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- \$ 4 50 \$ 6 00 \$10 00
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Half column - - 18 00 25 00 45 00
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All letters should be addressd to MEYERS & MENGEL.

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THE BEDFORD GAZETTE POWER PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, BEDFORD, PA. MEYERS & MENGEL

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The proprietor takes pleasure in offering to the public the following articles belonging to the Book Business, at CITY RETAIL PRICES: MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

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Phunny Phellow,
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E12

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Nos. 23 & 25 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Organized under special charter from the State of New York. 50,000 SHARES, \$100 EACH.

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The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great sea-ports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of nine hundred iles at once, between the following ports, viz :

				Population
Canton		 	 	1,000,00
				60,00
				250,00
				200,00
				250,00
				1,250,00
Wan-Cl	hu		 	300,00
				400,00
				1,200,00
				1,000,00
				,000,00
Total				5,910,00

These ports have a foreign commerce of \$900

These ports have a foreign commerce of \$900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Governmont, of business, and of social life especially in China. She has no postal system, and her enly means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very

system, and her enly means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrate make her population Four humdered and Fourteen millions, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Eurepe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proferred facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterorise commends itself as in a greater decree renumerative to capitalists. and to our

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree renumerative to capitalists, and to of whole people. It is of vast national important ommercially, politically and evangelically.

The stock of this Company has been unualifiedly recommended to capitalists and busi qualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York Herald, Tribune, World, Times, Post, Express, Independent, and in the Philadelphia North American, Press, Ledger, Inquirer, Age, Bulletin and Telegraph. Shares of this company, to a limited number, may be obtained at \$50 each, \$10 payable down, \$15 on the 1st of November, and \$25 payable in monthly instalments of \$2.50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

DREXEL & CO., 34 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Shares can be obtained in Bedford by applica-tion to Reed & Schell, Bankers, who are author-ized to receive subscriptions, and can give all ne essary information on the subject.

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SAVE YOUR TIME and MONEY by going to G. R. Oster & Co. for cheap stockings, and be convinced that the assertion of one man selling 100 per cent. cheaper than an other is simply nonsense. Ladies cotton hose at 10, 12, 15, 20 cts. and upwards. nn25ml other is simply nonsense. Ladie 10, 12, 15, 20 cts. and upwards.

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NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S BARGAIN

NEW GOODS just Received at J

NEW GOODS just Received at J.

NEW GOODS just Received at J

NEW GOODS just Received at J. emaker's Bargain Store

NEW GOODS just Received at J.

BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Fish, Notions, Leather, Tobacco, &c., at J. M.

BUY your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes Queensware, Leather, Fish, Notions, Tobacco, &c., at J. M. Shoemaker's Bargain Store.

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G. R. OSTER & CO.

READ AND SPEAK OF IT!

COME SEE AND BE CONVINCED

We are now receiving our usual extensive and

well assorted STOCK OF NEW AND

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And are now prepared to offer SMASHING BIG

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In Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chains, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Brooms, Baskets, Wall and Window Papers, Groceries, Queensware, Tobaccos, Cigars, Fish, Salt, &c. We invite everybody to call and see for themselves. NO TRUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

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Bring along your cash and we will guarantee to SELL you Goods as CHEAP as the same styles and qualities can be sold in Central Pennsylva-Be assured that CASH in hand is a wonderfully winning argument, and that those who BUY and SELL for CASH are always masters of the situation-june18m3 G. R. OSTER & CO.

E. M. FISHER AND BABIES,
Next Door to the Bedford Hotel. GOOD NEWS AT LAST. The Cheapest Goods ever brought to Bedford. We will sell Goods Cheaper, by 15 to 25 per cent. than ever sold in Bedford county.

The best COFFEE at 25 cents, but the less we sell the better we are off.

The LADIES' HOSE, at 10 cents we will not

we sell the better we are off.

The LADIES' HOSE, at 10 cents we will not have this time, but come at us for 15, 20 and 25 cents, and we will make you how!

You will all be waited on by ELI and the BA BIES, as the OLD ELI cannot do anything himself. A great variety of Parasols, Sunumbrellas, Pocket-books &c. Linen Handki's (Ladies and Gents) from 5 cents to 25 cents. CALICOES, from 10, 12 and a few pieces at 15 cents. MUSLINS, from 10 to 25 cents. You all know that we sell NOTIONS 100 per cent. cheaper than anybody else. All Wool Cassimeres, from 50 cents to \$1.00. All Wool Dress Goods, from 15 to 25 cents. Ticking, from 20 to 40 cents. Paper Collars, 10 cents; best, 25 cents per box. 4 pair Men's Half Hose, for 25 cents. Clear Glass Tumblers, 60 cents a dozen, or 5 cents a peace. A great lot of Boots and Shoes, to be sold cheap. Queens and Glassware, very low. Syrap, 80 cents and \$1.00. \$1.30 for best as clear as honey, and thick as tar. Bakers' Molasses, 50 cents per gallon, or 15 cents a quart. These Goods will "positively" not be sold unless for Cash or Produce. Come and see us, it will not cost anything to see the Goods and Babies. N. B. All these Goods were bought at slaughtered prices in New York.

E. M. FISHER & BABIES.

These Geods we sell so low, that we cannot afford to sing (Auld Lang Syne.)

All acceunts must be settled by the middle of July next, by cash or note, or they will be left in the hands of E. M. ALSIP, Esq., for collection. jun18m3

OTICE.—I hereby give notice to all persons not to harber or trust my wife, SARAH, on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract—she having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation.

ANDREW POTE. Union tp., Aug 12 w3*

The Bedford Gazette.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

BEDFORD, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1869.

1. That the federal government is limited in power to the grants contained in the Federal Constitution; that the exercise of doubtful constitutional powers is dangerous to the stability of the government and the safety of the people, and the democratic party will never consent that the State of Pennsylvania shall surrender her great right of local self-government.

2. That the attempted ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution by the radical members of the last legislature, and their refusal to submit the same to a vote of the people, was a deliberate breach of their official duty and an outrage upon every citizen of the State. and the resolution making such ratification should be promptly repealed and the amendment submitted to the people at the polls for acceptance or rejection.

3. That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is opposed to conferring upon the negro the right to vote, and we do emphatically deny that there is any right or power in Congress or elsewhere to impose negro suffrage upon the people of this State in opposition to their will.

4. That reform in the administration of the federal and State governments, and in the management of their financial affairs is imperatively demanded. 5. That the movements now being

made for the amelioration of the condition of the laboring man has our most cordial co-operation. 6. That the legislation of the late republican Congress "outside of the Con-

stitution," the disregard of the majority therein of the will of the people and sanctity of the ballot box, in the exclusion from their seats in Congress of representatives clearly elected, the establishment of military governments in States in the Union and the overthrow of all civil governments therein, are acts of tyranny and usurpation that tend directly to the destruction of all republican government and the creation of the worst forms of despotism.

7. That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory must be gratefully remembered, and all the guaranties given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example an encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights.

9. That the present internal revenue and taxing system of the general government is grossly unjust, and means ought at once to be adopted to cause a modification thereof.

The report was acceepted and unanimously adopted.

The Registry Law. A LUCID EXPLANATION OF ITS PROVISIONS.

Read and Keep for Future Reference. For the purpose of showing you what you will have to do this fall in order to vote, we have had the following exposition of the new election law, (or as it is called the Registry Law,) prepared for your use. We call the special attention of naturalized voters to the provisions concerning them. They are picked out to be specially worried before they can vote; and finally, when they are allowed to vote, their certificate of citizenship is to be marked on the back, like a store due bill | the second Tuesday of October. every time it is traded on, with the word "voted" and the date. The same party that passed this law, passed one similar last year, (1866,) which the

Supreme Court declared unconstitutional. This law is in spirit unconstitusional no doubt, too, inasmuch as it necessarily obstructs the freedom of voting and werries the voter in yielding up his franchise, particularly in this county, where a separate ticket for all the townships county and State officers must now be voted, will it prevent and obstruct the exercise of the right of suffrage guaranteed by our constitution? But read the exposi-

tion of the law for yourselves. I. On the first Monday of June the assessors are to begin a revision of the transcripts of names furnished them by the county commissioners. This duty consists of the several particulars following:

1. Strike out the name of every person whom the assessor knows personally or by reliable information, to have died or removed from the district since the last previous assessment.

2. Add the name of any qualified voter whom the assessor shall know, perhave removed into the district since the last previous assessment.

3. Add the names of all persons who shall claim to be qualified voters in your district; assess them with a tax, and ascertain by inquiry upon what that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania ground the person so assessed claims to and of the United States, that he has be a voter. This duty involves no discretion upon the part of the asssessor. He is not to decide upon the claimant's right to vote, but only to six months next preceding said elecreport his name and the grounds of his claim.

4. The assessor is next to visit every dwelling house in his district, and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died, or removed from the district, and if so, take his name from the list; or whetl.er any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so, to add the same thereto, and assess him with a tax. In this instance the

assessor is to judge the claimant's right | citizen he must, in addition to the fore- | the solid foundations of our free politito vote, for he is only to add "qualified going proofs, state in his affidavit tical system. voters," whom he discovers by visi- when, where, and by what court he ting each dwelling.

5. Upon the completion of this work | tificate of naturalization. the assessor is to make out a list, in names state the following particulars: a. Housekeeper or not a housekeep-

b. If a housekeeper, the number of lane or court, if in a town where houses are numbered; if not, then the street, alley, lane or court on which the house fronts. c. The occupation of the person, and

where he is not a housekeeper, the oc- er. cupation, place of boarding, and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer.

Opposite each name write the word

e. If the person claims the right to vote by reason of naturalization, he must exhibit his certificate to the assessor, unless he has been five consective years next preceding a voter in said district, and in all cases where the person has been naturalized his name shall be marked with the letter 'N;" where he has merely declared his intention to become a citizen his name is to be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote between the ages of twenty one any twenty two, the word "age" is to be added to his name, and if he has removed into the district since the last general election the letter "R" is to be placed opposite his

f. A separate list of all new assess ments, and the amounts assesed upon each person, is to be immediately furnished to the county commissioners, together with the general list revised

and corrected, as aforesaid. On receiving back from the county commissioners duplicate copies of said list with the observations and explanations noted as aforesaid, the assessor, prior to the first day of August, is to place one copy on the door, or other conspicuous part of the house where the election is required by law to be held, and to retain the other in posession, for the inspection, free of charge, of any resident of the district.

h. The assessor is to add, from time to time, to his list the names of any one claiming the right to vote, mark opposite the name the letters "C. V.;" issess a tax and note as in other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a house-keeper, or a boarder, and with whom he boards, and whether naturalized, or desiging to be, marking in all such cases the letter "N," or D. I.," opposite his name. If the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he must exhibit his certificate to the assessor; if he designs to be naturalized before the next election, he must

exhibit his certificate of declaration. i. In all cases where any ward, borough, township, or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the at the same time that judicial quesassessor shall note in all his assessments, the precinct in which each elector resides, and make a separate return for each precinct to the county commissioners, and when he receives back the duplicate copies, one of them is to be put upon the election house,

of the precinct. j. On the tenth day preceeding the second Tuesday of October, the assessor shall "on the Monday immediately following," return to the county comnoting the observations and explanabe lawful for any assessor to assess any tax within ten days next preceding

k. Assessors have power to administer oaths, and are to be paid by the county commissioners for the time the Democratic candidate for Governor necessarily spent in performing the du-

ties imposed by the act.

III. As to election officers. voters and all necessary election to vote a follows:

1. The person whose name is not on the list, claiming the right to vote, must produce a qualified voter of the district to swear in written or printed affidavit to the residence of the claimant in the district for at least ten days next preceding said election, defining sonally or by reliable information, to clearly where the residence of the person was.

2. The party claiming the right to vote shall also make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, resided in the State one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein tion, that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein, that he had paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall statewhen and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

was naturalized, and produce his cer-

4. Every person, claiming to be a alphabetical order, of the white free- naturalized citizen, whether on the reg- rupt legislation, and of all impropmen above twenty-one years of age stry list, or producing affidavits as claiming to be qualified voters in the aforesaid, shall be required to produce funds. ward, borough, or district of which he his naturalization certificate at the eis assessor, and opposite each of said | lection before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such person being received, the election officers are his residence, with the street, alley, to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the month and year, and no other vote can be cast that day in virtue of said certificate, except where sons are entitlad to vote upon the naturalization of their fath-

5. If the person claiming to vote who is not registered shall make an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born else where, shall produce evidence of his naturalization, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and further, that he is between 21 and 22 years of age, and has resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days next preceding the election, he shall be entitled to vote though he shall not have paid taxes.

IV. As to the voters. 1. Any qualified citizen of the district has a right to challenge any voter, though his name be on the registry list, and the election board are required to receive the proofs publicly, and to admit or reject the vote according to evidence.

izens of the county, stating under oath that they believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas, or of a judge thereof, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens to are to belong to different parties, except where both inspectors belong to the same political party, and then the overseers are to be taken from the opposite political party, and then the overseers are to have the right to be present with the officers of elections, to keep a list of voters, to challenge voters, and generally to perform the same duties as inspectors.

The act is full of penalties and forfeitures: but as these are to be enforced by courts of justice, it is not necessary to set them forth for the guidance of assessors, election officers and voters. A popular election will be very difficult if all the provisions of the law be strictly enforced. Indeed, it is not easy to see how election officers are to find time to receive the ballots of the qualified voters in some precincts, if they investigate thoroughly all the issues that may be brought before them: and when it is considered that all the elections are to be thrown general election, and that seperate tickets are to be voted for State, county, township and municipal officers tions are to be investigated and decided, it is apparent that many citizens will be liable to lose their chance to vote unless they are vigilant and vote

Every man should see for himself that he is registered, taxed, and if he geon, recently separated two female is a naturalized foreigner, that he is provided with his proper papers. The joined in the manner of the Siamese very heavily on naturalized citizens. It creates all possible obstructions to health. missioners the names of all persons as- their exercise of the right of saffrage, sessed by him since his former return, and nothing but vigilance and perseverance on their parts can secure their tions before specified, and it shall not rights. "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."-Luzerne Union.

JUDGE PACKER,S LETTER. Nothing will better satisfy the people of Pennsylvania as to the ability of than his letter of acceptance. Judge PACKER makes no pretensions to ora-II. The county commissioners have tory and very frankly says that his various duties to preform under the pursuits and training have not quali-Registry law, but as they have counsel fied him for speech making, but it is to advise them it is not necessary to evident to any unbiased mind that he set forth their duties in this expo- is not deficient in the art of composition. He has boiled down into a few short sentences the great principles are to open the polls between the hours which he announces for his guidance of six and seven, a. m., on the day of in case he is entrusted with Executive election, Before six o'clock in the power. He shows that he has a just morning of second Tuesday of October appreciation of the real wants of the they are to receive from the county State, and that he has his eyes wide commissioners the registered list of open to the abuse which have crept into the State Administration. All blanks, and they are to permit no man good men will see in this enunciation to vote whose name is not on said list, of principals the comprehensive grasp unless he shall make proof of his right of a statesman and the devotion of a noble Pennsylvanian to the interests of

his adopted Commonwealth. Conservative citizens of Pennsylvania, look at the ends-for which this honest man says he will labor. He has crystalized his principles into gems of perfect beauty and utility. Here they are:

The preservation of the State credit. And again:

The reduction of the expenses of the State government to their lowest practicable point, thereby lessening the bur- | the weapon. dens and taxation of the people. And again: The encouragement of a liberal system of improvements for intercourse

and trade, in order that production may

be increased, labor more amply reward-

ed, and general prosperity secured. And again : The just execution of the laws (involving a cautious and sparing use of the power to pardon offenders) so that good faith shall be kept among the people, and crime be repressed.

And again: The promotion of the education of our youth by a general system of or-3. If the applicant be a naturalized and virtue shall become more and mroe him.

And again:

The restoration of purity and character to our government by putting down or preventing of special and curer uses or management of the public

And, lastly: To these general objects, however, should be added a careful attention by government to the interests of labor. Having earned my bread by the labor of my hands during many, and, I may add, the happiest years of my life, and owning whatever I possess (under the providence of God) to patient and honest toil, I can never be unmindful of the interest of those with whom my

entire life has been associated. Who can read this platform, on which Asa Packer stands as a candidate, and not subscribe to it? One of the most trying evil; which has fallen upon us is that of special legislation. To this Geary is committed. He is in league with the currupt Ring which originates and passes all the low "jobs" which disgrace our statute books. He cannot refuse to consummate their currupt schemes for he has sold himself, body and soul, to these political vultures

But Judge Packer will not live in such an atmosphere. These lobyists will not dare to taint the air he breaths. Honest himself, he will insist upon honesty in others. Consequently, all those currupt schemes, which have for their object the aggrandizement of the few at the expense of the many, will find in him an uncompromising foe. 2. On the petition of five or more cit- Like Governor Hoffman, of New York, he will set his face against special legislation, and give the Legislature an opportunity to pay attention to the interest of the whole people, instead of consuming the time and spending the money of the public for the benefit of individuals and private corporations. act as overseers of said election, who Good people of Pennsylvania, such a Governor it is that we need. Will you help to put him in the Executive chair? -Ex.

Josh Billings says: You ain't obliged to ask a gal's mammy if you may go home with her from the partee; git the gal's konsent, and sail in; its proper enuff to ask her to take your arm; but, mind you, hev no rite to put your arm around her waste unless you meet a bear on the road, and then you are bound to take your arm away jest as soon as the bear gets safely by. A countryman who had never paid

more than twenty-five cents to see an exibition, went to a city theatre one night to see the "Forty Thieves." The ticket-seller charged him seventy-five cents for a ticket. Passing the pasteboard back, he quietly remarked: "Keep it, mister; I don't want to see the other thirty-nine," and out he marched. The managers of a theater in London having resolved to exclude chil-

pren under five years of age, have established a sort of temporary nursery in which they can be takan care of while their mothers are amusing themselves. Fancy a mother exchanging her child for a check, as her husband does his hat and over-coat! Dr. Bœhm, a celebrated German sur-

law will bear, as it designed to do, twins. One of the patients died the same day. The other is in good An old lady gave this as her idea of a great man "One who is keerful of his clothes, don't drink spirits, kin

read the Bible without spellin the

words, and eat a cold dinner on wash-

children, five years of age, who were

day without grumbling." Horace Greeley has an umbrella which he has used for forty years. This umbrella has travelled through nearly every State in the Union, and must be the oldest in the country.

Punch has its little joke that the cable plunged into the ocean from the Brest of France. It has now connected itself with the heart of America, which may well thrill with satisfac-'Alf and 'Alf .- In Pleasant Valley,

Polk county, Iowa, the district school

has nine shcolars-four white, four

black, and the other half and half-a mulatto. Even game. "Mammy?" said a precious little boy, who, against, his will, was made to rock the cradle of his baby brother. "If the Lord has any more babies to

give away, don't you take 'em." Struggling actors and actresses, who are making a bare subsistence, to be summarily dismissed from their engagements and cautioned not to do it

A married man was cowhided in Troy, recently, for having corresponded clandestinely with a maiden of sweet sixteen. A big brother wielded

A verdant Cape Codder, upon seeing a locomotive for the first time, threw up his hands exclaiming, "By thunder, what a darned great stove!"

"Goodness ma!" cried a nice old lady the other day, "If the world comes to an end next year, what shall I do for snuff?" "I won't pay for steaks as tough as

these," said an angry boarder; "no

law can compel me-they're not legal

tender." Sidney Smith compares the whistle ganized shools, and by special institu- of a locomotive to the squeal of an at-

tions of learning, so that knowledge | torney when Satan first gets a hold of