The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning, July 3, 1868.

Democratic Nominations.

STATE.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,

of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,

of Columbia County.

JUDICIARY.

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE,

J. McDOWELL SHARPE, of Franklin Co'y.

(Subject to decision of District Conference.)

COUNTY.

CONGRESS,

B. F. MEYERS, of Bedford.

(Subject to decision of District Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,

Capt. T. H. LYONS, of Bedford.

(Subject to decision of District Conference.)

COMMISSIONER,

DANIEL P. BEEGLE, of St. Clair.

POOR DIRECTOR,

HENRY EGOLF, of Napier.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

SAM'L KETTERMAN, of Bedford.

CORONOR,

Dr. P. H. PENNSYL, of Bloody Run.

AUDITOR,

VAL. STECKMAN, of Bedford.

THINK OF IT!

During the three years since the close of the war, the expenses of the Government, have been upwards of *nine hundred millions of dollars!* In Democratic times the annual expenses of the government, averaged scarcely one hundred millions. If there had been a Democratic Congress at Washington, during the last three years, *six hundred millions of dollars* would have been saved to the tax-payers of this country.

Why?

Human nature is the same thing in all parties, says "some one." That is not quite true, because *fanatical* human nature is reckless and devilish, whilst *conservative* human nature is staid and steady and reliable. But, for the sake of the argument, granted that what "some one" says *is* true.—Does that answer our assertion that a Democratic Congress would have saved two thirds of the cost at which the Radicals have administered the Government?

No!

The Democratic policy would have restored the Union three years ago; the Democratic policy would have abolished the standing army of 50,000 men; the Democratic policy would have established no military government, at an enormous expense, over ten States of the Union; the Democratic policy would have erected no Freedman's Bureau for the benefit of carpet-bag adventurers and black *lazzaroni*, to eat out the substance of the people; furthermore, the Democratic policy would have changed the entire character of the internal revenue system, so as to enable the Government to collect its taxes by a far less complex and costly machinery. Thus would the expenses of the Government have been reduced.

Now, think of it!

Is it not about time that A CHANGE of public servants be effected?

Is it not about time to *vote out* the men who legislate only to aggrandize themselves and their friends, at the expense of the public?

Is it not about time to *vote in* men who will have some regard for the public welfare, who will labor to decrease, instead of devising schemes to increase, the burthen of the National Debt?

Verily, verily, we say unto you, if there be not a CHANGE FOR THE BETTER, soon, there will be, ere long, the dawning of a dark and dreadful day, the name of which will be written in the calendar of the coming years, REPUDIATION!

THE Radical papers are engaged in a sort of anagramatic literature, by which they twist the initials of their candidate for President, into all kinds of funny words. We propose to assist them:

Useless Slaughter Grant.
Usually Slewed Grant.
Unsteady Stander Grant.
Untidy Smoker Grant.
Unpopular Soldier Grant.
Unfinished Scholar Grant.
Unparalleled Sham Grant.
Unmitigated Soaker Grant.
Unfortunately Situated Grant.
Unaccustomed Speaker Grant.
Undoubtedly-to-be Squelched Grant.
H. U. Grant.
Hard Up Grant.
Half-seas-over Usually Grant.
How're U. Grant?

The only anagram we can think of for Schuyler the Smiler, just now, is

Schuylerc (Skylark) Olfax.

Which means that he will go up a spout as high as a skylark can fly.

THE Radicals have nominated Col. L. A May, of Colerain, for Commissioner. This was a dodge of some of the candidates for Sheriff, who concluded that it was a good way to "kill off" the Colonel for that position. A blind man can see through this little game.

BLACK CONGRESSMEN.

Radicalism progresses! The "party of progress" moves on! The diabolism of the reckless demagogues who now control the machinery of government, is hourly becoming more and more intensified. It has at last come to this. *We are to have negroes in Congress!* Charles Sumner says that they will be admitted to seats, if elected, and Sumner's will is generally law to the Radicals. In answer to a letter written to him by a "cullud gemman" of Norfolk, Va., the Massachusetts Senator writes as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER, June 22, 1868.

Dear Sir:—I have your letter of the 18th in reference to the eligibility of a colored man to Congress. I know of no ground on which he could be excluded from his seat if duly elected, and I should welcome the election of competent representatives of the colored race to either house of Congress, as the final triumph of the cause of equal rights. Till this step is taken our success is incomplete.

Yours Truly,
CHARLES SUMNER.

Now, in three-fourths of the Congressional districts of the Southern States, the blacks have the power to elect Congressmen of their own color. Should Grant be elected, and a majority of Radicals chosen to the next Congress, the negro Congressmen sent from the Southern States, will most certainly become legislators for the people of this great country. The Radical leaders will take Grant's election as an endorsement of the Chicago platform, which declares in favor of Negro Suffrage in the South, and *per consequence*, of such representatives as may be elected by the negro vote. Let this be fully and clearly understood. The *man who votes for Grant, or for a Radical candidate for Congress, as sure as there is a sun in the heavens, votes for the admission into the U. S. Congress, of* NEGRO REPRESENTATIVES. Forewarned is forearmed! The importance of this phase of the Presidential and Congressional question, must give the people the most profound concern. In view of the danger that impends over our civil institutions, all personal preferences must be cast aside, all feelings of favor or affection must be sacrificed; for, no true man will permit his own individual concerns to stand between himself and his country.

THE *Inquirer*, in speaking sneeringly of the Democratic Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention which is to assemble in New York on the 4th, says,—"That convention will be worth looking in upon." We agree with them there, for it will be composed of the fighting men of the late armies; but the loyal "lame duck," who grew pale at the approach of every draft, and the "varicose veins" man, will never muster courage enough to "look in upon" so brave an assemblage. Robed in the habiliments of vaunted "loilty," they amuse themselves by throwing dirty paper bullets at truer and braver men than they have ever shown themselves to be. That suits them to a nicety.

THE late Radical County Convention richly deserves a showing up. We learn a little more concerning the tricks of John Cessna, in connection with that concern, every day. By and by we shall give the public the inside history of the foul frauds practiced by some of the Radical leaders in this place. Of course it is "none of our funeral," but there are people who would, perhaps like to know a little more about the "machine" than is visible on the outside.

GRANT will start on a political tour to the West, next week. Next November, when it will be more pleasant to travel than in July, the people will furnish him with a free pass up Salt River. On his trip up that famous stream he can stop off at Cleveland, as long as he likes. He will then be disgusted with no one but himself and his "No policy."

THE Radicals are getting fond of renegades since Andrew Johnson served them so good a turn. They have nominated Grant, a renegade Democrat, and one of the most uncertain of turncoats. We hope they will complete their ticket by nominating for Congress, John Cessna of this place, another renegade. The ticket would then be homogeneous.

DEMOCRACY and whiskey are inseparable.—*Inquirer.*

Whenever the Pecksniffs of the *Inquirer* can convince the country that Grant, Yates, Chandler and Sprague are sober men it will be time enough to lay claims to belong to a party that is strictly temperate. The "God and morality" pharisees!

THE *Inquirer* imagines that it is an awful thing that Gen. Forrest is going to the New York convention. Couldn't you enlighten your readers on the antecedents of Gov. Joe Brown, who was the "big gun" in the Chicago convention? Come, boys, we insist on it.

Reconstructed Arkansas.

Scene. A Union soldier, who has moved to Arkansas, and bought a farm there, wants to register under the provision of the reconstructed constitution which says: "The General Assembly, at its first session, shall provide suitable laws for the registration of qualified electors."—ART. V., *Sec.* 25.)

Registrar. What's your name?

Soldier. John Smith.

R. Age?

S. Twenty five.

R. Native or naturalized?

S. Born in New York.

R. Ever given aid or comfort to the rebellion.

S. No! I served in the Union army from Bull Run to Appomattox.

R. Can you take and subscribe to the registration oath?

S. What is it?

R. "I, John Smith, do solemnly swear that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the State of of Arkansas; that I am not excluded from registering or voting by any of the clauses in the first, second, third, or fourth subdivisions of article VIII. of the constitution of the State of Arkansas; that I will never countenance or aid in the secession of this State from the United States; that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race or color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men; and furthermore, that I will not in any way injure, or countenance in others any attempt to injure, any person, or persons, on account of past or present support of the Government of the United States, the laws of the United States, or the principle of the political and civil equality of all men, or for affiliation ation with any political party."

S. I can't take that oath. I don't believe in any such equality at all. I am better than a nigger and so were my father and mother before me. I demand, sir, to be registered here as a loyal citizen of the United States and an ex-soldier in the Union army.

R. Can't help it. That's the registration oath, and if you don't take it you can't vote, hold office, or sit on a jury in Arkansas. It's in the constitution and Congress has approved it.

S. D——n such a constitution and d——n Congress too. If this is the ticket GRANT is running on he can't have my vote. *[Exit, disfranchised.]—World.*

Veto of the Omnibus Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

To day the President sent the following veto message to the House:

To the House of Representatives:

In returning to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, a bill entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," I do not deem it necessary to state at length the reasons which constrain me to withhold my approval. I will not, therefore, undertake at this time to reopen the discussion upon the grave constitutional questions involved in the act of March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, in pursuance of which it is claimed in the preamble of this bill these States have framed and adopted constitutions of State government, nor will I repeat the objections contained in my message of the 20th inst., returning without my signature the bill to admit to representation the State of Arkansas and which are equally applicable to the pending measure. Like that recently passed in reference to Arkansas, this bill supersedes the plain and simple mode presented by the Constitution for the admission to seats in the respective houses of Senators and Representatives from the several States.

It assumes authority over the States of the Union which has never been delegated to Congress, or is even warranted by previous constitutional legislation upon the subject of restoration.—It proposes conditions which are in derogation of the equal rights of the States, and is founded upon a theory which is subversive of the fundamental principles of the government. In the case of Alabama, it violates the plighted faith of Congress by forcing upon that State a Constitution which was rejected by the people, according to the express terms of an act of Congress, requiring that a majority of the registered electors shall vote upon the question of its ratification. For these, and many other objections that might be presented, I cannot approve this bill, and therefore return it for the action of Congress required in such cases by the Federal Constitution.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

A Poor Job.

Now that Congress has "admitted" the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina, we have a few questions to ask:

1. Is the Army to be withdrawn?
2. Is the Freedmen's Bureau to be discontinued?
3. Is it safe for Northern men to move there?
4. Will investment pay.

To all of which we can only answer, No. The army will not be withdrawn, because these rotten governments, begotten of the bayonet, would fade into nothingness were the bayonet but once taken away. The Bureau will not be discontinued, because the negroes, into whose hands these States have been committed, need that institution in order to feed them, make their contracts for them, and teach them their *a b c*. It is not safe for Northern men to move there, because the great majority of Northern voters are disfranchised there, and, even if they were not, there is the ever-present danger of a war of races. Investment will not pay because carpet-bag government bankrupts States.

Congressional reconstruction is a failure.—*World.*

Wendell Philips on Grant.

The irresistible Wendell Philips has not yet given his adhesion to the nomination of Grant. In a late speech at Boston he thus alluded to the great Military chieftain of the age." He said:

We will have the ballot for the negro by agitation soon.

A voice—How do you propose to do it.

Mr. Philips—I propose to do it just as Christians occupied the throne of the Cæsars. [Loud cheers.] I propose to do it by telling men just what God tells me. I will do it by doing what the temperance societies, which are as hide-bound as the churches, dare not do—"examine a Republican candidate for the Presidency"—the most popular man in America, "who cannot stand up before a glass of liquor without falling down." [Great silence, succeeded by applause.] I will do it by opposing the Republican party when it bids me "be silent about negro suffrage North, it will hurt our party. Be silent about General Grant's drinking, it will hurt his chances." I reply, God bids me speak what you bid me forbear. I will speak, and let the dead bury the dead, whether "they bury him in the White House or not."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The Tax Bill.

The House late this afternoon concurred in the fifty amendments to the tax bill, reported from the Committee of the Whole, and passed the bill, which will at once be sent to the Senate for its action. The tax is fifty cents for every proof gallon of spirits. Spirits in the bonded warehouses must be withdrawn within six months, and pay, in addition to the direct tax a special tax of four dollars a barrel of forty gallons. The bonded warehouse system for spirits is abolished, and the collection of the tax at the distillery is required. On spirits and rum for exportation, there is a drawback not exceeding fifty cents a gallon. The tax on chewing tobaco and snuff is thirty-two cents, and on smoking tobacco, sixteen cents a pound, as originally reported from the Ways and Means Committee. Cigarettes, cigars and cheroots are taxed at five dollars per thousand.

The sections on banks and bankers, provides that there shall be a tax of one-twelfth of one per centum per month on the average amount of the deposits of money other than public money of the United States, subject to payment by draft, or represented by certificates of deposits or otherwise, whether payable on demand or at some future day, with any person, bank, association, company, or corporation engaged in the business of banking, and a tax of one quarter of one per centum each month on the average amount of all deposits of public money in their possession to the credit of the Treasurer or any disbursing officer of the United States; and a tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per centum each month upon the capital of any bank, association, company, or corporation engaged in the business of banking, and on the capital employed by any person in the business of banking beyond the average amount invested in United States bonds, and a tax of one-sixteenth of one per centum each month upon the average amount of circulation issued by any bank association, corporation, company or person, including as circulation all certified checks and all notes, and other obligations circulated or intended to circulate, or to be used as money, but not including that in the vault of the bank or redeemed and on deposit for said bank.

Municipal Troubles.

Pending the trial of Major Richards, before the Police Commissioners this evening, on charges preferred by the Conservative Councilmen, a dispute arose between Mayor Bowen and ex-Mayor Wallach, and the former accused the latter of falsehood, whereupon Wallach struck Bowen a severe blow in the mouth. He was immediately arrested and held to bail to answer on a charge of assault and battery.

Custom Receipts.

The receipts from customs from June 15 to June 20, inclusive, at the ports belownamed, were as follows:

Boston	$254,605
New York	1,827,000
Philadelphia	196,609
Baltimore	143,000
Total	$2,431,304

WASHINGTON, June 29.

The Senate Finance Committee has been hard at work on the tax bill today. They have already made considerable progress, and have agreed to report the tax on whisky as fixed by the House at fifty cents, and also the clause providing for the collection of each still. The Committee will strike out sections 108 and 109, which relate to the clause for the taxation of banks, and will report in their places new sections, more acceptable to the banks. The committee will remain in session all day, from day to day, until the bill is ready to report to the Senate.

The House Committee of Ways and Means are still hammering away at the tariff bill, which they hope to have ready during the present week. Its chance of passage is very slim. This is Morehead's bill, relative to iron and steel mainly.

The House has passed the Senate bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad until July, 1870.

MISSISSIPPI.

Great Excitement--Large Democratic Majorities--The State Democratic by 25,000 Majority.

JACKSON, June 26.—Jackson is ablaze with enthusiasm. Such excitement was probably never known in this State. A colored Democratic club from Brandon, numbering three hundred, is here to spend to-morrow—our election day—and encourage the colored Democrats. A grand torchlight procession, two miles long took place to night. The whole State is giving large Democratic majorities. The Democrats claim 25,000 majority.—Speeches are being made to-night by various politicians. The Loyal League is parading the streets about two hundred in number. The Democrats are receiving accessions from the League. Brinson, a negro Radical candidate in Rankin County, joined the Democrats to-day.

It is reported from Vicksburg that the President of the Radical Executive Committee in Mississippi voted the Democratic ticket. Ten counties roll up a Democratic majority from five thousand to ten thousand. The Radicals have carried four of the river counties. The Democrats allow them all the river counties, ten in number, but none of the inland counties. Although there is great enthusiasm manifested, there is no hostile demonstrations, and the opposing parties treat each other with courtesy.

MEXICO.

Ministerial Crisis; Battle; Progress of the Revolutionary Movement.

HAVANA, June 26.—The Ministerial crisis in Mexico was about over. At last accounts, Senor Janario Mariscal had accepted the Ministry of Justice. Other changes are soon to be made which would complete the Cabinet.

A battle had taken place between the national forces and the revolutionists under Anreliano Rivera. The commander of the government forces was lassoed and killed during the engagement. The Juarists claim a victory.

Negrete was well received at Zeleta, where the Juarez government is not recognized. A band of revolutionists commanded by Guillotes, gained a success over the forces sent out against them, in Guanajuato. The revolutionary movement at Sieria Gorda was increasing. The leaders had offered the command of their forces to General Escobeda.

The Mexican Board of Mining Commissioners demand absolute freedom from taxation of all previous minerals.

The official journal of Jalisco sees in the condemnation of the Governor of that State, by the National Congress, an attack upon State sovereignity, which threatens the existence of Republican institutions. A revolution was expected in consequence of this treatment.

—Harvesting has commenced on the "Eastern Shore" of Maryland.

The Crops.

Along the seaboard, and through the East generally, last week was sunshiny and warm, and considerable planting was done. Still, owing to the many previous rains, much ground was so wet that planting was impossible, and the attempt was abandoned. Corn and potato fields already planted are so foul that great work and patience are required, but the farmers are vigorously pushing through. Much trouble has arisen from the rotting of the seed of potatoes; perhaps this was never so extensive and general before. The fruit crop of the New England States and of New Jersey is likely to be better than last year; still it is not up to an average, owing to blasting winds, to cold rains, and want of sunlight. On Long Island fruit is reported a failure. Delaware and the Maryland shore will have a short crop.

Through the Middle States, east of the Alleghenies, and down to the North Carolina line, all kinds of productions, and wheat in particular, are represented at a full average. On the thin soils of the Gulf States, and around to Louisiana, corn and gardens have suffered for want of rain, and accounts are gloomy; but cotton stands drouth better, and it is estimated that there will be half of such a crop as was common before the "unpleasantness." On low lands and fresh fields all vegetation is thriving, though, in places, the army and bud-worm and caterpillar are committing some ravages. From Tennessee and Arkansas the accounts are favorable, and the wheat already cut is of fine quality, though not extraordinary for quantity. The freedmen are working well, and it is frequently stated that they do not come from the fields till dark.

Southern Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky report nothing new, and this in the Southwest is often good news. In the great cornbelt running through Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri, Central Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, not more than three-fourths of the land which the farmers expected to devote to corn could be planted, owing to the wet weather; still, as great an area as common may have been put in, for the reason that large fields of raw and "fed-out" prairie have been broken and planted. Last week there were heavy rains in Ohio, doing considerable damage. On the whole, the wheat crop through this region is good—we might say better than common. In the Wabash Valley it is more promising than for fifteen years past. In more northern sections, including Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, and Michigan, the farmer was less delayed by April rains, and as a consequence all kinds of grain and farm productions are in great forwardness and are highly promising.—Along the southern border of this region the potato or Colorado bug is in vast numbers, and there are grave apprehensions for the safety of the potato crop. From no one State do we have such encouraging accounts as from Michigan. There are no complaints with regard to any crop except corn, which is rather backward, while the small grains are represented as better than for ten years. Of potatoes the amount planted is enormous. The farmers seem excited with the expectation of large profits, and with good reason; and it is represented that if the yield is an average one they will have a surplus sufficient for many States. Sheep must be mostly sheared, but owing to low prices of wool the business is somewhat depressed.—*Exchange.*

LOUISIANA.

Removal of Civil Officers; A Negro Lieutenant-Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—General Buchanan yesterday received an order from General Grant directing the removal of Gov. Baker and Lieutenant-Governor Voorhees, and the appointment of Warmouth and Dunn in their places, the appointment to take effect on Monday, when the Legislature convenes. In obedience to this order, General Buchanan last night issued an order making the required changes. The same authorizes all parish and municipal officers, declared elected by his previous orders, to take their offices upon taking the oath prescribed by the new Constitution, on Monday. Louisiana will have a perfectly black negro for Lieutenant-Governor.

WHO IS GRANT?

Who is Grant? The man who said he would "fight it out on this (the Wilderness) line if it took all summer," but didn't, and was fain, in the end, to take McClellan's line, on the James river. Who is Grant? The General who, before he took Richmand, lost nearly twice as many men as Lee had in his whole army when the opposing forces first met on the Rappahannock. Who is Grant? The man who "swung around the circle" with Andy Johnson in 1866, until he became giddy at Cleveland and couldn't swing any further; the man who stood by Andy Johnson's side when the latter was presented the resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention; the man who kicked out Stanton in August, and sneaked out of the War Office in order to let Stanton crawl back to it, in December; the man whe broke his word with his friend, the President; the man who endorses the enfranchisement of 600,000 negroes, and, at the same time, declares he will have "no policy" if elected to the Presidency. This is Grant. From such a President, good Lord, deliver us!—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Terrible Tragedy.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—John Cole, of Warrensville, Cuyahoga county, on last Saturday, murdered his two stepsons, named Guayle, with a butcher knife, and assaulted other persons in the neighborhood. He defied arrest by the local authorities, but was finally arrested by police from the city. Cole was formerly a lake sailor, a very violent and quarrelsome man, and was much feared and disliked.

The Presidential Question;

NEW YORK, June 29.—The conviction that Pendleton will be nominated for the Presidency here next Monday by the National Convention is becoming general. Hancock will prove his strongest competitor.

ITS good effects are permanent. In this it differs from all hair dyes. By it luxuriant growth is guaranteed, natural color and gloss are restored. One trial will cause you to say this of Mrs. S. A. Allen's improved (*new style*) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (*in one bottle.*) Every Druggist sells it. Price one Dollar. June26m1

—Gen. Sherman is reported to have said in conversation yesterday that there is nothing to be apprehended from the Indians on the plains. The General has adopted a son of the late Kit Carson, and will send him to the University of Notre Dame to be educated.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

—Colorada Jewett is in Montreal.

—Illinois is complaining of the potato bug.

—Kit Carson leaves five small children penniless.

—Huntingdon has more locusts than it knows what to do with.

—There have been several cases of cholera in Philadelphia recently.

—A monument to the deceased soldiers of Delaware county is to be erected.

—It is said that Butler will go into Grant's cabinet. No doubt he will if it is not securely locked.

—Eben F. Pillsbury will probably be re-nominated for Governor, by the Democrats of Maine.

—The project to build a railroad from Pittsburg to Monongahela City has been revived.

—A boy had his leg torn off at the knee while climbing upon a wagon in Philadelphia.

—Surratt's trial has again been postponed. It is set down for a special term on the 21st of September next. In the mean time he is out on bail.

—A number of clerks in the Post Office at Cleveland, Ohio, have been arrested on the charge of stealing letters.

—The Legislature of South Carolina is to meet on July 6th, for the purpose of ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment.

—Major Frank Maury, of Nashville, was murdered in New Orleons, on Thursday night, during an affray in a restaurant.

—General Grant will leave Washington, for his trip to the Far West, on Monday next. He will be accompanied by members of his family only.

—Five distilleries in York county were seized and closed last week for frauds on the revenue, and the proprietors held for trial.

—On the Catasauqua Creek, not far from Catasuaqua, stands the stone house where lived George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

—Mr. Perry Fuller's nomination as Commissioner of Internal Revenue is in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee. A report unfavorable to Mr. Fuller is anticipated.

—The Commander of the State Guard of Virginia has been removed by Governor Wells. Colonel Egbert, formerly of the United States army, has been appointed in his stead.

—General O'Neill has caused the arrest of the editors of the *Irish Republic*, in New York, for publishing a statement to the effect that O'Neill had been suspended from communication with the War and Treasury Departments for fraudulent claims.

—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, now resident in Florida, thus rakes up her testimony: "The southern people are no more inclined to resist their laws or foster the spirit of rebellion than Vermont is. They only desire peace and the restoration of the Union."

—The funeral of Heber C. Kimball, at Salt Lake City, was attended by several thousand persons. His Death is considered the greatest loss since the death of Joe Smith. The tabernacle and public buildings were draped in mourning.

—General Scott, the Governor elect of South Carolina, has issued his proclamation convening the Legislature on July 6th, in accordance with the provisions of the omnibus bill, for ratification of the 14th amendment.

—A man named Brown was murdered at Milan, on the Memphis and Louisville railroad, on Thursday, by three brothers named Wheeler, who attacked him, for having participated in a charivari on the previous evening.

—A book-pedler, who has been in Troy about two weeks trying to sell the life of H. U. Grant, has given up in despair. He says: "I have been a book-agent for a number of years, and and have never before failed to be successful. *But the "Life of Grant" won't sell.* Nobody cares for Grant. His own party rejects his "Life" with indifference, and in many instances with contempt."

—The public debt, notwithstanding we have no war on hand, and the taxes grievous and burdensome, is going up. The monthly statement for the month of May shows the debt to be $2,613,753, 566 38; increase $2,042,234 00. For the tax-payers we take it, this is not the most delightful contemplation.

—Governor Bullock, of Georgia, is from New York; Gov. Clayton, of Arkansas, is from Pennsylvania; Gov. Reed, of Florida, is from Wisconsin; Gov. Warmouth, of Louisiana, is from Illinois; Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, is from Pennsylvania and Ohio. All carpet-baggers. The Governor (B. B. Eggleston,) proposed for Mississippi is from Ohio; Gov. Welles, to be voted for in Virginia, is from Michigan.

CROUP.—We have read of many remedies for this disease. The suddenness of the attack, and the great danger, may render the following memorandum about the proper treatment of croup acceptable to ladies having the charge of children. The writer professes to have frequently witnessed the salutary effects about which he gives this advice:

"Wring a linen cloth—cotton will do, but linen is preferable—out of cold water, fold it so as to make several thicknesses, and place it upon the child's throat and chest, then fold a dry flannel and wrap carefully over it. Warm the child's feet, with hot stones if necessary, and cover with plenty of bed-clothes, and let it go to sleep.—You cannot perceive when it wakes that it has even a cold. It acts like a charm."

Campaign Gazette!

REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, Civil Liberty and Constitutional Rights!

NO STANDING ARMY!

NO FREEDMEN'S BUREAU!

NO NEGRO STATES!

White Men Must Rule America!

"Light, more light!" is the startling cry of the honest people groping in the darkness of Radicalism. "Light, more light!" shouts the groaning taxpayer, bending under the load which a Radical Congress has heaped upon him. "Light, more light!" is the pleading cry that comes to us from those who earnestly seek a remedy for the disease that is tugging at the vitals of the nation. Look and ye shall see! Read and ye shall know! The BEDFORD GAZETTE, for the Presidential Campaign, will be a complete compendium of political news, speeches, documents and every thing that pertains to a political canvass in the columns of a weekly newspaper. It will be published from the first day of June until the seventh of November, next, at the following low terms, cash in advance:

One copy,	$ .75
Ten copies,	6.00
Twenty copies,	11.00
Fifty copies,	25.00

Not only should every Democrat have his county newspaper, during the coming campaign, but he should likewise make it a point to furnish his Republican neighbor a copy. This is the plan upon which our opponents have acted for years, and it is about time that Democrats do something of the same sort. NOW, GO TO WORK *and put your Democratic newspaper into the hands of every Republican who will read.* If you will do this you will accomplish more good in six months than you will by any other means in six years. Democratic politicians, throughout the county, are enabled, by the above low terms, to circulate Democratic newspapers at a very small cost. We appeal to them to see to getting up clubs, and to see to it in time. *Now* is the time to sow the seed. After a little while the heat of passion and prejudice will beam upon the public mind in all its intense fierceness, and then seed-time will have passed. Friends, let us hear from you!

THE OLD GUARD FOR JULY.—The July number of THE OLD GUARD, now ready will compare favorably with the preceding numbers in point of ability. The leading article, "Modern and Ancient Ideas of Liberty Contrasted," should be carfully read by all political students, particularly in these times, when the liberties of the people are being filched from them by knaves and demagogues. "Political Science in America," by Edward A. Pollard, will command attention. "French Jacobins and American Abolitionists," by Dr. Van Evrie. "Who are the Traitors?" by a contributor, views the unpatriotic conduct of the American Abolitionists and proves that they, and they only, are the real traitors to the country and its Constitution. This number of THE GUARD also contains the first series of Sketches of Grant, to be published every month, written by a General in the United States Army, which will throw more light on that bepuffed and overrated individual than all the "Lives" or "Autobigraphies" yet written. "Who is to be the Democratic Nominee?" by the editor, makes short work of those babblers and mountebanks who are ever ready to sacrifice principle to expediency. Of course the Editor's and Book Tables contain their usual interesting matter. Now is the time to subscribe for the campaign. Yearly subscription, $3; single copy 25c. Van Evrie, Horton & Co., publishers, No. 162 Nassau st., New York.

THE NURSERY.—We have the Nursery for July. Of all the periodicals for the little folks, THE NURSERY is decidedly the best. It gives delight and instruction to the little ones, and should be a regular monthly visitor to every family where there are small children. $1.50 a year. Address John L. Shorey, No. 13 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

Corrected every week.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

FLOUR.—The quotations are—	
Northwest superfine,	$7.50@8.00
Northwest extra,	8.50@9.00
Northwest extra family,	9.50@10.50
Penna. and West'n sup.,	8.00@8.75
Penna. and West'n extra,	9.00@9.50
Penna. and West'n family,	10.50@12.00
Penna. and West'n fancy,	12.00@13.00
Rye flour,	9.50@9.75
GRAIN.—We quote—	
Pennsylvania red, per bus.,	$2.30@2.35
Southern "	
California, "	
White, "	
Rye, "	0.00@1.90
Corn, for yel., "	1.10@1.12
Oats, "	@88c
PROVISIONS.—We quote—	
Mess Pork, per bbl.,	$28.50@29.00
Bacon Hams, per lb.,	20@21c
Salt Shoulders, "	12c
Prime Lard, "	17c
SEEDS.—We quote	
Cloverseed, per bus., at	$5.50@6.00
Timothy, "	2.50@2.60
Flaxseed, "	2.85@2.85

—A Radical paper portrays the Democratic party as standing with its hands in its pockets. Radicalism stands with its hands in the nation's pockets.