

Friday Morning, July 24, 1868.

# Democratic Nominations.

## NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,  
OF MISSOURI.

## STATE.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,  
of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,  
of Columbia County.

## JUDICIARY.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE,  
J. McDOWELL SHARPE, of Franklin Co.  
(Subject to decision of District Conference.)

## COUNTY.

CONGRESS,  
R. 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.

CORONER,  
Dr. P. H. PENNYL, of Bloody Run.

We are authorized to state that Mr. Valentine Steckman declines the nomination for County Auditor, tendered him by the late Democratic convention of this county.

## ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,  
CLARKFIELD, Pa., July 14, 1868.  
To the people of Pennsylvania:

The political contest just entered into is laden with grave results to your business and to yourselves.

The Radical party asks a renewal of its power and a continuance of its misrule.

Defeated in every recent election, it now disguises its principles and trusts for success to the military prestige of an available candidate.

It offers to Grant the shadow of power, as a price for securing the reality to Congress.

Its success will bring you continued misgovernment by a Radical Congress, the control of every department of the government by Radical domination and the perpetuation of its iniquities, its prostration of your business interests.

It came into existence to benefit the negro; its devotion to his interests gave us four years of war, grinding taxation and three thousand millions of debt; its determination to place the negro over the white man has for more than three years kept society shattered, commerce paralyzed, industry prostrated, the national credit below par and the Union divided.

It has governed us for near eight years; the history of its first administration is written in four years of blood and recorded in an enormous national debt; the history of its second administration is near four years of peace; with absolute power, and a Union not restored, a government of the sword, business destroyed, taxation crushing the energies of the people and the negro vested with the balance of power.

Its end and aim is the preservation of Radical power through the votes of negroes and to this will be sacrificed your material interests, and, if necessary, your personal rights and form of government.

Military rule oppresses the nation and eats out the substance of the people. It is fit that Grant should lead the party that maintains that rule, for his laurels were gathered by the sword alone.

The Democratic party, placing itself upon the Constitution, pledges itself to strict obedience thereto, to the maintenance of the government created thereby, to the supremacy of law, to a reform of abuses, to economy in administration, to equal taxation, and to justice to all.

It antagonizes and denounces that infamous policy which, during more than three years of peace, has overtaxed the people, has governed by the sword and has destroyed the credit of the nation.

Its policy is one of thoughtful foresight, of cautious statesmanship; it seeks no new path; but by the line of the written law, in the light of experience, it will guide the Republic back to the highway of progress and prosperity, and will restore to it national credit and fame.

It presents to you with pride its candidate for the Presidency: Horatio Seymour, of New York, a statesman and an honest man. Capable and pure,

possessed of large experience and gilded with the rarest qualities of the head and of the heart, strong in intellect, sound in judgment and prompt in action, none more competent to lead us back to the haven of law and order.

Pennsylvania owes him a debt of gratitude for his prompt aid when her border was attacked.

The issues are before you; they are, the statesman against the mere soldier; intellect against force; the law against the sword.

It is for you to determine which of these will best suit our present unhappy condition.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,  
Chairman.

## A FEW WORDS WITH OUR SOLDIER CITIZENS.

It is a trick of the Radical politicians to endeavor to appeal to prejudice instead of reason, to hate, instead of love. They call upon the people of the North to revive the strife and bitterness of the war and to rekindle the feud between the North and the South which fell to ashes with the surrender of the Southern armies. As a part of this trick, they ask the soldier citizen to vote for Gen. Grant, because of his services during the war. By this means they hope to screen from observation the hideous record they have made during the past three years, to hide the fact that they have forced Negro Suffrage, nay, NEGRO DOMINATION, upon ten States of the Union, to conceal the fact that they are keeping up a Standing Army of 50,000 men to enforce their Negro policy at a cost of one hundred millions per annum, to cover from sight the fact that they are maintaining the Negroes of the South in idleness, through the agency of the Freedmen's Bureau, in order to use them as voting machines, at an expense of millions annually, to blind the people to the fact that since the close of the war, TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS of dollars have been collected in taxes and raised in loans, and yet the public debt, instead of decreasing has increased, and to cause men to forget the fact that they have conspired to overthrow the Supreme Court and to usurp the Presidential office by an unwarranted impeachment. To enable them to perform this trick, Grant has consented to become their tool. He accepts the platform made for him at Chicago, which pledges him to maintain NEGRO SUFFRAGE and NEGRO RULE in the ten States in which it has been established. He is no longer Grant fighting for the Union and the Constitution, but Grant, the candidate of a party which has placed the heel of the Negro upon the neck of the White Man; the candidate of a party which has, in the Senate of the United States, REJECTED OVER TWO THOUSAND OF THE BRAVEST AND BEST SOLDIERS that ever drew blade, to make room for scoundrels like the notorious Callicott, who are now expiating their crimes in the penitentiaries of the country; the candidate of a party which taxes the soldier who received but \$13 per month and a paltry bounty, in greenbacks, in order to pay the bloated, aristocratic, nabob Bondholder his interest in gold.

And who is Grant? Who made him what he is? Who gave him his reputation as a general? The hundreds of thousands of common soldiers whose bones lie bleaching in wilderness, on rock and in ravine, the legless and armless heroes who bled upon the gory field, the brave survivors to whom the appeal of hatred and revenge now comes from the Radical Demagogues, these put the three stars upon the shoulders of Ulysses. You, soldier citizens, you and your dead and maimed comrades, made Grant what he is. You gave him success. His generalship consisted in hurling you recklessly against the fortifications of the enemy. Being in favor with Stanton, he knew that if you were slain, two recruits would fill your place. Did he care for your life? Did he, by skillful manoeuvres, strive to save his army from the necessity of charges like that at Cold Harbor, or Fort Hell? No, he had chosen "a line," and on that he "would fight it out," though he had in the end to take McClellan's route, which he could have done without the losses at the Wilderness, Mine Run, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and the numerous fruitless battle-fields on "that line."

What claim, then, has Grant upon your support? Have not you who risked your lives to place those three stars upon his shoulders and those twenty thousand dollars per annum in his pocket, greater claims upon him than he possibly can have upon you? He is no statesman, all admit. He is in the hands of WASHINGTON, the most contemptible of Radical small beer politicians. Shall, then, the miserable appeal to your passions, to hate and vengeance, mislead you into the support of one whom you owe nothing,

and who all must admit, is incompetent? It cannot be. You fought for the Union, a Union of peace, and love, not of malice, anger and hate. You fought to bring back rebels, and now the appeal is made to you to spurn them and refuse to take them back. Can you not say with the great, the noble-hearted, the generous and forgiving Democracy, as you take the erring Southerner by the hand, and with him pledge fealty to the Union, eternal and irrevocable, "Go, brother, sin no more?"

## GRUEL FOR WEAK STOMACHS.

Stanton Endorses Seymour.

Lincoln Thanks Him for His Services When Pennsylvania was Invaded.

The Radicals have raised their old cry of "copperhead" against the Union Democrat, Horatio Seymour, and the dashing Union General, Frank Blair. This was to be expected, for it is their only stock in trade. They were ready to raise the same cry against Gen. Hancock or any body else who might receive the Democratic nomination. They had already started the lie that Hancock rode in the same carriage with Jeff. Davis, when in New Orleans. They think they can nauseate some weak stomachs by this filthy dose of "copperhead!" "copperhead!" As an antidote to this we give, from the record, the following:

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1863.  
To his Excellency, Gov. Seymour:  
The movements of the rebel forces in Virginia are now sufficiently developed to show that General Lee, with his whole army, is moving forward to invade the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and other States.  
The President, to repel the invasion promptly, has called upon Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Western Pennsylvania, for one hundred thousand militia, for six months, unless sooner discharged. It is important to have the largest possible force in the least possible time, and if other States would furnish militia for a short time, to be credited in the draft, it would greatly advance the object. Will you please inform me immediately if, in answer to a special call of the President, you can raise and forward say twenty thousand militia as volunteers, without bounty, to be credited in the draft of your State, or what number you can possibly raise?  
EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1863.  
GOVERNOR SEYMOUR:  
The President desires me to return his thanks with those of this Department, for your prompt response. A strong movement of your city regiments to Philadelphia would be a very encouraging movement, and of great good in giving strength to that State.  
EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1863.  
To Adjutant General Sprague:  
The President desires me to return his thanks to his Excellency Governor Seymour, and his staff, for their energetic and prompt action. Whether any further force is likely to be required will be communicated to you tomorrow, by which time it is expected the movements of the enemy will be more fully developed.  
EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

## TAX THE BONDS.

Upwards of two thousand millions of dollars of property in U. S. Bonds are untaxed, the interest upon which is paid in gold out of taxes upon other property and the industry of the people. At least five hundred millions of this property is held by British and other foreign capitalists. The Democratic platform proposes to tax those bonds as other property is taxed. Is not this right? Is it not fair? Nay, is it not necessary in order to assist in the payment of the public debt? The Radical party exempt the British bondholder, and make the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic and the laborer pay taxes out of which the bondholder is paid his interest in gold. Let every man, Democrat and Republican, vow that he will vote for no candidate who will not pledge himself in favor of taxing the bonds and paying off the public debt as speedily as practicable, in the lawful currency of the country.

THE London journals are all for Grant, and predict his election. During the Rebellion they were for the Confederacy and predicted its success. Then they were for Southern rebels who were trying to divide the Union, now they are for Northern rebels who are doing all in their power to destroy it.

ALL who bow the knee to the Baal of Radicalism are at once "reconstructed" and made truly "loil." All who refuse to do this, are disaffected "rebels." "Let us have peace," says Grant.

"Let us have peace," says Grant. "War to the knife on all who won't vote our ticket," cry his friends.

## A PRECIOUS LOT.

U. S. Grant is the man who, in cold blood, demanded of the War Department that no exchange of prisoners should be made, when thousands of the bravest and best of our brothers and friends were suffering and dying in Southern prisons. It is eminently fit that he should be supported by Horace Greeley, the bail of Jefferson Davis, by Joe Brown, of Georgia, the founder of the Andersonville prison, by Ben. Butler the man who assisted in preventing an exchange, by Stanton, who declared that he would not exchange healthy rebels for the skeletons of Union soldiers, by W. W. Holden, who offered a reward to any man who would assassinate Abraham Lincoln, by John A. Logan, who tried to raise a regiment in Southern Illinois for service in the rebellion, but failing sold himself for a pair of epaulettes, by Bingham, denominated by Butler the murderer of an innocent woman, and by all the carpet-baggers and negroes who are now reaping the fruits of the sufferings and sacrifices of the soldiers of the Union. Grant and his supporters are a precious lot, truly. How their record appeals to the support of soldier citizens! It is positively irresistible.

## THE REGISTRY AND DESERTER LAWS.

We have neglected to inform our readers that the Supreme court has declared both the Registry and the Deserter law unconstitutional and of no effect. These spawn of Radicalism have been wiped from our statute books by the highest tribunal of our State. All honor to our independent judiciary!

As gold goes up the bondholder makes money, and the laborer loses. Tax the bonds, put greenbacks and gold on a par, and the bondholder and the plowholder will be treated alike. Is not this fair?

THERE is some trouble in Franklin county on the Congressional question, and it is rumored that the ubiquitous Johnny has gone on a pilgrimage thither to fix things up.

HORACE GREELY calls the soldiers who assembled in New York city "army worms." He was too cowardly to say so while they were in session there.

BEN WADE says that Grant won't talk anything but "horse." In November Grant will find himself hors du combat.

THE English journals have taken a stand for Grant and the bondholders. A sure indication that Seymour will be triumphantly elected.

## FIGURING UP THE CHANCES.

Mr. Greeley, of the Tribune, has indulged in a little figuring for the edification of his friends, which he has herewith given:

Mr. Lincoln had over 400,000 plurality, with nearly all the electoral votes, in 1864; yet mark how small a change in the popular vote would have defeated him! He carried

	Electors
Connecticut by	2,406 majority
Indiana by	20,189 majority
Maryland by	7,414 majority
Nevada by	3,285 majority
N. Hampshire by	3,529 majority
New York by	6,749 majority
Oregon by	1,431 majority
Pennsylvania by	20,075 majority
Rhode Island by	5,631 majority

Total, 9 States, 70,655 majority 100  
Add these to the voters of New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky—21, and he would have had 121; leaving to Mr. Lincoln but 14.

Thus a change of less than 36,000 in over 4,000,000 votes would have elected McClellan over Lincoln, and changed our whole subsequent history.  
Since that time matters have changed a trifle. Connecticut has gone Democratic by about 1,700 majority; Maryland by 40,000; Nevada by 500; New York by 60,000; Oregon by 1,500, and Pennsylvania by 1,200, leaving the Radicals only three States out of the nine, and only twenty-two out of the one hundred Lincoln electoral votes. This is doing pretty well; but we are capable of doing still better.

The World has been figuring and speculating a little also. Here is what it has to say:

States for Seymour and Blair.	
In canvassing the question with the delegates to the convention since the nomination was made, the following States are put down as sure for Seymour and Blair:	
Connecticut	6
New York	33
New Jersey	7
Pennsylvania	26
Ohio	12
Indiana	13
Oregon	3
Nevada	3
California	5
Delaware	3
Kentucky	11
Missouri	11
Kansas	3
Wisconsin	7
Maryland	8
Total	160

One hundred and fifty-nine votes are all that is necessary for election, and in the above tables there are one hundred and sixty electoral votes with States engaged in the rebellion. In the list of States given, every one, save three in which a State election has been held in the last eighteen months, has gone Democratic. In all, the local elections have exhibited great Democratic gains, sufficient to insure the State for the Democracy this fall. We have not counted Illinois in the

list; but the delegates to the convention declared that there was no doubt but Pendleton could carry that State. If it would be certain for Pendleton, then it can be safely counted for Seymour and Blair. In addition to this, the States of Virginia, Georgia, and Mississippi, are certain to give a Democratic majority with any fair chance for voting; this will give 24 more electoral votes and swell the Democratic column to 184. But the Republicans are laboring to exclude the votes of the States of Virginia, Texas, and Mississippi, by legislation in Congress. If the electoral votes of these States are not counted, then there will be in the electoral college 294 votes, and 148 will be all that will be necessary to elect. The Democracy can then lose Ohio, and still secure a majority of the electoral college without counting any from the South; or, by carrying Ohio, they can lose Missouri, Wisconsin, and Kansas, and still elect their ticket without receiving a vote from the South. There is, therefore, every reason for encouragement to the Democracy, and the election of Seymour and Blair may be put down as a certainty.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there is not an earthly doubt of the election of Seymour and Blair, notwithstanding the fact that our adversaries are delighted with the nominations.

## No Relief for Labor or Industry: Reaction from Radicalism in New

The Rump Congress devoted several hours on the 17th to the discussion of reviving our now all but totally annihilated mercantile marine. The New England members were particularly lachrymose. They spoke of deserted shipyards, the decay of a flourishing commerce, and especially the monopoly by foreign ships, of the once valuable passenger traffic which American ships and American vessels participated so freely in days gone by.

Some of them appealed for lower duties on copper, timber, cordage, hemp, and other things that enter into the construction of ships and steamers, on the ground that it would tend to revive ship building, provide employment for hundreds of thousands of American mechanics and workmen who at present had nothing to do.

It was of no use. The Thieves and Plunderers who had but a day or two before voted to take two millions of dollars from the public treasury, in order to add to the salaries of their male and female parasites in the galleries, voted No! Labor and industry begged in vain for a hearing. But the Bondholders, the Big Bunch Robbers, the Shoddy National Bank interest, the Greenback Aristocracy, and the High Tariff swindlers—all of whom go to make up the Radical party proper—were as deaf as adders. They would not hear.

And so ruined commerce must stay ruined a while longer. Prostrate industry must continue prostrate yet a little space. The poor man must be patient, and try and pick up the crumbs that fall from the bloated Radical rich man's table, with as little murmuring as possible. He and all other of the oppressed must bide their time. That time now, it is a consolation to know, is not far off. It will be here in November.

It is a good sign to hear and to see the New England Radicals thus squirm over the desolation and ruin which have overtaken their material interests through the operation of the diabolical policy of which they have themselves been the blind and persistent supporters. If they are now seeing their eyes opened, and beginning really to repent, so much the better. It will help on the reaction which is bound to turn over the electoral votes of several of the New England States to the Democratic candidate for President.

## The Weather and its Fatal Effects.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A list of 45 cases of fatal sunstroke is reported here yesterday, besides 28 cases not fatal.

NEW YORK, July 15.—There were thirty-nine cases of sunstroke reported to-day, of which twelve resulted in death. At 3 o'clock P. M. the thermometer indicated 94. A slight shower at 5 o'clock had but a little mitigating the heat. Out-door laborers suspended work in many parts of the city during the day. The heat is now moderating, and at 10 o'clock P. M. the thermometer outside of the Associated press office stands 84.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Up to midnight nearly one hundred cases of sunstroke have been reported during the past twenty-four hours at police headquarters. An unusually large proportion terminated fatally.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The thermometer reached 98 to-day. There were numerous cases of sunstroke, but very few were fatal. Laborers generally are suspending work.

ROCHESTER, July 15.—There were four cases of sunstroke in this city yesterday, two fatal, thermometer indicated 98 in the shade yesterday afternoon.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Eight cases of sunstroke have been reported here yesterday, none fatal. The thermometer reached 108 degrees at 1 P. M. yesterday at the American office; at 12:20-day it stood 102 degrees.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—Reports from all points represent the heat as very great, and of a longer duration than was ever before known. Sunstrokes are very numerous.

MONTREAL, July 15.—There were twelve fatal cases of sunstroke yesterday, and four to-day. The thermometer marked 105 degrees in the shade.

TORONTO, July 15.—The thermometer stood 97 in the shade to-day. There were eight deaths yesterday and to-day from sunstroke. Telegraphic reports received here from various parts of the Dominion indicate that the heat is very intense, the thermometer ranging from 95 to 105 degrees in the shade. An alarmingly large number of deaths from sunstroke are reported.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Warmer than yesterday. The thermometer in the House of Representatives was several degrees higher (or 95), while at other localities in the city at one o'clock, the range was from 100 to 106. There have been several deaths from the effect of the heat.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Eleven cases of sunstroke occurred to-day, and most of them will prove fatal. The total number of deaths in this city to day was thirty-seven, a large proportion of which was young children.

CINCINNATI, O., July 15.—To-day there were twenty cases of sunstroke, thirteen of which proved fatal. Eight head of fine cattle dropped dead in the Covington stock yards, and three valuable horses in Covington, and five in Cincinnati died from the effects of the heat.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Nearly a hundred cases of sunstroke were reported up to three P. M. to-day, of which about thirty were fatal.

NEW YORK, July 16, midnight.—

Since 3 P. M. 25 additional cases of sunstroke are reported at police headquarters, nearly half of which were fatal. Heat now moderating.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Thirteen deaths from heat occurred from midnight up to noon. The thermometer is at 98.

RICHMOND, Va., July 16.—The thermometer in some localities here to-day stood at 107 in the shade. Two deaths occurred from sunstroke. The heat was so great in Libby prison that the military commander removed the prisoners to the posts from whence they were sent.

MONTREAL, July 16.—To-day the heat is intense, the thermometer indicating 106 degrees. There were ten fatal cases of sunstroke in this city yesterday, and four thus far to day.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 16.—The heat is unabated: the thermometer ranges from 97 to 101. Patrick Curran died of sunstroke to-day. The crops of this entire section are suffering greatly from drought. Most serious apprehensions of a crop failure exist among farmers.

MONTREAL, C. E., July 16.—A large number of cases of sunstroke occurred here to-day, and at Toronto also.

## PERIODICALS.

THE GALAXY.—We have received The Galaxy for August, which presents the following table of Contents: Kit Grale, a story of true love; A Journey Through Mongolia; A Ghost in a State-Room; Feast; A Few Words About the Nerves; A Tropical Morning at Sea; Saved by a Ballet; Adam and Eve; Literary Transfer Work; Beechdale; Words and Their Uses; Two Artists of Comedy; Drift-work; Literature and Art; Nebula; &c. The subscription price of The Galaxy is \$4 a year, invariably in advance. Two copies will be sent for \$7; three copies for \$10; ten for \$30; and one to the getter-up of the club.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY.—This popular parlor Magazine has won for itself an enviable place in the esteem of American ladies. Its usefulness, the amount furnished for the money, is only equaled by its variety, its high tone, and general literary excellence. In all these respects it is far in advance of its contemporaries, and thoroughly deserves the high favor it has won. It is marvelous that premiums of real and great value can be added to a magazine of such cost and character, for three dollars per year. It only proves what is so often said, that books and newspapers are cheapest and best educators in the world. Address, W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, N. Y.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, FOR AUGUST.—"The Soldier's Widow," a finely-executed steel engraving, opens the August number of this charming magazine. Then follows the usual large colored steel engraving representing the Parisian Fashions. Then a touching engraving, called "Entering into Life"—followed by numerous engravings of dresses, bonnets, pascots, &c., among which we may especially allude to an equestrian plate, as being well executed. The literary contents of this number are excellent. The "Lady's Friend" is published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia at \$2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving). "The Lady's Friend" and "The Saturday Evening Post," \$4.00. Sample copies, 15 cents.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA.—This enterprising little Magazine, which has already won so large a share of juvenile favor, enters upon its third year with the November No., and also increases its size nearly one half. This change will effect a great, though doubtless costly improvement, and is due to the success which has attended the two years of its existence, and to the determination of the proprietor to make it acceptable, not only to its present class of young patrons, but also to their older brothers and sisters.—The price will remain unchanged, \$1.50 per year. Address, W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, N. Y.

GODEY for August has been received. This lady's book maintains its reputation as a favorite. The engravings are superb, the fashion plates artistic and up to the times while the literary contents are not excelled by any journal of the day.

WEIGHING ON THE FARM.—A half bushel measure is considered indispensable by every farmer. He does not sell his potatoes or grain, guessing at the contents of the bin or the pile on the floor, it must be measured. With this instrument at hand, he may know first how much corn is to be fed to the hogs and poultry, how many oats to the horses, how much seed is sown on the land and many other points equally valuable to know. But a good weighing scale is possessed by comparatively few, although its use would in many ways be even more valuable than the half bushel. For instance in selling live stock, the weight is usually estimated by the drover or butcher buying at the farmer's door. Long practice enables the buyer to weigh them very correctly with the eye and thus he has the inexperienced seller at an advantage which he is not slow to use. A good Fairbank's Standard and platform scale would save its cost in a few such transactions. The weight of grain per bushel, the gain of cattle under different systems of feeding, exactly when an animal ceases to increase by feeding and many other important facts can readily be determined by having a good scale. Fairbank Scales have been named in this connection as being entirely reliable having been adopted as the Standard in this and other counties. The above Scale are for sale by Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Cor. Wood and second sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUALITY and quantity are the two desirable attributes of Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative. The bottles are neither corked nor stoppered, the preparation itself a worthless compound of deleterious minerals, as has been proved by the Award Committee of the N. H. State Agricultural Society.—Doer Enquirer.

## 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!

We have received from Messrs. S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston, manufacturers of the AMERICAN ORGANS, the first number of a fine looking sheet the size of our own paper, entitled "The American Organ." It contains valuable information relative to the construction of reed instruments, which all who intend purchasing organs for their homes, or for public places, would do well to familiarize themselves with. It contains also a history of the business, various improvements, and the ideas of leading musical men in regard to reed instruments, which have become so popular for the homes of the people as to fairly rival the pianoforte. A sample copy of this publication will be sent free to any who will address the above named firm.—Mass. Register.