# The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868. VOL. 64.—WHOLE No. 5,461.


## Election Proclamation.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

*SECOND TUESDAY (13th) OF OCTOBER*, 1868, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale borough to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the House of Daniel B. Ott, in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of Andrew Pennell in Rainsburg in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the house of Jacob Feightner, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the house of Philip Hollar in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the school house near the residence of Joseph Griffith in said township.

The electors of the borough of St. Clairsville to meet at the school-house in said borough.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster, near Noble's mill in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of Saxton Borough to meet at the schoolhouse in said borough.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

The electors of Woodberry borough to meet at the house of Wm. M. Pearson in said borough

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton and Franklin, for the office of additional Law Judge.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton, Franklin and Adams, for the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor for said county.

ONE PERSON for county Auditor for said county.

ONE PERSON for Coroner of said county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be elegible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy,

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or other of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof; or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and gives such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provide that "The Inspectors, Judges and clerks shall, before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed, which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

"The inspectors, judge and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections, shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations, required by the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the act of the 2d day of July 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this commonwealth," which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judge, or either of the inspectors, shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act, to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each inspector, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will duly attend to the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, as an inspector, and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person, other than such as I shall firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and the laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, nor will I vexatiously delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who I shall believe to be entitled to vote as aforesaid, but that I will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty therein, to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not directly, nor indirectly, interested in any bet, or wager on the result of this election.'

"The following shall be the oath or affirmation of each judge, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will as judge duly attend the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, and faithfully assist the inspectors in carrying on the same; that I will not give my consent that any vote or ticket shall be received from any person other than such as I firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, and that I will use my best endeavors to prevent any fraud, deceit or abuse, in carrying on the same by citizens qualified to vote, or others, and that I will make a true and perfect return of the said election, and will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same, to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election.'

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each clerk, viz: 'I (A. B.) do——that I will impartially and truly write down the name of each elector who shall vote at the ensuing election, which shall be given me in charge, and also the name of the township, ward or district, wherein such elector resides, and carefully and truly write down the number of votes that shall be given for each candidate at the election, as often as his name shall be read to me by the inspectors thereof, and in all things truly and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and ability, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election.'

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly, approved 12th day of March, 1866: AN ACT, Regulating the mode of voting at all elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labelled, "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot-boxes.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued the first section of this act.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—the thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
A. G. CURTIN.

Election officers will take notice that the act entitled "A Further Supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," disqualifying deserters from the army of the United States from voting, has recently been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is now null and void, and that all persons formerly disqualified thereunder are now lawful voters, if otherwise qualified. The act decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court provided as follows:

"A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT TO THE ELECTION LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed, to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged, or relieved from the penalty, or disability therein provided, are deemed, and taken, to have voluntarily relinquished, and forfeited, their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof:

And whereas, persons, not citizens of the United States, are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this commonwealth:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person, or persons, embraced in the provisions, and subject to the disability, imposed by said act of Congress, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot, or ballots.

Section 2. That if any such judge and inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive, or consent to receive, any such unlawful ballot, or ballots, from any such disqualified person, he, or they, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, he shall, for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, in the jail of the proper county, for not less than sixty days.

Section 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election, hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot, or ballots, any person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall, for each offence, be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot, or ballots.

Section 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade, or advise, any person, or persons, deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot, or ballots, to the officers of any election, hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, or shall persuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot, or ballots.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
A. G. CURTIN."

## Election Proclamation.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 1st day of Sept., in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in the ninety-third of the Independence of the United States.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, }
Sept. 4 1868. }


YOU ALL

HAVE HEARD OF

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in

1825.

THEY CURED YOUR

FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

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

*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, or

*IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.*

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, 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 Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific Chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is good 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 mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY.

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 from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

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

*These remedies are the best*

Blood Purifiers

ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no diseases will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything, you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

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

Yours Truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES TAOMPSON.

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, 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 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 Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eigth, below Coates Street.

CAUTION.

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

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

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

The tonic is put up in quart bottles.

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

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

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

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

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

*Do not forget to examine the article you buy in order to get the genuine.*

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TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, 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 for IN ADVANCE, and all subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are aid.

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.*

☞ All advertising due after first insertion.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

| | 3 months. | 6 months. | 1 year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *One square | $4 50 | $6 00 | $10 00 |
| Two squares | 6 00 | 9 00 | 16 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 |
| One column | 30 00 | 45 00 | 80 00 |

*One square to occupy one inch of space

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

☞ All letters should be addressed to
MEYERS & MENGEL,
Publishers.


For the Gazette.

### MY BEAU IDEAL.

INSCRIBED TO——

I met her, but I dared not greet,
Though fain I'd worshipped at her feet—
Yea! kissed the dust, she was so sweet,
The fascinating creature!

She knew it not, nor will she ever know
Who at her shrine would bow so low;
The Fates forbid, and mine is woe,
Ah! inauspicious feature!

Her matchless beauty set my soul on fire;
Her sylph-like form did love intense inspire,
And filled my soul with vast desire—
Oh! futile dream!

A goddess lithe from out enchanted bowers,
Or fairy queen from land of flowers,
Where fragrant fall perennial showers,
The nymph did seem.

She tossed her head and passed me by,
And left me there to muse and sigh—
For strangers we—Oh! ask not why—
Or why this dearth.

But yet that bright vision of the past
That took my heart a captive fast,
Will hold it spell-bound to the last—
Until the last of earth.

### RABIDNESS OF RADICAL RULE.

The overbearing rabidness of Radirule in this country is getting to be almost unbearable, and all lovers of the Union and respecters of the Constitution begin to see the true situation of affairs, and are organizing against this accursed Jocobinism.

It has been a noted and aspiring idea of Puritanical hate to misrule and rabidly overbear in every event of being placed in power in this country. From the "blue laws" of Connecticut down to the worse than fellon's chains they have put upon the necks of the people of the South in the shape of laws and negro troops, their course is marked with inconsistency and their true spirit exhibited.

*The spirit of Jacobinism is to stir up strife!*

It was the hate and intolerance of puritanical New England that occasioned the late war.

It is the damnable rabidness of Radical rule that is forcing negro suffrage on the South at the point of the bayonet.

It is the spirit of overbearing petty tyrants that is manifest in all the dealings and measures adopted for reconstructing the Southern States.

It is the Radical hell-hounds and carpet-bagging infidels who discard the Golden Rule and impiously declare laws for one portion of the country which they vote down in their own section.

*Nothing is too bad for Radicalism to attempt!*

The leaders of the party are liars, thieves, pimps, and murderers, who carry their schemes by the aid of illegal negro votes, and for fear of being defeated they abolish the right of Presidential electors in three States and transfer the right to three well-known Radical legislatures.

They declare it a crime in three States to vote for President, simply because those States are Democratic, thus doing away with a constitutional and GOD given right.

*Six States are thus declared by Radicals against Democrrcy in advance.*

They declare that there shall be no Union, except that it gives to them military, political and social domination over all classes and sections.

The Constitution has been ignominiously set aside and the powers of the Supreme Court assailed by the rabidness of these ruffians.

The constitutional rights of the President have been curtailed by this mob of fanatical law breakers, and we must rally at the November election and destroy this party root and branch, for if they are successful, their deviltries will be doubled and the American people will be so persecuted that more vigorous and bold measures will have to be adopted for their riddance.

We have shown only a small part of the rabidness, fury and hate that characterizes the progress of the Radical party, and now we call upon American freemen, to come forward in the majesty and grandeur of their MIGHT, and by a united effort in behalf of glorious Democratic principles in November, strike this gouhl Radicalism, dead. It is a shame upon the American people to stand idly by and allow such outrages against freedom and the rights of States to be perpetrated with impunity.

We dwell at length upon these outrages on the Constitution and laws, in the hope of enlightening the poor tax payers of the country—to show them the crime of further insulting this country by electing any man from that party, and that the sacred right of justice demands that the Democracy shall triumph. In this event, all will soon be peace and prosperity, and the more complete and overwhelming it is, the longer it will be before this country is again allowed to be cursed with Jacobinism and the rabid rule of a Radical "God-and-morality" party.

### SOLDIER, A WORD WITH YOU!

We met you on the bank of the James in 1864. Have you forgotten it? It was in October of that year; the steeples of Richmond and Petersburg were in sight; it was the night after an attack on the Danville Railroad. As there was but one attack in that month, of that year, you cannot fail to recollect the time. You were one of the slightly wounded, and lay in hospital when we met you. We had a conversation relative to the war, and its management.

You said you were fighting for the Union. We said that you would never *get* Union save at the hands of the Democratic party. You said there would be Union the moment armed opposition to the government ceased.—We said that the party in power cared nothing for the Union. That they went into the contest for negro supremacy, and the spoils of war. That there was no hope of a cessation of hostilities, as long as the radicals ruled, and there should be spoils to get, and negroes to evalate(?).

You said you believed we were deceived, and that if it proved otherwise you would come over square and pat upon the democratic platform.

We said that the Rads cared more for the negro than for you, and that you would discover it sooner or later.

You said that the government would take care of its soldiers.

We said that the abolition hell-born government didn't care a nickel cent for its soldiers, only to use them for its own aggrandizement.

How is it?

Don't say you won't talk with us.

Stand fare and square on your declaration.

Look the facts in the face.

You were told that there would be Union the moment armed opposition ceased. Armed opposition ceased more than three years ago. Is there Union?

You were told that the rights of the States were to be left intact; that the general government would not seek to subjugate, it only sought to conquer armies. How has the promise been fulfilled?

What of freedmen's bureaus? What of enacting negro suffrage by the general government? What of interfering in elections? What of removing officers which the people had elected?

It was comparatively of little moment whether negro suffrage carried in Ohio and other Northern States or not. Yet the people voted it down. Yet, did not the Radical representatives of these same people impose, force, thrust negro suffrage on the South at a time, and in such a manner as to make negro suffrage negro supremacy?

What shall we call subjugation?

What deed was ever done on earth more damnable, more hell-impregnated, than this?

Will you sanction it?

Will you have anything further to do with men who can conceive such a monstrosity?

Another thing.

It concerns *you*.

How does the government take care of its soldiers?

You cannot be rich.

You were in the ranks.

You have a little home of your own it may be. Perhaps you work from morning till night, for the necessaries of life. You trusted the Radical tyrans to take care of you. Surely you had some reason. But how stands the case?

*Negroes are cared for. Those who staid at home and cheated you, are cared for.*

But you are left out in the cold, now that you have been used. You must pay taxes, to support the elegant equipage, and luxurous larder of the bondholding aristocrats. The kind of money that is good enough for you is not good enough for them. So say your Jacobin friends.

Now, soldier, this is a land of liberty. Every man who has been wronged, has a right to turn upon those who wronged him, and demand justice. It is no disgrace to a man that he has been deceived. There is an opportunity now to get—

Satisfaction for the past.
A perfect Union.
White man's government.
One kind of money for all.
Equality of States.
Taxation to all alike.

by voting the straight Democratic ticket.

If you wanted the Union enough to fight for it, you do assuredly continue to want it enough to vote for it. *Vote for* HORATIO SEYMOUR *and you will have it.*

### "REFLECT!"

Wavering Republicans! Reflect for a moment! This is the first Presidential election since the war! and yet the rebels ask to be rewarded for attempting to destroy the Union and putting its defenders to an expense of oceans of blood and three billions of treasure, by being intrusted on the very first occasion with its management and control! —*Chicago Post.*

"Wavering Republicans, reflect for a moment," that this is the third year in peace and according to the official statements of the Secretary of the Treasury, the national debt has increased under Jacobin management TWENTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS within the past nine months, and over THIRTEEN MILLIONS in the past two months!

Indeed, it is high time for every doubting man to "*reflect*" on this unparalleled increase of debt, and that too at a time when no extra demands should be made on the Treasury for means to carry on the affairs of the Government.

"Wavering Republicans, reflect!" you are honest. You want to know what is done with all the money. We will tell you.

Millions of dollars are wasted in supporting Negro Bureaus in the South, in feeding lazy negroes while white men are made toil and pay taxes for the maintenance of these institutions.

Millions of dollars are expended in supporting a standing army in the South to defend carpet-bag governments and force negro suffrage upon unwilling white men.

Millions of dollars are wrung from the people in taxes payable in gold, to support a bonded aristocracy.

Millions of dollars are plundered from the Treasury by Jacobin Congressmen to pay for gold pens, pocket knives, &c.

"Wavering Republicans, reflect!" that unless you vote this fall to place new men in Congress—men who have been reared in the school of economy—men of the Democratic party—this increase in debt will go on from year to year till you and the country will become completely bankrupt.

"Wavering Republicans, reflect for a moment, that this is the first Presidential election since the war," and if you would have retrenchment in the conduct of the government, equal taxation and low tariffs you must discard the Jacobin party which like the wiley serpent coils itself about you as if in fond embrace only to crush out your very existence.

Then vote for the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, without further *wavering!*

### SHALL WE?

Eight years, or nearly eight, have passed since the late lamented was elected President of the United States.

*United States!*

They were, indeed. Sweet the memory. Is there a heart that does not pulsate more rapidly, as the memory comes freighted with recollections of that good old time? Is there an American citizen, North, South, East or West, foreign or native born, who does not sigh long and deep at the remembrance of the dear old Union?

Eight years ago this Fall, in consequence of divisions in the Democratic party, Mr. Lincoln was elected to the Presidency.

Say, if you will, that there was an error of judgment on the part of the South in going.

Say (what we will never say) that the war was conducted wisely by the managers, on the part of the North.

Say that every iota of blame rests on the heads of Southern men.

Say that the Radicals have not stolen, intrigued, plundered, and needlessly tormented.

Say that Lincoln was a fine specimen, every way fitted for his high office, and worthy all affection by the American people.

Say that Beast Butler is an angel.

Swear all that the *Tribune* insists that it is necessary to swear, touching the holiness of eminent Radicals, and the wickedness of Democrats;

Swear that the National debt is a National blessing;

And yet—

Brother Democrats:

Workingmen:

Honest men:

Say—

Deliberately, calmly, honestly, unflinchingly; say whether the reign of the Radicals has not been the greatest curse which ever darkened America. Say whether the Union that *is*, is not immeasurably worse than the Union that *was*. We do not seek to excite. We do not want another war, but we want the people to *think*. There is always a large amount of sophistry in a heated canvass like the present. There is lying freely, pointedly, squarely and muchly. A great deal of fog is raised to blind the eyes of the people. But there is *one* test that cannot be concealed. No fog can hide it, no clouds obscure it, no dust to settle upon and cover it. *By their fruits ye shall know them.* Speak it in the streets; sound it on the hill-sides; publish it in the valleys; let the wings of the wind bear it everywhere.

The test is the result. It is before us. Before us in one million green graves. In one hundred thousand maimed soldiers. In one hundred thousand widows. In a nation torn, bleeding, and outraged. In a debt of $3,000,000,000.

Shall we continue an experiment which has proved so costly? Shall we?

Not beyond March 4, 1869.

### THE PROOF.

#### What the Army Costs.

#### Look At These Figures.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has a high reputation for honesty. The people of Pennsylvania know that it would not publish any false statement in reference to the expenditures by the Government. Its figures can always be implicitly relied upon as being perfectly correct.

Its issue to-day contains the following despatch from Washington:

*Secretary Stanton in his report of December, 1865, gave as the cost of the War Department for the peace organization the sum of THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. From official records it is shown that the War Department in the three years since the close of the war has cost SIX HUNDRED AND TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, or more than six times the estimate of Mr. Stanton.*

That is at the rate of over *two hundred millions a year.*

Stanton deliberately lied about the cost of the army.

Radical newspapers and stump speakers deliberately lie about it every day.

They do this to deceive the people.

Grant is Stanton's candidate.

Grant lied to President Johnson, to keep Stanton in the War Department.

Grant must have known that the people were being deceived in reference to the cost of the army.

Is such a man fit to be made President?

The Democratic editors and speakers have been charged with exaggeration when they asserted that the army was costing one hundred and fifty millions a year.

The figures show that their estimate was fifty millions short of the actual sum.

What is this vast and expensive army doing?

Are not a few naked Indians roving at will all over the far west, scalping men, murdering innocent children and ravishing white women?

Where is this army which has cost *six hundred and ten million dollars in* time of Peace, and what is it doing?

Does any one need to ask?

Does not every voter know it was employed in propping up negro state governments in the South?

This is the kind of peace we are to have under Grant.

How do you like it, Reader?

Will you vote for it?—*Lacrosse Democrat.*

### NOW FOR VICTORY!

Our ticket is made up.
Our forces are in line.
Every man is at his post,
Stand to your guns.
We will never surrender,
The right must prevail,
Go to work.
Convince your radical neighbor that he is wrong.
Distribute Democratic newspapers and Documents.
Talk to the young men who are about to cast their first vote.
Visit every house in your school district.
Get an accurate list of the votes in the district and forward them to the chairman of your county committee.
Do not wait for your neighbor to act but do it yourself.
To work then.
Do not delay a day.
Perfect your organization.
Organize your school district clubs.
Attack the common enemy.
Attack in front.
In flank.
In rear.
Assail him at every point.
No armistice.
No lagging.
No quarter.
Charge for victory.

### Stealing at a Dead Congressman's Funeral.

Hon. Philip Johnson, a member of the 39th Congress, died in Washington, and his body was sent home to Easton, Pa., at Government expense. The Radical Congress appropriated $2,775 to pay the Sergeant-at-Arms and undertaker's bill. Among the items we find these:

| | |
|---|---|
| Eighteen white silk sashes, | $254 00 |
| Eight black silk sashes, | 96 00 |
| Three hundred and ten pair kid gloves, | 762 00 |
| Two hundred black scarfs, | 300 00 |
| Ninety-one hacks, | 553 00 |
| Fare and expenses on the way, | 481 00 |
| Mileage, &c., | 131 00 |

Tax payers will remember that when a dead Congressman is sent home, none but a committee of half-dozen go along. But here we have 310 pairs of kid gloves; 91 hacks; 100 scarfs, etc., charged to the people and paid. It is only paralleled by the fellow who stole the coppers off a dead negro's eyes.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

"Blair saved Missouri from secession in 1861, and he and Seymour will save the country from the Radicals in 1868."

"Colfax, in 1854, said that he would not vote for a foreigner or a Catholic. Will the foreigners or Catholics vote for Colfax in 1868?"

"The Freedman's bureau—a device for supporting the idle negro at