Horace Day on Senator Wilson.

A gentleman who glories in the illustrious appellation of Horace Day, a name combining the great poet with meridian light, makes an unmerciful onslaught through the columns of the Lockport *Union* on Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, because in the opinion of the writer of this luminous epistle *the rate of interest in the United States is too high and taxes are 'unequal.'* What he would have the chairman of military affairs do in referenge to the high rate of interest does not appear, but one thing does very clearly appear that Horace regards himself the *true light*, and supposes that his mission is to enlighten and humanize *"the rest of mankind"* for he says: "My voice, too, will be raised to warn the Labor Union to beware of all such false lights"—which, of course, means the Massachusetts Senator, and others equally benighted. The immediate and only provocation on the part of Senator Wilson which stirred up the ire of this champion of working men, appears from the opening of his letter, which we copy:

Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senator, Mass:

In your harangues before the laboring men I find not one word in explanation or denunciation of the high rate of interest, and unequal taxation which are the primal causes of all the unparalleled sufferings now crushing them to the dust. You cannot climb to fame treading down those whom you now pretend to aid by striking off two hours of labor, &c., &c.

☞The head and front of the offending of Senator Wilson, it seems, is that he favored the *eight hour law* passed by Congress, in reference to employes of the Federal Government. The professed ground of attack is not that Senator Wilson made any assertion, the correctness or policy of which Mr. Day calls in question, but that he did not advocate every crotchet in the head of the gentleman from the town of Niagara. According to Mr. Day the high rate of interest is first and foremost among the woes that afflict the laboring man. In Senator Wilson's State the rate of interest is six per cent.; at Niagara Falls, where Mr. Day resides, the rate is seven per cent.—In several of the Western States, money is left, like other commodities, to find its level—the rate of interest to be agreed upon, if desired, between the borrower and the lender. In great Britain—as in most European countries—the rate of interest is from three to three and a half per cent. If a low rate of interest, therefore, will bring such happy results to the laboring man as our modern Horace would have us believe, we would have those results in England, from whence comes the most appalling accounts of starvation staring in the face the laboring man and the mechanic, for want of remunerative employment. The wolf sits at the door of every poor man in England. If it is said this extreme poverty and starvation is not *caused* by the low rate of interest in that country, we say, in reply, that the low rate of interest and *equal taxation* do not prevent them. Our laboring men and mechanics are not likely to emigrate to the countries alluded to, in which money commands a low rate of interest. The truth is, that the same state of things in this country which gives the laboring man and the mechanic three times the compensation that he receives in Europe, operates to secure twice the rate of interest for capital. Both are regulated mainly by the irrevocable laws of supply and demand—and in this country, as in other countries, both will be likely to go down together; and not all the ravings of all the madmen will have the slightest influence on these unchangable laws.

It is an old trick of demagogues, to seek to array labor against capital; where there is no antagonism in fact, and there should be no disagreement. Labor, without capital, cannot work the coal mines and transport this indispensable article over this country fitted for use. How could the iron ore be dug from the earth and prepared for the various uses to which it is applied. How could the immense amount of machinery used in manufacturing and in the cultivation of the soil, and the numerous articles in use so essential to the comfort, the convenience and the happiness of all classes of citizens, be produced without the harmonious co-operation of labor and capital?

But this Mr. Day has another bug-bear—*'equal taxation!'* In the name of common sense what does this self-styled champion of the laboring man mean! Does he mean that the wooden clock, which quietly points out the flight of time to the family of the poor man, shall be taxed equally with the gold watch, carried by the more opulent—that the bread eaten by the children of the mechanic and laboring man, shall be taxed equally with the product of the distillery—that the drayman's cart, and the farmers wagon and farming utensils, shall be taxed equally with the pleasure carriage of the wealthy? that the small income of the working man shall be taxed alike with the excess of one thousand dollars on larger incomes. Thus would be equal taxation!

Horace Day closes by describing the grand battle, which is to come off soon, if he is not a false Prophet, in regular Homeric style:

They are fast consolidating, and will gather one grand army, the interests of each member of which is the interest of all, and before which not even the combined capitals of the world can stand one single hour, and before whose wrath the interests of this money Moloch will fly like chaff before the gale. In this contest remember the cause of mankind is the cause of God, and he who shall fight against the people fights against his own destiny.

HORACE H. DAY.

New York, May 21, 1869.

Cannot this great Prophet tell us approximately, at least, when this great battle is coming off.

The whole letter is pointless and incoherent, exhibiting a want of sagacity, good judgment and common sense—the emanation of a mind incapable of taking care of capital, if accidentally acquired, and that would rave at everybody who has the capacity.

There is no country in the world where the opportunities, and the prospects of the working man are as good as they are in the United States. Senator Wilson himself is only one of numerous examples, where, as a consequence, of energy, application and force of character American citizens have risen from the position of an humble and industrious mechanic to a position of wealth and influence—and have been called to *"govern men and guide the State."*

"The Rural Fly-Gobbling Clodhoppers."

The New York World, which is the leading "Democratic" paper of the country, calls the farmers of the interior "the rural fly-gobbling clodhoppers," and says their votes ought not to have much weight against those of the culture and refinement of New York city.

leaner for the notoriety attaching to the crime? Or did he have a grudge against Webster, and does he wish, because thereof to make him out an unconscionable liar? In other event he hath not bowels of compassion—verily "not a bowel" of any kind—and harikari would not injure him a bit. But his natural death—particularly if he is the chap who resurrects Booth several times a year, and we suspect he is—would be a national blessing.

—General Clusoret has at last got himself into notoriety in France by being expelled from the country. We had the General over here for a number of years. He was one of the adventurers who, after our war broke out, gathered around General Fremont, and undertook to show him how to carry on war upon the high strategic principles of the great European Generals. He flourished at this work for a while, but when Fremont fell, he, too, fell. When Grant's star was in the ascendant, General Clusoret was very much disgusted with Grant's strategy; and having taken up his residence in New York city he started a newspaper, which showed how General Grant was always wrong and was always beaten, and also showed that there was no chance of his winning unless he adopted Clusoret's great plan, which he always put forth in abominable English. When peace came and Grant succeeded, Clusoret was disgusted with the country, and went back to France. There he has been making himself busy in meddling with everything, just as he did here; and it is well for the Liberal side that the Emperor has caused him to be ordered out of the country. We don't suppose there is any danger of his coming back here, to live with a nation which has made Grant President.

Magazines,

—Our Young Folk for July, is a sprightly and interesting number, full of interest and instruction for juveniles and for young people.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JULY.—This standard and valued monthly for July will be found a good number, comprising several valuable contributions, which will be read with interest. Its table comprises the following contents: The Drummer Ghost; Birch Browsings; A Statue; The Foe in the Household; Thomas Crawford—a Eulogy; Gabriello de Borgo rac; Three Years as a Negro Minstrel; The Restored Picture; Marrying a Pickpocket; The Greek Goddesses; Our Inebriates, Harbored and Helped; French and English Art-Writers; Reviews and Literary Notices; Gobright's Recollections of Men and Things at Washington—Hale's Inham Papers.

—We have received the last volume of Scott's Waverly, being issued by D. Appleton & Co., entitled "The Surgeon's Daughter and Castle Dangerous."

—The Little Corporal for July is full of vim and of original spicy matter. 'Ask Mother,' and 'Birds Proverbs,' are beautiful poems, 'The Orphan of the Artic,' and 'Smuggled Finories,' are both interesting communications. 'The Snake in Leo Swamp,' and 'A Year at Riverside Farm,' are also charming narratives.

—The 'Riverside Magazine' for July comes with a mid summer table of contents: 'Strawberries and cream' somebody has called the cover, and equally appetizing dishes are found displayed within. 'Snipe Shooting' will be the first course taken by many youngsters, who will gaze at Gaston Fay's frontispiece with ardent desire to be in that salt marsh. A Tale of the Sunset Sea' is one of those pictured fairy poems by Miss Bishop, which readers of the 'Riverside' have learned to look for. Mr. Stockton comes with further adventures of the droll fairy Ting-a-ling; the sketch of 'Joan of Arc' is concluded; Mr. Benjamin tells 'How a Sail Boat is built and rigged,' preparatory to telling how it is managed; 'Papa's Story' contains more of the inimitable pictures by children; Nellie Eyster describes an historic block-house on Lake Erie; Hans Anderson slips in with his latest frosbet story, and the number makes a fine show with its two dozen pictures, large and small. Published by Hurd & Houghton New York. 2.50 a year.

—The *American Builder and Journal of Art*, published at Chicago—is a most valuable monthly for builders, and for any persons desiring to improve their taste or add to their knowledge of Architecture. The number before us contains a view and full description of the beautiful suburban cottage of Wm. B. Ogden, Esq, at Fordham Ridge, N. Y.; also of the magnificent residence of Geo. W. Gage, Esq, Michigan avenue, Chicago. It contains, also, a description of Mr. Stewart's new model dwelling. This number treats of the responsigility of architects and builders offering themselves as adepts in the business, whether superior or under workmen. It closes by saying that builders, knowing their responsibility, should be mindful, in contracting under architects, of selecting such as have given full evidence of their knowledge and judgment and adds: "They should be conscious of their responsibility, and that a moment's *mistake or neglect may rob them, at once, of all they have earned during half a life time.*

Personal.

Henry Ward Beecher delivers Buffalo's oration on the Fourth.

Bennett, jr., starts on a yacht voyage to Europe next Saturday.

Rev. Dr. Jonas King, missionary at Athens, Greece, died May 22d.

Mrs. Frame, a handsome Quaker revivalist, is arousing great religious excitement in Indiana.

John B. Gough has for some time being improving his leisure in gathering materials for his autobiography.

Horatio Seymour, has been invited to deliver the address at the next fair of the Agricultural Society of Yates county.

There is treachery in the female camp.—Mrs. Bloomer has gone over to the petticoat aide and basely surrendered her unmentionables to Mr. B.

Mrs. St. Clair gave a lecture at White Pine on the 5th inst., on "Whom shall I Marry?" Having spent the past six months in Utah, Mrs. St. Clair was probably well qualified to discuss this very important question.

Frank P. Blair, jr., goes to California this week, to make arrangements for the establishment of a western department of the Life Association of America.

The New York Democrat gives this pen picture of "McK," the New York World villifier of Washington: "St. Clair McKelway, the 28 year old boy baby of the World holds a pen of exceeding great pondorosity, and has but few friends in the profession, albeit, he is a dashing sort of a fellow, who has commanded much attention for his bold style of writing and his inaccuracy of facts and figures."

and State Journal, and while there he first employed young Schuyler Colfax as a reporter.

Last year the Democratic state government of tax-ridden Maryland expended over $600,000 for militia purposes. The taxes of this state are already about three times as great as those of Pennsylvania, and at this rate a farm across the border will in a few years hardly be worth taking at present.

The Wayne County (Ohio) Democrat doesn't like the organ of the Belmont and Seymour wing of the Democracy, as we infer from its use of the following paraphrase:

"This world is all a fleeting show,
To our illusion given;
'Tis not a source of joy, but woe,
Where much deceit and venom flow;
It did not hail from heaven."

The Chicago Advance tells the following: "A lady of our acquaintance, who has just returned from passing the winter in Florida, states that a planter made his appearance in town from the depths of the everglades, bringing with him two negroes for sale. He was actually ignorant that there had been a war! Imagine his feelings at the sudden depreciation of his movable property!"

Hon Fernando Wood has been devoting his leisure moment in Paris to the study of many social and political questions, suggested by the present phases of the empire. The result is, to give him a better opinion of his own country than he has hitherto been supposed to entertain. Writing from the gay capital, he says: "This is my third visit to Europe within four years, and I am daily reminded of the great changes in the opinion of the people here. Liberty of political action is demanded everywhere. The influence of America is felt and admitted in producing a better and more liberal public opinion of political and social questions."

President Grant's Reception by the State and City Authorities at Boston.

DECEASE OF A CHICAGO LADY IN COLISEUM—THE MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

Boston, June 16.

President Grant left the hotel this morning under escort of the Legislative Committee and a corps of cavalry, arriving at the State House about 11 o'clock. An immense mass of people greeted him on the route. Secretary Boutwell, Admiral Farragut, Governor Chamberlain and several other civil and military dignitaries were in the Presidential suite. On reaching the State House the President was formally introduced to and welcomed by Governor Claflin in behalf of the people of the Commonwealth.

President Grant, in response to Governor Claflin's speech of welcome, said: "It affords me great pleasure to visit the capital of the State which has done so much for my support and for the support of the Union in the time of the great rebellion—a State whose principles did so much to give me whatever political position I have attained, and the State where I have received such welcome in other days."

The members of the Governor's council, of the Supreme Bench, Lieut.-Governor, and others, were then introduced to the President.

After this ceremony the President was escorted to the Senate Chamber, where he was welcomed by President Pittman.

The members of the Senate were then personally introduced to the President, besides numerous ladies.

The President and party were then escorted by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Representatives where Speaker Jewell welcomed them.

President Grant was then introduced to the members of the house, after which the party left under a cavalry escort and proceeded to review the State troops under Gen. Butler, on Tremont street. The President was received at the right of the line by Gen. Butler and staff. The General rode up to the barouche, and shook hands with the President, who was loudly cheered by crowds of people around.

The President accompanied by Gov. Claflin, and Gen. Butler and staff, rode down the line and reviewed the troops.

Many houses were decorated with flags, and an immense concourse of people thronged Tremont street, the windows and balconies of all the houses were crowded Escorted by the left wing, he then proceeded to the Coliseum. The cheers of people greeted him all along the route.

Alderman White, Chairman of the city Reception Committee, received the President in the drawing room of the Coliseum, where a collation was partaken; Mayor Shurtleff doing the honors

Meanwhile the Coliseum was being packed with fifty thousand people. The weather being fine the ladies were in full dress and the scene was novel and impressive beyond description. The crowd outside the Coliseum was also immense, probably as many as inside.

The President's reception on entering the main building was most enthusiastic. The vast mass rose, and cheer upon cheer, with the waving of handkerchiefs, hats and other demonstrations greeted him. The President repeatedly bowed his thanks.

The programme to-day was mainly of a classical character.

The Star Spangled Banner and Anvil Chorus aroused tremendous enthusiasm and were both repeated.

A recitative and aria from La Clemenza and Di Tito were sung by Adelaide Phillips, and received a hearty acknowledgment and encore.

"Let the Bright Seraphim" was sung by Parepa, and received such unbounded applause that she was obliged to repeat it, receiving probably the heartiest ovation ever tendered a songstress in this country.

After the close of the musical performance the President was escorted to the Revere House, where a sumptuous municipal banquet was provided. About two hundred gentlemen ate. No set speeches were allowed. The President left for Groton this evening as the guest of Secretary Boutwell. He will leave Groton to-morrow forenoon for New York, stopping two hours at Worchester in response to a municipal invitation from that city.

A sad event occured during the performance in the Coliseum this afternoon by the the death of Mrs. Dunlap, of Chicago, of heart disease. She was the wife of the President of Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and daughter of Moses Pond, of this city.

A delegation from the New York Washington Greys arrived this morning, and are the guests of the Boston Lancers. They participated in the military reviews and attracted much attention.

The city has never been so filled as at present, but owing to the complete arrangements of the Bureau of Accomodation all strangers have been satisfactorily provided for. The crowd at the Coliseum is immense. Tickets sold this morning from two to five dollars premium. The police arrangements are excellent, and there is no difficulty of ingress or egress.

Important Episcopal Convention in Chicago.

Chicago, June 16.—A conference of Presbyters, Laymen, &c., of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States assembled here this morning. The object of the conference is well known to the public. About two hundred delegates were present, the majority being ladies. Alex G. Tyng, of Peori, son of Dr. Tyng, of New York, called the conference to order. Gordon G. Hubbard, of Chicago, was made temporary chairman, and Alex G. Tyng Secretary. Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburg, was made permanent President. The President said it had been stated that this meeting was to divide the church. It was not so. This was no meeting for separation. It was a meeting of those who loved the church and were shocked at the tendency at present of the doctrines to destroy the church. They met to consult how the church could be called back from destruction.

After a rambling discussion on the qualification for membership, the word 'regenerate,' the proposed trial of Cheney, etc., Mr. Cooper offered a series of resolutions, among them the following:

Resolved, That this Conference, recog- Mr. Cheney using a prayer book which inculcated false doctrine and untrue meaning? He hoped the time would come when they could have pure liturgy with no bishop laying his heavy hand upon them; a liturgy reflecting the teaching of Christ. The clergy did not propose to tear up the prayer book, but bring it into harmony with the word of God. Discussion had already done more good than all the Episcopal preaching in Chicago for a quarter of a century. It would waken the laity to the truth, and they would know that they were men who dared to stand up for truth in the face of ecclesiastical censure.

The Conference reassembled this evening. The question for discussion, should the prayer book be revised, was continued until ten o'clock. With the exception of Rev. Mr. Oliver the speakers took the ground in favor of revision, although several did not regard it as a vital question, or one to be introduced in the deliberations of this Conference, which was called for other purposes.

Without reaching any conclusion the Conference adjourned until 8:30 to-morrow morning.

New Advertisements.

TICKET AGENCY.

PASSAGE TICKETS to or from Great Britain, France or Germany, by Steam or Packet-Ship, and money drafts, sold by L. A. SPALDING, P. M., at the Post-Office, Lockport, N. Y., at the lowest rates.

TAKE NOTICE!

MURRAY & GREENE have the pleasure of offering to the public A FARM OF 97 ACRES of the best land in Niagara County, adjoining the City limits of Lockport, with thirty acres of young apple orchard, and two more acres of bearing orchard. A small portion of said farm rents for $200 per year for the next three years. Price of Farm, $12,000; one-half cash, and balance on time, if desired, at seven per cent. For reference to the quality of land, apply to ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Ridge Road, or E. MOODY & SONS, Lockport. It sold by the first of July next, the crops and rent will go with the Farm, and immediate possession will be given.

We would inform our friends that the above is a very desirable location, as well for the merchant as the farmer, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated; and we shall be happy to give full particulars on application, to any one wishing to purchase.

MURRAY & GREENE, Attorneys, &c.

Lockport, June 16, 1869.—dctf

Regulations of the Board of Health FOR 1869.

The Board of Health of the City of Lockport do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The keeper of any hotel, tavern, boarding or public house, in which any inmate thereof shall be sick with small pox, varioloid, or other infectious or pestilential disease, shall, upon such fact coming to his knowledge, forthwith report the same to the Board of Health, or to some member, or to the Clerk thereof; and his, her, or their neglect or refusal to do so shall subject every person or persons so refusing or neglecting to a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 2. Every physician, or person acting as such, who shall have any patient within the city limits sick with any of the diseases mentioned in the preceding section, shall forthwith report the fact to the Board of Health, or to some member, or to the Clerk thereof, together with the name of such patient, and the street and the number of the house where such patient is treated; and in default of so doing, shall be subject to the penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the occupant of any dwelling house, store, shop, or other building in the City of Lockport, in which there shall be any person sick or infected with small pox or varioloid, and he is hereby required, to put up and maintain in a conspicuous place on the front of said dwelling house, store, shop, or other building, a card or sign, on which shall be written or painted, in English and German, the words "Small Pox," and to keep the same so posted during all the time directed by the Health Inspector or Health Physician, under penalty of twenty-five dollars; and no person shall remove such sign or card placed on said premises either by the owner or occupant, or by any member of the Board of Health, or Health Inspector, during said time, without permission of the Board of Health, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 4. No person shall throw, place, leave, or deposit, or suffer his or her servant, child, family, or any other person to throw, place, leave, or deposit any dead carcass, carrion, putrid meat, night soil, or fish entrails, or other unwholesome substance, in any street or lane, or in the canals, slips, or basins, or upon any lot in this city, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every offense; but nothing here contained shall apply to any person following the occupation of a scavenger, when placing any of the substances above named upon any lot within the city, by express permission of the owner of said lot, and of the Board of Health, which permission shall be in writing.

SEC. 5. No person shall throw or deposit any brine, dirty water, dirt, filth, chips, oyster or clam shells, straw or other rubbish, in any street, lane or alley of this city, under a penalty of two dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 6. No occupant or owner, or the agent of the owner of any tenement or lot in this city, shall permit any substances mentioned in the last two sections to be or remain in or upon said tenement or lot, or between the same or the centre of the street adjoining, under the penalty of two dollars for each and every twenty four hours during which the same shall be or remain thereon.

SEC. 7. Any occupant or owner, or the agent of any grocery, cellar, or tallow chandler's shop, soap factory, tannery, stable, barn, privy, sewer, or other house or place, who shall suffer the same to become nauseous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the city, shall be subject to a penalty of ten dollars for each and every offence.

SEC. 8. Any Member of the Board of Health, or the Health Inspector, may order the owner or agent of the owner, or occupant of any vacant lot, grocery, cellar, tallow chandler's shop, soap factory, tannery, meat or fish market, stable, barn, privy, sewer, or other unwholesome or nauseous house or place, to cense, remove, or abate the same as often as may be necessary for the health, comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of this city, and any person refusing or neglecting to obey such order, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for every twenty four hours he shall so neglect or refuse.

SEC. 9. No tub or the contents of any vault, privy, or necessary house within the city, shall be removed at any time between the first day of June and the fifteenth day of September in any year, and not at any other time of the year, except between the hours of eleven o'clock at night and four o'clock in the morning, unless by permission of the Board of Health, under the penalty of twenty dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 10. No person shall dig, or cause to be dug within the City, any grave of a depth of less than five feet below the surface of the earth; nor shall any person inter or deposit, or cause to be interred or deposited, any corpse or dead body in any grave within the City, which shall be of a depth of less than five feet; nor shall any person remove a body from any burying ground in the City without first having obtained a permit so to do, from a member or the Clerk of the Board of Health. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall subject the offender to a fine of ten dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 11. Every person who shall cast or throw, or suffer or permit to be cast or thrown, any impure or unwholesome substance into any of the hydrants, public pumps, cisterns, reservoirs, or wells of this City, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Adopted June 15th, 1869, and published by order of the Board of Health.

C. STACEY MACK,
Clerk of Board of Health.

Lockport, June 16, 1869.—d1t

MACHINE REPAIRING.

HAVING added a Repairing Department to our Shop, we are now prepared to do all kinds of

Repairing and Casting

Promptly and at reasonable rates.

Reaper Fingers Sharpened without heating.

Stone Shop, Market St., Lockport, N. Y.

jel2 dctm TREVOR & CO.

REDUCTION
In Prices of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!
AT THE
WORKING MEN'S GROCERY, NO. 11 PINE ST.

Prices alike to all! The Public, the Stockholders, Officers of the Company, Clerks, and all hands are charged uniform prices. We have increased the Stock, improved the assortment, and *reduced prices!* Call and examine for yourself. We call especial attention to our

T E A S.

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57 GROCERIES. 57

E. DUNCAN, JR.,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Lockport and vicinity, that he has now on hand a new and well-selected stock of

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES!

Consisting of

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, | ENG. CURRANTS, RAISINS, RICE,

SPICES, CONFECTIONERY,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, &c.

Also, best brands of smoking and chewing

TOBACCO and CIGARS.

I have, also, the nicest

ICE CREAM PARLOR

In East Lockport, and make the best of cream. I have, in addition, a splendid

SODA FOUNTAIN!

Which now flows copiously. Let the thirsty come and partake.

Don't forget the place—at the Brown Front,

57 Market Street.....East Lockport.

☞ Cash paid for Farmers' Produce.

☞ Goods delivered to any part of the City.

☞ My Motto is: As Cheap as the Cheapest.

jel9-dcly E. DUNCAN, JR.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE FARM OWNED by the late Heman Goodspeed, situated on the HIGGS ROAD, one and one-half miles from the Lake, containing about

One Hundred Acres Good Land,

With GOOD BUILDINGS and Fence, a splendid Apple Orchard, and about TWENTY ACRES OF WOODLAND.

☞ For further particulars apply to J. M. GOODSPEED, with Marks, Lull & Nichols, Lockport; or to the subscriber, on the premises.

J. M. DEMARAY.

je8-d2w,c3m

AT HOWE'S, 49 Main St., Two Doors East of the EXCHANGE BANK.

ALSO, FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Custom Work and Farmers' Cutting Done at Short Notice, and Warranted.

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One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

AT J. L. BREYFOGLE'S,

68 AND 70 MAIN ST., LOCKPORT,

HAS THIS DAY BEEN MARKED DOWN AT COST,

And Many Kinds of Goods Closing out Less than Cost, to Reduce my Very Large Stock, preparatory for the SPRING CAMPAIGN.

☞OWING TO THE LIGHT FALL TRADE, my Stock is very large, and I prefer to sell at COST rather than to carry over a large Stock of Winter Goods. It is impossible to enumerate all my GREAT BARGAINS, but all wishing Dry Goods or Carpets will do well to call.

MY STOCK IS FULL OF

Choice and Fashionable Goods.

And I shall perform just what I advertise, until my immense Stock of Winter Goods are disposed of.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO MY

ELEGANT STOCK OF DRESS GOODS,

Paisley Shawls, Black and Fancy Silks,

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

MY STOCK OF

BLEACHED & BROWN MUSLINS

Will be found from two to five cents under the Market Price.

CARPETS!

My Stock of Carpets is VERY LARGE AND CHOICE, which I also will sell at Manufacturers' Prices, for the next Sixty Days.

☞Those having Carpets to buy within the next six months, will find it to their interest to buy now. Do not buy say Dry Goods or Carpets, before calling and examining my mammoth Stock and Low prices.

REMEMBER:

My very large and increasing trade, enables me at all times to give my Patron many goods under the market price.

Dec. 21, 1868.

J. L. BREYFOGLE.

P. S.—The following Salesmen will be found at my Store, who will take pleasure showing you through the Stock, whether you buy or not:

D. D. BROWN, D. D. SCHUCK, LOREN KING, EPH. WEAVER, JOHN W. CHAPLAIN, J. B. PARKER, ASHER CUDABACK, FRED. HUNTING, CHAS. E. MILLER, SHAR. D. HATTEN, Miss HATTIE PIERCE, Miss HATTIE ELLIS

MIRRORS!
Picture Frames,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

R. W. & E. BECK,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 8 Main Street,

Have just opened the Largest, Best and Cheapest stock of LOOKING-GLASSES, of all kinds, ever offered in this City. We have some new styles of Walnut and Gilt Mirrors, which we will sell much lower than anything of the kind ever before offered. We have, also, a fine selection of

Window Shades, Curtains, Cornices and FIXTURES.

All New Patterns. We have received, also, some New and Elegant

CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS,

etc., and with a large stock of New Patterns of Picture Frame Moldings, Oval Frames, etc., we are prepared to furnish the People of Niagara County with goods in our line at astonishingly low prices

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OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD COMPANY,

89 Maiden Lane, New York.

CAUTION.

DEALERS IN WHITE LEAD AND CONSUMERS OF PAINT, 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.

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., &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.

All orders promptly filled. Address

ap19-dctm 89 MAIDEN LANE, New York.

VERMONT SPRING WATER.

The great remedy for Cancer, Scrofula, Bright's and other Kidney diseases, and all impurities of the blood. Thousands have proved its wonderful efficacy. Send for pamphlets with certificates of eminent physicians and others, attesting its superiority

For sale at A. S. Taft's Drug Store, and by T. SCOVELL.

may10-dtf

104

Is the Number of the New Dry Goods Store, where Special Inducements are offered in all kinds of

FANCY AND DOMESTIC GOODS!

For the Spring Trade.

We have a complete assortment of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Parasols and Notions.

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,

In Great Variety.

A large and attractive stock of Bleached and Brown

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS!

Prints, Flannels, Ticks, &c.

—ALSO—

Fine Irish Linens, Damasks, Towelings,

NAPKINS, CRASH COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, &c., &c., &c.,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

LERCH, WILLIAMS & VAN DUSEN.

May 8th, 1869.—d3w1m6

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS,

At E. RIDLEY'S,

IN THE JOBBING ROOMS, UP STAIRS,

You will find the Largest Stock of Millinery and Straw Goods in this City, and a collection of bargains not to be found elsewhere.

We cut lengths at Piece Prices.

Buy and Sell for Cash.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

309, 311, 311½ GRAND, and 66, 68, 70 ALLEN STS., CORNER STORE,

Fifth Block East from the Bowery, NEW YORK CITY.

First and Second Floors—Retail, Third Floor—Wholesale exclusively. ap15-3m2dp

CALCINED PLASTER!

MR. H. H. SERVOSS, of this City, would inform builders and others wishing to purchase this article, that he has just received a large quantity of Calcined Plaster of the best quality, which will be sold at the low price of $3.50 per Barrel. Orders may be left with H. H. Servoss, at his residence, No. 19 Lewis street, or with DAVID WALL, the Dryman. my22-tf

TO RENT.

THE THIRD STORY over the Dry Goods Store of Hall & Downer. Inquire of T. M. WEBSTER, in the second story. je10-d1w

1869.----SPRING TRADE!----1869.

HALL & DOWNER,

24 Main Street.

CHOICE DRY GOODS!

We are receiving our Spring Stock, and the following Goods will be found in complete assortment:

DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS,

SHAWLS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,

DOMESTICS, HOOP SKIRTS,

WALL PAPER.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, AT PRICES TO GIVE SATISFACTION!!

B. D. HALL. | A. P. DOWNER.

NEW,

BEAUTIFUL

AND

NUMEROUS

STYLES.

Call and See Them,

AT

S. ROGER'S BOOK-STORE,

No. 23 Main Street,

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

By Telegraph.

WESTERN UNION LINE.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL & COURIER.

Morning Report—9 o'clock A. M.

Financial.

Washington, June 17.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed Van Dyke, Assistant Treasurer, at New York, to make his purchase of bonds for last week in this month, on Tuesday, the 29th, instead of Wednesday, that the account may be returned here before the first of July.

He has also instructed the Assistant Treasurer to purchase bonds to the amount of $629,000, at either of the next two weekly purchases in addition to the regular purchase of a million a week in order to increase the sinking fund by the close of the fiscal year to the proportionate amount of the four months of the present administration; the law requiring one per cent. of the entire debt to be purchased during each fiscal year for that fund.

The Western Indians.

Advices have been received by Commissioner Parker from Superintendent Hoag, dated Lawrence, Kansas, June 11th, to the effect that only two persons connected with the railroad west of Sheridan have been killed, and no troubles have occurred for some days past.

The difficulties with the settlers remote from the railroad, cannot be learned with accuracy from this source.

There have been no depredations since the seventh instant.

Base Ball.

Baltimore, June 17.

A match game of base ball yesterday afternoon, between the Olympics of Washington, and Pastimes of Baltimore, resulted in favor of the former, by a score of twenty-two to fifteen.

Mr. Motley's Instructions.

New York, June 17.

Herald Washington special says:

Senator Sumner contends that Minister Motley's instructions do agree with the views expressed in his speech, but Secretary Fish still insists that they do not.

Indians Returning to Reservations.

Leavenworth, June 17.

A special dispatch from Ellsworth says that the government guide just arrived from Medicine Bluffs, states that the Commanches, and Kiowas were coming slowly to the reservations.

At Camp Supply near the Cheyenne and Arapahoes reservations, two hundred Cheyennes and nearly all the Arapahoes were represented.

Company K., 7th cavalry, Major Hale, arrived at Fort Parker yesterday, from camp Beecher, and company A., same regiment, arrived from Fort Hayes, having made a circuit through the exposed settlements.

Masonic.

Boston, June 17.

The Supreme Masonic Council, the highest branch of the order in the world, is now holding a session in Masonic Temple, in this city, and the attendance is the largest of any council of the rite ever held in this country. The deliberations will be of great importance to the order, wherever it exists.

Among those in attendance, are J. L. Lewis, of New York; Henry O. Banks, of New York; O. L. McClenachan, of New York: Daniel E. Sickles, of New York.

Among various questions arising in the Council, is the one affecting the French rite of the orient.

Fire in Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg, June 17.

The cork and bung factory of Armstrong Bro. & Co., of this city, was burned last night. Loss $20,000. Insured for $12,000. Sixty-three men were thrown out of employment.

Irish Republican State Convention of Michigan.

Detroit, June 17.

The State Convention of Irish Republicans to-day, appointed Delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, on the 4th of July. A State Central Organization was also perfected.

Washington, June 17.

The government is making preparations to send out an expedition to Iowa, to observe the solar eclipse of August 7th.

Insane Asylums.

Staunton, Va., June 17.

The Convention of Superintendents of Insane Asylums, re-assembled yesterday.

A resolution by Dr. Graham, of Texas, favoring a judicious system of religious worship in insane asylums, produced an animated and general discussion, particularly as to the kind of religion, and the manner of its preaching, it being held by Dr. Lander, that exciting sermons would tend to increase the malady of the patients.

Resolutions were adopted favoring regular religious services in hospitals, the choice of and authority over chaplains to be vested in Superintendents.

Hartford, Conn., and the third Wednesday in June, are the time and place fixed for the meeting next year.

The McCool Allen Prize Fight to be Renewed.

St. Louis, June 17.

It is announced that McCool claims that Allen gouged him, and decision of referee was given in accordance with rules of prize ring, but he has no desire to take advantage of it, and has sent a challenge to Allen to fight him for $5,000, within three months.

He says he was suffering with erysipelas for two weeks before the fight. Yesterday he was in bed with one of his eyes closed and his face much disfigured.

Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Junction City, Kan., June 17.

The track laying on the southern branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad was commenced yesterday, on the south side of Smoky Hill river. During the past six week 75,000 acres of land has been entered at the land office here, and 12,000 acres sold by the Railroad Co.

Indian Outrages on the Border.

Governor Harvey and Adjutant General Morehouse are here, looking to the defence of the border.

A colony of 75 families, from Brooklyn, the foreman of the office, in defence of Clapp, Congressional Printer. They are opposed to Douglass, as a rat, as well as a negro, and they are opposed to Clapp for employing him, when he had just discharged 25 competent white printers.

Mr. Clapp Serenaded by a Colored Band in Washington.

Mr. Clapp was serenaded last night, by a band of colored musicians under the auspices of Republicans Fourth Ward. Mr. Clapp acknowledged the compliment paid him, in a brief speech, in which he modestly alluded to the part he felt called upon to take in securing the rights of all men under the laws of the country.

The Census Committee.

Times' Washington special says:

The Census Sub Committee are still engaged in their propositions for a plan to be reported at the next sessions of Congress, on that subject and are occupied mainly at present in hearing the views of various gentlemen from different sections of the country.

Mr. Elliot of the Revenue Commissioners Office, was examined yesterday, and Dr. E. M. Snow of Providence, Rode Island, had a long interview with the Committee to-day, on the subject of manufacturers and other topics. He will appear before the Committee to-morrow.

Correspondence Between Mr. Thornton and Lord Clarendon.

Copies of the private correspondence of Minister Thornton and Lord Clarendon, which were confidentially laid before Parliament about ten days ago, have been received here.

The papers in question are very voluminous, and are full of the minutest particulars, relative to the public feeling of this country on the subject of the Alabama claims, and kindred topics.

The rejection of the treaty by the Senate is alluded to, and Mr. Thornton in commenting on that point, says: "The Republican newspapers which have been received up to to-day, April 20th, approve Mr. Sumner's prop