rain leaves Mt. Dallas 5. PBLICATION. Huntingdon, at 8.23 a.m.; spublished every Fri 6.05 p. m., and arrives at Mt. MENGEL, at \$2.00 per Mail Train leaves Mt. Dal dvance; \$2.50 if paid rives at Huntingdon at 4.52 If not paid within six ingdon at 7.45 a. m., and are accounts MUST be

paper will be sent out of SEYMOUR AND A in abvance, and all such ariably be discontinued at ING. Proposed a state of the time for which they are

DVERTISEMENTS 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

3 months, 6 months. 1 year.

*One square - \$4 50 \$6 00 \$10 00
Two squares - 6 00 9 00 15 00
Three squares - 8 00 12 00 20 00
Quarter column - 14 00 20 00 35 00
Half column - 18 00 25 00 45 00
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*One square to occupy one inch of space

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with

neatness and dispatch. The GAZETTE OFFICE has and everything in the Printing line can be execujust been refitted with a Power Press and new type, rates .- TERMS CASH. All letters should be addressd to

MEYERS & MENGEL.

Attorneus at Law.

S. L. RUSSELL. R USSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS AND COPPOSITION J. H. LONGENECKER. Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their eare. 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.

HARPE & KERR, ATTORNEYS
AT LAW. BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties Office on Juliana st., opposite the Banki 4g House of Reed & Schell.

[March 2, '65.]

URBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA, Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to heir 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 services to the public. fice second door North of the Mengel House.

RSPY 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 laims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, to doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, 1864,

I IMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., we fermed a partnership in the practice of aw. Office on Juliana street, two doors South the Law. Office on Julia of the "Mengel House,"

H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT H. SPANG, ALTOHADA 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.

F. MEYERS. & DICKERSON, AT-TORNEYS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., office as formerly occupied by Hon. S. L. Russell, pounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [may11, '66.

SOMETHING NEW.

he undersigned has just returned from the city LATE IMPROVEMENTS

in Photography, and is introducing the new Style of Picture called the "CABINET SIZE PHOTOGRAPH."

The W SIYLES OF PICTURES ATVERY
LOW PRICES, FROM 25 CENTS UP.
He would also invite attention to his splendid
stock of Alanems at GREATEY REPRESES,
also GILT, ROSEWOOD, and WALNUT FRAMES
and MOULDINGS, very cheap. Also Brackets
for Ornamenting Parlors. HIS FANCY CASES are of the latest style and

ande of the best material.

Photographs copied and Enlarged from old De-uerrelypes, Ambrotypes, Paintings or any other and of Pieture.

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.

TR GRITYS jun19m3

THE COMING CONFLICT!

er House in the trade. Ladies and Gents, ONE DOLLAR SALE

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 cash if necessary.
All goods sold at an uniform price of ONE DOLLAR for each article.

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

FURNITURE AND CABINET THOMAS MERWINE,

OLD STAHL WORK-SHOP, ened the Furniture and Cabinet has re-opened the Furniture and caoner 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 Special attention paid to the manufacture and Carlon an urnishing of coffins. Terms reasonable. maylm3

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, Sattinetts, 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 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 eash.

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

JOHN I. NOBLE & BRO., may22m3

Waterside, Pa.

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

Loofland's Column.

YOUALL

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Ger

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 tayern preparation, or any thing like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullnes of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartbarn, 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, Fluttering at the Suffocating Series of the Stomach, Stomach, Dots or Webs 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.

All these indicate diseases of the Liver or Di

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

s entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are nade, are gathered in Germany. All the mediinal virtueus are expensively a scientific Chemist. These extracts are hen forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used necompounding the Bitters, Kence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cuses where alcoholic timulants are not advisable.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE Santa Cruz Rum, Grange, 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 entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are the second of the combine of the second of the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's Ger-There is no medicine equal to Hoofland'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 tinge

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 months old, the most delicate female, or a man of

Blood Purifiers

from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; beep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, beatthy condition, by the use of these reme the least men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything, you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1887.

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 of stracks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

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. Hoofland'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 Company and the system, and especially for Liver Company and the system, and especially for Liver Company and the system of the system of

CAUTION.

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

Price of the Bitters, \$1 per bottle; Price of the Tonic, \$1 50 per bottle;

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 onit. 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, Philad stylia. CHAS. M. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR. Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co. These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Store-seepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. Do not forget to examine the article you buy to get the genuine.

The Bedford Gazette.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL NOMINEES.



HORATIO SEYMOUR,



FRANCIS P. BLAIR.

Extracts from the Great Speech

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK. Delivered at the Cooper Institute, before the Jackson Central Association, June 25, 1868.

Why are the tax-payers laboring under a debt which bears an interest of six per cent., while other governments can borrow money at three per cent., and at this low interest their bonds sell for better prices than ours? Why is the laborer, the farmer, the mechanic, and the pensioner paid in bad money, so that they get one-quarter less than they are entitled to on every paper dollar paid to them? Why is the bondholder wronged by the tainted credit of the Government, so that he cannot sell his bond for as much by one-third as the citizen of Great Britain gets for the bond of his government, which bears a lower interest; and why is his claim made odious in the eyes of the people by the fact that his interest is paid in specie, while they are compelled to take debased paper? It is clear to every thoughtful man that public safety and honor will not admit of our having two kinds of currency for any length of time. We must have a uniform currency for all classes. There is but one question to be settled. Shall our currency be uniformly good or uniformly bad? Are we to force the bondholder to take bad money? Are we to have an honest standard of value for all, or is industry, enterprise, and morality to be perplexed and disordered by a shifting 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.

and dishonest standard? If it can be shown that all these evils under which we labor, spring from a common we labor, spring from a common source, then it is clear that all classes should join in a common effort to root out the policy which sheds such wide-

Harmonizing Paper Money and Coin.

There are two ways of making our paper money good as coin. One is to contract its volume by calling in the legal-tenders. This will make them scarce and will force a specie standard; but it will carry ruin and bankruptey into every part of the country. It will bear down the prices of property and of labor. It is a policy which cannot be carried through, for the country will not consent to it. There is another way of lifting up our greenbacks to par which will not harm any, but will help all, which will bring back confidence, will revive business and enterprise, will lighten taxation, will give to labor honest money, and will do jusnotes put out by banks worth more 1868, is the third year of peace. than the bonds which secure these twenty years it pays the lender but payer, if we wish to get at the cause of credit is dishonored-for it is a tainted

would disappear. Contracting Wrong. brought back their dinners in their in the hands of holders, and yet the tax- If your claims were all wiped out to- broad land who doubts upon this point, jection can be raised."

baskets; in the end they took their payer would seem better off, for the morrow by an issue of greenbacks, it It was never charged that a single money in their baskets and took their cost of the Government would be cut would not relieve the fears of patriots; Democrat in these United States ever dinners home in their vest pockets, down as its credit rose. We could put labor would still be cheated by false favored the military and negro policy Make our money good by an honest out new bonds, bearing less interest; dollars, our standard of value would upon which the credit of the country and wise course, and when this is done, which would not have the odious ex- still be shifting. Taxation would be has been wrecked. Our remedy is to it will be worth twenty-five per cent. emption from taxation. Our debt kept up by the Reconstruction policy, use the public money to pay the pubmore than it is now, which will be equal to an increase of one-quarter in er, and our taxes reduced. The hours makes taxation so heavy. Nothing a certain remedy for our national malthe amount of currency. Business of labor could be shortened. will be strengthened, industry will be encouraged, prices will be regular, and men will then dare to go on with use- toil? If we were free from any form that it could not punish crime nor pro- this year spent \$128,858,466, when the

ful enterprises. The Cause of Our Disgrace—Official Statements.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1868.

We find right here the cause of our ought to meet a laborers share of the cost troubles, perplexities, and national dis- of government, another hour should grace. Our credit is tainted. But for that we could borrow money, as Britain does, at three per cent., and cut than he ought to pay for the military down taxation. But for that our paper and negro policy of Congress and its the public debt, the sum of more than do. You make the laborers of the money would be good, and gold and corrupt schemes. It has just passed a silver would glitter in the hands of la- law that eight hours make a day's labbor. But for that fact there would be no question how the bonds are to be paid, and we never should have heard hours or starve. But the wise and of the greenback issue. But for the honest use of this \$500,000,000 would national discredit, business men would not be perplexed, and the disquiet and ried our bonds to the level of specie year. Since the war, when our shipfears which now disturb the public value, it would have carried up our mind would not exist. Now, if this currency to the value of specie. The dishonor cannot be helped, we must plan of making our currency as good bear it in the best way we can, and we must get on with the sectional, and so- ries with it great distress and suffering. cial, and political troubles growing out | But if we lift up its value, by getting of it until time and events shall bring rid of the taint upon the national some cure. But if it can be shown to credit, it harms no one, it blessbe the work of those in power, then all es all. Now, our legal tender and bank sections, all classes, and all interests currency must be debased while our should unite and turn them out. For- national bonds stand discredited, gresssional speeches upon the virtues it of our country is so tainted; we now tunately we have official statements to They must rise and fall together .guide us in our inquiries. We take They are all based upon the national the showing of the very parties under credit. Bank notes cannot be worth impeachment to show where the guilt more than the bonds which secure them, lies. To show the waste of those in If, then, the \$500,000,000 had been dupower let us compare the cost of Gov- ly and honestly used to pay our debt, ernment during the four years of peace | to-day the tax-payers would have been before 1861, and the four years of peace relieved, the mechanic, laborer, and following the 1st of July, 1865. For pensioner would have been paid in the fiscal year ending July 1, 1869, I coin or money good as coin, and would will take the estimate just made by the not be cheated out of one-quarter of Committee of Ways and Means. Bear their dues by false dollars. The holin mind that this is the best promise ders of bonds in savings banks or life the Republicans can make on the eve insurance would be better off, as their of a Presidential election. It will securities would be safer and worth prove to be many millions short of more. There would be no question what they will spend, but we will give how they should be paid, for this questhem the benefit of their own state- tion grows out of the follies of those in ments. After the close of the war, and power and will disappear, when they up to the 1st of July, 1865, the War disappear from the places they now Department paid \$195,000,000; which hold. The bondholder would no lonis \$75,000,000 more than was spent by ger stand in an odious light. He the same department in four years of would not be charged with the taxa-Mr. Polk's administration, and which tion which has been used to hurt, not included the cost of the Mexican war. to help, his claim. If a wise, an hon-It took nearly twice as much to stop a est use of the public money would money, wrung from the people by taxwar under Republican policy as it did have done this good in the past, it also saw that it made, to carry on a war under the Democratic management. But I will not take this \$195,000,000 into account. Let us close the war. Since July 1, 1865, about three months after the surrender and resolutions, to keep up its negro of Lee, up to July 1, 1808, the cost of policy. It is impossible to give untu-Government will be by official reports tored Africans at the South uncontrolland estimates \$820,390,208. Up to Ju- ed power over the Government, the when the unfortunate Africans, drunk ly 1, 1869, by the estimate of the Chair- property, and laws of the people of ten with unusual power, and goaded on man of the Committee of Ways and States by excluding white votes, with by bad and designing men, shall make Means, it will be \$197,973,366, making out military despotism. You cannot life and property unsafe, and shall the cost of government for four years give to three million of negroes more shock and disgust the world with out-\$1,018,363,574. This does not include Senators than are allowed to the fifteen rages, we shall be forced to raise and pay ne cent paid or to be paid for interest or principal of the debt. The cost of York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, the South has had at least an intelligovernment during the four years be- Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, gent tyranny in military officers. Evfore the war (leaving out interest on Missouri, and Michigan without keepdebt) was \$256,246,414. This shows ingup great standing armies. With that the Republicans have spent in out a general amnesty, and the restoratime of peace four dollars where the tion of the suffrage to all the whites in Democrats spent one. But the cost of the South, a great standing army must government grows greater, and we be a permanent institution. In order will allow them to spend two dollars where the Democrats spent one. This will make \$542,462,828. But they spent labor and industry, they cursed the \$505,910,646 beyond this. What did farmers of the North with taxation, they do with the money? During the the mechanics with more hours of toil, four years of Mr. Polk's term, which included the Mexican war, the cost of the War Department was only \$90,540,-788,21. We find that the cost of the War Department, taking their own Are these classes to turn and to see statements and estimates, will be in how each can push the burdens upon those four years of peace, \$541,613,619. And this follows an expenditure of

more than \$3,000,000,000 during the The cost of the Navy Department in the four years ending July 1, 1869, will tice to the public creditor. And that be, by Republican statements and estiway is to give to all the world full faith mates, \$117,471,802; and this follows in the honor and wisdom of the Amerian expenditure of \$314,186,742 during can Government. Our paper money is the war. In the four years before the not its par in coin, because the na- war the navy cost only \$62,910,534. tional credit is dishonored. How can We then stood in the front rank of the notes of our Government, which commercial powers. Our ships were pay no interest, be worth their face in on every sea and were to be found in gold or silver, when the bonds of Gov- every port. American shipping is now ernment, which pay six per cent. in- by our tariff policy swept from the terest, are worth only eighty cents on ocean, but the cost of the navy is near-question, can the congressional party the dollar? You cannot make the ly doubled. The year ending July 1, succeed in their efforts to excite and ar-

But the War Department cost \$128,- est against each other, or will these upeace to our Union, had built up innotes. It is a sad thing to say that our | 858,494, which is more than its cost | nite and turn out the authors of the miscredit is dishonored in the markets of during the four years of Mr. Polk's chief under which they are all sufferthe world, but it is true, and it must be term, which covered the expenses of ing? The only hope of our opponents said, if we are to find a remedy. It is the Mexican war. Not only does one is discord where there should be harhumiliating to find that when Great | year of peace cost more than four years | mony and concert of action. In our Britain borrows a thousand dollars for of war then did, but the third year of State, at the last election, we appealed peace cost more than the second, for in to all classes to help us to save New \$1,700, when, if we make the same the year ending July 1, 1867, the War York from misgovernment and all loan, we have to pay \$2,700 to the Department spent only \$95,221,415. In came up to the rescue, and we made a lender. If we wish to help the tax- these statements we have given the change of seventy thousand. Let us Republicans the full benefit of their again appeal to all classes interested which shall lift up the national credit. debased currency in the hands of the promises for the fiscal year ending Ju-throughout the Union; let us go belaborer, we must first find out why our | ly 1, 1869, but we should like to ask a | fore the people with these facts, and few questions. If \$38,081,013 is enough we will make a change which will credit that sinks alike the value of for the War Department in that year, sweep the wrongdoers from their plabonds, of greenbacks, and bank notes. why and how did you spend \$123,858,- ces. We say to the bondholders and to other nations, we shall add to the dig-Make the credit of the United States as 490 this year? If \$17,500,000 is enough the laborer who has put his money ingood as that of Great Britain, or of a for the navy in 1869, why did you to savings banks: "We do not wish to we give value to our bonds by using merchant in good standing, or of a spend upon it \$43,324,111 in 1866, and harm you, we do not seek to give you the money drawn by taxation to the mortgage on a farm, and our troubles \$31,024,011 in 1867? You have not cut bad money, but to get a good currency down the numbers of the army. Did for all. It will not help us to break you waste money this year, or are your down the credit of your bonds; it If we make our paper money good by statements for next year untrue? We hurts us; it keeps up our taxes by maa harsh system of contraction, we shall ask Republicans to read the estimates king us pay high interest; but we ask cripple the energies of the country, and make bankruptcy and ruin. If, on the fligacy of the past. If \$500,000,000 of the cost of the negro and military polother hand, we debase the currency by the money paid for military, naval, icy at the South. It is hard for us to unwise issues, we shall equally perplex and other expenses had been used to pay you if you-let men in power take been in the past. Yet the Republican with the white pupils. Not only do business and destroy sober industry pay the debt, to-day the credit of the the money we give in taxes to reduce party has approved it and is pledged the negroes sit side by side with the and make all prices mere matters of United States would have been as good your claims and use it to uphold miligambling, tricks, and chances. This as that of Great Britian. This rapid tary despotism. We see clearly that a of using our money to pay our debts white pupils are obliged to sleep in the will end as it did in the Southern Con- payment, and the proof it would have state of affairs which will compel you to would have helped us in the past. It same bed with the negroes, and are offederacy. At the outset the citizens of given of good faith, would have carried take debased currency will force every will do the same for us in the future. ten compelled to kiss them. Thus are Richmond went to market with their the national credit to the highest point. laborer, farmer, mechanic, and creditor To that policy we are pledged. There we progressing-social equality in the money in their vest pockets and The bonds would be worth much more to take a debased currency as well. is not one man of our party in this mute asylum, where not a word of ob-

The Effects of the Debt on the Toiler.

of taxation, direct or indirect, six hours teet innocence." do now. One hour more of work pay his share of the national debt. He now works two hours more each day or, while it piles up a load of taxation which forces the laborer to work ten not have stopped here. When it caras gold by contracting its volume car-

would do it in the future. The Radical Negro Policy. But the Republican party, at Chicago, pledged itself, by its nominations million of white men living in New to curse the South with military despotism, negro rule, and disorganized the laborers and pensioners with debased paper, the merchant with a shifting standard, and the public creditor with a dishonored and tainted national faith. each other, or are they to make common cause and do away with the curse of a bad government? If the Republibegin. Either the laborer or the capitalist must go down. Both cannot live under it, and men must choose between. If, on the other hand, the policy of selfish ambition and of sectional hate is put down our country will start upon a new course of prosperity and all classes will reap in common the fruits of good government. The Great Question at the Coming Elec-

The next election will turn upon this ray the industrial and moneyed inter-

would have been less, our interest low- for it is despotism more than debt that lic debt. It is a simple, brief, but would still be trampled under foot, the by despotism. What now lengthens the time of Executive would still be manacled so of work would earn as much as ten The necesssity of striking down the Con-

gressional Policy. But strike down the congressional army and navy and for military purpotional debt. This was spent in the before the war was about \$13,000,000 each ing has been swept from the ocean by taxation, the annual average cost has now no carrying trade to protect .-While money is thus wasted without scruple upon the army and navy, if any aid is sought to lessen the cost of transportation for the farmers of the West. East, we are at once treated with conof economy. If from this amount there had been saved and paid upon the debt the sum of \$500,000,000, how changed would our condition have would have cut down the debt to aleast have been as good as that of Great

The Negro Policy Depreciating Our Credit and Necessitating a Standing Army.

It is because we did not thus apply this money to this purpose, but spent it upon the negro policy, the military despotism, and other abuses of government, that our credit is so low. The world saw we were violating our faith with the public creditors and the taxpayers alike, when the money was used for the partisan purposes of keeping the South out of the Union until sham governments could be manufactured by military violence and congressional action. The world not only saw the monstrous diversion of the through a long series of years, still greater annual expenses unavoidable when the entire control of Southern States is given over, unchecked by the still greater armies. Up to this time ery man who is not blinded by hate or bigotry looks forward with horror to the condition of the South under negro domination. The bad faith to the public creditor and tax-payer in thus unsettling our Union, of keeping the South in a condition where it cannot help the national prosperity, but is made a heavy load upon the country, is the real cause of our debased credit. The tax-payer was told the burdens put upon him were to pay the debt; but the money was not used in good faith to him, for the debt still stands: nor in good faith to the ereditor, for he was not paid what he should have been; but it was used in a way which harmed both, in a way that tainted the nation's credit, kept up taxation by keeping up the rate of interest, while can policy prevails this struggle must it sank the value of the bonds, and with them carried down the paper currency, and thus wronged the laborer and pensioner. But for the policy of bad faith, of partisan purposes, mad folly, we could to-day borrow money as cheaply as Great Britain; but we have cursed the tax-payers, the laborer, the pensioner, the public creditor, for the sake of cursing the people of the South with military despotism, and negro domination.

> Every one must see, if we paid off one-fifth of our debt, had kept down the cost of Government, had given dustry and good order in the South, not one of the evils which now afflict us could have existed. Our whole condition would have been changed. We demand that our currency shall be made as good as gold, not by contracting the amount, but by contracting the expenses of Government. We are against measures which will pull down business credit, and call for those When we stop the waste, which forces us to pay a usury of ten per cent., and take a course which will enable us to borrow money upon the rates paid by payment of our debt, and not to the military and negro scheme, we shall relieve the tax-payer, the bill-holder, ty, who has had four children in the and give strength and value to the Columbia Institute of Washington city, claims of the public creditor. We have an institution where mutes are educaseen the mischief wrought out by the ted, informs us that negroes are now policy of the past three years. It will admitted as pupils, and that they are be as hurtful in the future as it has placed at once on the same footing to it. We have shown how the policy whites in the school room, but the

would be settled. The Judiciary ady. Our ailment is debt, aggravated

But we see that the War Department year before it spent only about \$95,000,-000. The longer we have peace the more the army costs. How is this?-Well, it costs a great deal to keep solpolicy, and all will be set right. Since diers and Freedmen's Bureau agents, the war closed in 1865, the government and to feed and clothe negroes at the has spent for its expenses, in addition South. But why do you do it? Let to payments on principal or interest of | the negroes support themselves as we \$1,000,000,000. On this sum there has South work to feed and clothe these been spent nearly \$800,000,000 on the idle Africans. True, but by so doing we get their votes, and they will send ses. This is nearly one-third of the na- our traveling agents to Congress; we shall get twenty Senators in this way, time of peace. The cost of our navy while a majority of the people of the United States, living in nine States, have only eighteen. The people may vote as they please, but they cannot get the Senate nor repeal any of the been \$300,000,000 although we have laws we got through for our advantage; we have managed it so that onequarter of the people have more power in the South than the three-quarters. We now own the negroes of the South. Did we not buy them by your blood or to cheapen food for the laborers of the and money? We now see where the money goes; we now see why the credsee why the value of our paper money is sinking. It was only at twenty-one per cent. discount in 1866; it is now at a discount of about thirty-one per cent. been. With this payment, which We now see why our laborers and pensioners are cheated by false dollars. If bout \$2,000,000,000, our credit would at the mechanic cares to know why he works so many hours, let him study the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is clear why business is is hindered and business men perplexed. We now know why the public creditor is harassed by our dishonored credit, and the tax-payer is hunted down by the tax-gatherer.

The Negro Policy the Cause of Taxation

and Penury. The negro military policy of the Republican party is at the bottom of all these troubles. We now get at the real issue between parties. The Republicans, by their nominations and resolutions, are pledged to keep up the negro and military policy, with all its cost and taxation. These will be greater hereafter. The government of the South is to go into the hands of the negroes. We have said they are unfit to be voters at the North. The Republicans say they shall be governors at the South. We are clearly opposed to this policy. We have seen how much it costs the tax-payer, the bondholder, and the laborer in the past three years. It will be as hurtful in the future. We have also seen how our policy of using the money to pay our debts would have helped the tax-payer, the bondholder and the laborer in the past. It will do as much in the future. The whole question is brought down to this clear point: Shall we use our money to pay our debts, relieve the tax-payer, make our money good in the hand of the laborer or pensioner, and help the bondholder? or shall we use it to keep up military despotism, feed idle negroes, break down the Judiciary, shackle the Executive and destroy all constitutional rights? [Cries of "No!

The discount upon our paper money

was twenty-one per cent. in April, 1866; it is now about thirty-one per cent. It will continue to go down under the same policy. As it sinks it will curse all labor and business, it will endanger still more the public credit, for the greater the premium on gold the harder it becomes to pay specie to the bondholder, and its claims become more odious. What claim have the Republicans upon our soldiers? They take away from him one-quarter of his pension by paying him in false money, which is worth less than seventy-five cents on the dollar. A wise and honest administration would have made it worth its face in gold. What right have they to call upon the mechanic and laborer? They have lengthened out the hours of their toil to feed swarms of office-holders at the North, and to support armies and hordes of negroes at the South. How can they look the tax-payers in the face, when they have wrung from them so many millions upon the pretext that the debt compelled them to do so, while they were using the money thus collected to support standing armies and to trample upon the rights and liberties of the American people? Can they, with decency, appeal to the bondholder, after tainting the national credit and sinking it to the level of the Turk's, and endangering their securities, by throwing upon them the whole odium of taxation? Then let the East and West, the North and the South, the soldier, the sailor, in ships or in the field, the taxpayer, and the bondholder, by one united effort, drive from power the common enemies of liberty, honesty, honor, right, and constitutional law. [Loud

AN OUTRAGE ON THE HELPLESS .-The Hagerstown (Maryland) Mail says: "A friend residing in this coun-