Lockport Daily Journal.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

Tuesday Evening, Aug. 18, 1868.

National Union Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Rensselaer.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
ALONZO B. CORNELL, of Tompkins.

For Canal Commissioner,
ALEX. SHARKLEY, of Washington.

For State Prisons Inspector,
GEN. HENRY A. BARNUM, of Oneida.

For Clerk of Court of Appeals,
CAMPBELL H. YOUNG, of Livingston

For Electors at Large,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, New York.
HENRY R. SELDEN, of Monroe.

District Electors:

1st District	—GEORGE W. CURTIS	
2d	" JACOB WORTH.	
3d	" EDWIN A. STUDWELL	
4th	" SAM. S. WICKOFF.	
5th	" MOSES R. GRINNELL.	
6th	" CHARLES S SPENCER.	
7th	" A. T. STEWART.	
8th	" FREDERICK SCHRUTZ.	
9th	" H. C. VAN VORST.	
10th	" AMBROSE RYDER.	
11th	" ELISHA P. WHEELER	
12th	" GEORGE INNIS.	
13th	" THOMAS CORNELL.	
14th	" CHARLES B. ADAMS.	
15th	" GEORGE W. DEMERIS.	
16th	" MOSES K. PLATT.	
17th	" WILLIAM C. BROWN.	
18th	" GEORGE S. BATCHELLER.	
19th	" JAMES H. GRAHAM.	
20th	" NORRIS WINSLOW.	
21st	" PATRICK C. COSTELLO.	
22d	" ROBERT STEWART.	
23d	" EDWARD R. JUDSON.	
24th	" H. B. TUTHILL.	
25th	" SAMUEL JAYNE.	
26th	" CHARLES M. TITUS.	
27th	" HORACE BEMIS.	
28th	" EDWIN R. REYNOLDS.	
29th	" WEOGHTON PETTIBONE	
30th	" M. WEIDRICH.	
31st	" NORMAN M. ALLEN.	

Union Republican County Convention.

The Union Electors of the County of Niagara, are requested to appoint three Delegates from each Town or Ward in said County, where there is but one Election District in said Town or Ward; and those Towns having more than one Election District are requested to appoint two Delegates from each Election District in said Town, to attend a County Convention, to be held at the American Hotel, in the City of Lockport, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, at 1 o'clock p. m., to nominate candidates to be supported at the coming General Election for County Officers, and to appoint Delegates to attend a Congressional Convention of the 30th District, to be subsequently called; and to transact such other business as may come before the said Convention.

For the purpose of securing uniform action through the County, and to avoid mixing up our County nominations with other matters, the County Committee would recommend that the Delegates from the several Towns and Wards in the County be appointed on Thursday, September 3d, at such time and place as the several Town or Ward Committees may designate. Dated August 14th, 1868.

J. P. MURPHY,
T. E. ELLSWORTH,
H. D. OAKLEY,
B. FARLEY,
J. MCNALLY,
County Committee

The Plain Issue.

The New York Times presents in a few words the issue which the Democracy has raised, and which it is essential that every Republican should keep in mind, and never for a moment lose sight of. It says:

"THE ISSUE PRESENTED BY THE OPPOSITION IS, WHETHER CONGRESS DERIVED FROM THE REBELLION A RIGHT TO IMPOSE TERMS OF READMISSION, OR WHETHER THE PEOPLE WHO REBELLED RETAIN A TITLE TO RESTORATION WITH NO OTHER CONDITIONS THAN THOSE OF THEIR OWN CHOICE."

There it is just as it is presented by every leader and follower of the Democracy whenever he opens his mouth on political questions—whenever he talks about the unconstitutionality of the reconstruction acts of Congress—whenever he prates about the rebel States not having been out of the Union, he simply means that they should be permitted to return to the control of the Federal Government at their own time and in their own way. But we return to the comments of the Times. It says: On every ground of principle, moral and political, we believe the claim set up by Congress reasonable and just. To suppose that the people of the South might rebel with impunity—that they might renounce the authority of the Union, and resume allegiance only when unable to offer further resistance, is simply monstrous. They were brought back into the Union by force, and the power which brought them may surely say on what condition they shall regain its privileges. We may doubt the expediency of some of these conditions—we may deem a portion of them harsher than a wise generosity would have sanctioned. But this is merely a matter of detail. The fundamental point is, that Congress, by reason of the suppression of the rebellion, became lawful master of the situation; and that the work of Congress must stand, subject to local provisions for the change of the new constitutions, and to the Fourteenth Amendment in respect to the political rights of the colored population and the future basis of representation.

On this fundamental question the Democratic Party has joined issue. It assails the claim set up by Congress, and the entire work which has been done. It would convert the Union triumph into a barren victory, and invest conquered rebels with the substantial advantages of success. It would ignore the logical results of emancipation by denying the freedmen civil and political equality. It would bring back to power the oligarchy of planters, and give them control over the States they precipitated into rebellion. The Democracy, in fact, makes it impossible to forget the war and its lessons, or to disregard the conduct of men now prominent when the integrity of the Union was in jeopardy.

When the Southern malcontents object then, to the emphasis which the Republican party places upon this issue, they ought to remember that it is invested with its present importance by the conduct of the party they support. There would be no need for demanding the maintenance of Congressional authority over reconstruction, word not that authority, with all its consequences, assailed. There would be no pretext for the constant presentation of the Anti-Union record of conspicuous Democratic leaders, but that the men who tried to destroy the Union now contend for the right to manage its restoration. The controversy, irritating as it is, was not sought by the Republicans. They are on trial before the country, touching their reconstruction legislation; but reconstruction itself would be removed from the arena of national politics if the Democrats were content to leave to the States the amendment of their own laws.

The guarantees enacted to strengthen the Union being threatened with a violent destruction by the Democratic Party, there can be no forgetting the rebellion, its issues or its leaders. Slavery has been killed and the pretended right of secession extinguished; but other questions remain which necessitate the exposure of the aims of Southern Democracy and the insolence and disloyalty of those who speak most authoritatively in its behalf.

The two parties occupy opposite ground in regard to the question which renders the rebellion germane to the contest, as affecting both the purposes of the controlling elements of the Democracy and the justice and expediency of reconstruction.

DEMOCRATS, READ THIS.

Batteries Unmasked.

Those who wish the earliest practicable restoration of national tranquility ought to know exactly the hopes which the action of the Democratic Convention has awakened, and the expectations with which SEYMOUR and BLAIR are supported. A few extracts will show.

Mr. VANCE, in Richmond, asserts that

"What the Confederacy fought for would be won by the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR."

Mr. WADE HAMPTON says that when the war ended he sheathed his sword because his State commanded it. He had supposed that things would be settled as he wished. But:

"Unfortunately, things have taken a different turn than that hoped for by the supporters of truth, justice, and the Constitution; and now the spectacle presented in the halls of legislation, by those who undertake to govern the destinies of the two races, was lamentable indeed. As anxious as he was to secure peace and prosperity, he never could consent to attempt it on so false, gross, and outrageous a platform as that of the Reconstruction acts—particularly when he saw the seats of HAYN, M'DUFFIE, and CALHOUN, in the Senate of the United States, filled by such men as SAWYER and renegade TOM ROBERTSON. [Hisses and groans for TOM ROBERTSON.]..... He wanted restoration on the basis of truth, harmony, and justice; and he firmly believed we would have it in November by the triumph of the Democratic party. He had been told by no less distinguished a person than VALLANDIGHAM that Ohio was certain for SEYMOUR; and shrewd political thinkers of New York and Pennsylvania were equally confident of the same result in those States.—The people were thoroughly aroused, and in November the result of it would be more rapid travelling of carpet-baggers from the South than was ever before known in the history of this country."

Mr. WEEMS, in the Georgia convention, took the ground that the rebellion was a war for the Constitution of the United States, and that the hope of constitutional liberty requires the return to power of Jefferson Davis, Breckinridge, Toombs, Cobb, and the other rebel leaders. Of the war, he said:

The southern people were all in favor of the war. There was some division among them in reference to the expediency of separate State action, and with regard to the time when the contest ought to commence. But when the first cannon boomed from Fort Moultrie the hearts of our whole people were united, and all divisions disappeared. We waged that war for the constitution. But the South was for a time overwhelmed. And the radicals pretend that they have made peace. I tell you it is not so. They may cry, "peace, peace," but there is no peace. Free government is ignored, Congress is crippled, agriculture is prostrate, civilization itself is put back; and there will be neither peace nor prosperity again until the cause of constitutional liberty, for which we contended during the war, shall be at last triumphant. For this it is necessary that in the coming election the Democratic party shall succeed. The party which at present rules the country has exhibited a spectacle of fraud, hypocrisy, and mendacity unparalleled in the annals of the world. A Nero, a Caligula, a Marat, a Robespierre, would have shrunk from perpetrating the outrages they have perpetrated. And they do it, too, in the name of what they call "the best government the world ever knew.

Of the Fourteenth Amendment he said:

"Every one who voted for that amendment is a marked man henceforth, and will receive the infamy he deserves. Why did the Radicals in Congress get up that amendment? Principally for the purpose of keeping out of office such noble gentlemen and true patriots as Howell Cobb, A. H. Stephens, Robert Toombs, B. H. Hill, John C. Breckinridge, and Jefferson Davis. They know that if men like these should ever get back to Washington the miscreants who are now holding power would shrink away abashed at their pure presence"

One who was present says that "as Mr. Weems named each of the 'patriots' in the above list there was a storm of cheers; but when he mentioned the name of Jefferson Davis the hall at once became the scene of a wild and tumultuous uproar. Both delegates and spectators jumped to their feet, as if in excitement uncontrollable. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved and shaken fiercely above their heads, and yells, and shouts, and cheers, and wild stamping, for the space of two minutes, shook the hall. Well might the old Unionist who sat beside me whisper, "It is 1860 over again!"

Mr. J. M. Ramsey said in the same Convention:

"The people of Georgia have always been loyal to the Constitution. When they thought that instrument was endangered they withdrew from the Union, as they had a right to do. But the Government at Washington commenced to wage war upon them. From that hour the Constitution was overthrown. We have aroused in our might once more; under the leadership of Seymour and Blair, to raise the Constitution from the dust. Georgia has passed through a fiery ordeal. Some of her children, during the war she was compelled to wage, deserted her and joined her enemies. Let them be, like Arnold, forever accursed. We have seen our soldiers fall, our cities in flames, our citizens torn from peaceful homes. We looked upon it unmoved and blanched. But we can bear it no longer. We will now, at all hazards, recover our lost liberties, and restore the State. We are in the midst of a great revolution, which may end peacefully at the ballot box. [Loud and enthusiastic applause.] Remember the ancestors from whom you sprung. There are men in the North who are now truly with you, and who will, in such a conflict, if necessary, lead your battalions. We did not make the other war. It was forced upon us. We simply stood for the rights for which our fathers bled! And we will stand there again, come peace or war! Loud applause."]

Howell Cobb, in a recent speech in Georgia, speaks of ex-Governor Brown, who is one of those who have honorably accepted the result of the war, which Mr. Cobb, one of its original instigators, has not, as follows:

"Are not the people of Georgia right in assigning him the status which he has taken for himself? If niggers are good enough for Georgia, it is that kind of Georgia that he is, and I shall not dispute the doctrine. [Laughter and applause.] Let him associate with them; but, *white men of this country, out loose from him!* [A voice says 'Amen.'] Amen and Amen! Let it reverberate over your mountains, down your valleys, from your old men and your young men, your women and your children, until one grand chorus shall ring through every throbbing heart: 'Overboard with him!' *'He has turned traitor to the country!'* I tell you very frankly, my friends, I am not an intolerant man; but when I see a white man talking to Joe Brown and that class of men a feeling of revulsion comes over me. I can't help it. But when I see them talking to a negro I feel sorry for the negro. That is six more votes for Joe Brown. I will give him about three more, and quit him. I say to you, my friends, you owe it to yourselves, you owe it to the noble dead who sleep in their graves, to observe these things. You go here, and I honor you for it, and scatter flowers over those graves. God bless you for it! They are the graves of good, true and honest, and noble, and brave, and generous men. [Applause.] But as you return from that solemn duty turn your back to the right and to the left upon those who dishonor the memory of the dead. You owe it to the living, you owe it to your own children and to their children. Write down in their memories this day and all days, and for all time to come, the *feeling and spirit of abhorrence with which you regard and estimate these men.* O Heaven! for some blistering words that I may write infamy upon the forehead of these men [Applause]; that they may travel through earth, despised of all men, and rejected of Heaven—scorned by the devil himself. They may seek their final congenial resting place under the mudsills of that ancient institution. [Laughter and applause.]

Such frank disclosures of the real significance of the nomination of Seymour and Blair alarm the Northern managers. They know that they have no hope but in deceiving the country; and they have consequently begged their allies at the South to be more prudent. The Charleston Mercury says:

"Private advices from our most strenuous friends at the North, request that we should protest against the imprudent expressions that have escaped some Southern speakers, since the adjournment of the National Democratic Convention. It is represented to us that great injury is accruing to the cause from such imprudence. We therefore shall make no apologies for asking the attention of our public speakers to the fact. We are all desirous of pushing on the good work of success, and no one would voluntarily impede its course who was aware of the fact. While no man in the South should be, and no true man is, ashamed of our great lost cause; and while, when we speak of the past, we should speak like true men, it is questionable whether at this time anything is to be gained by too much reference to things that jar on people's nerves. What we want just now is to win."

An Admission.

The New York Herald has for some days past given the weight of its influence in favor of the Seymour and Blair ticket. It yet states the following plain facts in regard to the imminent danger to the country which will result from the election of Seymour:

"In putting Seymour again forward the democracy deprecates the disturbed condition and pretends that its most earnest desire is to assure the safety of the people by restoring the supremacy of civil government in the whole land; and the people again seem disposed to accept its declarations as sincere and to trust to it the great labor of re-establishing the laws. But the campaign puts on the old appearance, and we see in the threats of democratic leaders—in the words, the arguments, the very tone they use—the danger looming in the future that they construe peace always in favor of the South, always in the sense that Southern men may choose to give it. In the administration of Pierce they reopened the contest by destroying a compact that had settled the dispute in former years. In the administration of Seymour—if it is his fate to have one—the democracy will reopen the issues of the war by the attempt to erase from our laws what the North has written down as the fundamental condition of settlement.

The edicts by which slavery has been abolished and the suffrage placed on a just basis have received the assent of the whole people and must stand. But to the Southern leaders these are analogous to or worse than the compact by which a limit was fixed to slavery. They fret equally against these enactments and murmur their dissatisfaction more or less distinctly. Democracy, that raises its voice in the South now and demands the nullification of all the laws in regard to the South but these—and murmurs at these—will go farther when it is no longer a suppliant for popular favor, but sees in the White House a President who is not only its own choice but its own creature. Then it will go so much farther that we shall have an opportunity to see whether it is possible to revive Southern slavery in the absence of laws forbidding it. Southern aggression will stop at nothing less, and Seymour will be its tool, as Pierce was. Our future under the democracy lies in that direction.

☞ We copy from the Natick Times an account of the death of Wheshington Clapp, of Massachusetts, reported a valuable and patriotic citizen. He was a brother of Elisha Clapp, of this city:

From the Natick (Mass.) Times, Aug 8

To the Patrons of The Times.

We have a sad duty to perform in announcing to you the sudden and unexpected decease of Washington Clapp, editor and proprietor of this paper. On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Clapp left his home, apparently in his usual health, and proceeded about a hundred rods towards his office. At that point he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, and by the kindness of a neighbor was conveyed to his home, when he died in about fifteen minutes, of apoplexy. He retained, after his arrival at his home, a consciousness of passing events, but was unable to speak those words of advice and farewell, which sometimes cheer the hearts of sorrowing ones while taking final leave of those they love.

Mr. Clapp was born on the 21st of November, 1812, at Westhampton, in this State. He was the son of Elisha Clapp, and although the circumstances of his youth prevented him from receiving anything more than a limited education, yet such was his industry and vigor of character, that he was enabled to perform his part in life, with honor to himself and profit to his fellow men. He served his apprenticeship at the trade of printer, in the office of the Boston Daily Advertiser, and continued in that office about twenty years, deserving and receiving the confidence and approbation of his employers during all that time. He afterwards engaged in other business in Boston and elsewhere, at all times maintaining a character of unsullied integrity and spotless honor.

Three years ago he established this paper, and came to reside in this town. With what diligence and fidelity he has striven to make this sheet valuable to its patrons, and how earnestly he has labored to promote every good cause in its columns, you, his patrons and readers, well know; but you can hardly realize the full extent of his incessant labors in your behalf.

And now that he has been suddenly called from the duties of life, to his final reward on high, it is well that we can assuage our grief at his loss by contemplating his useful and well spent life, and by remembering his many virtues and excellencies of character. He early made a profession of christianity, and by a well ordered life and conversation always commended to his neighbors and friends the religion which was to him in all the troubles and adversities of life his stay and support. Although not rich in this world's goods, he was liberal towards every good cause and work, and ever kind and charitable to the poor. In his bosom beat a heart as pure and unsullied, as confiding and as gentle, as ever sanctified the domestic circle, and to that bereaved home, which he loved so well, his death is an infinite loss.

He had full and unbounded faith in those institutions of our country, under whose fostering influences his own character had been developed. He believed in free schools, in free speech, and in the right of all men, of every condition, to "liberty and the pursuit of happiness." How earnestly he advocated every good cause, you, his patrons, well know; and now that we shall hear his voice no more, and no longer read in this sheet his earnest words for the truth and the right, let us, forgetting all those failings and imperfections which are the common lot of humanity, unite in honoring the memory of this good man, whose face we shall see no more.

X.

How can the Reconstruction acts of Congress be "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," when the Supreme Court has recognized legislation based on these acts, and the Executive of the country has agreed to protect a State, the organization of which was made by virtue of them?

Political.

—Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden is announced to speak before a Grant and Colfax club at Auburn, Me. Mr. Fessenden makes but a few speeches during each canvass in that State, but they are very effective among the thinking men who crowd to hear him.

—Gen. Grant has had a warm reception at Galena, his home. He was addressed in a speech of thirteen lines, to which he replied in one of ten lines. Not only is he brief himself, but the cause of brevity in others.

Mr. J. Davis will reside at New Orleans, as business partner of the English mercantile house with which he is about to connect himself.

Kentucky gives a Democratic majority of about 90,000. There was no regular opposition made to the Democrats—none to speak of. In 1864 Massachusetts gave almost 80,000 Republican majority, though the Democrats made a hard fight. She'll do as well for Grant—or better.

Hon. W. E. Stevenson, the Repunlican candidate for Governor of West Virginia, is engaged in a very active canvass of the State. Many other speakers, most of them home talent, are also in the field. The prospects in that State are excellent.

The soldiers on the side of Seymour, to whom he referred in his remarks, as constituting the majority, wore the Confederate grey during the war.

Personal.

Commodore Stevens leaves twenty millions to be divided between his wife and eight children.

Lord Napier has sent an Abyssinian Bible to Gen. Grant.

Mrs. Jennings (*nee* Madeline Henriques) is considered the handsomest woman in London.

Antonio Beldinucci, a notorious Italian bandit for many years, has lately turned priest at Palermo, Sicily.

A Berlin military journal considers Gen. Grant the greatest military captain since Napoleon Bonaparte.

Betsey Huntington has lived in one family in Mansfield Centre, Conn., for fifty years, and the semi-centennial anniversary of her services was celebrated as an "occasion," the venerable "help" being greeted with a party and valuable presents.

A complete edition of the writings of Napoleon I. is now being printed at the Imperial office in Paris. His letters alone, being more than twenty thousand in number, will fill twenty-three quarto volumes.

Bismark says when his health has been fully restored that he will try to visit America.

Dickens came near being arrested for a Fenian by the vigilant constabulary of Doneraile, in Ireland.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given, to any one having effects of the late Wm. C. Park vorno, Esq., Lockport. WILLIAM HEDLEY, Medina, N. Y.

FOUND!

ONE BAY HORSE COLT, three years old, with star in forehead, white strip on nose, and one white foot. One Black Mare Colt, one year old—no marks. The owner can have the same by paying for advertisement, and other expenses. They are in safe keeping, at the American Hotel Barn, and will be well cared for until called for. aug18-d3t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—IN BANKRUPTCY. No. 1167.—In the matter of David Gorton, a Bankrupt.

By Order of the said Court Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to appear on the 15th day of September, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the said Court, at the United States Court Rooms in Buffalo, in said District, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. Dated Buffalo, August 15th, 1868. M. P. FILLMORE, Clerk.
FARNELL & BRAGG, Attorneys. au18-d7w3t

NOTICE!

THE CHOIR of the Congregational Church in Gasport, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Sabbath School (their leader), will give a

GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTUMENTAL CONCERT!

Consisting of Solos, Duetts, Quartettes and Choruses, at the Congregational Church of Gasport, on

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 19th.

The proceeds of the Concert to be applied for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

☞ All friends of good music and the Sabbath School cause are cordially invited.

☞ Tickets will be found at Wrights' Bookstore, Lockport. au17-d3t

FESTIVAL AND PICNIC,

There will be a Festival and Picnic

AT CAMBRIA CENTER,
IN H. SCOTT'S GROVE,
On Wednesday, August 19th, 1868,

For the benefit of the Congregational Society. All are respectfully invited. au17-d3eit

NIAGARA COUNTY } ss
CLERK'S OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the 24th day of August, 1868, at the Clerk's office, in the City of Lockport, at 10 o'clock A. M. I shall proceed to draw the names of persons to serve as Grand and Petit Jurors, at a term of Supreme Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer, appointed to be held in and for the County of Niagara, at the Court House in the City of Lockport, on the third Monday of September, 1868.

Lockport, August 17, 1868.—dtd
L. S. PAYNE, Clerk

FOR SALE!

PIANO—1 1-2 Octave—from one of the best manufacturers. Also a CARRIAGE—a Rockaway Coupee—for one or two horses; made by Wood & Brothers, New York. Apply at the residence of the late William Keep, corner Ontario and Hawley streets. aug17-d3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between William J. Walker and Theodore S. Eachough, for the manufacturing of sash and blinds, has this day been dissolved. Dated Lockport, Aug. 14th, 1868. (d2w) WM. J. WALKER.

WANTED.

A ENTERPRISING PARTNER, with a small capital, to enter into an established business for the manufacturing of sash and blinds. Capital may be more than doubled the first year.

Also, to hire two men who understand the manufacturing of sash and blinds. Apply to
WM. J. WALKER, Lockport, N. Y.
Lockport, Aug. 14th, 1868—dctf

HAMILTON'S NEW AND EASY SYSTEM OF

HORSE TRAINING.

A good opportunity is now offered to the citizens of Niagara County, to obtain the knowledge of this wonderful manner of subduing and educating that noble and much abused animal, the Horse

MR. E. R. GRAVES,

Former pupil *and partner* of R. P. Hamilton, who has been engaged in Teaching this System in the central and eastern part of the State during the last winter and spring, has now erected a large amphitheatre on the corner of Cottage and Walnut streets (in rear of Hoffjen's Livery stable), where he is prepared to break and educate any Horses that may be brought to him. Colts that were never harnessed will be broken to ride, and drive single or double, in a very short time. Also, run-aways, kickers, balkers, shirkers, halter pullers, hard to catch in pasture, bad to shoe, &c. This system is a sure cure for all the above habits, as hundreds of Prof. Hamilton's scholars in this City will testify.

TICKETS $3.00, and good for five years. Prof. Hamilton's scholars one-half price.

☞ School every afternoon and evening, except Wednesday and Friday nights.

☞ Bring on all your bad and ugly horses and have them broken. E. R. GRAVES
au14-d1m

NO. 8 LOCUST STREET.

T. W. WEBBER & SON,

Are now opening

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK

OF

GROCERIES

IN

GREAT VARIETY.

☞ Trade solicited. Terms, cash.

T. W. WEBBER. au18-dctf C. A. WEBBER.

JOB PRINTING, of every description, executed with neatness and despatch, at the JOURNAL AND COURIER Steam Printing House

Pure Drugs AND MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS, (All NEW STOCK)

☞ Selling very low, at RALSTON & HUNTLEY'S.

PATENT MEDICINES, all kinds, GENUINE, and at reasonable prices, at RALSTON & HUNTLEY'S.

RYE WHISKY—Choice Quality, for Medicinal purposes, at reduced prices, at RALSTON & HUNTLEY'S.

CALIFORNIA WINES and Brandy of superior quality, at RALSTON & HUNTLEY'S.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, and Fine Toilet Soaps, at RALSTON & HUNTLEY'S.

HAIR RENEWERS, at 60 to 75c, per Bottle, at RALSTON & HUNTLEY'S.

LINSEED OIL—Raw and Boiled—WARRANTED PURE—sold at lowest prices by RALSTON & HUNTLEY.

PURE WHITE LEAD and Parlor Zinc, for sale by RALSTON & HUNTLEY.

FEATHER DUSTERS—Call and see the New Patent Dusters at RALSTON & HUNTLEY'S.

JUST RECEIVED A NEW SUPPLY —OF— **Choice Teas**

GOOD AS THE BEST, AND CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST!

Good Young Hyson	$1.00
Choice do	1.25
Best Japan	1.20
Best Imperial	1.20
Long-Arm Chop	1.00
Fine Oolong	1.00
Best do	1.25

ALSO,

Old Hyson, Gunpowder, and English Breakfast,

at corresponding low prices.

☞ Clubs ordering from New York, CAN BUY BETTER TEAS of us at same or less prices, and save express charges.

ALL TEAS WARRANTED.

RALSTON & HUNTLEY.

May 23d, 1868—dc3m

KENTUCKY, Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, of choice quality, at RALSTON & HUNTLEY'S.

MUDGE'S RHUBARB WINE—Highly recommended by Physicians in cases of Debility and Weakness, or Indigestion and Constipation, and as a gentle stimulant for the aged or infirm. RALSTON & HUNTLEY, Sole Agents.

ENGLISH HONEY SOAP—FIVE Cakes for 20 cents, at Ralston & Huntley's.

WASHING MADE EASY—Washing Crystals, at RALSTON & HUNTLEY'S.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS KID GLOVE CLEANER

WILL

Instantly Clean Kid Gloves, without injuring the most delicate color, and is

ENTIRELY FREE FROM ANY ODOR

The Gloves can be cleaned on the hand and worn immediately. One bottle will save you the price of a dozen pairs of Gloves.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers

None Genuine without the Signature of

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
192 FULTON ST., NEW YORK,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

mar11-d6m,1ps

DR. RUSSELL J. WHITE,

ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN,

Will be at his offices for consultation with the sick, as follows:

LOCKPORT, American Hotel, Friday, the 31 of July, Saturday, the 8th of August, and Saturday, the 5th of September.
MEDINA, Empire House, Friday, the 4th of September.
ALBION, Harrington House, Thursday, the 3d of September.
ROCHESTER, Osburn House, Monday, the 27th of July, and Wednesday, the 2d of September.
BUFFALO—Principal Office No. 501 Franklin St., two doors above Allen St. Those wishing answers Upon all diseases incident to the human system, such as Affections of the Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Nervousness, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Fits, Hip Diseases, Ulcers, Paralysis, Mercurial Diseases, Impurities of the Blood, Indiscretions, &c. We will explain the symptoms characterizing all curable diseases, and will show by demonstrations that the present modes of treating those diseases are wrong, and not calculated to prove beneficial, and explain the principles by which cures of those diseases can be effected.

☞ Advice free. Special attention given to the Diseases of Women and Children.

750 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

Whole Line to the Pacific will be Completed in 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also 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, for which it 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 EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only, during the year ending June 30th, 1868, amounted to

Over Four Million Dollars,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its 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 Entirely Secure.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's Office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The Principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought in at from 20 to 22 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved.

Subscriptions will be received in Lockport by KILBORNE & HALL and F. C. LATHROPE, and in New York

At the Company's Office, 20 Nassau St.,

AND BY

John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, No. 59 Wall St.,

And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

REMITTANCES SHOULD BE MADE in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
Aug. 12, 1868—dctf NEW YORK

CROOCKER'S ECLECTIC **CORDIAL.**

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

LUNG DISEASES AND DYSPEPSIA,

PURIFYING THE BLOOD, PREVENTING

Cholera and General Debility.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

EMINENT PHYSICIANS PRONOUNCE IT THE BEST TONIC MADE

For Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Consumption,

And every form of PULMONARY DISEASE, it is a sure Cure.

Women Sickly and Debilitated are made Strong and Healthy by Using this Cordial.

IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE—NO Whiskey or Alcohol used in it.

Women Nursing Children find it a Wonderful Strengthener.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.
CROOCKER, CHANDLER & CO.,
au22-2dply Sole Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

OFFICE TO RENT.

A FINE DOUBLE OFFICE OVER D. Price's Drug Store. Also, a single room office, over Holt & Atwater's.
au12 d1w M. W. WEBBER.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

GREAT ANNUAL CLOSING SALE

—OF—

SUMMER DRY GOODS!

COMMENCING THIS DAY, AT

J. L. BREYFOGLE'S,

68 AND 70 MAIN ST., LOCKPORT.

I HAVE THIS DAY MARKED DOWN ALL MY

Summer Dry Goods at, and many Below Cost,

As I am determined to close them out this season, to make room for my Fall and Winter Stock. I have a very choice assortment of **Organdies, Grenadines, Berages, Percales, Piques, Barrilles, Poplins, Summer Silk Stuff, Dress Goods;** all of which will pay the consumer to buy, if not needed until next Summer. I will also offer

ONE THOUSAND DRESS PATTERNS AT 25c. PER YARD.

Worth from 50 to 75c.

Gloves and Hosiery at very Great Bargains, Wholesale and Retail.
Summer Shawls at $1.75, worth from $5.00 to $6.00.
Lama Lace Shawls, reduced about one-half in price.
Hoop Skirts—New Shapes—at Less than Cost, as I am going out of that branch of trade.
300 Doz. Bon Ton Kid Gloves of my own importation. All colors, at **$1.10;** warranted as good as can be bought at $1.75 in any other House.

All the New Styles of Dress Trimmings,

Can be found at my Store, at **Reduced Prices.**

My Stock of Domestic Goods is the largest in Western New York, bought before the late advance, which enables me to give my patrons **Great Bargains.**

CARPETS! CARPETS!

I have a very large Stock of Choice NEW STYLES of **Tapestry, and Body Brussels, Three-ply Ingrain and Hemp.**

Also, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, WINDOW CORNICES AND WINDOW FIXTURES of all styles; all of which I propose to give *extra inducements* in.

☞ I will guarantee to SELL CARPETS LESS than any other House in the City.

I wish to call special attention to my Stock of **Cloths and Cassimeres.** I am giving EXTRA BARGAINS in that Department.

☞ Thanking the Public for the very large patronage bestowed upon me for the last twenty-five years, I shall continue to give them the benefit of the lowest prices my large trade and *Cash System* warrants. Do not fail to call and see my **Special Bargains** I am giving at this time.

July 23, 1868. J. L. BREYFOGLE.

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

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

CHANGE OF BASE

MONDAY, AUG. 17TH,

S. ROGERS'

Book Store

Will be removed from No. 15 Main Street (the old stand of twenty years occupancy), to

NO. 23 MAIN STREET,

Which is Five Doors East, on the same side of the street, where we shall open a NEW, LARGE, and

ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF BOOKS!

A Fresh, Fine and Extensive Stock of

STATIONERY,

Embracing many things

New, Beautiful, Desirable.

ON THE MAIN FLOOR we have a Department exclusively for

WALL PAPER!

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

And shall there open the Largest Line of

PAPER HANGINGS,

OF ALL KINDS,

Ever offered to the People of Niagara County.

WINDOW SHADES!!!

Of Paper, Oiled Muslin and Hollands.

CORDS AND TASSELS,

Comprising an Elegant and Extensive Stock of this Class of Goods.

☞ We have one of the most Pleasant Stores for Showing Goods in this City, and cordially invite the People to come and see us at

23 Main Street, Lockport, N. Y.

au17-dctf SAM'L ROGERS.

By Telegraph.

WESTERN UNION LINE.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL & COURIER.

Morning Report—9 o'clock A. M.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION DOWN SOUTH.

CALLING OUT TROOPS IN CANADA.

IMPORTANT MEASURES IN REFERENCE TO THE CATTLE DISEASE.

BURGLARIES AND EXTENSIVE THEFTS.

A FORMIDABLE MOVEMENT FOR A SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Teachers' National Convention.

Nashville, Aug. 18.

The Teacher's National Convention met at the capital yesterday. A large number of delegates and spectators were present. The session was devoted to the consideration of the question of National Superintendents' Associations, and various other subjects of interest were discussed.

Base Ball out West.

Indianap