Election Proclamation.

DRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESIDENTIAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, in and by an at of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of renssylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth." it is njoined upon me to give public notice of said excitons and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, theriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make room 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

the county of Bedford, that a General Election. Ill be held in said county, on the UESDAY (3d) DAY OF NOVEMBER, 88, at the several election districts, viz. The electors of the Borough of Bedford and waship of Bedford, to meet at the Court House said becomes.

ough.

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

house of And w Pennell in Kainsourg 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 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 Schel sburg.

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

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.

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.

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.

claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote wheth-er found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the In-spectors 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 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 bonn 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 in the township, ward or district in which

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 vio elence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of APPROVED—The fourth day of June, Anno Domi ni one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

no no thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. G. CURTIN."

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.

Glection Proclamation.

"If any person or persons shall make any betor 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 him.

"The inspector, indee and clerks, required by the common of the content of t

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 common-wealth," 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.

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each inspector, viz.' If (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 ventionally

visions 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 eath 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 frand, decent 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 elerk, viz: 'I (A.

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 Win. M. Pearson in single borough. At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

TWENTY-SIX PERSONS to be Electors of PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT of the United States.

Notice is Herrary 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 or of state, whether a commissioned officer or therewise, a subordinate officer or agent who or shall be employed under the legislative, exceutive or judiciary department of this State, or any incorporated district, whether a commissione officer of such district, whether a commissione countrie 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 of siny incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge or other-ficer of such election shall be elegible to be then would 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 SCOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each the respective places appointed for holding the long that the proportion of the SCOND TUESDAY of october in the provides as follows, viz.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as an Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall appoint and in case the person who shall have

JAMES R. KELLEY.

Speaker of the House of Representation DAVID FLEMING,

Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. G. CURTIN.

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

quasified. The set decided unconstitutional by
the Supreme Court provided as follows:
"A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT TO THE ELECTION LAWS
OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.
Whereas, By the set 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 tizens, 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 I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Penusylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby cancted 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

or inspectors of any such election to tree jugges 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, ap-proved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any 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 art inspectors of election, or any one of them shall receive, or consent to receive, any such disqualified person, he, or ballots, from any such disqualified person, he, or they, so oftending, shall be guilty of a misdemennor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, he shall, for each offence, be seateneed 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

wealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot, or ballots, any person, so of-fending, 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,

Section 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade, or advise, any person, or persons, de-prived of citizenship, and disqualified as afore-said, to offer any ballot, or ballots, to the officers of any election, hereafter to be held in this comof any election, hereafter to be held in this com-monwealth, 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 guil-ty of a misdemensor, and upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this common-wealth, shall be punished in like manner as is pro-vided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful hallot, or ballots. ballot, or ballots.

JAMES R. KELLEY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID FLEMING.

Speaker of the Senate.

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 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.

f them by law.

liven under my hand, at my office in Bedford,
this 9th day of Oct., 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, Oct. 9 1868.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium n Southern Pennsylvania.

Hoofland's Column.

YOU ALL

HAVE HEARD OF

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

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

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 led Bitters or Tonics, They are no tavern led Bitters or Tonics, They are no tavern led by the first led Bitters or Tonics, They are no tavern led by the first led Bitters or Tonics, They are no tavern led Bitters or any thing like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are they are the medicines. They are the medicines. They are the medicines. They are the medicines 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, Fullnes of Elood 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 Suffocating Sensa Heart, Cnoking or Suffocating Sensa 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.

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 virtueus are ex tracted 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 cuses where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PUBE Santa Cruz Rum, Crange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are more 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 system, strengthen In 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, emaci-

Weak and Delicate Children are

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 reme 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 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 ner-

yous action in the system.
Yours Truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD. FROM HON. JAMES TAOMPSON.

Judge of the Supreme Contr of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866
I consider "Hood and's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case
of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I A can certify this from my experience of it. JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D., Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. DR. JACKSON-DEAR SIE:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations 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 usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Company usual course, the system of 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 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. Do not forget to examine the article you buy to get the genuine.

may29'68y1 EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low lates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and eave your orders.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1868.

Hear the cry for Seymour and Blair, Rising and swelling and filling the air Hear it go down the Atlantic coast, Like the solemn march of a dauntless host Up the sparkling Potomac's shore, Up the Valley of the Shanandoah,

O'er the hills and far away, Over the graves of Blue and Gray ! Over the coal-fields, fierce and fast, Over the prairies broad and vast; Up through Niagara's sullen roar, Along the Erie and Michigan shore, Down to the waves of Mexico Hear it rush and roar and go !

Ho! hurrah! for SEYMOUR AND BLAIR The people are shouting it everywhere

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

September Seventeenth! pendence, and just as the three millions of devoted souls, had passed through the dark hours and severe trials of seven long years of war, the convention of noble patriots and heroes, fresh from nounced the adoption of of orm of government, and the formation of a Constitution, under which the several tained their sovereignty.

went up to Heaven, and their rejoicings signalled the birth of a new memthe inauguration of the American Republic, a Republic destined to be greater in its power and might than the

eyes scenes of unexampled magnifi-

It is with wonder and admiration we contemplate the grandeur of our Republican system of Government, and the wisdom which led to the formation of that great charter of freedomthe AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

Searching through the record pages of all history, we find the greater part of governments the deformed offspring of force and fear, unworthy the consideration of an American. But there are those which claim a higher regard. The greatest establishments which history boasts were those of Sparta, of Athens, and of Rome. So conceited were these peoples in the enjoyment of their supposed liberties that they conceived themselves far above the rest of the human race, which they designated with the degrading title of barbarians. But in all their pride and pomp of liberty, did they furnish such an exhibition to the astonished world, as

we to-day contemplate? The far famed establishment of Lycurgus was introduced by deception and fraud. Under the specious pretense of consulting the oracle concerning his laws, he induced the Spartans to make a temporary experiment of them. and to swear they would suffer no alternation until his return.—Taking an advantage of their scrupulous regard by a voluntary death, thus seeking to

Even Solon, so far from considering himself as employed only to recommend such regulations as might seem necessary to promote the welfare of the Athenian commonwealth, made and promulgated his laws with all the haughty airs of despotic power, and he was afterwards frequently found boasting of his liberality because he did not establish a disposition in his own favor, and reduce his equals to the humiliating condition of his slaves.

And so with Numa. His institutions were not submitted to the free investigation and judgment of Rome, but were received in special communications from the goddess Egeria, and imposed upon the easy faith of the people as the dictates of an inspiration

that was divine. Such was the origin of the most splendid establishments that had been hitherto known, and such were the arts by which they were introduced and made successful.

How different with the American Constitution. Delegates were appointed to deliberate and propose. The result of their deliberations was submitted to the people, who criticised it in the fullest, freest and severest manner. It was discussed by individuals, by public bodies, and by the press-by its enemies and by its friends. The voices of nearly all were in its favor, and State after State fell into line, ratifying, almost unanimously, the Constitution of that Republic which has shone brightest among all in the constellation of nations.

For more than half a century, through peace and war, through sunshine and shadow, through day and through night, under the benign influence of the grand old Democracy, that Constitution has been the life-light of the Republic-our guiding star to peace, happiness and Union.

But there came a change. The Constitution of our forefathers. the great American charter of liberty and bond of Union, found its enemies in a traitorous mob of fanatics, who-

Spat upon it! Trampled it under foot! Tore it in shreds at public meetings! And pronounced it a covenant with

Burned it!

death and an agreement with hell! These traitors and fanatics were put in the high places of power, and they have brought our great government to the verge of destruction, and left but little remaining of the old Constitution We may look about us this anniversarv and see the ruin Radicalism has

accomplished. We can see our blessed America, as the Constitution and the Democracy in | ing! the way of peace, of prosperity and hap-

by Radical outlaws, the Constitution and him hung! buried, the Union destroyed, and a

military despotism arising upon its re- hunt down slave-holders! mains. We see honest men driven from were the chosen of Israel's God! places of trust and responsibility, and replaced by thieves, plunderers, and church!

petty politicians possessing not the the law or the office to the benefit of in its early days! any but themselves.

in the place of the Constitution we joyed! have the will of an illegal Congress, in the place of the will of the people Eighty-one years ago to-day, nine | we have the will of military despots; years after the Declaration of Inde- in the place of peace we have war and anarchy; in the place of prosperity we have desolation; in the place of free Republican government we have the commencement of a despotism that is to fix the American people on the point | men must deplore? the battle-fields of the Revolution, an- of the bayonet, and destroy the last vestige of civil liberty in the land!

Men of America! States could live in Union and har- day-the past and the present-as you mony, but under which they all re- reflect upon the beauties of free government, upon the glories of the Con-Eighty-one years ago to-day the hal- stitution, the old Union, and the old lelujahs of three millions of freemen flag, do you not feel it your duty to preserve for the coming generations, for their happiness and enjoyment, ber into the family of nations-told of what was so carefully preserved to

Then let us again, on this day, renew our pledges of fealty to them all, structive in all history, in which was varity of its productions, ought to progreatest empires of ancient or modern and swear by the Eternal, come peace engulfed the political liberty of the duce, until that large section which, prior come war, that Union, that Consti- country. Our retrospective thoughts on this tution, and that flag shall go down to day spread out before our wandering posterity, as it came down to us, with not a State nor a star torn from the bright galaxy!

THINK OF IT.

Who that studies the history of our country for the last eight years, examines the state of society, and has observed the progress of public events, can deny that there has been in that brief period of time a fearful decadence in all the elements that go to make up the character of a great and noble peo-

A marked change has come upon us. We are pervaded by almost universal upon the South, without bringing into public and private demoralization. conflict the two races, which they are We have lost respect for law. We endoavering to mould into their new, have become corrupt in nearly all composite system of society. Men may things. Our legislative halls are hot- theorize as much as they please, and beds, in which are grown schemes for | indulge in ideal speculation, forming plundering the public treasury, for in imagination the most beautiful swindling stockholders in railroad cor- fabrics, and working out, upon paper, porations, for enriching rings of public | the most harmonious and happy rerobbers in cities, for giving legality to sults. But when they come to encounter gigantic systems of fraud, and author- hard, stubborn facts, the structure which izing almost every species of bogus en- they haveso deftly built, often falls terprise and confidence operation. It is to the ground, carrying with it destrucwell understood that anything can be tion to all the interests which it was decarried through that has money enough signed to foster and sustain. Such will in it to warrant the necessary expendi- be the fact of the Jacobin negro policy ture to meet the modest and virtuous in the South. It aims at impossibiliexpectations of the people's representities. It encounters invincible obstatatives. Their votes are always in the cles. It attempts what never has been market in sufficient numbers to enable accomplished in the history of the the highest hidder to control legisla- world the combining in one tion. Seats are sought in this branch upon terms of civil and political equalof the government on account of the ity, two races of men, the one the money that is to be made out of highest among all Gon's creatures them in this way. As in the legisla- known to this earth, and the other ture, so in every other department of almost the lowest, without leading to the government where advantages can conflict, and the extermination of one be gained by the bribery of public of- race or the the other, or worse still, the ficials; and the same susceptibility to mixing of the two, producing an order the charm of money can be found in of hybrids, partaking of the worst the executive and administrative qualities of each and the better qualibranches as in the legislative. Even ties of neither, and ending in the lowthe courts, and the officers of the courts, est degradation, and the final extincare subject to similar influences, and tion of the mongrel breed in which confidence is essentially impaired in the two races have been merged. the purity and uprightness of the administration of justice. Going down sarily follow if the present order of into business circles, fraud and siwndthings is to be maintained at the South. ling, defalcation and stealing, prevail It can be the former only. Such a peoto an astounding extent. And in priple as the men and women of the vate life, secret vice, and open and South, can never fall so low as to beshameless depravity, are fostering each come mongrelized. Whatever else other, and making fearful strides to- may happen, they will remain distinct wards introducing universal debauch- and pure while they exist. Then the ery, and destroying the last hope of case to be met, under Jacobin rule, is

society—the purity and sanctity of the one of political equality, and a mutual home circle. These things exist to an extent and in a rankness that no pen can describe. bine in political parties. Rivalry and They have grown rapidly. They are still growing and as never before,

What has brought this great moral uin upon us? Beyond all doubt, the Jacobin par- Notwithstanding the great body of the

It has debauched the public mind. and spread infidelity and lawlessness throughout the whole land.

It denounced the Bible, because it vas a slaveholders' Bible! It defied the Constitution, because it vas a slaveholders' Constitution!

It trampled on the laws, because they were slaveholders' laws! because it was a Union with slaveholders!

It set on foot armed invasions of

States! der, because the victims were slave-

holders! It permitted the most brutal outrages upon the persons of delicate, refined, and high-bred females, because they as tools by these white renegades and were the wives and daughters of slave-

holders! It has administered the Government 'outside of the Constitution," to insult, degrade and oppress slaveholders, enrich themselves upon what they the presence of an active, vigilant, deare robbing from a tax-ridden people, and perpetuate their political power! It has prostituted the Northern pulpit to the preaching of politics, and

the denunciation of slaveholders! tended religious worshippers into Jacobin clubs, where the religious worshippers in the religious worshippers in the religious worship clubs, where the religious worshippers in the religious worship clubs, where the religious worship clubs, which is the religious worship clubs, which is the religious worship clubs, which is the religious worship clubs, and the religious worship clubs, which is the religious worship clubs, and the bin clubs, where the voting of the Radcollision cannot be far off. Then will be to man be deceived by representaical ticket has been the only test of orthodoxy and fellowship, and any degree of moral pollution is overlooked, will come to, and all who sustain the it was in years agone, safely guided by | if this one great essential be not lack- Jacobin party make themselves respon-

It has canonized JOHN BROWN, the which will grow out of a persistence in thoughtful men take heed.

piness.-Now, whe have seen the fair horse thief and murderer, and made the enforcement of this criminal policy face of our country despoiled, the tem- "Christ, and him crucified," secon- of negro equality. ple of our liberties torn to the ground dary, in their worship, to John Brown,

All this it has done to persecute and

Gazette,

And they the same class of men who Whom Christ received into his

slightest qualification to administer the little congregations of His followers with a starving people. You cannot And such as these were Washington

In the place of Union we have disunion; Republic which we once so happily en-Is it any wonder that the example and influence of a great party, predom- boring classes of this country. As inant in the country, and wielding all

pursuing the conduct which we have up between capital and labor, and the described, have wrought the change struggle will commence. that is before us, and which all good

lawlessness and violence; it has foster- inflicted upon the country. ed corruption, it has destroyed the As you contemplate these things to- purity and moral sense of the people, it has patronized brutality and crime! We are reaping the bitter fruits of its wicked reign!

Let it perish, that it may do no more evil in the land!

TWO MORE WARS.

The Jacobins have already inflicted upon the American people one war, and that the most gigantic and de-

A War of Sections! ities for which they will make them-

A War of Races!

selves responsible. It will precipitate taking in return for its own exports, or upon us two more wars, either of purchasing with the proceeds of their which may be more direful in its effects, upon persons and society, than the last, and both combined prove more pregnant with horrors than aught which the mind can conceive, or any age of the world has ever experienced.

This cannot be avoided, if the Jacobins remain in power. It is not possible for them to enforce their policy

struggle for power, between the two races. They cannot permanently comjealousy would soon produce division and separation so as to make it a question of race against race. It is already operating in that way at the South .-Southern whites have opposed the enfranchisement of the negroes, and the formation of the reconstruction governments, constituting a distinct, white as a laborer. In making him a politiman's party of themselves, while only a meagre minority of whites, including those who have gone from the North, have joined with the blacks, in making up the dominant political parties in those States, already, in the face of a It severed the bands of the Union, formidable political organization of him to spurn the idea of taking emwhite men, ready to take advantage ployment as a servant under men over whom he is taught that he has become whites and blacks, is losing its cohesion, States, because they were slaveholding | the whites wanting all the offices, and the blacks demanding their share, and It licensed stealing, robbery and mur- the consequence is that the blacks are separating themselves from their carpet-bag and scalawag associates, and resolving to claim all the offices for their own race, and no longer be used adventurers who have been professing friendship for them only to get office and power. If these white men and black men who had combined together, cannot remain united, and not even termined and powerful foe, can restrain them from quareling among themselves, how can any one hope for any other result than the separation of the two races into two distinct parties,

A War of classes!

This is another war which the Jacobins will bring upon us. Their determination to legislate so as to grant monopolies, privileges and exemptions to capital, and oppress, plunder and starve labor, will drive the latter to take up arms in self-defence, should all Whom the Apostles gathered into other remedies fail. You cannot reason restrain them. Nothing will make men so desperate as to feel the pangs These are the things we contemplate: and his associates, the founders of the of hunger themselves, and see their wives and children starving around them. To this condition is the dominant party bent upon reducing the lathings are going on, and if they conpower, inside and "outside of the Continue to go as now, the day is not far stitution," manifesting the spirit, and distant when the issue will be made

> Then will be completed the catalogue of calamities which the Jacobins, if This party has set the example of destined still to hold power, will have

> > A War of Sections! A War of Races!

A War of Classes!

THE ONLY ROAD TO PROSPERITY.

Every intelligent business man must see, that this country cannot be restored to the prosperity which the numbers of its population, the enterprise, ingenuity and skill of its people, the vastness of its territory, the the fertility of its soil, the diversities of its climate, and the or to the war, furnished in its great staples, the chief basis of our foreign and do-Their triumph in the coming elec- mestic exchanges—giving employment tions will duplicate the public calam- to our shipping, business to our merchants, occupation to our mechanics, and sale our manufactures, the produce of the dairies of the middle and Eastern States, and the horses, mules, meat and grain of the West shall be restored to contentment and order, placed upon a basis of permanent peace, and given an opportunity to establish a system of industry which shall be efficient, rereliable and successful. Unless these conditions can be fulfilled, there can be no return to the prosperity of former

What hinders the restoration of the several sections of the country to their former business relations, and the reestablishment of the system of reciprocal exchange and mutual advantage and profit, which in better and hapier times gave our country a golden era, and carried us forward upon a flood-tide of business enterprise and success, such as made all men marvel and admire, and as the world never before saw? No man can doubt the cause. It is as evident and indisputable as the existence of the great globe itself. The Jacobin party has destroyed the system of industry formerly existing at the South, which was the source of the marvelous production of that section, and contrib-uted so largely to the building up and enterprises of the whole country, and will not allow the mischief it has done to be repaired by the adoption of any wise and practicable measures. Whether or not the relations between the whites and the negroes of the South, which the Jacobins have broken up, were better or worse than the best s tem of free labor which can be established between the same two parties, we have our own decided opinion .-But it is a question which need not now be discus-ed. It is enough to say, that the Jacobin party is preventing the re-sumption of steady, contented, and reliable labor, on the part of the negroes, without this, the crops of the South cannot be successfully cultivated and harvested. Until this end can be se-One of these two results must necescured, there can be no improvement in

> could, perhaps, have been got over without any serious interruption to labor, or shock to business. our doubts about it. But we will assume that this could have been done, for the sake of going on with what we have to say. Had the two races been left to themselves, and allowed to adjust their new relations as they could mutually agree, it is very likely that a reasonable amount of labor, and a fair yield of agricultural staples, might have been got out of the new order of things. But the Jacobins have not re garded the negro as a laborer. policy has no reference to him as a laborer. They ignore his existence as a laborer. They have other uses for him. They are operating upon him and fixing his status, solely as a political agent, for their use and benefit. And in doing this, they spoil him cian, and in several States placing him in a position to rule the whites, and in all of them converting him into a political equal and co-ruler with them. they have puffed him up, given him an undue sense of his importance-an impression which the negroes, of all race are the most ready to take on-led the political master, and utterly demoralized him for all useful purposes

aterial interests of the country.

The Jacobins are not satisfied with

having emancipated the negroes. That

in the general enconomy of society This it is which keeps the South un settled, and prevents the resumption of continue to have this effect so long as the Jacobin experiment of reconstruction tion shall be continued. It will keep the blacks too self important, irregular and unreliable for laborers, and the whites discontented, hopeless of material improvement, and determined to resist and throw off the system of usur-pation and oppression which has been imposed upon her, at the earliest posi-ble moment, and by whatever means she can make available to that end.

The election of Grant will not move, but will only continue and in-tensify the evils and disorders growing out of this condition of things. is but one remedy open to us in this emergency. Set aside the reconstruc-tion policy, and let society at the South only perpetuate the abominations which Jacobinism has produced. It is sible for the horrible consequences as true in public affairs, as it is in nature, that like produces like. Let