Election Proclamation.

DRESIDENTIAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, in and by an oct of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of rennsylvania, entitled. An Act to regulate the Genral Elections within this Commonwealth," it is njoined upon me to give public notice of said ections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, ROBERT STECKMAN, Chariff of the genutre of Badford da hereby make are to be elected, I, Robbins are to be elected, I, Robbins and either county of Bedford, do hereby make nown and give this public notice to the electors the county of Bedford, that a General Election ill be held in said county, on the UESDAY (3d) DAY OF NOVEMBER,

TUESDAY (3d) DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1888, at the several election districts, viz:

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

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

orough.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The electors of Monree 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 Schelisburg.

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.

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 town-

meet at the house of Philip Hollar in said township.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The electors of Woodberry borough to meet at

oodberry.
The electors of Woodberry borough to meet at e house of Wm. M. Pearson in said borough At which time and places the qualified electors ill elect by ballot:

TWENTY-SIX PERSONS to be E-ctors of PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT

Notice is Hereby Given, That every person excepting Justices of the react who start and of 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 orated district, whether a commissioned officer otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be elegible to be then you defor.

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

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively election in the district at which they respectively

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 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 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 aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided. That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided h a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who ll make a like note in the list of voters kept by

m.

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

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

e shall reside.

"If any porson shall prevent or attempt to preent any officer of an election, under this act from
olding such election, or use or threaten any vio
ence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or
mproperly interfere with him in the execution of
its duty, shall block up or attempt to block up improperly interfere with him in the 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 rictously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice in the same force or violence, with the peace of such election, or the such the timidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elected to the such that or prevent him from voting, or to restr

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.

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.

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 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: 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 provisio

abilities, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election.

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each clerk, viz: 'I (A. B.) do — that I will impartially and truly write down the name of each elector who shall vet eat 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 resd to me by the inspectors thereof, and in all things truly and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and ability, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election.

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly, approved 12th day of March, 1865: An Acr, Regulating the mode of voting at all elections, in the several counties 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 the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed, or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, "judiciar Ty." 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, memstate officers voted for, and be labelled. "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot-boxes.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Shar-

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 set.

issued the first section protess.

JAMES R. KELLEY.

JAMES R. KELLEY.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID FLEMING,

Streaker of the Senate

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," disquaifying deserters from the army of the United States from voting, has recently been declared unconstitutional by
the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is now null and
void, and that all persons formerly disquallifed
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.

qualified. The act decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court provided as follows:

"AFURTHER SUPPLEMENT TO THE ELECTION LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

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

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

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person, or persons, embraced in the provisions, and subject to the disability, imposed by said act of Congress, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot, or ballots, from any such insqualified person, he, or they, so oflending, 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 one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, in the jail of the proper county, for no

Section 3. That if any person deprived of citi-Section 3. Int it any person deprived to the zenship, 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 offerce, he navished in like manner as is provided. sessions of this communication, the fence, 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, 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.
Approved—The fourth day of June, Anno Domi-APPROVED—The fourth day of Jane, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

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

er my hand, at my office in Bedford tiven under my name, at my characteristic and our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and in the ninety-third of the Independence of the United States.

ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE Office. Call and

Moofland's Column.

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 call led Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or any thing like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

now in the They are no tavel.
They are no tavel.
thing like one; but good, hones, cines. They are
The greatest known remedies for Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility
JAUN Nervous Debility, JAUNDICE,

Diseases of the Kidneys, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constitution, Flatience, 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 Suffocating Sense Ovision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

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

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

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

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with Purr Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, 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 mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. It 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.

What the Democratic party intends to do, if placed in power by your suff-rages, is to restore peace and union to our country; to heal the wounds and sufferings caused by the rebellion; to give to the people of the South the rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution, and by which allone we can bring back prosperity and quiet to that distracted section: to

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoonand's German Bitters or Tonie in cases of Debility. They impart a tone system, and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaci-

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

Blood Purifiers

ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from bad bloed. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order, organs in a sound, 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 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 beneuv in vossystem.

Yours Truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES TAOMPSON.

Judge of the Supreme Conrt of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I A yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D. Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. uently requested to connect my name with a summendations of different kinds of medicines,

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 that the system, and especially for Liver Company fail; but usual the preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usual those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully. above causes. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eigth, below Coates Street

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 on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon any locality to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, At the German Medicine Store. No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia

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

Do not forget to examine the article you buy

may29'68yl

CHAS. M. EVANS,

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Fri day morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at \$2.00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance; \$2.50 if paid within six months: \$3.00 if not paid within six months. All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all 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 imited 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 be published in both papers published in this

All advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount is made to persons advertisin by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

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LOB PRINTING of every kind done with JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with

inst 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 addressd to MEYERS & MENGEL.

neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NA-TIONAL COMMITTEE TO THE CON-SERVATIVE VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, October 20. FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is a privilege and duty to address you on the eve of the great battle which we are to fight, and which is to decide whether the Government of this Republic is to remain four years more in the hands of the Radical party, or whether by an energetic, united, and last effort you will wrest the power from its grasp, and give to us, under a Democratic Conservative administration, a Government based upon principles of justice, economy, and constitutional lib-

The issues of the present campaign are plain and self-evident. They appeal to the inteligence and patriotism of every voter in the most unmistakable terms. They have been ably discussed by distinguished orators and leaders of our party since the nomination of our candidates.

reduce materially our military and naval establishments, kept up now on There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's Ger- an immense scale and at an enormous cost, to introduce in every department of Government the strictest economy, and to develope, by an equitable system of imposts and taxation, the grow- every act subversive of the principles ing resources of our country, and thus to place the Federal finances on a solid and stable footing and to pave the way to a gradual and safe return to specie payments. We are charged by the Radical party, the party of violence and usurpation, which for the last four years, to prolong its own existence. has set at nought the Constitution and placing over those districts military and the fundamental principles of our Government, that we intend revolution and defiance of established laws. The accusation is unfounded and absurd; it cannot be entertained for a moment by any intelligent voter, who has even the most superficial knowledge of the history of his country .-The Democratic party can proudly point to every page of its record. It has never violated a single obligation of the fundamental compact by which these United States entered into the family of nations. Its watchword, in peace as in war, has been and will always be the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws. And no man nor any set of men, however high they might be placed by the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, can ever expect to receive the support of this great Conservative party in any revolutionary attempt against established laws. The ballotbox and the supreme will of the American people are the only means of

redress to which we look. Fellow Democrats! You are fighting for a good and righteous cause. You have for your leader a tried statesman; a patriot who stood by the Union in its darkest hour; a man equally beloved for the purity of his private character as honored for his public vir-

Opposed to you are the men who have subverted the structure of our system of representative self-government, vindicated to the world by more than half a century of prosperity and greatness; the men who have increased our enormous debt by profligacy and corruption unparalleled; the men who in two successive Congresses have demonstrated their incompetency to diminish our burdens by economy or apportion them with equity; the men who have so distributed our burdens so as that they press with excessive representation. weight upon the labor and industry of the country, marking rich men

richer by making poor men poorer. Opposed to you are the men who have denied for three years of peace, and will continue to deny until your votes arrest them, self-government to the people of ten States; the men who have taken away the power of our Chief Magistrate to insure a faithful execution of the laws, or to command tion and gradual extinction; and, for a the army and the navy of the United period of peace almost as long as that their exertions until it is enthroned in States; the men who did their worst of the war, has ground down the peoto expel the President from the White | ple by an ever increasing burden of ex-House for obeying faithfully the be- tortionate taxation-the expenses of hests of your supreme law; the men the government in this fourth year afwho, being conscious of their crimes, ter the war, being more than six times dreaded to have the Supreme Court de- as much as in the year before the war clare their quality, and therefore a- began,

bridged its jurisdiction and silenced its voice; the men who have usurped and are grasping and wielding powers not possessed to-day by any monarch

among civilized nations. Against these men and all their despotic purposes, which General Grant would be as powerless to hinder as he whom they elected four years ago has in the past, their fast accomplishing designs in the future, you are soon to make one final and determined on-

Four years ago we failed to expel them from power, though we predicted then, as we now predict, their incompetency to give to the people peace; declaring then, as we now declare, the revolutionary purposes of their most active leaders, who rule their party, as they would rule the country, with a despotic sway. But these four years have justified our warning. Our worst predictions then are their enactments now. What we feared they have done. The revolution has made steady pro-

gress. Once more we call every pa-

triot to join our ranks. If the people will now rise in their institutions, and rebuild them. If they are supine and regardless of their sacred interests, so much in the last four years has been accomplished, and so much in the next four years may easily be accomplished, no obstacle then remaining, that the Revolution will become a fixed fact, the structure of our government will have been completely remodelled. It may be a government; still, it will no longer be your Represen-

tative Self-government. For this final struggle then fellow-Democrats of the United States, let us invigorate every muscle and nerve every heart. The time is short. The foe is stubborn and desperate, for our victory would be the death blow to the Republican party. It could have been held togother by no other nomination. It cannot survive your successful assault. One victory is enough. Your triumph in November will finally reestablish the Union and the Constitution for another generation of men; it will restore peace and good order to the South, prosperity to the North, and a wise and frugal rule to both. The great prize is worthy your most strenuous endeavor.

Our ranks are unbroken; our courage is unabated. Once more to the breach, and this time Victory!

For the Democratic National Com-

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE RADICAL PARTY.

Behold their Guilt! We give below, from the Boston Courier, an enumeration of specific high crimes and misdemeanors, of which the Radical party, through its leaders and agents in Congress, stands arraigned before the bar of the country. It will be seen that the different counts embrace of civil liberty, and equally derogatory

to the rights of the people: I. It has set aside the Constitution of the United States, the basis, pledge and

security for Republican freedom. II. It has practically abrogated State governments in the ten Southern States ranging them in military districts, and

III. It has deprived every white man of his vote who would not aid in the Radical plan of "reconstruction." IV. It has bestowed the power of

suffrage upon every negro disposed to lend himself to that purpose. V. It has substituted military com-

missions for the civil tribunals. VI. It has thus taken away the constitutional right of trial by jury. VII. It has deprived the people of

the sacred right of the writ of habeas VIII. It has prohibited free speech. IX. It has broken and silenced a free

X. It has inflicted "cruel and unusu al punishments' XI. It has violated the right of the

people "to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures." XII. It has deprived the Executive of his constitutional, just and necessary powers, by means of which it was intended by the framers of the Constitu-

tion that this "co-ordinate branch of the government" should help to maintain a due balance of authority, for the common safety and welfare. XIII. It has overawed that other coordinate branch of the government, the Judiciary, which was also intended to help maintain a due balance of authority, for the common safety and welfare -by unconstitutional and threatening legislation, so as to intimidate the Supreme Judicial tribunal and thus to prevent the declaration of a judgment ready to be pronounced, from which would have flowed the necessary legal conse-

struction acts was "unconstitutional, revolutionary and utterly void." XIV. It has required of the Southern States taxation without allowing them

quences, that the whole series of recon-

XV. It denies the right of voting at the coming election, to three of those States, for non-compliance with its unconstitutional, unjust and arbitrary de-

XVI. In order to maintain this monstrous and iniquitous system of legislation, it has been compelled to keep up the public debt, instead of taking steady economical means for ite reduc-

Finally, apprehending that their scheme of "reconstruction" which meant always subjugation of the South to uphold Radical supremacy in the North, the agents of which were the military force, the freedmen's bureau

and the "carpet-baggers," paid for these services out of the pockets of the people, had failed to cajole the majority of been; against these men, their crimes | the negroes to its support-a bill was introduced into Congress, at its last session, provided for a large supply of arms to the blacks in the Southern States by which the armed minority might regulate the franchise of the white and black majority in the Radical interest. What dreadful scenes must have ensued, had this bill passed through a conflict of races, speedily involving the whole country in a civil

war far more tremendous and horrible

than the sectional war in which we

have been engaged-the humane, the

prudent and the patriotic would wish to banish from the imagination. Such is, in part, the amply sufficient foundation for the arraignment of the Radical party. Every specification is a solid, indisputable fact. Of these "high crimes and misdemeanors," majesty and might, they can save their | clearly subversive of the very principles of civil liberty, it is manifestly guilty. Upon such a specification no jury in Christendom would hesitate to

pronounce sentence. GEN. BLAIR AT HOME.

Important Speech from him on the pro-posed Change of Leadership.

St. Louis, Mo., October 16 .-- General Blair was serenaded to-night at his residence. The Democratic clubs, with torches, banners and music, were present, and a large crowd filled the streets. After referring briefly to local matters. Gen. Blair said:

GENERAL BLAIR'S SPEECH. I am the candidate of the Democratic party for a very distinguished position. I expect to be a candidate so long as they desire it; so long as I can avail to help the great cause which we all have at heart. My fellow-citizens, it will be no sacrifice to me, or rather it will be a work of pleasure to me, to surrender that position, whenever by so doing I can add one vote to the strength of the Democracy in this home when you got tired dat night-State or in any other of the States. I am ready to make any sacrifice, and so am I ready to go and do anything; to take upon my shoulders any burden, or lay down any that may have been

conferred on me heretofore. And this brings me to allude to that rumor in our midst to-day.

[A voice—That's what we want.] It has been said here that both the candidates for the Presidency and for the Vice Presidency have signified their intention to decline in favor of some other candidates. All I nave to say is, that both candidates will always be ready to lay down their candidacy when it can no longer be of service to the Democratic party of the country. [Cheers.] If it should be thought now,-if it should be believed that by so doing we could add to the strength of the Democratic party, and give it better chances of victory. [A voice-"We want no Chase;" other voices, "No, no." That is for you to say. Voices-"Well done," and cries of "Hurrah for Blair." I want you to review it calmly, and without regard to the feelings of any man; because the feelings of individuals are nothing as compared with the great objects we have in view-of success and the restoration of our country. I do not intend to abandon the field, in one sense at least. I mean to bear my share of the battle; whether in the ranks or as

the Democratic party. Gen Blair then thanked the crowd

and bade them good night. In the opening part of his speech, the General announced that he was neither dismayed, terrified, nor discouraged, at the result of the recent election, which announcement was received with cheers.

THE RANK AND FILE. The masses of the Democratic party

in Pennsylvania, the rank and file, the great body of the party, the three hundred and twenty thousand firm and true men who voted for Boyle and Ent, are still in line. Nowhere can a straggler be seen. None have gone over to the enemy. All are true. Every man of them is more determined to stand by the grandold party of their choice than ever they were before. They feel proud of what they have accomplished. They know that the meagre majority which the Radicals have secured was not honestly won. They feel assured that they can carry the good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in any fair contest. And they are ready to renew the struggle on the third day of November. The devotion of the masses to the Democratic party is no weak attachment. They adhere to it with tenacity, because they recognize in it the defender of their rights and the protector of their interests. Their love for it is a sentiment as strong as the faith of the devotee in his religious belief .- They recognized it as the party of the people; the defender of the masses against the encroachments of unconstitutional and arbitrary power; the protection of the laborer against grasping and oppressive monopolies; the champion of poor against privileged classes. The Democratic party has always been ready to do vigorous battle for every right of each individual citizen, no matter who the assailant might be, or what his strength. It has thus endeared itself to the people, and they will not cease power, and enabled to give to the masses all the rights and blessings which they enjoyed in the happy and peaceful past .- Lancaster Intelligencer.

Grant's sea of trobules-the Black

OUR DUTY.

In the hour of adversity, the patriot who is devoted to principles which he feels is right and just, never falters, but with renewed energy again hotly engages in the conflict with wrong. He battles not for office or spoils, but for the rightful administration of Government and the perpetuation of free institutions, Higher than all merely personal considerations does he esteem his country, and on the alter of patriotism he unhesitatingly sacrifices self. Of such men is the Democratic party composed, and for such there can be no lasting defeat. They may meet with temporary reverses, but it is only the coward and the faint-hearted who are not inspired by them to still more vigorous and persistent effort. Let us then close upourranks and with unflinching determination prepare to renew our attack upon the enemies of the reserved rights of the States and of the rights of a free people.

The laboring men of the Nation are with us. The men who left their homes in foreign lands to enjoy the blessings of Constitutional government, are with us. The ablest and most patriotic men, who have heretofore acted with our opponents, are with us. We can, if we will, gain a victory next month in Pennsylvania. But how?

We answer by simply performing our duty; which is to poll every Democratic vote in the State at the approaching Presidential election, and to be like true men, superior to all the bribes, threats or short-lived successes of our corrupt, unscrupulous and revolutionary Radical opponents .- York

A SCENE IN COURT .- An individual possessing unmistakable evidences of African extraction was arraigned for larceny. The judge, as of right, was dignified, but with severe presence, "Are you guilty or not?" he inquired. "Sar." Did you steal these clothes?" he inquired. "Golly, boss 'clar I never done it." "This man says you did." "He ain't nothin' but white trash." "And what are you?" "Me! Why don't you know me. I rid with you in de procession. I helped to tote you don't yer 'member me now?" There was the "suddenest" nol pros. in that darkey's case that judicial annals afford an example of. So much for the advantages of good society .- New Orleans Picayune, October 13.

A GOOD ONE .- As the Grant Legion were parading the other night in Mount Holly, a sweetheart of one of them threw a soft tomato out of the window at her "lovyer," as he was passing her domicile. It struck the youth in the mouth-he imagined himself the victim of Ku Klux malevolence. He threw himself into the arms of a comrade, exclaiming : "Kiss me for my mother." "Oh, tell mother that I perished for what I thought was rightcomrades avenge my death." It was a long time before he could be undeceived, and for the same period it threw the gallant ranks into inextricable confusion.

Two Sucker girls, driving in a buggy on a plank road, were stopped and asked for toll. "How much is it?" "For a man and a horse" replied the gate-keeper, "the charge is fifty cents." "Well, then, get out of the way, for we are two gals and a mare. Get up, Jenny!" And away they went, leaving the man in mute astonishment.

RADICAL BILL OF FARE.-The following is the bill of fare of the banquet an officer will depend on the wishes of to which the Radicals invite the people:

No Meat. Old Clothes. The Almshouse. No taxes for the Rich. Gold for the Bondholders. High taxes for the Poor. Rags for the People. Eternal War. Low Wages.

WAYNE McVeigh, said in his speech, at the Radical meeting in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, a few nights since: I think that I see the mailed hand of General Grant on the 5th of March clutching the Southern ruffians by the throat and crushing the life out of them. "Let us have peace."

A certain cockney, overcome by his sensibilities, fainted at the grave of his fourth spouse. "What shall we do with him?" asked a perplexed friend of his. "Let him alone," said a waggish bystander, "he'll soon re-wive." THE editor of an exchange duns his

dellnquent patrons as follows: "We might as well attempt to quench the phosphorescent emanations from the tail end of a lightning bug with a squirt gun, as to try to run a newspaper without money." WHITE men have to make their

own living in this country or starve. Negroes are provided with rations and clothing by a freedman's Bureau. A Californian writes to the papers about a snake with a head as large as a

milk-pan and eyes like apples. He saw twenty feet of the snake and didn't stay for the rest. Brownlow complains that "the rebel Democracy are circulating various reports in regard to the militia." If he

wishes to prevent it, he should quit circulating the militia .- [Prentice.

"I SHALL have no policy of my wn."-Grant.

"That man deserves to be a slave who would vote for a mum candidate when his liberties are at stake."-Jack-

A BABY is said to be like wheat, because it is first cradled; then thrashed, and finally becomes the flower of the family.

The School boys in Russia have 255 holidays in a year,