ballot, asserted their determination to insist on all the rights to which they are entitled, repudiate all colored men who vote for the party that would enslave them, and took bold, manly ground in favor of all measures designed to elevate them. The occasion was a joyful one, and drew together a large collection of people, to celebrate the enfranchisement.

Republican Convention of the First Congressional District of Virginia.

In compliance with a call from the First Congressional District Republican Committee, a Convention was held at West Point, King William County, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this district in the Congress of the United States.

On motion, F. S. Tukey, Esq., was made Chairman, and Watson R. Wentworth, Esq., Secretary. After the usual organization had been perfected, the Convention proceeded to discuss the claims and merits of the different aspirants. Remarks were made by State Senator E. W. Massey and Messrs. Cornelius Tucker, George T. Carter, and others. A vote was then taken, which resulted in the selection of Dr. W. W. Douglass, of Richmond county, as the next candidate for Congress.

The following Congressional Committee was also elected, viz: Mr. F. S. Tukey, of Caroline county, chairman; Mr. E. W. Massey, King William county, secretary; Mr. R. S. Ayer, Richmond county; Mr. James E. Toy, Northampton county; Mr. R. D. Ruffin, York county; Mr. Cornelius Tucker, Hampton, county; Mr. Geo. T. Carter, Northampton county.

—In regard to the acquittal of Angier, the rascally State Treasurer of Georgia, by the Legislature, the Macon *American Union* says: "The resolution to impeach him came up on the 7th instant, and upon a speech of Bryant, as corrupt a scoundrel as ever trod Georgia soil, the House refused to prefer charges against a man who, by his own admission, has committed unheard-of depredations upon the treasury of Georgia. Thus it is that the old saying, 'honor among thieves,' is made good. They defend and shield one another."

—A. J. Hamilton, who run on the "Conservative" rebel ticket for Governor of Texas last year, and a Mr. Baker, of Virginia, have taken it upon themselves to call a convention of the original Union men of the South, (white?) to meet at Knoxville, Tennessee, November 1st. The subject upon which they will be called upon to act will be whether they will accept the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and what they will do about permitting colored men to vote, hold office, &c.!

—The rebel Democrats of most of the Congressional districts in Maryland are making desperate efforts to induce colored men to vote for the rebel candidates; but in one or two of the districts colored men are not to be allowed to vote with the aristocratic Democracy. The estimate of the colored vote of Maryland varies from 25,000 to 35,000. If the Republicans can carry it solid they have a prospect of carrying the State; but a small division will give it to the Democrats.

—The free traders, led by Senator Carl Schurz, seem to be bolting every candidate for Congress in Missouri who is not pledged to their theory. And we suspect that is their policy all over the country.

—The statue to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, erected under the auspices of the Union League of New York, was quietly placed in position Monday week, in Union Square, without any formal ceremonies. The statue represents Lincoln in a standing position with the emancipation proclamation in his extended hand. The figure is enveloped in a cloak. The statue is of bronze, ten feet high, standing on a pedestal of stone, and cost about $10,000.

—The infamous wretch Eyre, who as captain of the steamer Bombay deliberately run down the Oneida, and who is guilty of the murder of everyone of the noble men who perished, evades the verdict of suspension from command by shipping as a mate, in which capacity he in reality is as much the commander of his steamer as before his trial. If the British authorities were not as guilty and cowardly as that brutal ruffian, the miserable murderer would have been hung long since.

—The hoary old traitor, Andy Johnson, has at last confessed his hypocracy and treason to the Republican party, and glories in his shame. He made a long winded speech at Gallatin, Texas, Saturday week, and proclaimed that he was always a Democrat, and had been elected Vice-President as a Union Democrat. He counselled the people of Tennessee to act with the National Democracy, and to repudiate the action of the old secession leaders who were striving to regain their influence in the affairs of the State.

—Another infamous murder has been committed in Mississippi by a band of Ku-Klux Democrats. The victim is a colored man and a prominent Republican, represented to be remarkably quiet, industrious, and intelligent. The fiends went to his house in the night and requested him to aid them in putting a tyre on the wheel of their wagon. He left his house for that purpose, when they commenced beating him, and after breaking his arms, stabbed him in several places, and finally shot him. His crime was in being a Republican.

—The Republican Congressional Nominating Convention for the First Virginia District, on Wednesday nominated Dr. D. M. Norton (colored) for Congress. The white members of the convention then bolted, and nominated Dr. Douglas (white.) The contending parties have agreed to submit their difficulties to the Republican National Executive Committee for arbitration. There is not much doubt but Dr. Norton, the regular candidate, would be elected even if Douglas should persist in his factious course, as the district is overwhelmingly Republican

—The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, and other rebel papers, are seeking consolation in the fact that Vermont did not give quite as large a majority this year as at the Presidential election, and that the copperheads have gained one or two members of the Legislature. This year the Republican majority is only 21,000, and they have only about ten members of the Legislature to the copperheads one. They are easily pleased!

—The Republicans of Dakota Territory, being unable or unwilling to agree on a candidate for Congress, have resolved to help elect the candidate of the rebel Democracy by running two of their own. These bolts are becoming so common this year that it looks very much as if copperhead and British free trade gold is at the bottom of the treachery. In the 12th District of Illinois the sore head merchantable Republicans have also bolted, and nominated another candidate.

—General Shaffer, of Utah Territory, has issued an order forbidding the assembling of the Mormon militia and all armed gatherings in the Territory, and requesting all arms and ammunition belonging to the United States or the Territory in their possession to be turned over to the Government authorities. Chief Justice McKean has also made a decision against the Mormon jury system. These two acts are a terrible blow to the Saint, and have produced quite an excitement.

—Well informed Republicans in South Carolina confidently predict that a full Republican delegation to Congress will be elected from that State at the ensuing election. Hundred of prominent men are following the example of Gov. Orr, and many hundreds are going into the Union Leagues, so that there will be a much larger white vote for the Republican ticket than has been counted upon.

—One of the magizines belonging to the Lake Shore Nitro Glycerine Company, located at Fairport, O., exploded about 10 o'clock Sunday night. The magizine contained about 3,000 pounds of nitro glycerine, but no lives were lost. The explosion seems to have been the work of an incendiary. Some damage was done to adjacent buildings.

—A very formidable effort is making to have the President revoke the appointment of Vice-Admiral Rowan. Numerous charges have been made against him, which tend to show that his promotion was not within the spirit of the law. If the President fails to recognize these charges, they will be made to the Senate with a view to Rowan's rejection.

—The work of the Freedmen's Bureau in the South has been closed, excepting such portions of the educational interests as are dependent upon and supported by Educational Associations. All agents and aids of the Bureau have been discharged, excepting those whose duties relate to the payment of bounties.

—The St. Augustine (Fla.) Examiner says: "We learn that by the 24th of December next the railroad between Tocoi and this city will be completed. Many of our Northern friends will be glad to hear this news, for they can reach St. Augustine more easily and expeditiously than at present."

The colored people of the XIth, XIIth, and XIIIth Congressional Districts of New York held a Convention at Poughkeepsie, Friday last and considered the political and educational situation. Strong resolutions were adopted indorsing the Republican State ticket, and favoring the erection of a seminary for colored persons of both sexes.

—Dr. Wright, a gentleman who once believed in the wonderful tricks of the Davenport Brothers, is now going about the country showing how they do it. He forges rings upon himself, releases his limbs from all sorts of knots, and produces music in the air in open day or by gas-light, to the admiration of the skeptics.

—It is confidently reported that Senator Williams, of Oregon, is to receive the appointment of Solicitor General of the United States, a new office created at the last session of Congress, but never yet filled. The President could not well make a better selection.

—The report that Judge Orth, of Indiana, had been offered the mission to England seems to be destitute of foundation—at any rate the Judge asserts that it is, and he ought to know.

—News received from Attorney General Ackerman, now at his home in Georgia, represents him to be in very poor health, and doubts are expressed whether he returns to Washington or not.

—Senator Schurz, one of the bolters in Missouri, has had the delicacy to challenge Senator Drake to stump the State with him.

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Advantage of Diversified Crops.

The large cotton crop this year, and the consequent lower prices of cotton in the market, is directing attention to the propriety and advantage of more diversified crops in the Southern States. The impolicy of growing cotton almost exclusively in the South, is the more manifest this year by reason of the drought in the Eastern and Middle States and the war in Europe, which have advanced the prices of breadstuffs and provisions, to the great profit of the Western States. In view of the present situation of agricultural interests in the various sections of the country, the Commissioner of Agriculture has recommended to farmers the more general adoption of mixed crops. In some sections of the Western country, he reports, there are miles of knee of growth, probable corn, the light and close culture of which to a stranger looks more like a vast forest than what it really is.

In others the favorite cereal may be wheat, which, as far as the eye can reach, is seen bowing its golden heads to the passing breeze. The Commissioner calls attention to the fact that while the weather, which is often destructive to one crop, may be favorable to another, and the risk or failure is consequently greatly increased when a husbandman confines himself to one or two products. A more general mixture of crops would afford protection against the losses caused by exceptional seasons and consequent sudden variation in prices, and would also lessen the exhaustion of the land following the continued devotion to one particular product. The suggestion of the Commissioner is well-founded, and its adoption would more generally develop the agricultural capabilities of the country, and add greatly to its material wealth. Because certain Southern States can raise cotton, sugar, &c., and other more Northern States cannot, it does not follow that those same Southern States may not profitably grow breadstuffs and provisions.

MORE RAIL ROAD PROSCRIPTION.—If there be anything utterly out of date, it is the "colored pew," or the "colored car," or the "colored gallery," or any other public place into which men and women are thrust because of their skins not colored like conductor's, or deacon's, or doorkeeper's. But prejudice dies hard, and railway people are not always the most enlightened or reasonable creatures in the world. Samuel and Mary Chilton (dark-colored) bought tickets from St. Louis to Carondelet on the Iron Mountain Railway. They were first-class tickets, but into a first class car Samuel and Mary were not permitted to get. So, having a proper spirit, they walked; and now they bring their action against the Company for $5,000 damages. "This suit," says a St. Louis newspaper, "will determine as to the right of the Company to discriminate against colored people." We beg pardon; the suit will do nothing of the kind; for the right is already determined by law. All the suit can do is to assess the damages.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FROM THE

National Savings Bank.

United Effort.

In times past we have recognized and felt the power of the Advisory Committee, and our host of friends, in inducing the people to save their money in this Bank. They deserve high praise.

Whatever there may be in the political outlook of the future, whatever there may be in the present to oppress and dishearten the colored people and those working for them, we must not forget to do all in our power, in right ways, to uplift them, and make them better and stronger, more intelligent and prosperous.

At this season of the year the city is full of strangers from the country, either bringing to market the crop of the men for whom they have been working, or their own crop. Is not here a field for work? Are these men to enter town and depart ignorant of the existence of this Bank, ignorant of its foundation, its value to them, and how they may be helped by it? It need not be so. To know they must hear. Some one who has knowledge must talk to them. *All* who have proved its worth can urge them.

They do not often leave the city empty-pursed, unless they have fallen among thieves, the very class who hate the Savings Bank. As soon as the laborers receive their wages, and the farmer receives the money from his crop, let some friend bring them straight to the Bank and avoid those ills which harm a countryman in the city.

If they take their money home into the country, they may do as a good many foolish men have done—they may lend it to persons who are ready to promise a high rate of interest for its use, but it is very uncertain if they will ever be able to get the interest or anything else in return.

Depositors, why not urge them to put it into this Bank before they leave town?

DAVID A. RITTER, Cashier.

AUGUSTA BRANCH, Sept. 13, 1870.

Items from the Branches.

AUGUSTA BRANCH.

The deposits for August numbered 359, and amounted to $7,552.86. The drafts numbered 210, amounting to $5,200.59. The gain for the month was $2,352.27. More was deposited than in any month since the Bank was established. There were 70 new depositors, and on the 1st of September the Branch had 1,166 depositors, with a balance due of $47,591.04.

D. A. RITTER, Cashier.

NEW YORK BRANCH.

The heavy expense of living in our city, makes it difficult for the people to save much from their earnings without the utmost care and prudence in the management of household affairs. This many had already learned, but the establishment and growth of our Bank, although slow, has nevertheless extended the list of such persons, and inspired new hope and promise in the minds of our youth, and beckons them forward to new aspirations.

The habit of saving—prudence in expenditure, and lofty aim and purpose, are the lessons we endeavor to teach; and now more extensively than ever before, we shall spread before the people these and similar lessons.

A large amount of money necessarily passes through the hands of the people of all classes living in the city, and if but a little of the amount needlessly spent, were saved, it would amount to many hundred thousand dollars in a few years.

The fact that about two hundred and forty-thousand dollars has been deposited with this Bank, completes the argument, that our National Company, with fifteen millions of dollars in deposits, is beginning to be better appreciated and that the people are beginning the foundation for future self reliance.

Money, it must be admitted, cannot take the place of character or intelligence; but that the possession of money is one of the great powers of the nation, and one of the foundation stones of social progress, must also be admitted. Oppression and disfranchisement entailed distrust and waste; we believe that liberty and equality of rights should work out mutual confidence, and prudent consideration for the future.

If these views can be successfully pressed upon the attention of the people, it ought to yield at least forty thousand dollars during the fall.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

SAVANNAH BRANCH.

To the usual dullness of business in Savannah during the summer has been added, this year, an almost unprecedented scarcity of money. This has very materially affected our deposits, and necessitated unusally heavy drafts. The Bank has, however, maintained its ground, and is daily growing in the confidence and esteem of the colored people. This is manifest in the increase of new depositers, three hundred and twenty five of whom have opened accounts during the past three months.

According to the recent census Savannah has a population of about thirty thousand. One-third of the inhabitants are colored people. Of this third our nineteen hundred depositors constitute one-fifth. This fact speaks well for the intelligence, industry, and economy of the colored people. We earnestly desire to largely increase the number of depositors. The blessings of the Savings Bank system ought to be enjoyed by every person. We rely mainly upon our present depositors, who know the value of this institution, to do this work. Commend the Bank, depositors, to your friends, acquaintances, and neighbors.

I. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

Information Wanted.

Martha Ward wishes information concerning her sister, Rosetta McQuillin, who was sold from Norfolk, Va., about thirty years ago to a Frenchman in Mobile, Ala. She is about forty-nine years of age, light complexion, and much freckled. Her former master was Mr. McQuillin, who resided on Brigg's Point.

Any information concerning her whereabouts will be kindly received by addressing to P. O. Box 216, Norfolk, Va.

To know the whereabouts of Geo. T., Wm. A., and James R. Henderson. Formerly belonged to Greenville Henderson of Dekalb Co., Ga., but are now somewhere in Virginia. Any information regarding them will be thankfully received by Cashier of National Savings Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.

To learn of Wm. Howard, formerly of Kingston, Ga., but left that place six years ago. When last heard of was in Baltimore, Md., May, 1870. Any information concerning him will be gladly and thankfully received by his mother, Susan Howard, Chattanooga, Tenn., Box 128.

Henry Green, Sr., of Charleston, S. C., requests information concerning his son, William Green, who left Beaufort, S. C., for New York, in 1865, with a United States army officer. When last heard from, in 1868, was in New York city with Capt. Young, then chief of Detective Police. Any information may be forwarded to the Cashier of Charleston Branch.

The New National Era.

We heartily endorse the following words of good cheer:

"Frederick Douglass entered last week upon his duties as editor of the *New National Era*, at Washington. Of his eminent fitness for the place we have already spoken, albeit such commendation was superfluous. As Mr. Douglass has become a proprietor of the paper, he clearly means and expects to make it a success, and we trust he will not be disappointed. The paper, under his guidance, ought to command a large circulation, not only among those whose skins are of the same hue as his own, but also among white people."—*Independent.*

THE National Debt was paid off during the month of August at the rate of about half a million dollars a day. During the past six months the daily reduction has been more than $448,000. And during every day since President Grant began his economical administration the debt has been lessened—and with it the taxes and other burdens of the people—by more than $300,000. Here are the figures:

Debt decrease during August...$13,404,325.09
Debt dec. since March 1, 1870... 82,407,326.76
Debt dec. since March 4, 1869...169,543,109.10

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Liver Diseases, Dyspepsia, Dullness, Constipation, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Shoulders, Headache, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Viscera of the Digestive Organs. These Bitters are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as powerful stimulant in inviting Convalescence in the most enfeebled invalid. Those Bitters are not a gilded pill, to delight the eye or please the fancy, but a medicine of great merit, to cure the sick and suffering.
For Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display unlike the health of the patient; they are a perfect Renovator of the System.
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PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S., CLERK'S OFFICE, September 10, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until THURSDAY, October 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing each of the following articles of Stationery to the House of Representatives of the United States:

75 reams white Quarto Post Paper, extra superfine, faint-lined.
50 reams white Quarto Post Paper, extra superfine, ruled wide on all sides.
150 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
100 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, ruled wide on all sides.
40 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, plain.
40 reams Legal Cap Paper, white, common ruling.
40 reams Legal Cap Paper, white, ruled wide.
25 reams white Flat Cap Paper.
50 reams Fancy Note Paper.
200 reams soft Manilla Paper.
800 reams Manilla Paper, 12x19 inches, flat, very tough and smooth, to weigh eleven pounds per ream.
500 reams Manilla Paper, 19x24 inches, flat, very tough and smooth, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
75,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5½x3½ inches.
75,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5¾x3¼ inches.
25,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 8½x3⅝ inches.
25,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 8⅝x3⅞ inches.
10,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 9½x4½ inches.
10,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 10¾x4½ inches.
28,000 Fancy Envelopes.
2 gross Congress Tie Envelopes.
100,000 buff adhesive Envelopes, 7¼x3¼ inches.
40,000 buff adhesive Envelopes, 8½x3¾ inches.
500,000 buff Envelopes, not adhesive, 6¾x3½ inches.
50 boxes "Owl" Pens.
25 "Pickwick" Pens.
25 boxes "Falcon" Pens.
1 gross Inkstands, assorted styles.
1 gross 4-inch flat Inkstands.
2 dozen genuine Arnold's Writing Fluid, quarts.
2 dozen genuine Arnold's Writing Fluid, pints.
2 dozen genuine Arnold's Writing Fluid, half-pints.
1 dozen French Copying Ink, quarts.
1 dozen French Copying Ink, pints.
4 dozen best Black Ink, quarts, pints, and half-pints.
10 dozen Violet Writing Fluid, quarts, pints, half-pints, and 4-ounce.
1 gross Rubber Penholders, No. 2.
1 gross Rubber Penholders, No. 3.
15 gross A. W. Faber's Black Lead Pencils, No. 2, hexagon.
15 dozen A. W. Faber's Carmine and Blue Pencils, hexagon.
10 dozen Diaries for 1871.
20 dozen best quality Mucilage.
200 spools best quality Pink Tape.
30 dozen Pocket Knives, good qualities—Rodger's, Wostenholm's, Crooks' and best American manufacture.
15 dozen Shears and Scissors.
6 dozen Paper Weights.
12 dozen Portemonnaies, various kinds.
10 dozen packs Visiting Cards, fine quality, in boxes.
75 gross Rubber Bands and Rings.
5 great gross very small Rubber Rings.
10 pounds Erasing Rubber.
3,000 pounds hard and soft Twine, various sizes.
10 dozen Papeteries.
8,000 McGill's Paper Fasteners.
6 dozen Scrap Books.
1 dozen Letter Books for Copying Presses.
6 dozen Shipman's Letter Files.
100 Ready Writing Tablets.
6 dozen Sponge Cups.
6 dozen Sponges.
15 gross Penholders.
2 dozen Blank Records, cap.
10 dozen Blank Memorandums, various kinds.
5 dozen Red Ink.
5 dozen Rulers.
500 sheets Parchment, 16x22.

The adhesive Envelopes must be extra well gummed, with pure white gum, or they will not be received; and samples of all kinds of envelopes must be submitted in such boxes as they are to be delivered in. All white envelopes are to be delivered in boxes containing not over 250 each. Boxes for buff envelopes to contain not over 500 each, and to be strongly made.

In the supply of goods contractors will be rigidly required to furnish articles fully equal to sample.

Proposals must be accompanied by the names of sureties intended to be offered, and a bond in the sum of $1,000 that parties will furnish such articles as may be awarded them.

As required by law, preference will be given to productions of American industry, if equally cheap and of as good quality; and all persons making proposals to supply any class of articles will state whether the same are the manufacture of the United States.

The articles are to be delivered, free of any charge for carriage, at the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on or before the 15th day of November, 1870.

Each proposal to be indorsed, "Proposals for Stationery for the House of Representatives of the United States," and addressed to the undersigned.

Sufficient specimens of each class of articles proposed for must accompany the proposal, marked with the name of the bidder.

The weight per ream of all writing papers, except fancy note paper, must be stated upon the sample.

The person offering to furnish any class of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, will receive a contract for the same on executing a bond, with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price in each case of failure, which bond must be filed in the office of the said Clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared.

EDW'D McPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.
sep15-5t

All About the Public Lands.

HAWES' MANUAL OF U. S. SURVEYING.

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UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, May 25, 1868.

The undersigned have carefully examined the SURVEYING MANUAL prepared by J. H. HAWES, and find it a most invaluable work.

In addition to complete and authentic instructions on all questions relating to the United States system of rectangular surveys, the work contains a carefully prepared Synopsis of the Land Laws, and instructions for acquiring titles under them. It is almost indispensable to every Surveyor and Lawyer in the land States, and should find a place in all the school libraries and higher institutions of learning in the country.

S. C. POMEROY,
Chairman of Senate Com. on Public Lands.
GEO. W. JULIAN,
Chairman of House Com. on Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1868.

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