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The Democrat.

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JEWELERS.

DEUBLE & BROTHER, DEALERS IN WATCHES, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver Ware &c. East side of the Public Square Canton, Ohio. ☞Repairing done on short notice.

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COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE Is located with the County Recorder's in the Wikidal Building, north of the old Court House, Canton, Ohio, where he can be found when in the city; if not, any business wanted can be left with Jacob Kepplinger, Esq., County Recorder, who will give due notice to the undersigned.

The law authorizes the County Surveyor to take the acknowledgment of any instrument of writing; he will therefore write and acknowledge Agreements, Mortgages, Deeds, &c., &c., at fair prices and upon the shortest notice.

J. G. WILLIARD,
Surveyor of Stark county, O.
Canton, Jan. 15 1868.

MEDICAL.

OLD ESTABLISHED HOSPITAL—On the French system.

QUICK CURES and LOW PRICES.

Twenty Thousand Cured Annually.

Dr. Teller continues to be confidentially and successfully consulted on all forms of private diseases, at his old established Hospital, No. 5 Beaver street, Albany, New York.

Twenty years devoted to this particular branch of practice, enables him to perform cures such as no other physician can; and his facilities are such (being in correspondence with the most eminent physicians of the Old World) for obtaining the safest as well as the latest remedies for the diseases, that he can offer inducements to the unfortunates of a rapid cure to be obtained at no other office in America.

In Syphilis, Gonorrhœ, Strictures, Enlargement of the Testicles, and Spermatic Cords, Buboes, Ulcerated Throat, Sore Nose, Tender Shin Bones, Cutaneous Eruptions, Boils, Ulcers, Abscess, and all other impurities of the system.

YOUNG MEN

addicted to secret habits, which have impaired their health and destroyed the vigor of their minds, thus depriving themselves of the pleasures of Married Life, are notified that in consulting Dr. T. they will find a friend to console, and a physician who has cured thousands.

DR. TELLER'S GREAT WORK

on the Married and those contemplating marriage, 200 pages, full of plates—price 25 cents. Sent to all parts under seal, by mail, post paid. The single married and the married happy. A lecture on Love or how to choose a partner—a complete work on mid wifery. It contains hundreds of secrets never before published. 25 cents enclosed will secure a copy by return mail.

TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Teller still retains in America the agency for the sale of Dr. Vichot's Italian Female monthly Pills, for stoppages, irregularities and other obstructions in females.

On receipt of one dollar, the price for box, these pills will be sent by mail or express to any part of the world secure from curiosity or damage.

Office hours from 8 a m to 9 p m. and on Sunday, to 8 p m.

N. B. Persons at a distance can be cured at home by addressing Dr. Teller, enclosing a remittance. Medicine securely packed from observation sent to any part of the world. All cases warranted. No charge for advice. No students or boys employed. Notice this; address all letters to

J. TELLER, M. D.
5 Beaver st., Albany N.Y.
1871y

Job Printing.

THE DEMOCRAT OFFICE

Having lately received a new supply of JOB MATERIAL, is now furnished in a style equal to any country office in Ohio, having

TWO POWER PRESSES,

And a full assortment of the latest styles of Type with the usual facilities for doing work of every description in the best of style, and as reasonable as can be done in any first-class city office.

CARDS, PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.,

Always kept on hand.

YOU ALL

HAVE HEARD OF

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in

1825.

THEY CURED YOUR

FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicine. They are

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA,

Nervous Debility,

JAUNDICE,

Diseases of the Kidneys,

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, their being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters in these cases of Debility. They impart a healthy vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause food to digest well, create the vital fluid, and by its use the blood, pure and healthy, is carried to every part of the system, and diseases vanish before its influence, and strength follows in its train.

Weak and Delicate children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. They are perfectly safe in all cases. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child of two months old. The most delicate female, or a man of debility,

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

you can employ, and will cure all diseases arising from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your liver healthy, and your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and health and happiness will follow. Do not despair, for even the most shattered and broken down constitution can be restored to health and strength by the use of these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" to be not an intoxicating beverage, but to a good taste, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, on the system.

Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

Consider my testimony in favor of Hoofland's German Bitters as much as you please. I cannot do less than to repeat what I have so often said to my friends, that I consider it a valuable tonic, and a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I think, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates street.

CAUTION.

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

Price of the Bitters, $1 00 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $5 00.
Price of the Tonic, $1 50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $7 50.

The tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the druggists to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS,

Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

The Democrat.

WEDNESDAY:::::SEPTEMBER 23

A. McGREGOR, EDITOR.

Council Proceedings.

MONDAY EVE., Sept. 14, 1868.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Wyant, Myers, Schaefer, Saxton, Lindeman and Miller.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Saxton would move that an ordinance be introduced rescinding the one which was passed for the opening of Plum street, and recommend that they begin again and assess the damages so that they can be recovered on those who will be benefitted.

Mr. Schaefer seconded and the motion adopted.

Mr. Schaefer moved the City Solicitor commence proceedings to appropriate lands for the Water Works.

Mr. Miller seconded and the motion was adopted.

Mr. Lahm said that the directors of the Cemetery Association had held a meeting to take into consideration the proposals of Mr. Pillsbury relative to the passage of pipes connected with the Water Works through the Cemetery.

Mr. Saxton inquired as to the powers of the Cemetery Association.

Mr. Pillsbury explained to the Council the proposed alteration in the original plan for passage of pipe in the Cemetery.

Mr. Lahm pointed to the damages that might accrue to the lots.

Mr. Schaefer—Who are the owners?

Mr. Lahm-They are those who own specific lots for burial purposes. The Directors think that the Council will be doing no harm by giving a little compensation.

Mr. Schaefer—I certainly must say that I am surprised at the Directors. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lahm said it would be a long time before the cemetery would pay.

Mr. Schaefer—I am happy to say our town is so very healthy that the Cemetery Association is at a discount. I think that we ought, as the Water Works are for the benefit of the town and to avoid any misunderstanding, appoint a committee to confer with the Cemetery Association.

Mr. Saxton—I move that Mr. Schaefer be the Committee.

Mr. Miller—I second that motion. (Laughter.)

Mr. Schaefer—Well, gentlemen, that is too bad.

The motion was adopted.

After resting for a long time Mr. Patton's bill came up again and was lengthily discussed.

The motion to pass was then put and lost. Mr. Saxton saying that he did not know enough about it to vote and Mr. Miller voting no.

Mr. Schaefer said that something should be done to put the fire department in a state of efficiency. He thought the city Solicitor should be instructed to draw up an ordinance to make the management more specific. They wanted a kind of reconstruction.

Mr. Wyant, I understand that the Washington Fire Company refuses to obey any man unless one of their own choice.

Mr Saxton, This should be attended to. If there should be a fire we should be in a difficulty unless there was proper organization.

It was agreed that the city Solicitor should draw up a suitable ordinance.

Mr. Schaefer moved that the Engineer should go down and establish the grade on Liberty and Cherry streets, and that the petition for the plank side walks be referred to the committee on streets and alleys.

Mr Miller seconded and the motion was adopted.

A petition was presented asking that Cherry street be extended North to Shriver's Lane in accordance with an ordinance passed last spring.

Mr. Schaefer said that as soon as Walnut street was opened he would open Cherry.

The matter was referred to the committee on streets and alleys.

H. A. Fogle, for lightning lamps on the Square, $6,50.

J Meyer, for 31 cwt of hay, $31.

Mr Pence for taking care of the engine and keeping it in order $60.

John Carnes, 40 bushels of oats at 65 cents per bushel.

Mr Pittsbury, charges for surveying $165,10.

Mr Peter Kauffman's bill $4,00.

Michael Quigley's claim $20,00.

A general discussion in conversation took place on various matters, but nothing definite was done unless reference to committees.

After a general conversation the council adjourned.

Commissioners' Proceedings.

CANTON, Sept. 8, 1868.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. All the members present.

In the matter of the application of Henry Gribble for the alteration of a road, the alteration was granted in accordance with the viewers report.

The viewers' report on the application of G. W. Lawrence and others, was read the 3d time, and further proceedings adjourned till Oct. 14th, 1868.

N. Neidig was awarded the contract for supplying the county with coal, for the ensuing year at 10½ cents per bushel.

Ordered that the sum of $100 be appropriated to the City of Canton, for the Fire Alarm Telegraph, an instrument to be placed in the Public Buildings.

Ordered, That the Justices' transcripts on file and not allowed, be referred to the Prosecuting Attorney for examination and report.

The Board proceeded to examine the books of the Auditor,s office, and find the County Treasurer charged with $55,357,95; they then counted the money in the Treasury—and orders redeemed by the Treasurer since Sept 1st, 1868—and finding the amount to be correct; an order was issued by the Auditor to U. R. Feather, esq., treasurer, directing him to turn over to John Steel, esq., Treasurer elect, the money anh orders redeemed as herein stated, together with all official papers and books in his possession.

Ordered, That the $20,000 note given by this Board to the First National Bank, of Dec. 9th, 1867, for Bridge funds, be renewed for 90 days on the best possible terms.

Adjourned till regular term, Oct. 14, 1868.

RADICAL MOB.—The Radicals in Akron raised a mob and attempted to break up the Pendleton mass-meeting on the 12th. They stopped a Democratic procession a year ago in that town and tried it again last Saturday, but this time the Radical nigger-worshiping bummers were cleaned out, and compelled to make an ignominious retreat; "leaving their dead and wounded upon the field." Pity there was not more of them killed. No Democrats were seriously hurt.

The Radicals will find to there sorrow that they can't mob Democratic printing offices, confine people in bastiles for no other cause than being Democrats, interrupt Democratic meetings and trample under foot the rights of white men as they were wont to do during the war. They have not got the Provost Marshal and his guards to back them.

"Oh! consistency thou art a jewel." The Radical party wants "peace!" they advocate "freedom of speech, freedom of press" and "freedom for all classes, irrespective of color." Why don't they carry out their policy of "freedom and peace?" The people *will* have peace though, and liberty, too, if at the point of the bayonet.—We go in for liberty and freedom of the white race, no matter at what cost of treasure or sacrifice of blood—yes, "war to the knife and the knife to the hill," but what the white race have their Constitutional rights and liberties.—*Wayne Co. Dem.*

Forty-six Millions.

Our expenses only $16,549,000 per month!! This is almost as much as it used to require to meet the annual expenses of the government. But that was in the days when the Democracy was in power.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during July to meet the requirements of the government amounted to, in round numbers, the following sums, viz.:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	$4,719,000
Interest on public debt	31,709,000
War	7,026,000
Navy	2,611,000
Interior, pensions and Indians	654,000
Total	$46,549,000

The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt are not included.

Only forty-six millions in one month!

The Focus of the Earthquake — The Area Covered in Peru.

According to the *Comercio* of Lima all the data so far gathered lead to the belief that the center of this terrific convulsion was the volcanic zone between Arequipa and Tanu. In this zone are to be found the snow clad volcano of Cailloma, the Misti, the Ubinas, the Huainaputina, the Tutupaca and the Candaraye. The dates on which the shocks were felt at the different places along the coast and in the Pacific Islands would seem to bear this out, as the earliest shock was felt in the above volcanic zone on the afternoon of Thursday, August 13, the shock making itself felt at varying later dates both North and South of the said zone. It will be interesting to know in what direction the shock was felt at the different points on the coast.

The area over which the phenomenon was noticed in Peru covers 1,670 miles of latitude and 600 of longitude.

Radical Sunday School.

Enter long haired teacher and short-haired boy.

T. What is the first duty of every child of God and humanity?

B. Howl until he gets an office.

T. What is his next duty?

B. Howl for another.

T. What is his chief duty in office?

B. Grab all he can, keep what he grabs and howl for more.

T. How shall he keep himself in and others *out?*

B. By calling every one who exposes him Copperhead, rebel and traitor with red hands.

T. What is a Democrat?

B. A Copperhead.

T. What is a Copperhead?

B. A seven-headed snake, always being killed and never dead—"the worm which never dieth."

T. Is he dangerous?

B. Yes, in some places.

T. Where?

B. At the ballot-box.

T. Where are they found?

B. In every State and Territory, and very numerous in Kentucky.

T. How are they made?

B. By reading the acts and doings of the XLth Congress.

T. What are they made of?

B. Honest Republicans.

T. Do "loil" office-holders ever turn to be Copperheads?

B. Never.

T. What is the chief and supreme desire and longing of your moral, spiritual and carnal nature?

B. *What?*

T. What do you want to be?

B. A Copperhead.

Exit long hair in disgust.

THE Rads justify and approve their outrageous mobocracy and rioting in Akron on the ground that there was a banner carried in the Democratic procession on which was inscribed, "Twin relics—Horace Greeley and Jeff Davis."

WHAT party incites insurrection? Read the Radical mob doings at Akron.

SPEECH OF COL. TOWNLEY.

Fun and Fact from a Reformed Radical—Speech of Col. E. W. Townley, of Indiana, in Baltimore.

(From the Baltimore Commercial, 27.)

TOWNLEY.

Last night a large number gathered at Democratic Headquarters, on the corner of South street and Lovely Lane, to hear an address from Col. E. W. Townley, of Indiana, a prominent radical, who, since the nomination of Seymour and Blair, had left the ranks of his old political associates from disgust, and given his adherence and support to the Democratic party.

Colonel Townley was introduced by the President, and was received with cheers and applause. He looked like a Western man. He is small in stature, compactly built, with a dark complexion and whiskers, and a restless eye that expresses to the life subtlety, passion, and earnestness.—We prepared our reportorial pencil with a full idea of the character of the address we were to have.

In clear and distinct voice, more colloquial than oratorical, the speaker said he thanked those present for their kind reception, and he detailed, then, the causes that had brought him from Radical wrong to Democratic christianity. He spoke, in substance, about as follows:

"COLD FACTS."

Look at the character of the Republicans whom I have left—look at their representative men in Congress. Since the creation of the world, was there ever such language used as that between Donnelly and Washburne in a deliberative assembly? It was a spectacle to amuse the galleries and those who were there got the worth of their money. I wish to speak of facts to-night, cold facts, that will amaze you. [Here the speaker commenced to take off his coat.] I am taking off my coat. It is not because it is getting too warm, but because I am about speaking facts and it is getting too tight for me. What have we against "Cold facts" and the military chieftain? Everything against their principles and the conduct of the party in which they are the leaders, and we have everything in favor of Seymour. He is an enlightened patriot and an unflinching Democrat. I never saw him, but in this regard I am like the young man who went to an old gentleman and asked him for his daughter. "What do you know about my daughter?" asked the old gent. "I don't know anything about your daughter," answered the swain; "but I saw her clothes on the clothes line and that's enough for me." [Laughter.] Seymour is a christian gentleman [applause]—one who did not seek the office, but whom the office sought. He has no bonds—no greenbacks; poor in all else, he is rich in principle and Democracy. [Applause.]

AN ANGELIC GAME OF "HIGH DIE."

When the American people are to judge between him and his opponent "two sixes and a seven" will not save him. Did you ever hear that story of "two sixes and a seve.." Well, I will tell it to you. On the Wabash, where I live, at the commencement of the power of the Radical party, a man was elected District Attorney who, true to the principles of that party, at once went to work at dollars and cents. He first tried to break up the whisky shops and then he ferreted out those who were in the habit of handling the cards. There was an old man there whose occupation was throwing "high die" for the amusement of his friends. He was arrested and held for trial, in order to avoid which he joined the Methodist church and the Republican party at the same time. They took him into the Amen corner and he joined in the hallelujah chorus, and they said, "Brother Sam, get up and ease yourself." He got up and he said he had a dream, and his good and bad angels were throwing "high die" for his soul. The bad angel, who smelt of sulphur and felt hot, threw three sixes and he felt that he was lost, but the good angel threw two sixes and a seven and he was saved. [Laughter.] Two sixes and a seven won't save Grant and Colfax in November next, for there are no good angels for thievesand they must go to the devil.

FRANK BLAIR.

As to Mr. Blair, every one knows and it is no use being mealy mouthed about it, that when we accepted Blair we accepted his letter. Whatever he has been, he has been earnest and worked with all his heart and soul. As a military chieftain he has few equals and no superiors, according to the testimony of Grant and Sherman themselves; and with him, and with Seymour at the helm of the ship of state, we will ride in triumph through the gates of November out into the open sea at last. [Applause.]

CONGRESS.

What a strong Congress we have; yet they were not strong enough to beat down the arm of the old man raised to shield the Constitution from their blows. They could not impeach the President. A leading Republican said to me, "We could easily impeach Andrew Johnson, but we cannot impeach the Constitution." That Constitution was formed when men legislated from patriotism, from honor and for the interest of their constituents. The Radical Congress have legislated for interest. They have torn a few planks from that Constitution; but we will place them back, nail them hard and clinch them on the other side. They have accomplished since the war what the rebels failed to do—they have dissolved the Union.

THE REHEADED GENERALS.

Wherever they had, during the war, a Democratic General who won a victory, his head was cut off. They held in check Nelson, Rousseau and Palmer. But there was another one of whom you have heard, General Pope, who had his headquarters in the saddle. He run the blockade of Island No. 10. He did no such thing. I was there. Mr. La Farge, a planter, and a negro piloted us around that island. It was said he captured fifteen hundred prisoners at Riddle's Point, but they were only glad to surrender.

The rebels, gentlemen, went to work, sword in hand, to achieve their independence and to destroy the Union, while the Radicals enslave the master and destroy the Union which they have already robbed and plundered.

Who are these men? They are those who, before the war, could not receive a single vote in their own county for fence-viewer. They would go in government employ with a pair of shoe-strings and come out with a whole tan-yard. Men will go to Congress for $5,000 a year, gold pens, pencil cases, stationery, knives, &c., and, in some cases, carriages and horses. I am speaking the truth, and with their own fire will I burn them.

CARPET-BAGGERY.

The representatives of the South were once of the first character of the country as statesmen and gentlemen. They received from and reflected honor on their honored ancestors. They were high-minded gentlemen, and who represents them now? [The speaker here, amid the wildest laughter, long continued, drew forth a black carpet-bag from under the table and held it up.] This [renewed laughter]—this is a pretty thing to say who shall or who shall not vote, preside over courts and handle the finances. Such is the fact—this is a true representation. I'll tell you the history of a carpet-bagger from my part of the country. He was a Colonel in the army and at the close of the war was appointed a Captain in the regular army. He was sent to North Carolina and was appointed a Judge. He received leave of absence for one year to fill the duties of his Judgeship. At the end of the year he resigned, drawing all his pay, and was elected to Congress by 17,000 majority and is there now. Just think of it. There he is [holding up the carpet-bag—laughter]. He fined a planter, when a Judge, $250 for whipping a negro. He kept $100, gave $100 to the negro and said he sent the other $50 to the government. Now, if any man believes the government received a cent, he can just break me.

Let us look at the contents of a carpet-bagger. Let us dissect him. [He unlocked the carpet-bag and took from it several articles as he announced them.] What have we here? Life and adventures of that distinguished American citizen, Frederick Douglass; constitution of the secret Radical association—it is in a dead language and none can read it but Boutwell, Butler, Bingham & Co. What is in this bundle? Massachusetts crackers, harder and meaner than hard tack. We will go a little further. Here is a precious document, from its numerous wrappings, and we will unroll it. Cheese from the Western Reserve. There, Mr. President and gentlemen, there is provision enough to last a carpet-bagger through a nine months' campaign. [Laughter.] Can we live and endure such things? Will not our hearts fret and break at the contemplation of the degradation that has fallen upon the country? Never mind; our troubles will be over in November next and Grant and Colfax will get up and get.

GRANT AND THE JEWS.

I will bet that they will not get a Jew vote. I was there when that order was issued. It was just before the Yazoo Pass exhibition at Helena. Every Jew was put ashore. A Jew friend of mine was placed at night on the banks of the river with $7,000 worth of goods. In the morning there was not a remnant of his property left. Why did they send them back? Was it because they feared their honesty and patriotism? No; because some Generals were fearful that somebody would get more cotton than they did. I have seen officers buy whole steamboat loads at twenty-five cents a bale, I once bought thirty-six bales from a negro at $2,50; and thought I was paying a high price. (Laughter.) It was worth sixty-five cents a pound.

The war was for plunder and to dissolve the Union. I tell you so because I was in it. I never took a red hot stove, but I waited one day four hours for one to cool. (Laughter.) I happened to turn my back for a minute and some one had taken it away.

THE UNION DEAD.

Three hundred thousand soldiers died for the Union. They are buried somewhere—many in nameless and unknown graves. They left their aged parents with their mother's kiss upon their lips, and her Testament in their pocket, and they gave their lives for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution of their country. How many, too, left families of their own, gave up their lives for this holy purpose, leaving their widows and children to their country, who has done nothing for them. They are not black, and the government can only feed, clothe and educate the negro. Suppose, in November next, these men could rise from the graves in which they are now sleeping the sleep of the brave, would they not vote think you for Seymour and Blair, in order that they might resume their rest and sleep in peace with the assurance that the sacrifice of their lives was not in vain, and the perpetuity of their country assured for all time to come? I am superstitious; I believe that their spirits will haunt their fathers and brothers until they vote the Democratic ticket. The radicals have the negro. Let them take the blacks to their bosom and embrace them. May that embrace be long and sweet; and if they are fond of perfumery they have it of the cheapest sort.

A BULLY FIGHT.

Colonel Townley reviewed the financial question, taking the position that the law in favor of the bondholder should be repealed, as it is neither just nor equitable. He wanted one currency for all.

He spoke of the power of the Democratic party to lift 8,000,000 of their people and put them upon their feet, and urged all to do their best in the coming campaign, and to go forth, he said, to battle with the ballots. If they throw your ballots out, then march sword in hand, and, using Brownlow's language, we will fight them until hell freezes over; then fight them on the ice; Nay, more, I will go further; I will fight them until the ice cracks and breaks and lets them into the hellish pit from which they sprang.

As one people let us go to work. I shall try and do my part. I speak at Alexandria Saturday night, and I shall speak somewhere every evening during the campaign. I suppose the newspapers will sew me up, but I do not care what they call me so they do not call me radical. Do not mix me with such creatures as Butler, Bingham, Boutwell, and the rest. We in our country have a way of treating Butler. When we want to abuse a mean man severely we call him Butler, and the name signifies everything that is bad. We frighten our wives and children by the whisper of the name of Bingham, and they shrink with horror and terror, for they know him as the murderer of Mrs. Surratt. Two sixes and a seven will never save any of these scoundrels.

CONCLUSION.

He gave a vivid description of his life as an army officer, and of the general plunder and robbery that took place at New Madrid, and said: I do not want an office; I want no votes for self, but for Christian Democracy.

In conclusion, let me tell you my State will do her whole duty. Dan. Voorhees showed me last night a letter from his district. The Radicals have gerrymandered the State, and have given him two Republican instead of two Democratic counties; but he will be elected in spite of them and the State will go for Seymour and Blair. (Applause.)

You will do your duty here in old Maryland, I know. You have always done your duty since the soldiers have been taken away. You have no Massachusetts men here now to disturb you, and I believe that the voice of old Maryland will be re-echoed from State to State in November next, and the continent will ring in triumph over the election of Seymour and Blair. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me propose three cheers for our candidates.

The cheers were given three times over, and the meeting adjourned.

"They Can't Tax Me."

We have repeatedly heard poor men, laboring men say, remarks the *Gallipolis Dispatch*, "Well, I have not got any property, they can't tax me much!"

We recently met one of this class returning after a hard day's work, carrying on his arm a peck of meal; we accosted him and the following conversation ensued:

Well, Jones, how do you get on?

"Poor enough! It seems harder to make a support for myself and family than ever before. I work hard, live poor, don't drink or lounge around, and yet it is all I can do to live."

Well, that is not to be wondered at, when you and other laboring men vote year after year, to increase your own burdens. Times will grow harder until you change your way of voting, and taxes will increase.

"They can't tax me much, for I've got nothing!"

They can't, eh? Let's see! what did that peck of meal cost you?

"Thirty cents."

"Do you know what it costs to raise a bushel of meal?"

"No."

It costs about fifteen or twenty cents.

"The loyal people say you Copperheads are mighty bad people and try to deceive us workingmen, and I begin to believe it, for I know they don't tax corn meal."

I think I can prove to you that corn meal is pretty heavily taxed.

"I'd like for you to do it, then."

Well, the corn from which the meal was made was raised on taxed land, plowed by a taxed plow, drawn by taxed horses, hitched with taxed gears. It was hoed with a taxed hoe, cultivated with taxed implements, gathered with a taxed wagon, drawn with taxed horses, thrown into a taxed crib, shelled on a taxed machine, measured in a taxed measure, taken in a taxed sack and ground on a taxed mill, seived with a taxed seive, and mixed in a taxed pan, cut with a taxed knife, and lastly eaten by a pretty heavily taxed man.

"Whe! well I'll swan, that's nearly all taxes. I declare to gracious I never looked at it that way before."

If it were not for the taxes you could buy a bushel of meal for what that peck cost. Besides, it is not on that alone that you are taxed upon everything you have to buy. A pound of sugar costs only 3 or 4 cents, but you have to pay from 16 to 20. A pound of coffee only costs 10 cents, but you have to pay 30, and it costs you three hundred dollars a year to support your family, you may safely say one-half of this is tax. Now is it any wonder that times are hard and that you find it difficult to live?

It costs me more than three hundred dollars a year to live. I used to get only fifty fifty cents a day, and I lived a great deal better than I do now on a dollar and a quarter. I see there is a great wrong somewhere, and I am going to take your advice, and see if there is any good in voting for a change of rulers. I'll try the experiment anyhow, but I must not tell old Squeeze, or he'll discharge me, and call me a rebel; but a hundred and fifty dollars tax is too much for me. That much saved would buy my winter's, sugar, coffee, flour, etc., to last me a year, and a bolt or two of muslin and calico for my wife and children. How thick headed I must be not to see this before. I begin to see now why old Bonds used to come around and see me just before the election and be so smiling and polite, and why Mr. Bonds would send my wife some little nic-nack or other. Bonds is rich; he gets gold from the bank for his bonds. I work to pay that. His bonds are not taxed. I pay $150 a year all in little things even a box of matches is taxed. I thank you, Mr. Editor, for this talk; it has done me good, a new light has broken in on me, and I'll not keep it hid under a bushel, neither. I'll talk to the men about it. It is now all plain. I declare I'll never forget the peck of meal!"

We gave the honest fellow a hearty grip and passed on more determined than ever to work for the enlightenment and redemption of the toil-worn sons of labor.

General Ewing in Maine.

On the 8th General Thomas Ewing, Jr., made a speech to a monster meeting in Portland, Maine. The speech he then delivered is one of consummate ability. This is the character of all his speeches, and he is, too, one of the first orators in the United States. As our people will have the pleasure of hearing him on the 2d of October, we simply to-day give that portion of his Portland speech which deals with Senator Fessenden, General Wilson and Horace Greeley, and we ask for this extract attentive perusal. It ought to shame into silence the liars who defame the Democratic party.

General Ewing, amid renewed and prolonged cheering, proceeded to address the meeting. He said:

Mr. President: As I am a citizen of Kansas, living fifteen hundred miles west of your beautiful city of Portland, I trust you will not deem it egotistical in me to say a few words as to my political antecedents, for audiences often better understand the views of a speaker when they know the point of observation he has occupied. [Hear, hear.] I was educated a Whig, [Cheers.] I cast my first vote for the Republican party. So much was I interested in preventing the extension of slavery into the Territories that I took an active part in making Kansas a free State. The war found me on the Supreme Bench of the State, but at the call of duty this position I left. I raised a regiment and, to the best of my ability, served my country throughout the war. [Officers.] I have the proud honor to belong to a family of seven brothers and brothers-in-law, six of whom followed the flag from the beginning to the end of the rebellion—all except one stood by the flag to the last, and that one fell, disabled for life, at the terrible assault on Fort Wagner. [Cheers