Election Proclamation.

DRESIDENTIAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, in and by an f General Assembly of the Commonwealth of sylvania, entitled. An Act to regulate the Genetical within this Commonwealth," it is ned upon me to give public notice of said cons and to enumerate in said notice what officers. tions and to enumerate in said notice what offi-s are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, criff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make wan and give this public notice to the electors the county of Bedford, that a General Election the county of nearest that a General Election is the held in said county, on the UESDAY (3d) DAY OF NOVEMBER, 68, at the several election districts, viz: The electors of the Borough of Bedford and waship of Bedford, to meet at the Court House

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

ugh. The electors of Colerain township to meet at the ouse of And'w Pennell in Rainsburg in said town-The electors of Cumberland Valley township to neet at the new school house erected on the land wheel by John Whip's heirs in said township. The electors of Harrison township to meet at house of Jacob Feightner, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Key-'s school house in said township. The electors of Hopewell township to meet at school house near the house of John Dasher in

ne school house near the house of John Dasher in idd township.
The electors of Londonderry township to meet the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a pop in Bridgeport in said township.
The electors of Liberty township to meet at the shool house in Stonerstown in said township.
The electors of Monroe township to meet at the onse lately occupied by James Carnell in Clear-ille in said township.

ville 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 Schelsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nyeum, 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

The electors of the borough of St. Charsville to beet at the school-house in said borough.

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

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

The electors of Southampton township to meet the house of Woodberry and township to the said township.

The electors of Southampon 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 t at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of

nonnerry.

The electors of Woodberry borough to meet at a house of Wm. M. Penrson in said borough At which time and places the qualified electors I elect by ballot:

TWENTY-SIX PERSONS to be E-

Notice is Hereby Given, That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer

ed for. And the said act of assembly entitled "an act ating to elections of this Commonwealth," seed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows,

belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district. "In case the person who shall have received the

he produce a receipt of payment, within ears of State or County tax assessed agreea-

emove within the district for the purpose of vo-

shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which

he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any vio lence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of APPROVED—The fourth day of June, Anno Dominione 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

design to influence unduly or overawe any elec-tor, 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 of-fence 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 tled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall ed not less than six months nor more than

Glection Proclamation.

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

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

administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

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

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each inspector, viz: I (A. B.) do—that I will duly attend to the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, as an inspector, and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person, other than such as I shall firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and the laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, nor will I vexatiously delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who I shall believe to be entitled to vote as aforesaid, but this! 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 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 req

s election.

The following shall be the form of the oath or irmation to be taken by each clerk, viz: 'I (A. do—that I will impartially and truly write with the name of each elector who shall vote at the down the name of each elector who shall vote at the ensuing election, which shall be given me in charge, and also the name of the township, ward or district, wherein such elector resides, and carefully and truly write down the number of votes that shall be given for each candidate at the election, as often as his name shall be read to me by the inspectors thereof, and in all things truly and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and ability, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any betor wager on the result of this election. The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly, approved 12th day of March, 1856: An Act, Regulating the mode of voting at all elections, in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

on 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and written, severally classined as follows: One tick-et shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judicia-ry." 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 one tracet shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of congress, it voted for, and be labelled, county; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, riox 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 FLEMING,

DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved—the thirtieth day of March, Anno
Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
A. G. CURTIN.
Election officers will take notice that the act
entitled "A Further Supplement to the Election
Laws of this Commonwealth." disqualifying deserters from the army of the United States from voting, has recently been declared enconstitutional by
the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is now null and
void, and that all persons formerly disqualified
thereunder are now lawful voters, if otherwise
qualified. The act decided unconstitutional by
the Supreme Court provided as follows:
"A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT TO THE ELECTION LAWS
OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed, to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, all permand here described the military or naval serthousand eight hundred and sixty-nee, an persons who have descrited 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 refinquished, and forfeited, their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any sights of citizens thereof.

rights of citizens thereof:
And whereas, persons, not citizens of the United States, are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvanis, qualified electors of this

laws of Pennsylvanis, qualified electors of this commonwealth:

Section I. 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 seuteneed 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,

officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot

om ballots.

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

JAMES R. KELLEY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID FLEMING,

Speaker of the Senate.

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.

of them by law.

Given 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.

Roofland's Column.

Bedford

YOU ALL

BAYE 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 y the many preparations entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern thing like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

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

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD. Constipation, Flatlence, Inward Piles, Fullne's of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food. Full ness 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 Otions when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate diseases of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, flerbs, 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 pure Santa Cruz Rum. Grange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the care of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decotions 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 the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stort and viccorous nervous. stout, and vigorous person.

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

These remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order, keep your digestive organs in a sound, the lathy condition, by the use of these reme. 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

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867. I find that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, use-ful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nergreat benefit in cases your action in the system. Yours Truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD

FROM HON. JAMES TAOMPSON.

Judge of the Supreme Coart of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, April 28, 1866 I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a val ble medicine in case tion or Dyspepsia. I A formation of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I A formation of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I A formation of attacks of Indigestion o

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

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia DR. JACKSON-DEAR SIR :- I have bee quently requested to connect my name with rec-ommendations 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 Com plaint, it is a safe and valuable prepara it may fail; but usual ly, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eigth, below Coates Street.

CAUTION.

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

Or, a half dozen for \$5.

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

Price of the Bitters, \$1 per bottle;

The tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended;

Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

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

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

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOE PRINTING neatly executed at low lates at The Bedford Gazette office. Call and

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Fri day morning by MEXERS & MERGEL, at \$2.00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance; \$2.50 if paid within six months; \$3.00 if not paid within six months. All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such ubscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are

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 mar-riages 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: by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

3 months. 6 months. 1 year.

*One square - \$4.50 \$6.00 \$10.00
Two squares - 6.04 9.00 16.00
Three squares - 8.00 12.00 20.00
Quarter column - 14.00, 20.00 35.00
Half column - 18.00 25.00 45.00
One column - - 30.00 45.00 80.00

*One column - - 30.00 45.00 80.00

*One square to occupy one inch of space
JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. The GAZETTE OPPICE has increased a spatch and spatch are grantly small grinding, respectively.

Winding and grinding,
Round goes the mill;
Winding and grinding,
Grind great or small—Spare not your labor,
Pay your toil all.
Winding and grinding,

just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.-TERMS CASH.

Al ters should be addressed to MEYERS & MENGEL, Publishers

SOLDIERS, HEAR YOUR OLD COM-Letter From Gen. McClellan.

He Supports Seymonr and Blair.

The following manly and eloquent letter from the pen of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, was read before the great Democratic meeting in New York, on Monday night. It speaks for itself and we ask all his old companions in arms, during the late war to read it.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1868. Douglas Taylor, Chairman, &c. MY DEAR SIR-I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to preside over the Democratic meeting on Monday next.

I have long since determined to abstain from further participation in political life, and therefore find myself compelled to decline the honor you proffer me. I should, however, be glad to attend the meeting as a private literature consists in denunciations of citizen, did not engagements of a domestic nature, rendered imperative by ton, or some other conquered rebel, did my long absence from the country, detain me from the city upon the day

in question. I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to express my continued hearty sympathy with the democratic cause-(loud cheers)-and my ardent wishes principles for which the recent war was undertaken by the North, -Separated as I thus am from the distinguishyou will agree with me in the highest restore peace or constitutional supremations. he and other brave soldiers so ably of Jacobin campaign literature made has the following: General Reynolds' commenced.--The war was only the up.-Chicago Times. first epoch in the history of the struggle in which we have been so long en-

people to fulfil the great objects for history—the National Intelligencer says

were called to the field. to be warmly and faithfully support- dollars of the people's money squanded; the maintenance of the national ered in the effort to depose a President lasting peace-these are the objects for and believing these to rest in the suced to represent the party, it is my inten- visers. Let that same people not fortion to sustain that cause as a private citizen. (Renewed applause.)

With the request that you will convey to the gentlemen of the committee, and my other friends for whom you judicious legislation, while it involved an advantage, and study to make a act, my sincere thanks for the compliment they have paid me,

I am, most truly yours, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

LET US HAVE PEACE .- "Martial law," says General Grant in an official communication on Southern affairs bearing date January 29, 1867; "martial law would give security, or compara tively so to all classes of citizens, with out regard to race or color, or political opinions, and could be continued until society was capable of protecting itself, or until the State is returned to its full relations to the Union. The application of martial law to one of these States would be a warning to all, and if necessary, could be extended to others."

How trippingly this reads, does it not? And what a light it throws on the manner in which, if General Grant be elected, we are to have peace. You will notice that this delaration of martial law being a panacea for civil ills bears date January 29, 1867, or prior to the passage of the first reconstruction act whereby, in the language of said act, these Southern States were "divided into military districts and made subject to military authority of the Uited States." Military rule was not set up in the South by Congress till March, 1867, and yet in January of that year of course, that the application thereof if necessary, could be extended to oth-

In the light of this revelation it is we. "Martail law would give security" is his response.

Recent rains in Texas have caused a great growth of grass.

THE GRANT TAX-MILL.

The Radical tax-mill is a great machine. It has ground out of the laboring masses of this country fifteen hundred millions of dollars during the past three years. It has over two billions of dollars to grind out of them yet, before the poor man's toil is paid, besides the gold toil that is taken from him yearly as interest on the rich man's bonds. Into its hopper goes the sweat and toil and aches and earnings of the toiling millions; out of it comes bread for indolent negroes, big pay for thieving officials, gold interest for bondholders and riches for treasury robbers. It is the people who turn this mill. They run it to grind up their earnings to give to others. It's a nice machine, ain't it tax-payers. Take hold and

Winding and grinding.

Winding and grinding, it never stands still, Niggers and Bondholders must have their fill. Winding and grinding, Work through the day, Grief never minding,

What though tears dropping, Rust as they fall? Have no wheel stopping,-Gold bonds claim all. Winding and grinding, round goes the mill ;

Winding and grinding, it never stands still, Niggers and Bondholders must have their fill.

Some of the campaign arguments that appear in Radical journals are marvelous beyond all parallel. For example: "Gen. Lee swore to support the Constitution ten times, and then took arms and attempted to destroy it;' therefore Mr. Grant ought to be elected President.

To answer this "argument" on its merits, a Democratic logician should say, "Callicott swore, every time he received an office from the Radical administration, that he would not steal the people's money, and then stole all he could lay hands on , therefore, brass buttons are big things!"

The entire staple of Jacobin campaign something that Lee, or Wade Hampor said, at some former period of his existence. Perhaps this line of argumentation is found necessary to those who are paid, or except pay for supporting a corrupt administration. Finding no good to say of Radical leaders, the only way to defend their for the success of those constitutional | faults is to make it appear that they

might possibly have been worse. Thus, Grant is not the worst of men, because some rebel leader was a worse ed soldier who has been chosen as the one. Callicott was not the greatest leader of our opponents, I know that thief in the country, because it is possible to suppose that Floyd was a respect for the services he has rendered greater. The author of "All hail, thou our country; but it is my conviction flaunting lie!" was not the vilest traithat the measures of the party which tor, because his treason took only the tween each period the time of transition has placed him in nomination are but form of words, while traitors less cowcontinuations of strife, and can never ardly gave that crime the form of ac-

ey, and thus complete the work which Of such insane drivel is the great bulk

Speaking of the appropriation of \$10,-The work of the soldier is, I trust, 000 by Congress for Impeachmentforever ended, and it remains for the that disgraceful record in American which they or their sons and brothers | it was "ten thousand dollars thrown away to vent the malevolent spite of A restored Union of States and Benjamin F. Butler, James M. Ashley, hearts; an invigorated constitution; and men of that stripe. Ten thousand credit inviolate; a re-establishment of for no other crime than that of differnational and State rights in all their ing in opinion from the majority of integrity-and thus true harmony and his accusers! The judgment of the American people has pronounced awhich every citizen should now strive; gainst the partisan malice which sought to strike down a President for the exercess of the democratic cause, by the cise of his constitutional power in the election of the eminent statesmen select- selection of his own confidential adget that freak of a Radical Congress not only required a direct outlay of ten | business of every one alone, and atthousand dollars, but consumed weeks | tend to your own. Don't buy what that ought to have been devoted to the country in needless agitation, dis- liesure hour useful. Think twice beturbing business, repressing enter- fore you spend a dollar; remember you prise, and retarding the prosperity of

GEN. GRANT WANTED .- The Age says that without any desire to disparage General Grant, we ask the simple question, whether in any or all of the fifteen or twenty biographies that have been written of him, there is recorded a single instance in which he manifested the slightest sympathy for suffering humanity, where he relieved pinching want, spoke a kindly word to the widow or the orphan, or in any manner or form manifested an interest in the workingman's welfare? Whoever heard of General Grant visiting a He has a large variety of carpet bags hospital, comforting by his presence on hand, and has been unable to sell and words the sad hearts of his mutila- a solitary one for many weeks, though ted soldiers, or conveying to bereaved wives, mothers and children, a single expression of condolence? Did any-

VAIN MAN .-- Whilst thou art build. ing castles, the carpenter is building thy coffin. While deceitful influences are gilding thy future prospects, the painter is leisurely putting the varnish upon the casket that is being fitted General Grant favors martail law, and for thy reception. While thou art says, as though it were quite a matter striving hard to distinguish thyself among thy fellows, the marble works | The madness for money is the strongto one "would be a warning to all, and, is fitting the slab that shall mark thy grave. While you are querying as to the wherewithal you shall be clothed, the materials for your burial suit are upon easy to see what is meant. "Let us the tradesman's shelf. You add field have peace," says Grant. How? say to field, and anxiously reach out for more: but go to the graveyard and stake out the lot to which death will soon assign you. "Then whose shall those things be which thou hast provided?"

Chazette,

EARLY RISING .- A young farmer

ken through the fence, and were feed- ed between the whites and blacks, and ing after their proper time, they were cratic party wanted to re-establish

sant habit; his walk and cup of water ligent a citizen as Mr. Adams has been gave him an appetite for breakfast, and compelled to confess that he had no the people were like himself, early at proper conception of the condition and work. He soon acknowledged that the feelings of the South till he went there, advice his friend had given was as good it is not to be wondered at that so as it was simple.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—The Postmaster General has awarded the MR. SPEAKER COLFAX told his hearmagnifying glass. The twelve cent stamp has an ocean steamship, and the thirty cent has a finely executed engraving of the surrender of Burgoyne. When it is considered that over a million stamps are issued daily the importance of this contract is at once evident.

FOLIAGE.—The delicate beauty of the spring foliage of trees has disappeared; everything geeen has deepened its color and the leaves have expanded to their full size. Instead of an exquisite delicacy in size and color, the foliage is rich, heavy and luxuriant. This is the season of nature's most voluptuous growth. There are three particular periods in the life and death of foliage each year, in which the leaves are peculiarly beautiful. The beauty of each period is entirely distinct from that of either of the others. 'The first has passed this year--the germ period; the second we have also enjoyed; the third comes with the autumn, the many tinted season. Bereminds us of past beauty or suggests that which is coming

A Washington special of October 12ht order against citizens voting for President in Texas has been received here and is objected to by Mr. Johnson, who to-day issued a proclamation calling the attention of the citizens of Texas to their rights under the Constitution, and also announcing that the reconstruction acts of Congress contain no specific clause denving the right of citizens of any State to vote for President at a general election. This, of course, is a well defined conflict of authority in which the President will come ou the victor, as General Reynolds will no doubt withdraw the order, unless General Grant insists that it is a legal and proper one, which in his present position he is not likely to do. It is probable, thererefore, that all of these States will vote for President and Vice President in November.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN .-- Let the you don't want. Use every hour to will have another to make for it .-Look over your books regularly, and if you find an error trace it out .-Should a stroke of misfortune come upon you in your business, retrench, work harder, but never fly the track. Confront difficulties with unflinching perseverance, and they will fly at last; then you will be honored; but shrink, and you will be despised.

A New Orleans paper says that the proprietor of an extensive trunk establishment denounces the course of the Democratic papers in the city, though an unmitigated Democrat himself .offered at the lowest price of the manufacturer. Many traveling men will rather shoulder a trunk, than carry an easy, portable concern that conveys so

much political significance. MONEY .- Men work for it, beg for it, steal for it, starve for it, and all the while, from the cradle to the grave, nature and God are thundering in our ears the solemn question:-"What shall it profit a man if he gains the whole world and lose his own soul?" est and lowest of passions; it is the insatiate Moloch of the human heart, before whose remorseless altar all the finer attributes of humanity are sacrificed. It makes merchandise of all that is sacred in the human affections, and even traffics in the awful solemnities

Chinese hemp is successfully grown in Kentucky. The long measure over sixteen feet. The longest stalks

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachufound that he was getting reduced in setts, has been making a tour through circumstances. He went to a friend to the South, and has delivered speeches ask his advice. This friend, with a ve- at several points. At Greensboro', N. ry grave face said, "I know of a charm | C., he remarked that he had learned that will cure that; take this little cup, | more of the Southern people, and their drink from it every morning of the feelings and sentiments, during the water you must get at such a spring. last few days than he could have learned But remember you must draw it your- in Massachusetts in a lifetime. He self at five o'clock or the charm will be was astonished at the condition of the Southern people, and their wasted and Next morning the farmer walked a- neglected fields. If the North could cross his fields, for the spring was at see it as he had done, all our trials the further ond of his estate, and spy- would be at an end. He was pleased ing a neighbor's cows which had bro- to know that amicable relations existing on his pasture, he turned them out | that no animosity existed among the and mended the fence. The hands were | whites. He said he felt justified in not yet at work; when they came loiter- branding as a falsehood that the Demostartled at seeing their 'master' so early. slavery in the South; and he expressed "Oh!" said he. "I see how this is; it the strong conviction that the consticomes of my not getting up in time." tutional party, headed by Seymour This early rising soon became a plea- and Blair, would triumph. If so intelmany of the Northern people are misled.

contract for the supply of stamps to the ers when he entered the campaign in department for the ensuing four years | Indiana last Thursday, that "self-reto the National Bank Note Company spect and propriety forbid my entering of New York. The new stamps will the political arena to anaylise, discuss be somewhat smaller than those in use and criticise the principles and policy at present, but they are of a superior of those arrayed against us. In regard style and finish, with a novelty in de- to the principles, policy, platform, and sign. The two cent stamp contains an letters of the Democratic candidates engraving of a post boy on horseback and party, my lips are sealed." What in full speed. The three cent has a he does enter the campaign for, would locomotive under full head of steam, have remained forever a mystery, had the great carriers of our domestic ser- it not of been for the sentence which vice. The five cent stamp contains a follows.-"One subject there is upon head of Washington. The ten cent, which I can always speak, and that is the finest of all in design and execu- the glorious record made by this noble, tion, has a miniature engraving of the patriotic Republican party." Taking Declaration of Independence, executed this for a text he goes on with a carewith such delicacy and precision that fully prepared review of the past ten the picture suffers nothing under a years, proving to his own satisfaction that every good and perfect thing had been accomplished by Radicalism and that the nation itself was now a monument of its "glorious work." Colfax is a second Nero.

A negro riot at Opelousas, Louisiana resulted from the caning of a white Radical editor. The negroes rallied to the support of their champion, armed. Several bodies of negroes were met and dispersed by the efforts of sensible, moderate men, both negroes and white. One body, however, of 25 or 30, led by a negro who called himself captain, refused to disperse when ordered, and a fight ensued. This is the statement of Lieut. Lee, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who was sent by major Hutchings to investigate the affair. Lieut. Lee reports that he could learn of but two whites killed and fifteen or twenty wounded, but expresses the opinion that the number of casualities will exceed these, as the negroes in some instances, resisted the disarming, and in some instances had to be overpowered.

Do the white men of the country feel able to support the negro population of the South? Suppose they are ignorant-can't read, and know nothing of the common rudiments of education-are the people of the North able and willing to expend upon these negroes from forty to fifty millions per annum in supporting and educating them? We don't believe they will submit to it-especially when it is remembered that the Government has never so supported white men, and does not now. Are negroes peculiar pets, or does this adominable nuisance open an easy way to public plunder?

Two Radical members of the South Carolina Legislature-a negro and a "carpet-bagger"-had an angry altercation. Said the "carpet-bagger:" "You infernal black rascal, you had better go back to Burns' and black white people's boots for a living."-The negro re-torted: "An' you whitelivered scoundrel, you better go back to Sing Sing, and sarve out your full 'prenticeship at stone cuttin'." Specimen bricks, these, of Southern Radical legislators.

THE INVISIBLE CANDIDATE. -- Grant is kept completely out of the sight of the American people. He was switched off to Galena after his western trip, and has been kept closely confined to the house ever since. It is said he is not even permitted to go out into the streets of Galena, except, when Washburne's committee certify that it is entirely safe. A dumb candidate for the Presidency is bad enough, but an invisible one is something new to the American people.

THE King of Denmark, last week, in his opening speech before his Council, stated that the sale of St. Thomas and other Islands in the West Indies to the United States had been postponed for another year. It will be remembered that our Senate adjourned in July last without acting upon the treaty.

Money enough has been raised by taxation since the close of the war to pay more than half of the national debt or a sum equal to \$2,500 for every one of the negroes made voters in all the Southern States.-"Let us have

Among the gifts to a newly married pair was a broom sent to the lady, accompanied with the following sentiment:

This trifling gift accept from me, Its use I would commend-In sunshine use the brushy part,

In storms the other end. The meanest thing out-counterfeiting nickel cents which is practiced up-

on an extensive scale in St. Louis. It is said that there are 10,000 people in London who earn their livelihood by literary work.