Lockport Daily Journal.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

Saturday Evening, June 13, 1868.

National Union Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

Republican State Convention.

The Union-Republican, and all other Electors of the State of New York who favor the election of GRANT and COLFAX, and support the Platform of the Union-Republican party adopted at Chicago, May, 1868, are requested to meet in their respective Assembly Districts upon the call of the duly authorized local committees, to choose three Delegates to represent them in State Convention, to be held at SYRACUSE, on WEDNESDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF JULY NEXT, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Canal Commissioner, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Inspector of State Prisons; and also to nominate an Electoral Ticket for President and Vice-President, to be supported at the ensuing election.

Dated Albany, June 4, 1868.

H. W. HASTMAN, CHARLES W. GODARD, H. N. HOLT, J. G. ADAMS, W. H. MCKINNEY, CHARLES S. SPENCER, M. B. BROWN, WALDO HUTCHINS, IRA O. MILLER, H. D. ROBERTSON, E. M. MADDOX, JOHN H. KNOXHAM, JOHN LYON, HAMILTON HARRIS, H. J. KING, JEROME LANHAM, E. A. MERRITT, F. D. CURTIS, ALVIN STURTEVANT, E. E. LIVINGSTON, CHARLES H. HOPKINS, JAMES B. JENKINS, JAMES TENWILLIGER, T. W. COLLINS, ISAAC L. ENDRESS, A. B. CORNELL, LUTHER CALDWELL, ADOLF SOLTZ, LORENZ GREEN, ALBERT SHERWOOD, GEORGE W. PALMER, State Committee.

The Ratification Meeting last Evening

The large gathering of citizens at Arcade Hall last evening to ratify the nomination of Grant and Colfax, and the marked enthusiasm that there prevailed, is an auspicious sign in regard to the spirit and earnestness of the present campaign. The Union and liberty loving citizens are coming nobly up to the work, and will thus ensure a complete and triumphant victory. Both of the speeches, Mr. Brazee and Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck, were listened to with deep interest.

Commissioner Rollins' Letter.

The plain statement of facts in Commissioner Rollins' letter, it seems, was very distasteful to President Johnson, and was therefore returned by Secretary McCulloch. Commissioner Rollins very properly asks that the Secretary shall point out the errors, otherwise he shall adhere to its statements. It is not *error*, but *truth*, which is displeasing to President Johnson. Every word stated by Commissioner Rollins, and more, is known to be true. It became well known to officials that what President Johnson wanted was not honesty or capability or fidelity to the public interest, but subserviency to him and endorsement of his policy.

A Conspiracy.

Among the military commandants at the South there is one who is thoroughly in sympathy with the President, and who is his supple tool. That officer is Gen. Buchanan. In command of the Louisiana department, he is exercising all his power to defeat loyal and genuine reconstruction. Under his reign lawlessness and rioting have greatly increased. The loyal majority of the Louisiana legislature is being destroyed by the desperate resort of murder. But this is not all. Having delayed the returns of the election for six weeks, General Buchanan now orders that the newly elected loyal Government shall not be installed until November. The object is plain. It is to prevent the restoration of the State prior to the Presidential election. In this outrage Buchanan has the support of the President. But fortunately, Congress has the remedy in its hands. It will take good care that the purpose of the conspirators is defeated. And yet we shall be told that the President is trying to restore the Union, and that Congress won't let him!

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.—The Albany *Express* says: President White, of Cornell University, is industriously engaged in Europe in procuring a rich outfit for the institution. His success is indicated by what he has already sent home. A large shipment of purchases has arrived from France this week, consisting of fifteen cases of valuable books, principally for the scientific department. These are to be followed by more of the same character, and also by a large collection of chemical and philosophical apparatus, charts and modes. Besides the Auzoux models, perfectly displaying all forms of the animal structure, both in health and disease. These purchases also include, as we learn from the Ithaca Journal, the Rau collection of models of ploughs, 187 in number, made at the German Agricultural College, at Hohenheims, which attracted great attention at the late Paris Exposition, and a number of the admirable models of machines made by Schrober, at Carlsruhe. The Bopp library will likewise soon be on the way, and the equipment of the University will be very complete.

☞ There is a bill before Congress dividing Texas into three States. The proposed division will follow the general line of the Trinity and Colorado rivers, the eastern section, bounded west by the former river, to be called East Texas; the southwestern, bounded north by the Colorado, South Texas; and the central, and much the larger portion, retaining the name and present State government of Texas. The people are said to advocate it, and the present is regarded as a favorable time.

☞ The New Hampshire Democracy have taken strong grounds against Pendleton.—S New Jersey has expressed a preference for Joel Parker, but a willingness to support anybody. Indiana is for Pendleton and greenbacks, and the New York *World* has come out for negro suffrage in order to pave the way for Chief Justice Chase.

☞ The Prussian Government has promoted Baron Kussorow, its Secretary of Legation at Washington, who fought the duel with General Lawrence, by appointing him to a higher post at London. This is a snub to Secretary Seward, who requested that he might be recalled and rebuked. Nevertheless the Secretary, in this case, was right.

☞ Prince Michael, of Servia, who has just been assassinated, has been the ruler of that district since since 1839. He has done much to emancipate his territory from the thralldom of Turkey, and it is now wholly independent, save that it pays an annual tribute.

☞ The friends of Judge Chase held a meeting in Philadelphia on Wednesday to promote his nomination. Doolittle and Dixon were among them. That is enough to determine the fate of the effort.

Grant, Colfax & Victory

THE CAMPIGN OPENED.

The People Awake.

FIRST GRAND RALLY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Immense Enthusiasm of the People.

ROUSING RATIFICATION MEETING AT ARCADE HALL.

The People Turn Out in Large Numbers.

Speeches of Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, Gen. Brazee and J. W. Helmer

MUSIC BY THE LOCKEORT CITY CORNET BAND.

&c., &c., &c.

The Grant and Colfax Ratification Meeting at Arcade Hall last evening was a complete success. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity with earnest, working and substantial electors of the city, and the several towns of the county were also well represented.

At 7½ o'clock the Lockport City Cornet Band marched down Main street, and proceeded to Arcade Hall, discoursing some of its choicest music. The audience soon began to assemble, and 8 o'clock every available space in the hall was occupied.

The meeting was called to order by T. E. Ellsworth, President of the Grant and Colfax Club, of this city, who, for the purpose of perfecting an organization, moved the election of the following officers, which was unanimously concurred in:

President.

J. W. HELMER.

Vice Presidents.

First Ward—Frank N. Wicker.
Second Ward—Hiram Benedict
Third Ward—J. L. Broyfogle
Fourth Ward—M. H. Webber.
Town of Lockport—I. H. Babcock
Royalton—Marcus Mabee.
Hartland—Hon. Wm. Morgan.
Somerset—Hon. Guy C. Humphrey.
Newfane—Alex. C. Wentworth.
Porter—Hon. Benjamin Parley
Lewiston—J. L. Fowler
Niagara—James Low.
Cambria—Thomas Barnes
Wheatfield—Charles Ellis,
Pendleton—O. L. Welton.

Secretaries.

Charles H. Squires, A. E. Fay,
James F. Fitts, Mark McDonough

Mr. Holmer, on taking the Chair, said he thanked the audience for the honor of calling him to preside over this meeting. We meet to night to respond to the nominations of the Chicago Convention. It gives us peculiar gratification and joy, that we have such men for our standard bearers as presented by that Convention. Probably to no man, since the days of Washington, has the American people been more indebted than General Grant. A man first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. That our great leader has shown himself first in war, no one can doubt; that he is first in peace, we all know, and that he shall be first in the hearts of his countrymen, the loyal people of the Union will fully demonstrate by placing him in the Chair, once occupied by Washington, in November next.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Brazee, our Delegate to Chicago, who said it would seem almost impossible at this time, to have any report of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention. He believed the proceedings were understood by most of those present here to-night. But there are some points which it may not be inappropriate at this time to draw your attention to, and among other things the circumstances under which it assembled. Three years had passed since the close of the war. We had the chagrin of seeing the policy of a loyal Congress thwarted by a traitorous and usurping Executive. We had seen the governments of the Southern States, as far as he dare do it, placed in the hands of unreconstructed and unrepentant rebels. Financial questions—questions in regard to the plan of reconstruction were to be considered by that Convention, and on the eve of our assembling, we had the stinging mortification of the failure to convict Andrew Johnson of the crimes for which he stood justly charged. It was a delicate responsibility. It was performed with deliberation and good judgment with a determination to sustain the cause for which our soldiers fought, and to have the Southern States admitted with equal rights to all men irrespective of color, and wherever our flag might be, these rights should always be maintained. There was one other duty, and that was to ratify the nomination already made by the loyal people of the United States. In regard to other matters, there was not that unanimity. Our friends from this State presented a man who had very strong claims upon the Convention, and who during the war, always sustained the flag and the cause of his country. But nothing was to be risked by strife. The cause which we all had at heart, should not be periled. The practical results of the rebellion should be preserved at all hazards. Under these circumstances it was necessary for men to lay their prejudices upon the altar of their country and submit to the wisdom of the Convention at large. We went there instructed by the Convention of this State to vote for the nomination of Reuben E. Fenton for Vice President—a man who carried the election in the State of New York when it was in the hands of the copperheads, and carried it, too, by a majority larger than that given to the lamented Lincoln himself, and who two years later was again triumphantly re-elected by an increased majority. But he received a support at Chicago of which his friends may well feel satisfied, and upon which we look with feelings of pride. When, I say, under such circumstances a result was arrived at which was not our first choice, New York was the first to stand up and move the unanimous nomination of Schuyler Colfax. They returned to their homes with the determination to give these candidates the same hearty, energetic and enthusiastic support which we would give Mr. Fenton if he was nominated, and which we gave to Grant during the war. The men of the South who took part in our deliberations have been maligned and traduced as men of no influence with the constituencies they represented, as "carpet-baggers," &c. We had representative men from the South there—men who had fought and defended the cause of the seceded States to the last; but who had common sense enough to recognize that they were defeated in the resort to arms, and were there to bring about a reconciliation, and a reconstruction of their States, according to the laws of the land. Those men now ask that when everything which was fought for and won by the Union armies, is at stake; when they go to bed not knowing whether the morning sun will ever shine upon them—when the assassin is dogging their steps wherever they go, and their lives constantly in danger—they ask us to protect them. They ask us to stand true and sustain the cause which carried us through heretofore, and that peace will once more smile upon the lovely South, and her regeneration and freedom insured. We have selected candidates to represent those principles which are necessary to carry out this work, and we ask you now to go to work diligently, and with an earnestness of purpose, and as sure as the sun rises on the 4th of March next, Ulysses S. Grant will be inaugurated President of the United States.

Loud outbursts of applause followed the conclusion of Mr. Brazee's remarks, the band also playing several patriotic airs. When these enthusiastic manifestations had ceased, the Chairman, in a few neat and appropriate remarks, introduced to the audience the Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck. On coming forward Mr. Van Wyck was greeted with hearty applause.

He said the grand old party to which you and I have so belonged, is again marching forward to face the enemy, and is calling upon the Republicans everywhere to again fall in line and terminate the conflict, by placing the great soldier of the field in the Presidential chair. During the long years of the war they called him a "bloody butcher;" but when they thought he would array himself against his country, he was a patriot. It is said that Gen. Grant was unable to name a time when we should have peace. We shall have peace when Grant takes the chair now occupied by the perfidious Johnson. The same arguments are used here by Conservatives that have always been used by the tyrants of the Old World, which makes slaves and hewers of wood and drawers of water of the white masses of the people. The Democrats talk of social equality. The radical Congress they say is devoting their time to making the negro the equal of the white man. They throw us back upon the issues of the past, and tell us that this Government must be turned over to the Democratic party. Why? Is it because the Democratic party in National Convention, assembled in 1864, told us that the war was a failure? While Sheridan was in the Valley driving back the rebel anaconda, they told us the war was a failure. When Horatio Seymour delivered his Fourth of July oration in the city of New York in 1864, he told his hearers that the war was a failure, and the sun had not set upon that day when the lightning flashed over the wires that our army was victorious at Pittsburg Landing. When the Southern States were seceding and the war was inevitable, Mr. Buchanan, the then Democratic President, told us there was no power in the Constitution to coerce these States or suppress the rebellion. He sent our army out among the Indians and our navy to the distant waters of the Mediterranean. Are these the reasons why the Government should be turned over to the Democratic party? When Mr. Lincoln came into office he soon found that there was power in the Constitution to coerce secession and put down rebellion.

The Union was held together by Grant on the field. The sympathies of the Democratic party were with the rebellion. Their partisans smiled and expressed their joy at our reverses on the field and told us we should not and could not conquer the "heroic and chivalrous men of the South." Now they don't want us to say anything about that. It is so with all men who make an infamous record. It was so with the tories of the Revolution. The Democratic party have made up their record and let it stand. Why should they now be restored to power? The tories were never restored to power after the Revolution. Washington never invited the tories to take controll of the Government at the close of the revolution, as Johnson had invited the rebels at the close of the recent rebellion. The Federal Party, for their perfidious conduct in the war of 1812, went down, with their blue lights, and were never restored. And the modern Democratic or Tory party, with "war is a failure" doctrine, will go down, and shall never be restored. You have heard them denounce the lamented Lincoln, and even hunted him to the grave and striven to blast his memory. Did you ever hear them denounce Jeff Davis? Now they ask the soldiers to go with them. What did they do for you when you were out fighting the battles of your country on the field? Remember their conduct. It was proposed in this State during the war that soldiers in the field should vote, which was at first defeated by the veto of Horatio Seymour, and in New Jersey, at that time in the hands of the Democratic party, it was not considered safe for a soldier to be entrusted with the right to vote. But when the soldiers of that State returned home they turned things upside down and placed New Jersey in the hands of loyal rulers. These Democrats ask you now to restore them to power. The rebel General Buckner, who is now editing a Democratic paper in Memphis, says Gen. Grant ought not to be President because he cannot make a speech. Mr. Buckner had a little difficulty a little "unpleasantness," with Gen. Grant at Fort Donelson in the early part of the rebellion. Buckner asked Grant upon what terms he would allow the rebels to capitulate the fort. The reply was "unconditional surrender." These terms did not at all satify Buckner, whereupon Grant delivered the following characteristic speech, which was at once clear and comprehensive to the mind of Buckner, and the Fort surrendered: "I propose to move on your works immediately." [Great applause.] This rebel General is the man your Democratic party can fellowship with. He is the man that wants you to vote against Grant, and restore his friends to power. If Johnson's policy had prevailed, every one of those States would be now under the complete control of the rebels, as much so as that of Kentucky and Maryland. In case of a war with a foreign power, what would those men do, whose highest ambition was and is the overthrow of the Government of the United States. Will you find a man that was jubilant at our reverses on the field, who does not to-day oppose and denounce the Republican party, and the acts of a loyal Congress. They told you that our Greenbacks were worthless as so much rags, and that our securities would never be redeemed. But thanks to the brave boys in blue, and the great soldier under whose lead they fought. The rebellion has been put down, and its friends among us disappointed in their prophecies.

The Southern States now come up to be admitted to Congress, with constitutions free, and recognizing liberty and equal rights to all races and colors. The Democratic party oppose their admission, but they will, nevertheless, be admitted, and once more represented on the floor of the Senate and House of Representative of the United States. They will also cast their votes for Grant and Colfax, which is the principal cause of the opposition of the Democrats to their admission. They told us the Republican party could not live if Andrew Johnson was not impeached. But you see we have stood the test. We have heretofore met with reverses on the field, but we have finally triumphed. This nation will survive ten months administration of Andrew Jonson, who has sought to make a policy of his own to thwart the wishes of the people. We don't do as the Democrats have done—hire ruffians to go and shoot him. We are a party of submission to law. We have not sought to poison him to death. Who caused the death of Harrison? Who caused the death of Taylor? And who, at one time, nearly poisoned Buchanan, because the traitor Breckinridge was Vice-President.

Johnson has sought to break up the Republican party. The apostacy of Seward, Doolittle, Cowan and the rest, have failed of any effect in that direction. They propose to put Gen. Grant to route.

The speaker here illustrated the manner in which Grant would be routed by these men, by comparing them to two men who went into a swamp to hunt a bear. When the bear was discovered he turned upon the hunters and completely routed them. Such will be the result when the present campaign is closed, the Democrats routed and Grant in the Presidential Chair.

The republican party always had sympathy for freedom for the oppressed of the Old World, and in the struggle of the European Republics in 1848, we freely sympathized. If you come from a foreign land, let me ask you a question: "If this war had been a failure would there be chance for freedom in any other country? Does the Englishman believe that had this war failed, that the 800,000 citizens under John Bright would have succeeded in their recent struggles for equal rights? No; there is not a real friend of freedom in the Old World that does not sympathize with the party that the Democrats here stigmatize as the radical party. But if the radical party should go down in this Republic, there will be no sympathy for the Irishmen, struggling for the freedom of their country. The Conservatives here have the same sympathies with the conservatives of the Old World. When men come here from foreign lands, if they had not the power of the ballot in their hands, they would be as much scouted, maligned, and trampled upon by the Conservatives as is the colored man to-day, who is denied the right to vote. The "damn ignorant Irishman," would be in the mouths of the conservatives as often as is the "damn greasy negro." Yes, "social equality" would be by them thrown in your face with the same spirit that it is now hurled at the colored man.

Prepare then to-night for the conflict. Remember that we are struggling for freedom and equal rights, and that all other nations of the earth must eventually enjoy the same freedom that we do. It is the same principle for which we gave up 300,000 lives to uphold. Then struggle on until victory crowns your efforts. Let us see to it that those men have not died in vain, and under the same leader we shall achieve such a victory as that which caused the surrender to Grant under the tree, at Appotomax.

At the close of the gentleman's eloquent appeal, the audience arose, and amid the wildest enthusiasm gave three rousing cheers for Grant, Colfax and Victory, the band playing "Hail to the Chief," and with three times three for the speaker, the meeting adjourned.

Political.

General Grant is not a public speaker, but his guns were. Let that fact put his enemies to flight, as his guns also did.

An Indiana Democratic paper impudently proposes Pendleton for the Presidency, and Gen. Sherman for the Vice-Presidency.

It has been discovered that the Jewish protest in St. Louis against General Grant, was started by a rebel Colonel. The better class of Israelites will have nothing to do with it.

A Mobile Democratic Journal thinks that there are Southern men who ought to have one of the Democratic natoinal nomtnations, and mentions Mr. Jefferson Davis, General Lee, and General Joe Johnston as being the best.

Judge Wright, of the Perry County Court of Common Pleas, decided, some days ago, that the visable admixture law was unconstitutional. The Judge is a Democrat, and made his decision before the opinion of the Supreme Court on the same subject had reached him.

The Herald Cincinnati special says: A well known Democrat in the Northwest has received a letter from a prominent member of the Jeff Davis government, who was formerly a distinguished member of the United States government in which he states that any candidate, Chief Justice Chase included, nominated at New York, and acceptable to the Northwest, would also be cordially supported at the South. The writer says, however, that ours being a Federal Republic, and not a consolidated nation, the question of suffrage should be decided exclusively by the States, and that no endorsement of the war should be made, not excluding, however, a complimentary vote of thanks to the Union soldiers.

☞ Chief Justice Chase, it is stated, will hold a United States Circuit Court in Charleston about the middle of June. This is the first time since 1851 that a Judge of the Supreme Court will sit in South Carolina. After the war, Judge Bryan had been discharging the duties of both District and Circuit Judge. The anomaly of an appeal to the same individual who made the original decision will now be done away with.

New Advertisements.

NEW YORK CENTRAL R. ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, June 15th, 1868, trains pass Lockport station as follows:—

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.	
N.Y. Express..	5:25 A. M	Night Express.	5:52 A. M
Sibt Express..	8:07 "	Emigrant.....	8:50 "
Detroit Ex....	3:01 P. M	Through Frt	10.40 "
Through Frht	4:15 "	" "	12.41 P. M.
Mail.....	6:45 "	N. Y. Mail.....	11:55 "
Chicago Ex	8:05 "	Mail & Acc'n..	3:00 P. M
Way Freight ..	11:00 a m	Way Freight ..	6 32 "
Live Stock.....	9 25 "	Sibt Express..	8:15 "
		Through Frt	10.10 "
		N. Y. Express.	11.32 A. M

TRAINS ARRIVE FROM BUFFALO.

Accommodation 7:57 A. M. | Accommodation 6:00 P. M

LEAVE FOR BUFFALO.

Accommodation 8:55 A. M. | Accommodation 5:15 P. M

M. G. LAMPKINS, Agent.

To Whom it May Concern.

MY WIFE, Mary Deman, having left my bed and board without cause or provocation, all persons are hereby notified not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I shall pay no debts contracted by her. CHRISTIAN DEMAN.

Wilson, June 11, 1868—je13-d3t

NEW ICE CREAM PARLORS!

OVER THE CITY

CONFECTIONERY,

No. 1 Pine Street.

FINELY FLAVORED ICE CREAM,

Strawberries, Cake and Confectionery.

N. B.—THESE ROOMS have been Magnificently Painted in Landscapes, representing Scenery in different parts of the World; also, the Garden of Eden, by Mr. Baumgras, of this City, making it a perfect "Gallery of Art." Call and see them.

je13-d1f W. CHRYSLER.

Watches and Jewelry.

DAVISON & BROTHER,

Would call attention to their elegant assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

including every article properly coming under that head

WATCHES

Of American and European manufacture.

REPAIRING DONE by a Competent Workman.

je12-tf 44 Main Street.

MORTGAGE SALE.....Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 5th day of February, 1865, executed by De Witt C. Flagler and Lettie J. Flagler, his wife, of the City of Lockport, County of Niagara and State of New York, to Michael Wertman, of the same place, and which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Clerk of Niagara County, in Book of Mortgages No. 105, on page 594, on the 5th day of February, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M.; and whereas, the amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage, at the time of the first publication of this notice, is the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars of principal and $4.31, amounting in all to the sum of $179.31, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and duly recorded as aforesaid, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Lockport, in the County of Niagara and State of New York, on the 5th day of September, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, viz: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the City of Lockport, aforesaid, known and distinguished as lot seventy-eight on the south side of Union street, and bounded easterly by lot number eighty on the south side of Union street; southerly by an alley; westerly by lot number seventy-six on the south side of Union street, and containing about thirty-eight rods of land, more or less: reference being had to Jesse P. Haines' engraved map of the late Village (now City) of Lockport—excepting and reserving from said premises twenty-one feet off the easterly side of said lot No. 78, extending from front to rear. Dated June 13th, 1868.

MICHAEL WERTMAN.

DOX A. PORTER, Attorney, Lockport, N. Y. d53m

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—IN BANKRUPTCY. No. 6 4—In the matter of Hollis White, Bankrupt.

By order of said Court, notice is hereby given that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of said Bankrupt will be had before George W. Bowen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office in the City of Lockport, in said District, on the 27th day of June, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN E. POUND, Assignee, &c.

C. H. PITER, Attorney for Bankrupt. je12-d2t

New Advertisements.

INTERNAL REVENUE SEIZURE.

Marshal's Notice.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss.
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, }

WHEREAS, An Information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for the Northern District of New York, on the 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, by William Dorsheimer, Esquire, United States Attorney, in behalf of the United States of America, against

One barrel of cider (about half full), 1 half cask of Bourbon, 1 half cask of gin, 1 ten gallon keg of whiskey, 1 five gallon keg of port wine, 1 five gallon keg cherry wine, 1 five gallon keg raspberry syrup, 1 five gallon keg Jamaica rum, 1 five gallon keg of gin, 2 empty half barrels, 5 new empty ten gallon kegs, 7 new empty five gallon kegs, 1 five gallon keg native wine, a large lot of empty bottles, 2 large willow demijohns, 3 small willow demijohns, 1 barrel of whisky (about 18 gallons), 9 stone jugs, 5 measures, 5 funnels, 1 empty whisky barrel, 1 office desk, 11 casks whisky, 2 casks rye whisky, 1 cask peach brandy, 2 casks white brandy, 1 cask cherry brandy, 1 cask old Bourbon whisky, 1 cask white wheat whisky, 1 cask old toddy whisky, 1 cask Monongahela whisky, 1 cask dew-drop whisky, 1 five gallon keg native brandy, 1 half gallon cask native brandy, 4 bottles bitters, 21 bottles whisky, 3 large willow demijohns, 8 small willow demijohns, 3 empty bottles, 1 basket, 1 wash stand, 1 looking glass, 1 tin liquor pump, 1 hydrometer and gauge rod, 3 arm chairs, 1 stool, 1 pail, 1 keeler, 1 towel rack, 1 trunk, 1 comb, 1 large mirror, 5 pictures, bar and fixtures, 2 small pitchers, 1 tray, 1 water filter, 1 tobacco jar, 1 dozen rolls tobacco, 3 boxes cigars partly used, 48 tumblers, 9 bottles liquors under counter, 3 demijohns partly filled, 1 demijohn raspberry syrup, 2 spittoons, 1 beer tray, 2 beer pumps, pipes and faucets, 2 fancy decanters, 8 bottles syrup, 1 vase and 1 box wax flowers, 1 candlestick, 1 lamp, 1 molasses cup, 1 slate, 4 smashers, 6 other bottles in bar, 3 silver spoons, 3 fancy tumblers, 1 tumbler straws, 2 measures, 2 plates, 5 decanters, 1 bottle, 1 water pot, 12 bbls. ale in cellar, 1 bbl. porter, 1 bbl. native wine, 1 bbl. whisky in rectifier, 1 bbl. cherry whisky in rectifier, about 1 barrel whisky in cistern, 1 barrel peach coloring, barrel alcohol, 15 rectifiers, 3 receivers and 1 mixing and 1 cistern, 4 empty barrels, 4 iron pumps, 1 stove, now at Lockport, in the district aforesaid, stating that the same were, on the first day of June, 1868, by M. L. Burrell, Esquire, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the 29th Collection District of New York, seized as forfeited to the use of the said United States; and further stating and alleging that the said forfeiture was incurred by reason of the said gin, rum, whisky and brandy being found in the possession of one Lewis Hanson for the purpose of being sold in fraud of the Internal Revenue Laws; and the other property being found in possession, intended to be used in the fraudulent manufacture of distilled spirits and spirituous liquors, *and for other reasons*, as will more fully appear by reference to the said information, on file with the Clerk of said Court, at Buffalo, and praying the usual process and monition of the said Court, that all persons interested in the said above-described property, &c., &c., may be cited to answer the premises, and all due proceedings being had, that the same may be condemned and sold, and the proceeds thereof be distributed according to law: Therefore, in pursuance of the said monition, under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give notice unto all persons generally, laying or pretending to have, any right, title or interest therein, to appear before the said Court, in the City of Buffalo, on the third Tuesday of August next, if it be a Court day, or else on the next Court day thereafter, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to answer the said information, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

Dated at Buffalo, the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. EDWARD DODD, U. S. Marshal.

By D. G. TUCKER, Deputy.

WM. DORSHEIMER, U. S. Attorney. je13,15,20,22,27

Office of the Brooklyn White Lead Co.,

89 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

CAUTION.

DEALERS IN WHITE LEAD and CONSUMERS of PAINTS are cautioned against the many SPURIOUS PAINTS put up in imitation of the brands of this Company.

Every package of PURE LEAD sent out by us has the following COPYRIGHT TRADE MARK attached, printed on BLUE PAPER. No others are genuine.

F. HOWE, Tr.
Office, 89 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Many paint grinders in New York City and elsewhere are selling Lead branded in close imitation of ours, such as "Brooklyn Standard," "Brooklyn White Lead," &c. All of them are mere bogus productions, containing LITTLE OR NO LEAD, and only intended to deceive the public. We put no other name than our own upon our Kegs and Cans.

The following are our regular brands: "PREMIUM PURE," Standard Brand, Blue Label; "REFINED," Yellow Label; "BALTIC," Red Label.

Railways, Steamships and Manufacturers supplied at lowest market rates. For sale at principal Druggists and Dealers. je12-d63m

BOOK AGENTS WANTED,

To solicit orders for Dr. WILLIAM SMITH'S DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. THE ONLY EDITION PUBLISHED IN AMERICA, CONDENSED BY DR. SMITH'S OWN HAND. In one large Octavo volume, illustrated with over 125 steel and wood engravings.

Agents and subscribers see that you get the *genuine edition by Dr. Smith.*

The *Springfield Republican* says, this edition published by Messrs. Birr & Co., is the genuine thing.

The *Congregationalist* says, whoever wishes to get, in the cheapest form, the best dictionary of the Bible, should buy *this*.

Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. We employ no *General Agents*, and offer extra inducements to Canvassers. Agents will see the advantage of dealing directly with the PUBLISHERS. For descriptive circulars with full particulars and terms, address the Publishers.

June2-tf J. B. BURR & CO., Hartford, Conn.

MAURICE VAUGHN,

AUCTIONEER.

The undersigned is now prepared to receive consignments of Household Furniture from parties leaving the City. He has on hand, and is constantly receiving, large invoices of

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, &C.

SPECIAL SALES

Of Pawn-broker's Goods, received weekly, direct from an extensive Pawn-broker's establishment of New York City, which will be duly noticed in the Lockport daily papers, by

M. VAUGHN, Auctioneer.

LOCKPORT CITY AUCTION ROOMS, 1 MAIN STREET—CHEQUERED BUILDING.

Terms cash. Cash advanced on all consignments if requested. mar1-dtf

SOMETHING NEW.

Various Mechanical Means, as an Aid in Treating Disease,

CAN BE SEEN, and their action witnessed, and an explanation given of their mode of operation in reaching the seat of disease—in a new form—enabling them to apply remedies directly to and readily to reach disease in any locality or part affected; pain immediately relieved, and permanently removed, without resort to the ordinary methods. Our numerous instruments employed enable us to reach disease of the air passages, lungs, and other internal organs, directly, with any quality, quantity or variety of Medicine required for use, with the same facility as we would discuss on the surface of the body. Our method of treating diseases requires only to be known to be universally adopted. We invite all severe and long-standing cases of many diseases, heretofore considered hopeless, *particularly* to call and see for themselves. Our curative agencies are numerous, and nearly the whole class of human maladies come within the range of their remedial power, viz.: Asthma, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Consumption, Diabetes, Epilepsy, Chorea, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, various Dropsies, severe Bowel diseases, diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and *all Pelvic diseases*, paralyzed or atrophied Limbs, or Glands, Spinal Irritation, all Nervous diseases, Loss of Voice, obstinate cases of Deafness from closure of Eustachian tube or loss of Drum of the Ear, and many other diseases not named.

One or both of us will be at the JUDSON HOUSE, Lockport, on THURSDAY, of every week, for the present.

Office 352 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

P. A. ROYCE, M. D.
W. J. TALBOTT, M. D.

je9-dtf

(No. 1549.)

IN BANKRUPTCY...IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of Allen Bariight, Bankrupt.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: That on the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Allen Bariight, of Lockport, in the County of Niagara and State of New York, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of G. W. Bowen, corner of Main and Pine streets, in the City of Lockport, N. Y., before G. W. Bowen, Register, on the seventh day of July, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M.

D. G. TUCKER,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,
Northern District of New York.

je12-d2t

(No. 1544.)

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of L. Austin Spalding, Bankrupt.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: That on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of L. Austin Spalding, of Lockport, in the County of Niagara and State of New York, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of G. W. Bowen, corner of Main and Pine streets, in the City of Lockport, N. Y., before G. W. Bowen, Register, on the seventh day of July, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. G. TUCKER,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,
Northern District of New York.

POUND & WARNER, Attorneys for Bankrupt.

Walsh Bro's are manufacturing Men's French Calf Boots.

Walsh Bro's are making the BEST FRENCH CALF BOOT in the City.

600 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Sixty miles of track have been laid this spring, and the work along the whole line between the Atlantic and Pacific States is being pushed forward more rapidly than ever before. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and it is not impossible that the entire track, from Omaha to Sacramento, will be finished in 1869 instead of 1870. The means provided are ample, and all that energy, men and money can do to secure the completion of this

GREAT NATIONAL WORK,

at the earliest possible day, will be done.

The UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY receive:

1. A Government Grant of the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations.

2. A Government Grant of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road. This is an absolute donation, and will be a source of large revenue in the future.

3. A Government Grant of United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built. The Government takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c. The interest is now much more than paid in this way, besides securing a great saving in time and money to the Government.

4. A Government Grant of the right to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, to aid in building the road, to the same amount as the U. S. Bonds, issued for the same purpose, and *no more*. THE GOVERNMENT PERMITS the Trustees for the First Mortgage Bondholders to deliver the bonds to the Company only as the road is completed, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first class railroad, laid with a heavy T rail, and completely supplied with depots, stations, turnouts, car-shops, locomotives, cars, &c.

5. A Capital Stock Subscription from the stockholders, of which *over Eight Million Dollars* have been paid in upon the work already done, and which will be increased as the wants of the Company require.

6. Net Cash Earnings on its Way Business, that already amount to MORE THAN THE INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

Are Secure beyond any Contingency.

The Company have abundant means in their treasury, and make no appeal to the public to purchase their Bonds, as the daily subscriptions are entirely satisfactory; but they submit that, for entire security and liberal returns, there is certainly no better investment in the market.

The Union Pacific Bonds are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest