# Bedford Gazette, The

## BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

MENT.-Arain leaves Mt. Dallas 5.46LICATION. Huntingdon, at 8.23 a.m.; 1 6.05 p. m., and arrives at Mt published every Fri-6.05 p. m., and arrives at MC MARKL, at \$2.00 per Mail Train leaves Mt. Dal vance; \$2.50 if paid rives at Huntingdon at 4.52 I not paid within six ingdon at 7.45 a. m., and arr accounts MUST be 10.30 a.m. \_\_\_\_paper will be sent out of

SEYMOUR AND IT IN ADVANCE, and all such variably be discontinued at aid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each in-sertion. 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:

y the quarter, half year, or year, as follow 3 monthe. 6 months.tone square - - \$ 4 50 \$ 6 00 [wo squares - - 6 00 9 00 [wrater column - - 8 00 12 00 [marter column - - 14 00 20 00 [alf column - - 15 00 25 00 \*00m square to occupy one inch of space [DD DPLYTIN] of cover hind don \$10 00 16 00 20 00 35 00 \*One square Two squares Three squares Quarter column Half column -45 00 80 00 One column -

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.

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

#### Notices, &c.

AVE COSTS!—All persons having unsettled accounts on the books of the firm of G. R. & W. Oster are respectfully requested to call at once and settle the same by Cash or Note, otherwise costs will be added without respect to persons. Bodford Pa. Aug. 14, 1863m3 BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS!

TAKE NOTICE !

 TAKE NOTICE :

 Sealed p: opesals for the erection of the Bedford county poor House will be received at the office of the county commissioners in Bedford, until SATURDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, NEXT.

 when the contract will be awarded, to the lowest and best bidder. The Commissioners reserving the right to reject any or all of the bids.

 The building to be erected upon the present Poor House property, to be two stories and a base-hendred and tracely papers, and to be completed, and ready for use, on, or before, the 1st day of October, 1869.

 The Commissioners will farnish the bricks

The Commissioners will farnish the bricks All the labor, and all other materials must be supplied

by the contractor. The plan, with detailed specifications, can be seen at the commissioners' office, on, or any day

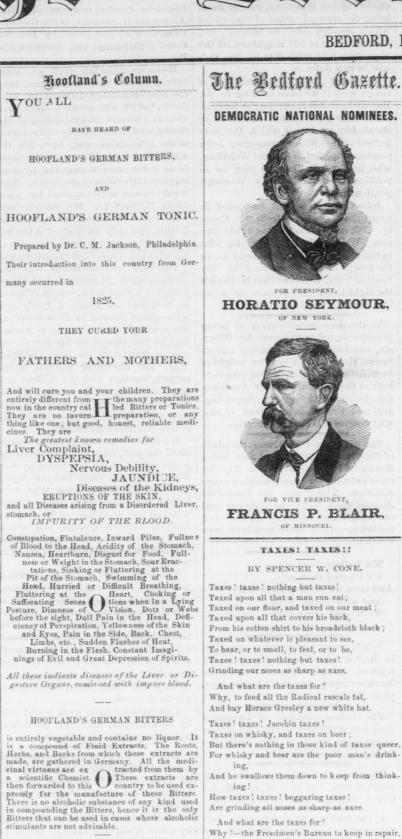
after the 21st inst. The plan and specifications will be made part of the contract. and the contractor will be held to a strict compliance therewith. All proposals should be addressed to Jno. G. Fisher, Commis-sioners' clerk, Bedford, Pa. MICHAELS. RITCHEY, DAVID HOWSARE.

DAVID HOWSARE, PETER M. BARTON, Commis

## jul 17m2

#### Legal Aotices.

YOURT PROCLAMATION. - 70 ) the Coroner, the Instices of the Peice, and onstables in the different Townships in the banty of Bedford, Greeting: KNOW TE, that incomposed a proceept to me directed, under County of Bedford, Greeting: Know rE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the coun-ties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for thetrial of capital and other offenders therein, and the Gen-eral Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and G. W. GUNP, and WILLIAM G. ELCHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Re-cords, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at



## BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1868.

## THE PRESIDENCY. Mr. Seymour's Letter Accepting the Nomination.

The following is Horatio Seymour's



FRANCIS P. BLAIR, OF MISSOUR

> TAXES! TAXES !! BY SPENCER W. CONE.

Taxes ! taxes ! nothing but taxes Taxed upon all that a man can eat; Taxed on our flour, and taxed on our meat Taxed upon all that covers his back, From his cotton shirt to his broadcloth black Taxed on whatever is pleasant to see, To hear, or to smell, to feel, or to be, Taxes ! taxes ! nothing but taxes !

And what are the taxes for ? Why, to feed all the Radical rascals fat, And buy Horace Greeley a new white hat.

Taxes ! taxes ! Jacobin taxes ! Taxes on whisky, and taxes on beer

But there's nothing in those kind of taxes queer For whisky and beer are the poor man's drink And he swallows them down to keep from think.

How taxes ! taxes ! beggaring taxes ! Are grinding all noses as sharp as axes And what are the taxes for?

Why !- the Freedmen's Bureau to keep in repair So that Radical loafers can each have a chair, And a chance for the pickings and stealings is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bit-ters, with PURE Santa Cruz Rum, Grange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where one pure clockels, structure is required there ! Taxes! taxes! REPUBLICAN TAXES!

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-tirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extract, while the oth-ers are more decoetions of run 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-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal quali-ties have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics. Taxed on the coffin, and taxed on the crib, On the old man's shroud, and the baby's bib, To pamper the bigot, and fatten the knave; raxea from the cradle plump into the grave. And what are the taxes for ?

Why, to buy all the rogues they can find, far and And give S. M. Clark half a million a year

Taxes ! taxes ! REPUBLICAN TAXES !

And what are the taxes for ?

By the strain of the muscle, the sweat of the brow, By the spade and the trowel, the axe and the

#### acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the presidency : UTICA, August 4, 1868 .-- Gentlemen :

When, in the city of New York, on the 11th ultimo, in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the national Democratic convention, you tendered to me its unanimous nomination as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, I stated I had no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body has shown to me. Its nomination was unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active dart, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our coutry. But I have been caught by the whelming tide which is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that convention, I am familiar with their scope and import ; as one of its members I am a party to their terms. 'I hey are in accord with my views, and I tions of our land. stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in political or private life.

I then stated that I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter, as is the customary form. I see no reason, upon reflection, to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the convention.

I have delayed the mere formal act of communicating to you in writing taken, their motives have been good. what I thus publicly said, for the pur-They must now see that the Republipose of seeing what light the action of can party is in that conditon that it Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. Its acts since the adjournment of the convention show It is a misfortune, not only to a counan alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they when its action is unchecked by any ought to have, a clear statement of what has been done with the money misfortune of the Republican party drawn from them during the past eight years. Thoughtful men feel that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been to trammel the Judiciary, and to carry kept from the public knowledge. The out the views of the most unwise and congressional party has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the election in many States, but it also holds itself in perpetual session, with control. There is hardly and able man the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit, in view of the who has helped to build up the Reelections which will take place within a few weeks. It did not therefore adagainst its excessses, who has not been journ, but took a recess, to meet again borne down and forced to give up his if its partisan interests shall demand For rich men to shirk, and for poor men to pay, From the pittance they earn by the work of the history of our country has Congress country called for, or, if too patriotic to do this, who has not been drivthus taken a menacing attitude towards its electors. Under its influence, some of the States organized by action now with this new intusion of

honors which grow out of a govern- exercise of religion. He must dement of mere force. These men are nounce measures which would wrong now placed in positions where they personal or home rights, or the religcan not only urge their views of policy, ious conscience of the humblest citizen but where they can enforce them. of the land. He must maintain, with-When others shall be admitted in this out distinction of creed or nationality, manner from the remaining southern all the privileges of American citizen-States, although they will have in ship. The experience of every public man truth no constituents, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of this Union livteaches him that no one can do the duing in nine of the great States. In vain

ties of the office of President unless he the wisest members of the Republican is ready not only to undergo the falseparty protested against the policy that hoods and abuse of the bad, but to sufled to this result. While the chiefs of fer from the censure of the good who the late rebellion have submitted to are misled by predjudices and misrepthe results of the war, and are now qui- resentations. There are no attractions etly engaged in useful pursuits for the | in such positions, which deceive my support of themselves and their fami- judgment, when I say that a great crime, has announced his acceptance lies, and are trying by the force of their change is going on in the public mind. example to lead back the people of the The mass of the Republican party are to maintain their usurpations over South to the order and industry, not more thoughttful, temperate and just only essential to their well-being, but | than they were during the excitement to the greatness and prosperity of our which attended the progress and close common country, we see that those of the civil war. As the energy who, without ability or influence, have of the Democratic party springs from been thrown by the agitations of civil their devotion to their cause and not convulsion into positions of honor and to their candidates, I may with propriprofit, are striving to keep alive the ety speak of the fact that never in the passions to which they owe their ele- political history of our country has the vation. And they clamorously insist action of any like body been hailed that they are the only friends of our with such universal and wide spread enthusiasm as that which has been Union -- a Union that can only have a sure foundation in fraternal regard and shown in relation to the position of a common desire to promote the peace, the national Democratic convention. With this the candidates had nothing the order and the happiness of all secto do. Had any others of those named Events in Congress since the adjournbeen selected, this spirit would have ment of the convention have vastly been perhaps more marked. The zeal increased the importance of a political and energy of the conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change victory by those who are seeking to bring back economy, simplicity and of political policy, and from the confi-

justice in the administration of our na- dence that they can carry out their tional affairs. Many Republicans have purpose. In this faith they are strengthened heretofore clung to their party who have regretted the extremes of vioby the co-operation of the great body lence to which it has run. They have of those who served in the Union army cherished a faith that while the action and navy during the war. Having of their political friends has been mis- given nearly sixteen thousand commissions to the officers of the army, I know their views and wishes. They demand the Union for which they fought. The cannot carry out a wise and peaceful largest meeting of these gallant solpolicy, whatever its motives may be. diers which ever assembled was held in New York, and endorsed the action try, but to a governing party itself, of the national convention. In words instinct with meaning, they called upform of opposition. It has been the on the government to stop in its policy of hate, discord, and disunion, and in terms of ferved eloquence they demanthat the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it ded the restoration of the rights and has been able to shackle the executive, liberties of the American people.

When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave violent of its members. When this and self-secrificing in the war, and tion. It is revolutionary to execute state of things exists in any party, those who are thoughtful and patriotic it has ever been found that the in council, I cannot doubt we shall judgments of its ablest leaders do not gain a political triumph which will restore our Union, bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and will give publican organization who has not us once more the blessings of a wise, within the past three years warned it economical and honest government. I am, gentlemen, truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

convictions of what the interests of the To General G. W. Morgan and others, Committee, &c. &c.

ignorant negroes who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their birthright through the management of Freedman's Bureaus and emissaries of conspirators in other

VOL. 64 .--- WHOLE No. 5,456.

States, and to complete the oppression, the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal in order who has been faithful to his trust to make this barbarism supreme. The military leader under whose prestige this usurping Congress has taken refuge since the condemnation of their schemes by the free people of the North in the elections of the last year, and whom they have selected as their candidate to shield themselves of the result of their own wickedness and of the nomination, and his willingness eight millions of whites at the South fixed to the earth with his bayonets. He exclaims :-- "Let us have peace." "Peace reigns in War-saw" was the announcement which heralded the doom of the liberties of a nation. "The empire is peace," exclaimed Bonaparte when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of the sword. The peace to which Grant invites us is the peace of despotism and death. Those who seek to restore the constitution by executing the will of the people, condemning the Reconstruction acts already pronounced in elections of last year, and which will I am convinced, be still more emphatically expressed by the election of the Democratic candidate as President of the United States, are denounced as revolutionists by the partisans of this vindictive Congress. Negro suffrage (which the popular vote of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut and other States has expressed against the letter of the constitution) must stand because their Senators and Representatives have willed it. If the people shall again condemn these atrocious measures by the election of a Democratic candidate for President, they must not be disturbed. Although decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and although the President is sworn to maintain and support the constitution, the will of a fraction of a Congress, reinforced with its partisan

emissaries sent to the South and supported there by the soldiery, must stand against the will of the people and the solemn oath of the President to maintain and support the Constituthe judgment of the Supreme Court; it is revolutionary in the President to keep inviolate his oath to sustain the Constitution. This false construction of the vital principle of government is the last resort of those who have their arbitrary reconstruction sway and supersede our time-honored institutions. The nation will say the Constitution must be restored and the will of the people again prevail. The appeal to the peaceful ballot to attain this is not en from its ranks. If this has been the case heretofore, what will be its **LETTER OF GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION** FOR VICE PRESIDENT. war, is not revolution. They make war and revolution who attempt to war and revolution who attempt to arrest this quiet mode of putting aside

balord, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and meral Jail Delivery and General Quarter Ses-ms of the peace therein to be holden for the coun-of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 1st Monday of pt., (being the 7th day,) 1868, at 10 o'clock the forenoon of the day.) Court of Over and Termit of that day, there and then to do the construction of that any, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain. Given under my hand and seal the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1868.

#### ROBERT STECKMAN. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, | Bedford, Aug. 14, 1868.

Sheriff. w4 IST OF CAUSES, put down for IST OF CAUSES, put dov trial, at Sept. Term, 1868, 7th day. vs Josiah Bark S 5 Fluck et al Joseph Williams Fredolin Smith et al John Peterson Mary Jane Holsinger Sophia Hook et al Elizabeth Beeler et al vs Broad Top C & I Co vs Solomon Williams vs Jac Lingenfelter et vs John Cavender et al s John Cavender et al s James Heffner & Co s Josiah Holsinger s Thomas Growden et al cs S SRussell, Trustee, & c s Dry Ridge Church 's Jonathan Bowser a Jozandar Fluther abeth Beeler et al n Metzgar's ad'mr redolin Smith et al vs Alexander Fle oseph Garlick ohn S Rinard vs Abraham Garlick vs D B Kockenda fer B W Garreston Susannah C. Taylor Peter Cramer Thomas Growden vs Philip Little et al vs William Colvin vs William Carns et al vs Archibald Blair et al vs Mary Wigfield et al 0th 1859

Certified, August 10th, 1868. 14w4 O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y. aug.14w4

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All per-following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, and for an idea on the orphans' court. in and for said county, on Tuesday the 8th day of Sept., next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The accounts of Samuel L. Hamaker and J Piper Smith, adm'rs of the estate of John Smith,

te of Schellsburg borough, dec'd. The account of Duncan McVicker, Esq., trustee r the sale of the real estate of Samuel Hull, late

of Napier tp., dee'd. The account of Isaac L Snyder, adm'r of the estate of Samuel Snyder, late of Middle Woodbury

The account of J. H. Dilling and George Hoover adm'rs of the estate of Martin Hoover, late of Lib erty tp., dee'd

The account of John P. Ake and Abraham Hull, adm'rs of the estate of John Ake, late of Union

unt of Michael S. Miller, admir'. of the estate of John H. Miller, late of St. Clair tp.,

dec'd. The account of William Gephart, adm'r of the estate of Eve Stuckey, late of Bedford tp., dec'd. The account of John Louderbaugh, guardian of Joseph Catharine and Peter Garlick, minor enildren of Rachael Garlick, dec'd. The account of John G. Smith, guardian of Franklin Kegg, minor son of John Kegg, dec'd. The final account of Levi Hardinger, adm'r of the estate of Jonathan C. Dicken, late of Cumber-land value tn. dec'd.

land valley tp., dec'd. The account of Peter H. Shires and Samu ahl, adm'rs of the estate of Wm. Stahl, late of

Stant, adm rs of the estate of win. Stant, inte of Bedford borough, dee'd. The account of P. F. Lehman, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Hyssang, late of Londonderry tp., dee'd. The account of Lewis M. Statler, adm'r of the estateof Joseph Brinkey, late of Juniata tp., dee'd.

The account of Geo. D. Shuck, one of the execu-tors of the last will and testament of Josiah D Shuck, late of Bedford borough, dee'd ang.13w4 O. E. SHANNON, Register.

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FAC TORY !-- 30,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED

ng will be done in the best manner and at sho botice. 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-ers the greatest inducements to business men to fdyertise in its columns.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's Ger-man Bitters or Tonic P in cases of Debility. They impart a tone P and vigor to the whole system, strengthen P the appoite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to di-gest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow the from the eye. impart a bloom to the cheeks, as change the patient from a short-breathed, emu ated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-fac stout, and vigorous person.

DEBILITY.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

all tonics.

ninety.

And fill every place-holder's pockets with cash. Weak and Delicate Children are Taxes ! taxes ! BONDHOLDERS' TAXES nade strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. I act, they are Family Medicines. They can I dministered with perfect safety to a child thr nonths old, the most delicate female, or a man That's what the taxes are for ! Hurrah ! for the taxes, the jolly old taxes ! Come, men, get your noses all ground sharp as

plough

axes-

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; organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these reme The Bondholder's Bonds, and his Interest in Gold.

We don't tax, and won't tax, for fools, don't you

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. An Aristocrat bondholder's party are we And as soon as we've finished the Southern con We'll settle you Northern white trash in turn ; FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, So pay up your taxes; no growling; be hearty, And vote for our upper-crust BONDHOLDER:

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylva PARTY. For that's what the taxes are for The nose-grinding Taxes !

nia. PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867. I find that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, use-ful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of dobility and want of ner-vous action in the system. The Republican Taxes The Radical Taxes !!

he 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 valua-ble medicine in case tion or Dyspepsia. I My cours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

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

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia DR. JACKSON-DEAR SIR :-- I have been fre ently requested to connect my name with rec-mendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate phere, I have in all cases declined; but with a

lear proof in various instances, and particularly n my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoof and's German Bitters, I depart for once from counts for his being such a great Sucker. man's vierman bilters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and es-pecially for Liver Com and valuable prepara to the system, as asfe timay fail; bat usual. It, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above aswee. Yours very researchfulls

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. JACK-sox 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. ecollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; Dand do not allow the Druggist to induce Drug to take anything else that the may say Dis just as good, be-cause he makes a larger profit on it. These Reme-dies will be sent by express to any locality upon anohication to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

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

PROPRIETOR. Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

application to the

may29'68y1

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, St seepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine the article you buy n order to get the genuine. dows.

its agents are proposing to deprive th people of the right to vote for presidential electors, and the first bold steps are Why, the old Constitution to knock all to smasl taken to destroy the rights of suffrage. It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see in such action the proof that there is, with those who shape the policy of the Republican party, a motive stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold political Cry Sumner and Stevens, Ben. Butler and Wade, power ; that there is a dread of some And all our tax Bosses that taxes have made

You "mud-sills" to Yankee philanthrophy sold, Be quiet-obey !--and your saucy tongues hold so desperate and so impolitic. exposure which drives them on to acts Many of the ablest leaders and journ-

als of the Republican party have openly deplored the violence of congressional action, and its tendency to keep up discord in our country. The great interests of our country demand peace, order, and a return to those industrial pursuits without which we cannot maintain the faith of our government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties. The hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the costs of living made by the direct and indirect exactions of government. Our people are harassed by the heavy and frequent demands of the tax-gatherer. Without distinction of party, there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence, and shall lift off the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country. Yet at this moment those in power have thrown into the Senate chamber Notwithstanding his lonely Western and congressional hall new elements tour, Grant is said to be in good spirits. of discord and violence. Men have been admitted as representatives of some of the southern States, with the

cannot live in the States they claim to represent, without military protection. These men are to make laws for the North as well as the South. These men, who, a few days since, were seeking as suppliants that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are to-day the masters and controllers of the actions of those bodies. Entering them with minds filled with passions, their first demands have been that Congress shall look upon the States from which they come as in conditions of civil war; that the majority of their populations, embracing their intelligence, shall be treated as public enemies; that military forces shall be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and that there shall be no peace and order at the South save that which is made by ar-

bitrary power. Every intelligent man knows that these men owe their seats in Congress to the disorder in the South; every man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder, but that every motive springing from the love of power, of gain, of

The Southern negroes are being a desire for vengeance, prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists, they are independent of -A fellow in Nashville has trained a the wills or wishes of their fellow-eiti--A fellow in Nashville has trained a the wills or wishes of their fellow-citi-rat to steal bonds from Brokers' win-zens. While confusion reigns, they stand up for the rights of minorities. are the dispensers of the profits and the He must be ready to uphold the free attained and disfranchised, a host of ury and idleness.

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men who, without a decent respect for the views of those who had just given them their positions, begin there legislative career with calls for arms, with demands that their States shall be regarded as in a condition of civil war. and with a declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States whenever they can persuade or force Congress to bring forward new articles of impeachment?

The Republican party, as well as we, are interested on putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action and to assure the the peace and good order of society. The election of a Democratic executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the the power to make sudden or violent changes, but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and re-establishment of franternal relationship which the country desires. I am sure that the best men of the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the South. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right-thinking man.

I have no mere personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard declaration upon their lips that they to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United S ates can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demands. It is not merely to float with popular currents without a policy or a purpose. On the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities. Its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power. It gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages. It declares the right of the people "to be secure in their persons, houses and papers against unreasonable searches and seizures. That Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of rcligion or the free exercise thereof, (r abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances. It secures the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury."

No man can rightfully enter upon the daties of the presidential office unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people expressed in a con-

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1868. The following is a copy of General Blair's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Vice President. which has just been received here:

of the Committee of the National Dem-ocratic Convention.

GENERAL: I take the earliest opportunity of replying to your letter notifying me of my nomination for Vice President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention recently held in the city of New York. I accept without hesitation the nomination tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give you and the committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Convention.

I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and most cordially concur in every principle and sentiment they announce.

My opinion upon all the questions which discriminate the great contending parties have been fully expressed on all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them.

The issues upon which the contest turns are clear and cannot be obscured or distorted by the sophistries of our adversaries. They all resolved themselves into the old and ever recurring struggle of a few men to absorb the political power of the nation. This effort under every conceivable name and disguise, has always characterized the opponents of the Democratic party, but at no time has the attempt assumed a shape so open and daring as in this contest. The adversaries of free and constitutional government, in defiance of the express language of the constitution, have erected a military despotism in ten States of the Union ; have taken from the President the power vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of her jurisdiction; the right of trial by jury and the great writ of right, the habeas corpus-shields of safety for every citizen, and which have descended to us from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our Revolutionary fathers sought to secure to their posterity forever in the fundamental characters of our liberties, have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the fragment of a Congress. Whole States and communities of people of our race have been attained, convicted, condemned and deprived of their rights as citizens without presentment of trial or witnesses, but by Congressional enactments of ex post facto laws and defiance of the constitutional prohibition denying even to a full and loyal Congress the authority to pass any bill of attainder or ex post facto law. The same usurping authority has substituted as electors in place of

military despotism and the usurpations of a fragment of a Congress, asserting absolute power over that benign system of regulated liberty left us by our fath-

ers. This must be allowed to take its General George W. Morgan, Chairman course. This is the only road to peace. It will come with the election of the Democratic candidate, and not with the election of the mailed warrior whose bayonets are now in the throats of eight millions of people in the South to compel them to support him as a candidate for the Presidency, and to submit to the domination of an alien race of semi-barbarous men. No perversion of truth or audacity of misrepresentation can exceed that which hails this candidate in arms as an angel of peace.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

#### BONDHOLDERS

What an appropriate name! They hold, with a tightning grasp, the bonds which bind the laboring man to a life of slavery-of unremitting drudgery for the payment of the interest in gold on securities that were bought in greenbacks.

Bondholders!

They are true to their name, and to the principles of their illustrious predecessor, SHYLOCK, in demanding their pound of flesh, in the cutting out of which the life-blood of the laboring man is drawn from his viens. Bondholders!

Like their great prototype of the Bi-ble, PHAROAH, they know no feeling of mercy, and although they see the sunshine shut out from the poor man's house, the army of tax-gathering lo-custs devouring the substance of the land, they relax not their grasp upon tne bonds with which they have bound the people. They refuse to recognize in the voice of the people the voice of

GOD. Bondholders!

The bonds with which they have enslaved the energy and industry of the nation wore lightly at first, then they galled, and now they cut deep in the flesh, but the bondholders heed not the groans of those they have enslaved-the jingling music of the gold, as they count over their interest, drowns all unpleasant sounds which might disturb their peace. Bondholders!

The monied aristocracy, whose dain-ty hands cannot be polluted with the greasy greenbacks handled by working-men. Bright jingling gold is *their* cur-

Bondholders!

The pure patriots who refuse to accept the currency of their country in payment of its obligations-who repudiate the promises to pay of the Government

Bondholders!

A precious set of harpies who, un-der the guise of patriotism, took ad-vantage of the necessities of their country to swindle it and enslave their fel ow-countrymen. Bondholders!

The people demand that the name shall no longer be the synonym of a privileged class—a monied nobility the man of our own race, thus illegally whom the people must support in lux-

Grant's life is not insured. He has 'no policy." Seymour is too Tam-many for the Republicans.

The age we live in-Bond-age.

Grant's home is in Illinois. That

The reason of Grant's taciturnity is because he is generally "too full for

It is said that "Silence is gold," which is the reason, why the bondhol-

utterance."

ders support Grant."

Grant is taking a tour toward Salt

### Lake. Next Fall he will take trip up Salt River. There is a great deal of action in the

Republican camp, but, unfortunately for them, it is prefixed with re.

Next Fall the Republican candidate for the Presidency will be an Emi-GRANT-to Salt River.

The total aggregate of exports for the last fiscal year, in specie value, amount to \$352,616,006, an increase over the previous year of \$18,141,830. The net imports for 1868 reached \$348,903,819, a decrease since the previous year of

\$41,215,777. This includes gold receipts and shipments as well as merchandise.

taught that Seymour always dines off roast black baby, mulatto sauce.

The Jacobin Taxes !!!! The Bondholder's Taxes ! ! ! ! ! That's just what these taxes are for ?