

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Bedford Gazette is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENDEL, at \$2.00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance; \$2.50 if paid within six months; \$3.00 if not paid within six months. All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid in advance, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are made.

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 to be published in both papers published in this place.

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 lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

Attorneys at Law. S. L. RUSSELL, J. B. LONGENECKER, RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, OFFICE, on Juliana Street, south of the Court House.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

M. A. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

HAYS IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office in Harris' New Building.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office south of the Court House.

CHAS. LETTIS & CO., Boston Agents, 64 & 66 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. jun25w4

FURNITURE AND CABINET ROOMS. THOMAS MERWINE, AT THE OLD STALL WORKSHOP, 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.

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY. The undersigned, having leased the Large New Woollen 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.

THE LOCAL circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENDEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1868. VOL. 62.—WHOLE No. 5,453.

Footland's Column.

YOU ALL HAVE HEARD OF HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

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.

THE GREATEST KNOWN REMEDIES FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, Nervous Debility, JAUNDICE, Diseases of the Kidneys, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, stomach, and BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts, The Roots, Herbs, and Berries from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with sweet-scented Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcohol stimulus is required.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with sweet-scented Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcohol stimulus is required.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with sweet-scented Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcohol stimulus is required.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with sweet-scented Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcohol stimulus is required.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with sweet-scented Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcohol stimulus is required.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with sweet-scented Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcohol stimulus is required.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with sweet-scented Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcohol stimulus is required.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with sweet-scented Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcohol stimulus is required.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with sweet-scented Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcohol stimulus is required.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with sweet-scented Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcohol stimulus is required.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with sweet-scented Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcohol stimulus is required.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with sweet-scented Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcohol stimulus is required.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with sweet-scented Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcohol stimulus is required.

The Bedford Gazette.

OUR CANDIDATES.

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 for the law, he set to work at an early age to educate himself for the bar.

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.

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.

In 1856, Mr. Seymour's name was prominently mentioned in the Democratic National convention in connection with the Presidency, and he was already regarded as one of the ablest statesmen and true Democrats in the land.

In order to forestall any efforts which may be made to challenge his devotion to the Union, we give an extract from a speech which he delivered during his canvass in 1862. In his glowing, polished style, he said: "Now, when the men of the South make the bayonet and the sword the arbiter (they elected, and not we); when they determined to settle it by blood (and not we),—the sword, so far as the present is concerned, must be the arbiter; and in our strong arms it shall make vigorous and true blows for the life of our country, for its institutions, and for its flag."

As an evidence of the interest which Governor Seymour took in the successful termination of the war for the Union, his action at the time of the invasion of the State of Pennsylvania is well worth recitation. It will be remembered that the governor of Pennsylvania called upon Governor Seymour for a certain number of troops, and as for myself as an individual, I let other men say and think what they please, as for the division of this Union, and the breaking up of that great natural alliance which is made by nature and by nature's God, I never will consent to it, no, never, as long as I have a voice to raise or a hand to fight for, this, our glorious land."

At his inauguration as Governor of New York, on January 1, 1863, Mr. Seymour at once sprang into national prominence. He announced himself, in his inaugural, as being prepared to support at once, the constitution of the United States, and that of the State of New York, which, he said, do not conflict. The line of separation between

the responsibilities and obligations which each imposes is well defined.

In July, they culminated, in an alarming riot in New York city, the difficulties which had been brewing during the year, with reference to the draft. It was justly believed, by the citizens of New York, that that city was being unjustly drawn upon for quotas of troops.

On July 30, General Dix notified Governor Seymour that the State troops would be called on to enforce, if necessary, the draft, which, for the times, had been suspended by the influence of Governor Seymour.

In 1864, Mr. Seymour was renominated for Governor, but was defeated by a small majority. His retirement from the gubernatorial chair of New York was the close of his official career.

The nominee of the Democracy is eminently a scholar, a statesman, and a gentleman. To his guidance can safely be committed the task of regenerating the nation.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR., The Democratic nominee for Vice-President, the son of Francis P. Blair, Sr., the veteran statesman and journalist, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on the 16th of February, 1821.

Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Blair raised the 1st Regiment of Missouri volunteers; and, on the 7th of August, having, in the meantime, attended the special session of Congress, he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. The brigade of which he first assumed command was raised by his own efforts among the citizens of Missouri. He was promoted to the rank of a Major-General in November of the following year.

General Blair's military record—while in command of a brigade at Chickasaw bayou and Arkansas Post; of Sherman's old division of the 15th army corps in the siege of Vicksburg; and the capture of Jackson, Mississippi; of the 15th corps in its marches from Inka to Chattanooga, and thence to Knoxville, including the battle of Mission Ridge; and of the 17th army corps in the ever memorable Atlanta campaign—is familiar to all who followed the events, or have made themselves acquainted with the history, of the great rebellion.

cogent were his arguments that they achieved success.

The act of the legislature of New York to allow the soldiers absent to vote was signed by Governor Seymour, and, in a circular soon issued, he recommended an honorable carrying out of the legislative act.

In November of 1864, the Presidential election was approaching, and, as will be recollected, there existed a bitterness of partisanship such as was never before known. In view of this, Governor Seymour applied himself to the labor of pouring oil upon the troubled waters.

These passages from the official career of Governor Seymour prove his temperate, logical, conservative character. Holding correct views of the obligations of one who is a citizen of a State—and of the United States, he was ever prompt to protect the former against the aggressions of the federal power; and equally prominent in exacting full obedience on the part of the State when it owed duty to the general government.

In the Democratic convention of 1864, Mr. Seymour was made permanent chairman of the convention. In his speech upon taking the chair, he arraigned the dominant party for its usurpations, gave utterance to sentiments whose beauty of diction, patriotism, and inspiration have rarely been equaled in modern oratory.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR., The Democratic nominee for Vice-President, the son of Francis P. Blair, Sr., the veteran statesman and journalist, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on the 16th of February, 1821.

Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Blair raised the 1st Regiment of Missouri volunteers; and, on the 7th of August, having, in the meantime, attended the special session of Congress, he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. The brigade of which he first assumed command was raised by his own efforts among the citizens of Missouri. He was promoted to the rank of a Major-General in November of the following year.

General Blair's military record—while in command of a brigade at Chickasaw bayou and Arkansas Post; of Sherman's old division of the 15th army corps in the siege of Vicksburg; and the capture of Jackson, Mississippi; of the 15th corps in its marches from Inka to Chattanooga, and thence to Knoxville, including the battle of Mission Ridge; and of the 17th army corps in the ever memorable Atlanta campaign—is familiar to all who followed the events, or have made themselves acquainted with the history, of the great rebellion.

of active operations, he hastened back to the army, and was assigned to the command of the 17th army corps, in place of General McPherson, who had succeeded General Sherman at the head of the army of the Tennessee.

General Blair, as will be seen, is a representative of the citizen-soldier of the nation. He is one of the very few volunteer officers, uneducated in the "regular" school, who has risen by his merits from the rank of a Lieutenant of Infantry to that of a Major-General, and whose performances as a soldier fully justified in the wisdom of his promotion. In war or in politics, in the field or in the forum, Frank P. Blair has ever proved, by the test of the most thorough practice, a success.

LETTER FROM MR. DOOLITTLE. The Duty of Conservative Republicans—Why All Patriotic Men Without Distinction of Party, Should Support Seymour and Blair.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1868. O. H. Ostrander, Esq., Danville, Va. DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., in which, speaking for yourself and a number of other Conservative Republicans of your town you express a "sense of disappointment and regret that no better names had been offered by the Democratic party to lead the conservative and patriotic masses of the people to victory, and the Radical Republican party to deserting and merited defeat."

I thank you for the confidence thus reposed in me, and shall not shrink from the responsibility of stating frankly my opinion. I do not think the organization of any third party is wise, or can work any practical good to the great cause in which we are engaged. In the very nature of things, when great principles are at stake, there are, and there can be, but two effective political parties.—"He that is not for me, is against me," in politics as well as in religion, is a truth upon which every wise man is compelled to act.

What, then, is the great and paramount issue? What is that great and unpardonable wrong for which the Radical party is now arraigned and should be overthrown? It is substantially this: In violation of the Constitution—in violation of pledges made and often repeated from the first battle of Bull Run to the end of the war; pledges to the North to get men and money; pledges especially made to the Democracy to get their support in the field and in the elections; pledges made to the South to induce them to lay down their allegiance, and pledges to foreign powers to prevent intervention—in violation of all these solemn pledges, upon which we invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon our cause, and by which alone we gained strength to master the rebellion—in violation of the natural and inalienable right of the civilized men of every State to govern themselves, and in violation of the clear provisions of the Constitution which leaves to each State for itself the right to regulate suffrage, this party has, without trial by *ex post facto* laws, disfranchised hundreds or thousands of the most intelligent of their citizens, and has forced upon ten States 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 negroes.

They have established five absolute military despotisms, wherein all rights to life, liberty, and property, are subject to the will of one man; They have kept the Union divided; They have prevented the restoration of industry; They have kept down the credit of the Government, during three years of peace, to a point so low that, to the shame of every American, the six per cent. bonds of the United States sell for only 73 in gold, while the bonds of Brazil, bearing only four per cent. interest, bring over 90 in gold.

They have encroached upon the just rights of the Executive; They have threatened the independence of the Supreme Court; They have unjustly, and without cause, impeached and put upon trial the President himself, and, by every species of denunciation, and even by threats of assassination, have endeavored to force the Senate to convict him, in order to place in the executive chair one who will use all its power to consummate that gigantic wrong against the Constitution, against our pledged faith, against civilization, and against our own race and kindred.

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 grand army: First. The great Democratic Corps: Second. The War Democratic Corps: Third. The Conservative Republican Corps: Fourth. The Civilized Southern Corps. The first, or Democratic Corps, was fully organized, with ranks well filled, but not in sufficient numbers to secure the victory.

Everybody knows that the result of this contest is to depend upon the important question, whether we shall be able to recruit those two corps in sufficient numbers, and carry them to the hearty support of Mr. Seymour. If we can, victory is with us; if we cannot, victory is against us.

In my judgment, it is our duty to do so. The very life of the Constitution is involved and, with it the rights of the States and liberties of the people. I cannot hesitate one moment; my judgment is for it; my whole heart is in it. So far from relaxing, we should redouble our efforts. Bear in mind that the war was ended three years ago, when a new era was opened in political affairs; that Mr. Seymour is a man of high character, of unquestioned patriotism, of great ability and experience, wholly with us upon the living and paramount issue; and that, if elected, he will make a most able and dignified President; and certainly no Pennsylvanian will forget that, but for his promptness and energy in forwarding the forces of New York to Gettysburg, that great battle might have been lost and Pennsylvania overrun.

While in General Blair we have a civilian and a soldier, whose promptness and indomitable resolution seized Camp Jackson and saved Missouri from secession; who always stood among the foremost of the war Republicans, in council and in the field, while the war lasted; and, when it was over, was among the first to demand that for which the war was prosecuted—the Union of the States under the Constitution, with their rights, equality, and dignity unimpaired.

Let us unite for a victory! Let us have peace—a peace which comes not from a violated Constitution, and the despotism of the sword, but a peace which comes from a resorted Union and the supremacy of constitutional law, by which alone liberty is secured. Respectfully yours, J. R. DOOLITTLE.

A Young man sent his father in the country his photograph, stating that he was poor and required money. The father refused, stating that he could not be very poor to be living surrounded by marble vases, rose wood furniture and choice flowers, as his photograph represented him.

To shake off trouble, you must set about doing good to somebody. Put on your hat, and go visit the poor; inquire into their wants and administer unto them; seek out the desolate and console them; bind up the wounds of the afflicted, and in so doing you yourself shall be filled with the oil of joy.

THE "carpet bag" Legislature of Arkansas 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 LIVERY urchin accosted a traveling dealer on Market street, the other day, and cried, in an earnest voice: "Mr.—, please give me an apple; my brother goes with your sister." 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 least necessity for that."

Advertisements