The

Election Proclamation.

ENERAL ELECTION PROCLA-MATION.—WHEREAS, in and by an act of heral Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennania, entitled "An Act to regulate the Gentle Elections within this Commonwealth," it is sized upon me to give public notice of said citions and to enumerate in said notice what office are to be elected. I, ROBERT STECKMAN,

R68, at the several election districts, viz:
The electors of the Borough of Bedford and waship of Bedford, to meet at the Court House

n said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal ale borough to meet at the school house in said ough.
he electors of the borough of Bloody Run to
et at the House of Daniel B. Ott, in said bor-

augh.
The electors of Colerain township to meet at the nouse of And'w Pennell in Rainsburg in said town-

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house creeted 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 Hopeweil 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 Kapier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schel.sburg.

The electors of Kapier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schel.sburg.

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.

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 bouse 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 bouse of Wm. M. Pearson in said horough.

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, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Falton 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 ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for

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

NE PERSON for county Auditor for said

unity.

ONE PERSON for Coroner of said county.

Norice is Herry Given, That every person coepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any dice or appointment of profit or trust under the nited States, or of this State, or any city or working the company of the states.

oted for. And the said act of assembly entitled "an act clating to elections of this Commonwealth," assed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows,

said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second 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 an Inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a Judge shall not attend, then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall 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 place of election, shall e-

election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of 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 ether of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforeaid, 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 the white freenen, 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

triet 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 firmation, 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.

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.

Glection Proclamation.

APPROVED—The fourth day of June, Anno Dominione thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. G. CURTIN."
Desce of such election, or shall use or practice inimidation, threats, force or violence, with the lesign to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the readom of choice, such persons on conviction shall or, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the ceedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred ollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than no nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such oftence shall be had, that the person so offending as not a resident of the city, ward or district here the said offence was committed, and not not not the court where the said offence was committed, and not not not the court where the said offence was committed, and not notice to pay a fine not less than one hunred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than no years.

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 therefor, 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 elerks required by the state of the person index and elerks required by the state of the person in the other property index and elerks required by the state of the property index and elerks required by the state of the person index and elerks required by

"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 aed 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.

thon of said aset, including, of 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 r

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. The shall we given use the 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 up duty respecting the same to

this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, anthorized and required to vote. by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally elassified as follows: One tickets 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.

Secroy 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sher. separate ballot-boxes.
Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sher-iffs, 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 FLEMIN'7,

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 deseriers 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

rolling 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 deented, 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

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

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

aforesaid, such person, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemennor, 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.

LAMES R. KELLEY

Speaker of the House of Representation DAVID FLEMING,

Glection Proclamation.

Bedford

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

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.

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

VOU ALL

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND

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 tavern preparation, or any thing like one; but good, honest, reliable medis. They are
The greatest known remedies for

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

Constitution. Flatilence, Inward Piles, Fullnes 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 Sufficienting Senson times 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 Di

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtueus are extracted from them by a scientific Chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with Pune Santa Cruz Rum. Grange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in ease 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 TONIG is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

We are now dealing with a party that abrogates all the ideas of the fathers and would substitute, instead of the sound doctrines which they incorporated in their creed of government, abstract and abstruse notions incomprehensible to the masses of the people, and leading us far astray from the doctrines of the constitution and of free government.

DINITIALITY

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic and size education monants seems 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 change the patient from a short-breathed, emaci-ated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced,

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

Blood Purifiers

ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from bad bload. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order, organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these reme to dies, 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 Pennsylva nia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not 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 systembolists.

reat benefit in the system.
Yours Truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD. FROM HON. JAMES TAOMPSON.

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadeliphia, April 23, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I A care can certify this from my experience of it. James Thompson.

James Thompson.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D., Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia DR. JACKSON-DEAR SIR:-I have been fremently requested to connect my name with rec-mmendations of different kinds of medicines, but ommendations 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 plaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usual Living I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, Eigth, below Coates Street. Eigth, below Coates Street.

CAUTION. Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited.

The Genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackon on the front of the outside wrapper of each outsle, 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 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, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR. Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co. These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Store-keepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friiay morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at \$2.00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance; \$2.50 if paid 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 such ubscriptions will invariably be discontinued at

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

All advertising due after first insertion A liberal discount is made to persons advertising

by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows: #One squares - 8 4 50 \$ 6 00

**One squares - 8 4 50 \$ 6 00

Two squares - 6 06 9 00

Three squares - 8 00 12 00

Quarter column - 14 00 20 00

Half column - 18 00 25 00

One column - 30 00 45 00

**One square to occupy one inch of space

JOB PRINTING of saver bind 3

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 execurates .- TERMS CASH.

All letters should be addressd to MEYERS & MENGEL,

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

There is but one week between this and the election. Have you made up your minds how to vote? It is important that you should have, for upon the result of the State election depends interests that may be either a profit or loss to you for generations yet to come.

This election is a turning point in the history of the country. If the people of these United States in favor of the measures of the Radical Congress, then the institutions of the Constitution will have become a safety.

dead letter, and we shall have an entire change of government. thought of this? Do you thoroughly comprehend the importance of the questions you have to decide?

Great is the responsibility that rests apon you-tremendous the task which | to provide for expenditures which they s been imposed upon you.

stitution and of free government. government, framed by white men for | will not long go hungry or naked. white men. Whatever privileges are extended to those of other races are mere privileges and not rights. We other race civil rights, to protect them in person and property, it does not, it should not follow that we are bound months old, the most delicate female, or a man of to extend to them all the rights that short-sighted selfishness and folly, the hardy explorers consisted in pluck, our constitution gurantees to our own

History has taught us that the amalgamation of races is an evil; that no will come when their ill-gotten and illgovernment which tolerated such a used gains will perish before the wrath thing ever prospered, but on the con- of the people, and freedom will be trary went down rapidly to the extreme of degradation.

Democratic party are disposed to be and their madness to have provoked liberal towards him, to extend to him by haughty bearing and unsparing and all the rights and privileges it can, with safety to the country. But there are interests paramount, which must be regarded, and we cannot afford, as the Radicals wish us to do, to extend to a different and inferior race all the rights which belong to ourselves.

The Caucasian race must and will be sovereign wherever they exist. They are the ruling race, and, as Heaven intended, they will rule. The African has never yet, since the first page of history was written, done a single thing to advance civilization, and the party (the Radical party) that are now trying to place him upon an equality with his superiors are the worst encmies the country ever had.

There was no such thing attempted in the days of Clay and Webster, in the days of the statesmen of our country; it is only now, in the days of usurpers and demagogues whose interests depend upon the subversion of the government, that the equality of races, social and political, is made a doctrinal point in the politics of the country. Let those who love their country honestly and well consider to what

their duty now leads them. Will they have an equality of races or will they not? This is one of the questions which they must decide on the 13th of October.

A Radical editor, referring to the accounts of the punishment of Meade's prisoners by the "sweat-box," asks what a sweat-box is. He will know before long. We shall put the whole Radical party in one in November, and keep it sweating 'ill not a drop of fluid | condition that he should pay no taxes is left in its body, and its bones rattle with every motion it makes.

TEN thousand dollars were squandered by the Radicals on the impeach-

WHAT IT WILL LEAD TO

Have candid, moderate men, considered what will be the consequence of a triumph of the Jacobin party in the coming election? Men of violence, revolutionary in their spirit, intent upon carrying out impracticable theories, is it safe to leave the Government the expiration of the time for which they are longer in their hands? The country has had no moment of repose since they came into power, and every sane man must see that it 'can have none while such men rule. Should their Presidential ticket be elected, and the majority in Congress still be with them, they will claim that their policy, their most extreme measures, have been indorsed, and they will be more violent than ever. Should there be any one who believe that Grant would be disposed to moderation, is there any one so weak as to suppose that he could restrain them? No, they would east him aside as they have Johnson, and as more than likely, they would

have treated Lincoln, had he lived. The history of the French Revolution is full of instruction and warning. There the moderate men, one after another, all went down before the fury of the Jacobins. So it has been in other countries, and will be here, until the party itself shall be put down, by the uprising of the sober-minded, orderloving people, who have become tired of the violence of fanaticism, and alarmed at the prospect of interminable disorder and ever-increasing ex-

travagance and corruption. Does any man hope for repose, for stability, for order and prosperity, with the Government in the hands of such a party? It is without practical wisdom, without statesmanship, and devoted to visionary theories and impracticable schemes which as experiments will fail, and yet will be persistshall respond at the ensuing election ed into destructive ends, because there will be wanting both capacity to discover, and candor and patriotism to our fathers will exist no longer; then adopt, measures of deliverance and

And while they have been making a show of reducing expenditures, for ef-Have you ever, fellow-citizens, fect upon the Presidential election, no sooner will they receive the popular indorsement, and the further lease of power, which they are seeking, than they will come in with deficiency bills have well known their policy and the Have you, or have you not any faith greed of their partisans would demand, in the work that your fathers accom- but which have been artfully kept plished? Have you any reliance up- back till after the election. Assured on their judgment or their patriotism? of a continuance in power, the flood-If you have you cannot support the gates of extravagance and corruption doctrines of the candidates of the Re- will be opened, and they will find prepublican party, for they give the lie to texts for running up the expenditures

fate which it is provoking. Push not The Democracy hold, as their fath- the people to desperation. With the ers held, that this is a white man's strength so take what they need, they better their condition. The people of

Beware of the cry of bread or blood! Bread or Blood!

govern this continent. If we choose not wealth, and monopoly, and greed, banks, the scrip-barons and the cotton lords buy the election for these oppressors and robbers of the land, the time won amid scenes which it will have been the folly of the money-kings not pendence was the conception of that Having the African among us, the to have averted by timely concessions, crushing exactions.

MONEY AGAINST LIFE. The poor man, the workingman, was compelted to risk, and in thousands of instances to lose in the war, what all men hold dearer than every thing else

What was the rich man compelled to

Nothing!

Not even to give his money, though the poor man gave his life, of little as the former was in comparison to the

But the rich man loaned his money. if he pleased, or refused to loan it if he so pleased and did loan it only when he could exact such terms as suited his avaricious views. When he could converthis one dollar of gold into two dollars or more of legal tenders, he made the convertion, and with his greenbacks thus obtained, went to government and exchanged them for its bonds, upon which interest was made payable semi-annually,

In gold! By this process he made sure of receiving the interest in gold, on two or more, when he had only lent the equivalent of one dollar in gold, and what he had acctually bought with one such dollar-thus getting from twelve to fifteen per cent. interest, in gold, on every dollar of gold which he converted into greenbacks to lend to the gov-

ernment. But this was not all. He took care to exact the further

on his bonds.

Nor is this atl. He now demands, that for every greenback dollar that he lent the government, and which, when he lent ment trial-a movement intended to it was worth only forty to fifty cents on put despotic power in the hands of the dollar in gold, he shall receive a such men as Butier, Ashley, and their gold dollar, and Grant and the Jacob-

Though the bonds provide for the fought. payment of the principal in lawful the bondholders to perpetrate a mongal tender bonds, and issuing in lieu forever. of them bonds expressly payable in gold, which it would take six hundred millions more of legal tenders to pay than to pay the bonds as they now stand.

Wazette.

Now strike the balance between money and life!

What is paid for the poor man's life, which he was obliged, by the Federal conscription, to sacrifice in the war?

Look around among the widows and months. orphans of those whose lives were thus immolated upon the alter of abolition fanaticism, and, in their destitute and The Republican legislator who had no suffering condition, behold the evidences of liberality and justice of the Government towards those from whom it to a Bond for a thousand dollars-sold tore their bread and providers.

How does it treat the bondholders? It pays him twelve to fifteen per cent. interest on the money which he condescended to lend, during the time nally lent.

But more than this. who came out of the war alive, and the for the interest supports them; the widow and children of those who were slain, in common with all others of the pay the interest now, and will be made working classes to which they belong, are taxed to pay these bonds, and almost the entire burden of taxation for he received but two hundred. the payment of the bonds falls upon them.

Then it comes to this! The workingmen gave their lives! The workingmen pay the taxes! The workingmen pay the bonds! The bondholder gave nothing! The bondholders pay no taxes!

The bondholders pay nothing! The soldier who received his pay services.

gold, to be handed over to the bonding his health, his limbs, his life.

Thus the pittance which the government paid the soldier is taken back from him in taxes-aye, double the amount-to pay the bondholder twice the sum he lent.

WORKINGMEN.

Our forefathers come to America to the Old World applauded the act by following in their foet-steps. The aristocracy of the old country and the un-It has been heard in other lands-O, equal taxation there in force to rob the hold that the Caucassian race shall with what terrible associations! Let poor man of his earnings, that an idle wealth might be kept in luxury, drove to give to Africans, Mongolians, or any provoke the repetition here, of what the best muscle of the country, and we shudder to contemplate, but which the pioneer hearts to America. The cannot be avoided, if this Jacobin par- object was to better the condition of ty is still to rule over us. If, in their those who toiled. The wealth of these muscle, a love for their children, and the enterprise which has wrought such glorious results in this broad land.

Tired of the taxation following the domination of England, unwilling to support an aristrocracy that gloated over labor, the Declaration of Indeliberty which came after years of blood and suffering. The people wished more security for person and labor-by | ingman was heard to exclaim: valiant deeds this security was won.

For years we have invited people any longer. I voted your ticket until from other shores to come to our broad it takes three dollars to buy what I domain, to better their condition. We used to get for seventy-five cents; and have told the dwellers of the Rhineland, the vineland of Erin and the been coming, till the cities of the East, ed cities from the earth, gold from him.-Digest. the rocks, palaces from the forests; who have tickled the bosom of the burst into cereal, golden smiles, and filled the homes of the land with joy. The working men of America made which call on each to produce some-

by performing his allotted task. on by those who were not so much ation a necessity? laborers as agitators and robbers of the working men. Then it was that the of the valuation of all the taxable propmen who came to America to better erty in the United States. their condition were wanted. They were called on to fight to preserve the form and spirit of government which long can we stand such an increase of protected rich and poor alike. The workingmen, the day laborers, the plow holders, the artisans and mechanics, left their homes to battle for the in a Southern hen-roost, and is punperpetuation of their liberties.

ered and accepted, for it was said to be desiderated chickens on his shoulder, the duty of every workingman to pro- all the white and black Radicals cry tect himself and look out for his own aloud "Insurrection and revolution are interest. And the workingmen of threatened! Forty thousand Kupital, till they saved the Union and tia and the whole regular army of the the Government so dear to us -- but the country! Sound all the trumpets and associates. This is the way taxes are in party are pledged to sustain him in spirit of that Government was lost, beat all the drums in the land, and or was stolen from us while brave men | make all other possible noises!"

Amid the cries of battle the interests money, which greenbacks are declared of the workingmen were forgotten, to be by Jacobin law, the Jacobin Con- and the very aristocracy our workinggressional majority has attempted, at men sought to escape from, took posthe legislation and in the interests of session of the legislative halls, and erected a temple at every door and winstrous fraud upon the people, and rob dow of which is a tax-collector-a temthem of six hundred millions of dollars ple of which every brick is the body of more than the present amount of the a workingman lost to his family, debt, by taking up the outstanding le- his country and a common prosperity

The working men fought, and put down the rebellion, and while they were doing it, aristocrats, selfish men, and those who live by their wits more than by labor, wove them into slavery, and created a gigantic wealth, known as United States Bonds, which are simply notes held by the rich, which working men must pay in gold at maturity, and interest in gold thereupon every six

The legislators and speculators legislated and tricked among themselves. money, signed the name of his working man neighbor who was fighting, it to a miser who had money but no patriotism, for four hundred dollars. Half of this money he gave the soldier -the other half he stole from him, and now when the war is over, the the loan remains outstanding, and soldier returns to pay gold one thouswhen it shall come to pay the princi- and dollars, and interest thereon, for pal of the loan, the Jacobin party in- the note he signed, and on which he sists that it shall pay him two dollars realized but two hundred dollars. The in gold for every dollar that he origi- miser and the legislator bought and sold these notes or bonds between and among them; they made and hold The bondholder is exempted from them; they collect half-yearly interest taxation on his bonds, and the soldier in gold on them; they pay no taxes, working man who fought is made to to pay in time the principal in goldpaying one thousand dollars for what

And all this time subject to still further legislation to rob him. Meantime, the party in power is increasing the debt at the rate of not less than two million dollars a week, making workingmen pay the interest, with no ability to pay the principal, for they

are now over-taxed. The workingmen of America have been robbed, murdered deceived and and bounty, had to take them in green- forced into bondage for the support of backs lent by the bondholder upon the an aristocracy exempt from taxation. bonds which he now claims shall be It is the duty of workingmen to propaid in gold. The Jacobins would now | tect their earning and their interest, tax this same soldier, and make him and we are glad to see them banding pay back what he thus received for his together to do this. And if we cannot have exemption from this unjust taxation, let us no louger consent to be They would make him pay it in thus misgoverned, but arise strike dead at our feet, the aristocrats who holder forthe greenbacks he loaned to the compel us to work while they revel. government to pay this soldier for risk- Workingmen of America-dare you strike for your rights-or will you be

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM. Seymour and the regulation of the suffrage by the people, of the States; Grant and Congressional enforcement

of negro suffrage. Which will you have? Seymour and the abolition of the Internal Revenne swindle; Grant and Washburne's swarms of officeholders.

Seymour and civil liberty: Grant and Seymour and restoration: Grant and

destruction. Seymour and white supremacy; Grant and negro domination in ten

States of the Union. Seymour and economy; Grant and Washburne's hands in the Treasury. Seymour and the abolition of the Freedmen's bureau; Grant and the maintenance of four millions of blacks

at the expense of the North. Make your choice!

A WORKING MAN'S OPINION .-While the Radicals of Detroit were firing a salute in ratification of the nomination of General Grant, a work-

"Fire your guns! you can't fool me

now it is about time for a change." There are thousands of workingmen North, to come to America and better in every State who feel just so. They their condition. For years these hon- have voted the Radical ticket for the est people, sweating under unjust laws last time. They want "a change," and under unequal taxation, have and they are bound to have it. No amount of claptrap about Grant's milithe plains and prairies of the national tary record can bind them to the fact valley, and the mines of the Pacific that he is the mean dumb tool of the teem with workingmen-with the most desperate men in the Radical brave men-ow friends, who have call- party. The workingmen won't touch

How can we trust the Radicals with West with plough-shares till she has a longer lease of power? They have increased the debt, since 1st August, 1868, to 19th September, 1868, one month and nineteen days, FOURTEEN MILthis country great, by produce. The LION EIGHT HUNDRED AND work of brain, of muscle, of mind, EIGHTY SEVEN THOUSAND, FIVE DOLLARS AND FIFTY-TWO thing, as the workmen on the great CENTS. How can you trust a party temple each aided in its construction that run up a debt as rapidly as this. How long would it take at this rate to In time there came a war, brought bankrupt the nation, and make repudi-

> Recollect we own now nearly a fourth Think of this, farmers, bondholders and workingmen of the country. How

> If a negro thief happens to be caught ished, or threatened, or even required

To some of them bounties were off- to evacuate the premises without the America wrought with sabre and rifle, Kluxes are upon us! Universal masbled, and suffered on field and in hos- sacre is imminent! Call out the mili-