All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, ten cents per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line. All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law t be published in both papers published in this

All advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

3 months. 6 months. 1 year.
- \$ 4 50 \$ 6 00 \$10 00
- 6 00 9 00 16 00
- 14 00 20 00 35 00
- 18 00 25 00 45 00
- 30 00 45 00 80 00 Three squares -*One square to occupy one inch of space

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. The GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowes rates.-TERMS CASH.

All letters should be addressd to MEYERS & MENGEL, Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, J. H. LONGENECKER. Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

OFFICE, on Juliana Street, south of the Court House.

J. MCD. SHARPE.

HARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS

AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

[March 2, '66.

DURBORROW.

DURBORROW.

LUTZ.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to
their care. Collections made on the shortest no

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the Inquirer

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public. Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861. PSPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his eare in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, 1864.

IMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of
the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South
of the 'Mengal House'? of the "Mengel House,"

H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT it tend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT May 13, 1864.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATsame as formerly occupied by Hon. S. L. Russell, a few doors south of the Court House, will practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11,'66. TAYS IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT

LAW, Bloody Run, Pa. Office in Harris www.Building.

SOMETHING NEW. The undersigned has just returned from the city

with all the
LATE IMPROVEMENTS in Photography, and is introducing the new of Picture called the

of Picture called the "CABINET SIZE PHOTOGRAPH," which has attracted so much attention in New York and Philadelphia.

Having gone to considerable expense in refitting and improving his Gallery, he is enabled to make any of the

NEW STYLES OF PICTURES AT VERY
LOW PRICES, FROM 25 CENTS UP.

He would also invite attention to his splendid stock of Albums at Greatly Reduced Prices; also GILT, ROSEWOOD, and WALNUT FRAMES and MOULDINGS, very cheap. Also Brackets for Ornamenting Parlors.

HIS FANCY CASES are of the latest style and also of the host material.

made of the best material.

Photographs copied and Enlarged from old Deguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Paintings or any other kind of Picture.

kind of Picture.

Thankful to his friends for their patronage during the past fifteen years, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same, and would respectfully invite all who wish a correct likeness of themselves, to call and examine his work before going elsewhere, satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to any who may favor him with their custem.

T. R. GETTYS. jun19m3

THE COMING CONFLICT!

We give greater inducements to Agents than any other House in the trade. Ladies and Gents,

any other House in the trade. Ladies and Gents, get up Clubs in our great

ONE DOLLAR SALE

of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Silver

Ware, Plated Ware, &c., &c.

Thousands can testify as to the superior quality and the large remuneration received for selling our goods. We will present to any person, (free of cost), sending us a club, goods worth \$3 to \$300, or will pay eash if necessary.

All goods sold at an uniform price of ONE DOL-

All goods sold at an uniform price of ONE DOL-LAR for each article.

We have made special arrangements with the celebrated ORIENTAL TEA COMPANY, to supply their standard Teas and Coffees, at their best

Agents wanted everywhere. Descriptive Circulars will be sent free, on application.
CHAS. LETTS & CO., Manfrs' Agents,
64 & 66 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
jun26w1

FURNITURE AND CABINET ROOMS. THOMAS MERWINE,

OLD STAHL WORK-SHOP,
has re-opened the Furniture and Cabinet business in that part of town, and is prepared to furnish ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, at remarkably cheap rates. Call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the manufacture and furnishing of coffins. Terms reasonable.

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FAC TORY !—30,000 LBS. WOOLEN FACTORY !—30,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED!
The undersigned having leased the Large New Woolen Factory, erected recently at Waterside, for a number of years, respectfully informs the old customers of the Factory and the public generally, that they will need at least the above amount of wool. They have on hand a large lot of Cloths, Casimeres, Tweeds, Sattimetts, Jeans, Blankets, Coverlets, Flannel, &c., which they will exchange for wool, as has been the custom heretofore. Carpets will be made to order, at all times. Stocking yarn of all kinds always on hand. Our Peddler, W. H. Ralston, will call on all the old customers, and the public generally, in due time, for the purpose of exchanging goods for wool. The highest market price will be paid for wool in cash.

N. B. Wool carding spinning and country Fulling will be done in the best manner and at short notice.

JOHN I. NOBLE & BRO.,
may 22m3

may22m3 THE Local circulation of the BED-FORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore ofersthe greatest inducements to business men to fdvertise in its columns.

Bedford Gazette. The

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

Roofland's Column.

YOU ALL HAVE HEARD OF

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. many occurred in

1825. THEY CURED YOUR

FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or any thing like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are
The greatest known remedies for

The greatest known remedies for
Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, ases arising from a Disordered Liver IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullne of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing,
Fluttering at the
Suffocating Sensa
Posture, Dimness of
before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin
and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest,
Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat,
Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullnes

All these indicate diseases of the Liver or Di-gestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany. All the medimade, are gathered in Germany. All the medi-cinal virtueus are ex then forwarded to this country to be used ex-pressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cuses where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE Santa Cruz Rum, Crange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are en-You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life evirge explications and medicinal qualitating its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal quali-ties have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's Ger-There is no medicine equal to Hoofand's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tings from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three of power, inconsistent with the spirit months old, the most delicate female, or a man of

These remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these reme will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything, you must try these preparations

FROM HON, GEO, W. WOODWARD.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylva-

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867. PHILADELIPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours Truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES TAOMPSON. Judge of the Supreme Conrt of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.
I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case tion or Dyspepsia. I are an eartify this from my experience of it. James THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofiand's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Compaint of the system, and especially for Liver Compaint it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usual those who suffer from the will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD,

Eigth, below Coates Street. CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The Genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, \$1 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$5. Price of the Tonic, \$1 50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$7 50.

The tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE.

At the German Medicine Store. No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia. CHAS, M. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co. These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Store-keepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. Do not forget to examine the article you buy n order to get the genuine. may29'68y1

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1868.

The Bedford Gazette. which each imposes is well defined."

Hon. Horatio Seymour, the standard bearer of the Democracy in the coming Presidential election, is a native of New York State. He was born in Onondaga county, in the year 1811. His early advantages in schooling were superior to those of most Americans of the time, and his education from the beginning has been a most liberal one. Developing a preference for the law, he set to work at an early age to educate himself for the bar. His keen perception, quick intellect. not less than his constancy and perseverance, enabled him to acquire an enviable position as a lawyer, while still a young man. He commenced his practice in Utica, New York State; and his professional career, in relation to his clients, to his legal confreres, and to his general reputation, was eminently successful. It is scarcely to be wondered at that, with such prominent elements of success and popularity, he should at once have been called to the public service.

OUR CANDIDATES.

The first prominent office which Mr. Seymour accepted was in the year 1842, when he was a little more than 30 years of age. He was in that year elected to represent his district in the legislative assembly; and he continued to discharge his duties as a member of the State legislature until 1845. During this service, he showed such ability, firmness, and faithfulness to duty, that, skipping the usual intermediate steps of distinction, the Democratic party nominated him for the Governorship of the State of New York in the year 1850. His opponent was Mr. Washington Hunt, who, indeed, was elected; but Mr. Seymour ma'e, by his own personal efforts, the contest one of the sharpest that have ever been recorded in the political annals of the

At the very next election, in 1852, the New York Democracy confirmed their faith in Mr. Seymour, and, by nominating him again for the office of Governor, testified that they attributed their defeat in no wise to their candidate, to his want of ability, energy, or integrity. The result proved that they were right in their faith, for Mr. Seymour was elected to the chief office of the State of New York by an overwhelming majority. He took his seat as Governor, and his term of office was characterized by many measures of great benefit to the commonwealth. His native dignity, of which a good that demands earnestness and decision. Even at this early day, he evinced a determination to counteract the growing tendency to fanaticism, cenof our government. One of the most noteworthy acts of his term was in his veto of the Maine-law liquor bill. His foresight was penetrating enough to discern the evils that would follow a measure that had no basis of principle

upon which to stand. In 1856, Mr. Seymour's name was prominently mentioned in the Democratic National convention in connection with the Presidency, and he was make such an appeal will be maintainalready regarded as one of the ablest ed, and the decisions of the courts statesmen and truest Democrats in the land. In 1862, he received the nomination for the governorship of New York, in opposition to General Wadsworth. This contest is memorable in and the safety of its inhabitants. Rithe history of the country. Governor Seymour met the issue, as he always does, openly and clearly. With a heart and a will for the preservation of order maintained, and the lives and the Union, which was afterwards property of all citizens protected, at practically and satisfactorily put to the any and every hazard. The rights of test, he opposed the corruption of the every citizen will be properly guarded

In order to forestall any efforts which of the State," may be made to challenge his devotion to the Union, we give an extract from polished style, he said:

life of our country, for its institutions, citizens be fully protected.' let other men say and think what they quota of militia demanded. please,-as for the division of this U-

for this, our glorious land."

In July, their culminsted, in an alarming riot in New York city, the York to allow the soldiers absent to place of General McPherson, who had difficulties which had been brewing vote was signed by Governor Seyduring the year, with reference to the mour, and, in a circular soon issued, he of the army of the Tennessee. draft. It was justly believed, by the recommended an honorable carrying citizens of New York, that that city out of the legislative act.

was being unjustly drawn upon for quotas of troops. period that Gov. Seymour became the never before known. In view of this, ant of Infantry to that of a Major-Gencurrences. On the one hand, he exert- the labor of pouring oil upon the troub- dier fully justified in the wisdom of which in consequence of the great ed his personal influence to quiet the led waters. In a proclamation which his promotion. In war or in politics, wrong above mentioned, was ready to in the city; and, on the other, he ap- lowing passages: plied himself to using such efforts at "The existance of a terrible civil the most thorough practice, a success. Conservative Republican Corps, of al of the unjust inequality of the en- military commanders in some sections the Democratic ticket is a worthily- as leader, who for the same reasons, rolment, and thereby remove the cause to interfere with elections, have caused bestowed honor to the statesmanly were ready to join the Grand Army, of the outbreak. He first addressed fearful and exciting doubts in the abilities as well as to the soldierly and do all in their power to bring suca letter asking that the quotas might minds of many with regard to the free be equalized, and that the draft be sus- and untrammeled exercise of the elecpended until the result of the recruit- tive franchise. I therefore appeal to ing could be ascertained. On the re- all men of all political parties to unite fusal of Mr. Lincoln to suspend the with those holding official positions, draft as requested he then forwarded in their efforts to allay undue excitea statement showing a monstrous ex- ment, soften the harshness of party cess in the New York quotas over prejudice, and to avoid all measures those of Massachusetts, Vermont, and which tend to strife or disorder." New Hampshire. This time, he was He concludes these temperate re partially successful; and the war de- marks by commanding sheriffs and all partment allowed the reduction of the other peace officers to "see that no mil-

times, had been suspended by the in- dance thereon." mour brought into play all his cool- government. ness and wisdom. He did not interwide spread insurrection. For this the nation. service, he won the thanks of the peo-

A revolution, in the summer of 1863, been equaled in modern oratory. fighting.

to misrepresent the position of Goy- erating the nation. ernor Seymour, we reproduce the closing portion of his proclamation, issued

upon the resumption of the draft: "I again repeat the warning which I gave to you during the riotous proceedings of the past month, that 'The only opposition to the conscription which can be allowed is an appeal to the courts. The right of every citizen to must be respected and obeyed by rulers consistent with the maintenance of the laws, the peace and order of the city. otous proceedings must and shall be put down. The laws of the State of New York must be enforced, peace and party in power with all his strength. and defended by the chief magistrate

"I hereby admonish all judicial and executive officers whose duty it is to a speech which he delivered during der that they take vigorous and effecenforce the law and preserve public orhis canvass in 1862. In his glowing, tive measures to put down any riotous or unlawful assemblages; and, if they "Now, when the men of the South find their power insufficient for that make the bayonet and the sword the purpose, to call upon the military in arbiter (they elected, and not we;) the manner pointed out by the statutes when they determined to settle it by of the State. If these measures should blood (and not we),-the sword, so far prove insufficient, I shall then exert as the present is concerned, must be the the full power of the State, in order arbiter; and in our strong arms it shall that the public order may be preservmake vigorous and true blows for the ed, and the persons and property of the

and for its flag. Now, let me say this As an evidence of the interest which to the higher law men of the North, Governor Seymour took in the successand to the higher law men of the South, ful termination of the war for the U- by his own efforts among the citizens and to the whole world that looks on, nion, his action at the time of the in- of Missouri. He was promoted to the the Government, during three years least necessity for that." witnesses to the mighty events tran- vasion of the State of Pennsylvania is rank of a Major-General in November of peace, to a point so low that, to the spiring in this country, that this Union well worth recitation. It will be re- of the following year. shall never be severed,—no, never. membered that the governor of Penn-Whatever other men may say, as for sylvania called upon Governor Sey- while in command of a brigade at only 73 in gold, while the bonds of Bra- it shows that the post is getting irregthe conservative people of this country, mour for a certain number of troops. Chickasaw bayou and Arkansas Post; zil, bearing only four per cent. interest, ular in its habits, and needs looking and as for myself as an individual,- He promptly forwarded more than the of Sherman's old division of the 15th bring over 90 in gold.

Seymour at once sprang into national ernor, in a message to the legislature, the great rebellion. prominence. He announced himself, took the ground that it would be a vi- When the army of the Tennssee will use all its power to consummate in Olney so dirty that the assessors put in his inaugural, as being prepared to olation of faith, inasmuch as the same went into winter quarters at Hunts- that gigantic wrong against the Constisupport at once, the constitution of the body had before resolved to pay foreign ville, in 1863, General Blair, at the tution, against our plighted faith, a-United States, and that of the State of holders their interest in coin. He ar- personal request of President Lincoln, gainst civilization, and against our own New York, which, he said, do not congued against the policy of violating returned to Washington and resumed race and kindred.

the responsibilities and obligations cogent were his arguments that they of active operations, he hastened back achieved success. The act of the legislature of New command of the 17th army corps, in grand army;

The outbreak was serions and men- will be recollected, there existed a the "regular" school, who has risen by but not in sufficient numbers to secure aced revolution. It was at this critical bitterness of partisanship such as was his merits from the rank of a Lieuten- the victory. master spirit of the occasion and its oc- Governor Seymour applied himself to eral, and whose performances as a sol- which supported Lincoln in 1864; but tremendous excitement that prevailed he then issued, there occurred the fol- in the field or in the forum, Frank P. sever itself from the Radical Army un-

Washington as would secure a remov- war, and the assertion of the right of His nomination to the second place on which you are pleased to speak of me

On July 30, General Dix notified allowed to show themselves in the Governor Seymour that the State vicinity of the places were elections necessary, the draft, which, for the tion or menacing citizens in atten-

Mr. Lincoln refused; the Secretary of acter. Holding correct views of the ger that a collision would occur be- against the aggressions of the federal tween the Federal troops and the citi- power; and equally prominent in ex-

In 1864, Mr. Seymour was renomimit, for a moment, his effort to secure nated for Governor, but was defeated such a reduction of the quotas as would by a small majority. His retirement remove the disturbing cause of excite- from the gubanatorial chair of New ment and incipient rebellion He York was the close of his official career, steadily gave himself to this work; Since that time, he has occupied himand so successful was he that he se- self with his private affairs, only occacured the desired reduction, and there- sionally appearing in public in order by saved New York from the horror of to give utterance to sentiments having

In the Democratic convention of 1864, ple of the whole State end country, as he did those of the legislature of New chairman of the convention. In his truth upon which every wise man is York. - Any man with less coolness speech upon taking the chair, he arand judgment would have surrendered raigned the dominant party for its to the outrageous demands of the war usurapations, gave utterance to sentidepartment, and thereby have produced ments whose beauty of diction, patri- unpardonable wrong for which the Union of the States under the Constiotism, and inspiration have rarely

in New York, would have imperiled The nominee of the Democracy is the cause for which the nation was eminently a scholar, a statesman, and a gentleman. To his guidance can violation of pledges made and often re- from a violated Constitution, and the Lest the opposition may undertake safely be committed the task of regen-

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR., The Democratic nominee for Vicenalist, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on the 16th of February, 1821. After completing his education at and, after being admitted to the bar, removed to St. Louis, and commenced practice in 1843. During the war with Mexico, he served as Lieutenant of tic of his nature and patriotic temperament he became identified with the so-calldd "free soil" party, by supporting Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency citizens, and has forced upon ten States self shall be filled with the oil of joy. on the Buffalo platform. He was elected to the legislature of Missouri in 1852 as a delegate from St. Louis, and was re-elected in 1854. Upon the expiration of his second term, in 1856, he was chosen to represent the St. Louis district in Congress, and was successively re-elected in the years 1858, 1860 and 1862. From the spring of 1861 until he left his seat in Congress, he was chairman of the committee on military

affairs in the House. Upon the breaking out of the rebell- States; ion, Mr. Blair raised the 1st regiment of Missouri volunteers; and, on the 7th attended the special session of Congress, ject to the will of one man; he was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers. The brigade of which he first assumed command was raised

army corps in the siege of Vicksburg | They have encroached upon the just In the following year, the most no- and the capture of Jackson, Mississippi; rights of the Executive; nion, and the breaking up of that great ticeable act of Governor Seymour's ad- of the 15th corps in its marches from . They have threatened the indepen natural alliance which is made by na- ministration took place, with refer- Inka to Chattanooga, and thence to dence of the Supreme Court; ture and by nature's God, I never will ence to the resolution of the legislature Knoxville, including the battle of They have unjustly, and without cause, consent to it,-no, never, as long as I of the State to pay the foreign and do- Mission Ridge; and of the 17th-army impeached and put upon trial the Preshave a voice to raise or a hand to fight mestic holders of the State debt the in- corps in the ever memorable Atlanta ident himself, and, by every species of terest in the same funds. While mak- campaign-is familiar to all who fol- denunciation, and even by threats of At his inauguration as Governor of ing no objection to the principle in- lowed the events, or have made them- assassination, have endeavored to force New York, on January 1, 1863, Mr. volved in this determination, the gov- selves acquainted with the history, of the Senate to convict him, in order to

flict. The line of separation between the pledged faith of the State; and so his place in Congress. At the opening The Convention in New York met for men and better crops.

VOL. 62,---WHOLE No. 5,453.

to the army, and was assigned to the succeeded General Sherman at the head General Blair, as will be seen, is a representative of the citizen-soldiery

In November of 1864, the Presiden- of the nation. He is one of the very tial election was approaching, and, as few volunteer officers, uneducated in Blair has ever proved, by the test of der General Grant; and there was the merits of the man.

LETTER FROM MR. DOOLITTLE.

The Duty of Conservative Republican Why all Patriotic Men Without Distinction of Party, Should Support Seymour and Blair. WASHINGTON, July 13, 1868.

O. H. Ostrander, Esq., Danville, Pa: letter of the 10th inst., in which, speaking for yourself and a number of other cient numbers, and carry them to the excessive quotas of certain districts. | itary or other organized forces shall be | Conservative Republicans of your town | hearty support of Mr. Seymour. If we you express a "sense of disappoint- can, victory is with us: if we cannot, ment and regret that no better names victory is against us. troops would be called on to enforce, if are held, with any view of intimida- had been offered by the Democratic party to lead the conservative and pafluence of Governor Seymour. Still These passages from the official and the Radical Republican party to de- the States and liberties of the people. believing the quota excessive, the Gov- career of Governor Seymour prove his serving and merited defeat. As a gen- I cannot hesitate one moment; my ernor applied for a further suspension. temperate, logical, conservative chartleman and a statesman Mr. Seymour judgment is for it; my whole heart is War promised General Dix an ade- obligations of one who is a citizen of a ocrat we are indisposed to vote for redouble our efforts. Bear in mind quate force of troops to enforce the State and of the United States, he was him;" and you are pleased to say, that the war was ended three years draft; and there was imminent dan- ever prompt to protect the former that, if my name, among others, had ago, when a new era was opened zens of New York. It was at this acting full obedience on the part of the would have been certain." You de- unquestioned patriotism, of great abilicritical juncture that Governor Sey- State when it owed duty to the general sire my opinion upon the situation and ty and experience, wholly with us 'the prospects of a third party."

ly my opinion.

what would have been a bloody and bearing upon the politics or finances of are at stake, there are, and there can be, promptness and indomitable resolution in politics as well as in religion, is a compelled to act.

should be overthrown? It is substantially this:

peated, from the first battle of Bull despotism of the sword, but a peace pledges especially made to the Democ- law, by which alone liberty is secured. racy to get their support in the field President, the son of Francis P. Blair, and in the elections; pledges made to Sr., the veteran statesman and jour- the South to induce them to lay down their allegiance, and pledges to foreign powers to prevent intervention-in vinatural and inalienable right of the sented him. civilized men of every State to govern Volunteers. After the peace, he rethemselves, and in violation of the turned to St. Louis and resumed the clear provisions of the Constitution bout doing good to somebody. Put on practice of his profession. Entering which leaves to each State for itself your hat, and go visit the poor; inquire into politics with the zeal characteris- the right to regulate suffrage, this par- into their wants and admininister unto ty has, without trial by ex post facto them; seek out the disconsolate and laws, disfranchised hundreds or thou- console them; bind up the wounds of sands of the most intelligent of their the afflicted, and in so doing you your and six millions of our own Anglo-Saxon race the universal and unqualified suffrage of seven hundred thousand ignorant and in the main, half-civilized

This is the great wrong for which that party is arraigned at the bar of public judgment, and for which it should be overthrown.

To consummate that great wrong, they have abolished all civil government and civil liberty, even in these ten

They have established five absolute military despotisms, wherein all rights of August, having, in the meantime, to life, liberty, and property, are sub-

They have kept the Union divided; They have prevented the restoration

of industry: They have kept down the credit of shame of every American, the six per General Blair's military record— cent. bonds of the United States sell for and cautions it not to "bob roun' so,"

place in the executive chair one who

the purpose of organizing to overthrow the party in power for this great wrong, and to restore to the Union and the Constitution, and the rights of the States and of all the States under it. Now, I do not say the nominations made at New York are the very best that could have been made for that purpose.

The elements to be organized into a victorious army were four-fold. To use a military figure, there were four army corps to be organized into one

First. The great Democratic Corps: Second. The War Democratic Corps: Third. The Conservative Republican Corps: Forth. The Civilized Southern Corps.

The flirst, or Democratic Corps, was fully organized, with ranks well filled, There was the War Democratic Corps.

cess to our cause.

The two last are the recruiting corps. They hold the balance of power. As a matter of policy, had the first office been given to a cheif of the one or of the other, it would have made our victory more easy, if not certain.

Everybody knows that the result of this contest is to depend upon the im-DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your portant question, whether we shall be able to recruit those two corps in suffi-

In my judgment, it is our duty to do so. The very life of the Constitution triotic masses of the people to victory, is involved and, with it the rights of

holds our respect, but as a Peace Dem- in it. So far from relaxing, we should been placed at the head of the ticket, "all in political affairs; that Mr. Seywould have gone well and vtctory mour is a man of high character, of upon the living and paramount issue; I thank you for the confidence thus and that, if elected, he will make a reposed in me, and shall not shrink most able and dignified President; from the responsibility of stating frank- and certainly no Pennsylvanian will forget that, but for his promptness and I do not think the organization of energy in forwarding the forces of New any third party is wise, or can work York to Gettysburg, that great battle any practical good to the great cause might have been lost and Pennsylvain which we are engaged. In the very nia overrun. While in General Blair nature of things, when great priciples | we have a civilian and a soldier, whose but two effective political parties .- seized Camp Jackson and saved Mis-"He that is not for me, is against me," | souri from secession; who always stood the war lasted; and, when it was over, What, then, is the great and para- was among the first to demand that mount issue? What is that great and for which the war was prosecuted-the Radical party is now arraigned and tution, with their rights, equality, and

dignity unimpaired. Let us unite for a victory! Let us In violation of the Constitution-in have peace-a peace which comes not Run to the end of the war; pledges to which comes from a resorted Union the North to get men and money; and the supremacy of constitutional

Respectfully, yours, J. R. DOOLITTLE.

A Young man sent his father in the country his photogarph, stating that he olation of all these solemn pledges, up- was poor and required money. The Princeton college, he applied himself to on which we invoked the blessing of father refused, stating that he could not the study of law in his native town, Almighty God upon our cause, and by be very poor to be living surrounded by which alone we gained strength to mas- marble vases, rose wood furniture and ter the rebellion-in violation of the choice flowers, as his photograph repre-

THE "carpet bag" Legislature of Ar-

To shake off trouble, you must set a-

kansas has officially declared that no man shall keep a stallion who does not accept "the civil and political equality of all men." A new plank in the Grant platform.

A LIVELY urchin accosted a traveling dealer on Market street, the other day, and cried, in an earnest voice: "Mr .---, please give me an apple;

He'll do. A man whom Dr. Johnson once reproved for a useless and demoralized business, said: "You know, Doctor, that I must live." The brave old hater of everything mean and hateful, coolly replied that he did not "see the

my brother goes with your sister.'

WHEN a man speaks to a lamp post, after.

In Town-The boy with the long nose. We advise him to be careful where he puts it, and not to be poking . it into things that do not concern him.

CAPITAL punishment in Arkansas to be locked up two days with eleven pretty girls in a jury-box. Oh, my! who would ever find a verdict.

An Illinois paper says there is a man him down as real estate.

"POETRY,"-If we had more farmers and fewer fops, we'd have more good