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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

NATIONAL.

President—ULYSSES S. GRANT.
Vice President—SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.		District.	
1.	W. H. BARNES,	13.	SAMUEL SNOW,
2.	W. J. POLLOCK,	14.	B. F. WAGONSELLER.
3.	RICHARD WILDEY,	15.	CHAS. H. MILLER,
4.	G. W. HILL,	16.	JOHN STEWART,
5.	WATSON P. McGILL,	17.	GEORGE W. ELSER,
6.	J. H. BRINGHURST,	18.	A. G. OLMSTEAD,
7.	FRANK C. HEATON,	19.	JAMES SILL,
8.	ISAAC ECKERT,	20.	H. C. JOHNSON,
9.	MORRIS HOOPER,	21.	J. K. EWING,
10.	DAVID M. RANK,	22.	WM. FREW,
11.	WM. DAVIS,	23.	A. W. CRAWFORD,
12.	W. W. KETCHUM,	24.	J. S. RUTAN.

STATE.

Auditor General—J. F. HARTRANFT.
Surveyor General—J. M. CAMPBELL.

DISTRICT.

Congress, 22d Dist.—JAS. S. NEGLEY.
" *23d Dist.*—DARWIN PHELPS.

COUNTY.

State Senate—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY.

GEORGE WILSON, M. S. HUMPHREYS,
GEO. F. MORGAN, VINCENT MILLER,
JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR.

District Attorney—A. L. PEARSON.
Ass't District Attorney—J. B. FLACK.
Controller—HENRY LAMBERT.
Commissioner—JONATHAN NEELY.
Surveyor—H. L. McCULLY.
County Home Director—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.

Mayor—JARED M. BRUSH.
Controller—ROBT. J. McGOWAN.
Treasurer—A. J. COCHRAN.

Headquarters Republican County Committee, City Hall, Market Street. Open every day. County Committee meets every Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Campaign Song (Original), The Anti-bondholders, Ephemeris. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial and River News. Seventh page: Letter from Europe, No. 8 of series.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 144⅜@144¼.

CALIFORNIA holds her State election biennially. As it occurred last year, the next will be in 1859. She will, however, in November, elect Congressmen on the same day with his Presidential Electors.

THE Mass Convention, on the 24th inst. is to be an assemblage worthy of our great cause and of Western Pennsylvania. The Committee of Arrangements are making progress by the appointment of sub-committees and otherwise, and hold another meeting to-day for business connected therewith.

WE do not be believe that it will be possible to repress the exultant gratification of our Republican friends over the glorious news from Vermont. Arrangements should be made to-day, and early in the day, for a suitable demonstration forthwith. We are all minute-men and can move at any short warning.

THE new Democratic rebellion in Arkansas was a little premature and resulted in a failure, a few of the rebels being "wiped out" by the authorities. As an abortive treason it will rank in popular remembrance with the Copperhead revolts of five years ago in one of our own Northern counties and in Holmes county, Ohio.

WE regret to announce that "Old Rosey" is demoralized by the enemy's fire, and discreetly postpones for the present his proposed flank movement in behalf of BLAIR and the unreconstructed rebels. He falls back upon his diplomatic dignity, and has despatched an aid-de-camp to find out what the firing means in the direction of Vermont.

THE recent publication, by a journal of this city, of statements impugning the correctness of opinions generally entertained at the North, as to the disturbed condition of the South, and especially of Tennessee, socially and politically, has induced us to solicit the testimony of a gentleman now in the city, whose opportunities have been ample for a personal knowledge of the facts. The writer (whose name is at the service of enquiring friends at this office) will be recognized by all who know him as a citizen of great intelligence, and of indisputable veracity. We invite for his article the careful perusal of his fellow-citizens.

THE MAYORALTY.

The Democrats know full well that they have not the slightest chance of re-electing Mr. BLACKMORE, either on his own merits or on political issues. Hence they are endeavoring to prevail on Mr. JEREMY to run as an independent candidate, hoping in that way to draw Republicans enough from the support of Mr. BRUSH to let Mr. BLACKMORE in. This is a very pretty game, if it could only be managed, but there are insuperable difficulties in the way of the gentlemen who are engaged in it.

In the first place, there are few or no Republicans who are dissatisfied with the municipal ticket. The ranks are as nearly solid and impregnable as they ever were, and nothing is likely to occur to create confusion, but much to strengthen the compactness of the array.

In the next place, we take Mr. JEREMY to be a man of honor, and shall not be easily prevailed upon even to suspect the contrary. Before the primary election at which he contested the nomination with Mr. BRUSH, he voluntarily gave a pledge in writing to abide the result. After the result of that election was announced he publicly acquiesced in the popular verdict. He even called upon Mr. BRUSH at his residence and expressed in the warmest manner, his determination to aid in his election. It cannot be, after all this, that Mr. JEREMY will consent to be made a tool of by the Democrats, to his own dishonor. The devise is creditable to the ingenuity of our opponents; but it seems foreordained to defeat.

VERMONT.

The Green Mountain State gave LINCOLN, in 1860, 26,959 majority, in a poll of 42,844; in '64, LINCOLN's majority was 29,098, in a poll of 55,740; in '66, DILLINGHAM (Rep.) for Governor, had 22,285 majority in a poll of 45,401; in '67 she gave PAGE (Rep.) for Governor, 20,184, in a total vote of 43,226. But on Tuesday last, in a vote the heaviest ever cast, she re-elects PAGE by a majority of over 30,000. On her largest vote, the Republicans have the most decisive majority ever known to the politics of that State. It is a gain of over 10,000 on the majority of last year, an increase of over fifty per cent., and yet the Democratic press try to dismiss the subject by saying that "Vermont has gone about the same as before."

The first gun from GRANT's right wing thunders the presage of his final victory among the lofty hills and through all the quiet valleys of that loyal State. As the never-setting "star in the East," Vermont has been known, through all this generation, as the home of intelligence, virtue and patriotism. Never has she failed to meet the popular expectations, or even to transcend the popular estimate of her loyal faith to the most elevated principles of a free Republican government. Accepting now the defiant challenge of the BLAIR Democracy, the friends of the Union in Vermont, under the ever-conquering banners of GRANT, have met the revolutionary issue like brave men, winning an unparalleled success in behalf of the Union, the Constitution and Peace. Much of this auspicious result is due to the matchless popularity of our distinguished leader, and much more to the unfaltering attachment of the people to the Constitution and Laws which afford for all of us the only sure guarantee of our liberties.

And next comes Maine, on the 14th inst. Her voice will be the echo of Vermont's, two days since. And four weeks after will follow, among other States, our own Pennsylvania. Let her people respond loyally to the voices from her New England sisters. The battle opens gloriously! Push on all the columns and we shall have another Appomatox, and with it Peace.

THE KU-KLUX DEMOCRACY.

Gen. FORREST's frank and explicit confession of the numbers, discipline and designs of the Ku-Klux, the secret Democratic organization in the South, from which we publish extracts from this morning, will arrest the attention of our readers. It is seen that he makes a full and defiant acknowledgement of the truth of all that has been charged by the loyal press against this rebel organization, and, stating that it numbers a half million of men and that he could himself have forty thousand of them in the field at five days' notice, he boldly admits its objects to be a violent resistance to the laws. His declaration that its members "recognize" the Federal government, is to be understood as meaning such a government as JOHNSON, SEYMOUR or BLAIR would administer, a government which nullifies the legislation of Congress, ignores the Judiciary, and proposes to employ the army in crushing those State governments which a loyal people have ordained for the better control of these rebels. His "recognition" does not go the length of supporting the present or any other administration, in enforcing the reconstruction laws, or in upholding the State authorities in such lawful measures as their judgment may suggest for the repression of the rebel spirit among their populations. That the Ku-Klux intend to rebel again st the loyal authorities of Tennessee is plainly avowed by their great leader.

That they are acting "of course, in support of the Democratic party," is also avowed. Why and how the interests of SEYMOUR and BLAIR should require this secret and armed organization of half a million Southern Democrats to be kept up, Gen. FORREST does not explicitly show. But it is evident to the dispassionate reader of his remarkable statements, that the Ku-Klux contemplate a good deal more than the orderly and pacific support of their political opinions at the polls. Their secrecy, their discipline, their armed preparations abundantly prove their designs to be unlawful and dangerous to the public peace. They mean violence, outrage, proscription and rebellion. They mean the exclusion of the colored vote from the polls, and the admission of every disfranchised rebel. And they mean the forcible participation of Mississippi, Texas and Virginia in the Presidential election, from which, as disorganized and still practically rebel States, the laws of a loyal Union have shut them out.

The facts are thus fully disclosed to the American people. To the voters of Pennsylvania, these revelations are especially commended for their thoughtful consideration.

SEYMOUR'S ACCEPTANCE OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The Democratic idea of "a white man's government" is at last thoroughly exploded, the last and finishing stroke being given by the hand of Horatio Seymour, their candidate for the Presidency. He stands on record committed to the principles of equal suffrage, for the enfranchised freedmen. He has another record, that hitherto known as the official record of the New York Convention, which makes no such acknowledgment. But another record, until now kept secret, has been given to the world, and therein stands SEYMOUR, the present candidate of a proscriptive platform and a negro-hating party, the confessed and avowed champion of suffrage for the black race. This revelation sheds a clear, convincing light upon his political insincerity, illustrates the honesty of Democratic leaders, and will open the eyes of hundreds of thousands of honest Democrats who have fondly imagined that they were about to vote "a white man's ticket." But to the facts:

About ten days ago, Col. WM. BROWN, of Nicholasville, Ky., made a very long and able address at Frankfort, in which he exposed the participation of prominent Democrats, Seymour included, at New York, in the scheme to nominate Judge Chase in that Convention. Col. BROWN showed by the clearest testimony that HORATIO SEYMOUR was a leading plotter in that scheme, and that he acted throughout with a sincere intention to secure its success; that the scheme was ultimately defeated by the adroit management of some Ohio politicians who, at the right moment, stepped in and snatched up SEYMOUR himself as a candidate, nominated him in spite of his feeble and whimpering protestations, upon a platform of opposition to the negro, and that he had weakly and treacherously yielded to their violent demands, and thus betrayed his associates in their other intrigue in behalf of Mr. CHASE. The statements of Col. B. were impudently and imprudently contradicted by the *N. Y. World*, the prominent champion of Mr. SEYMOUR, which now presents that gentleman as the consistent candidate of the freedom-hating Democracy, as a statesman who merits the fullest confidence of every Democratic advocate for a "white man's government," and as the inflexible opponent of equal suffrage as it has been established by Congress in the reconstructed States. And so the *World* demanded the proof of Col. BROWN's assertions. That gentleman takes the *World* at its word, and submits to the public a crushing reply, of which a portion is copied below. He declares himself able and willing *to prove the truth* of every statement made by him, if the *World* dares to persist in its denial. We submit this matter to our Democratic readers, recommending them to consider well before they continue longer in the support of a candidate whose duplicity is so shameless, whose weakness of resolution is so contemptible, and whose surrender of the cardinal Democratic idea of hostility to the negro is so clearly established. To our Republican friends we say: When hereafter you hear a Democrat arraigning your party for its action conferring the suffrage upon the freedmen, point him to his own great exemplar, his candidate for the Presidency.

Read the following:

The less the *World* says of Mr. Seymour the better. I can prove my every statement by good Democrats and gentlemen whose social position is equal, if not superior, to that of Mr. Seymour. I spoke of him as tenderly and gently as I could consistently with the truth; for I pitied his misfortune, and would as soon think of maligning an inmate of our institute for the care of feeble minded persons. I can tell the *World* that I have in my possession a copy of the platform submitted to the Chief Justice by the progressionists of the Democratic party, *and that said platform was seen, read and approved by Horatio Seymour before the Convention met and that it accepts negro suffrage*, in the following language:

"The American Democracy, reposing their trust, under God, in the intelligence, the patriotism, and discriminating justice of the American people, declare their fixed adhesion to the great principles of equal rights, and exact justice for all men and all States. * * * *

"That a wise regard to the altered circumstances of the country, and impartial justice to the millions who have been enfranchised, demand the adoption of all proper constitutional measures for the protection, improvement and elevation of this portion of the American people.

"That in a land of Democratic institutions, all public and private interests repose most securely on the broadest basis of suffrage."

This platform has fifteen planks, *and is at the service of the World, if that paper will publish it.* The provisions are more liberal than those of the Chicago or New York platform as adopted.

Mr. Seymour approved and urged Mr. Chase's nomination on the platform which I have just quoted, and if he denies it I will prove it on him. How does Mr. Seymour reconcile his approval of this platform with the declaration that the "reconstruction acts of Congress are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," with the letter of Gen. Blair to Colonel Brodhead, which secured his nomination, and with his own letter of acceptance?

As a weeper I regard Mr. Seymour as fully the equal of Job Trotter; as a man of moral courage he rivals Bob Acres; but I do think that the attempt of a few designing politicians, in whose hands he has always been a suppliant tool, to foist him upon the American people as in any sense a statesman, is the grandest farce ever attempted in this country. When our nation so far forgets its pride, its admiration of true courage, the martial glory and warlike spirit of our race, and the memory of the dear heroes who died in the field of battle to make us what we are, as to elect such a man as Horatio Seymour President, then I shall expect to see the eagles meet in convention and elect a buzzard as their kink.

Yours, most respectfully,
WILLIAM BROWN.

THE Nashville *Press* says: "Few men are accomplishing more for the Grant and Colfax ticket than Generals Forrest and Pike. The earnestness with which they support Seymour and Blair is a good index of the earnestness with which all patriotic men who have been of late acting with the Democratic party will drop them. They did not fight on the Forrest and Pike side during the war, and they will not allow themselves to be found upon that side in fighting out the closing issues of that war. If Forrest would only "toot his horn," as he promises, the way such men would "git" would throw any skedaddling done in the late war into the shade."

THE Troy (N. Y.) *Times* says: "The plum crop in this section is immense. The trees are loaded down with fruit, and many are so overburdened as to be unable to stand up under the load. The plums on some of them hang almost in clusters like grapes. Not only is the crop abundant, but it is also unusually choice in its character. The gardens in Lansingburgh, where plums appear to be the staple production, are particularly inviting just now on account of the abundance of this fruit."

MR. PENDLETON said, when speaking recently: "I don't see where you all came from." "Excuse me, your riverance," promptly responded an individual in the crowd, "the most of us came from ould Ireland."

THE KU KLUX DEMOCRACY.

They Number Half a Million—A Democratic Organization—Prospect of a Civil War—What Gen. Forrest Says About it—The Facts Given.

The Northern Democracy have denied the existence of a secret organization, among their party in the late rebel States, under the name of "The Ku-Klux Klan," having for its object a violent resistance to the laws. They have constantly declared the statements of the loyal press, in relation to this illegal and revolutionary organization, to be Radical lies. Will they deny the facts as charged, in the face of the frank admissions made by FORREST, the Fort Pillow butcher, last week, to the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who visited him to ascertain the facts concerning this Ku-Klux Klan. The conversation is fully reported in the *Commercial* of September 1, and we extract as follows:

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 28, 1868.

My first visit to-day was to General Forrest, whom I found at his office at 8 o'clock this morning, hard at work, although complaining of an illness contracted at the New York Convention. The New Yorkers must be a hard set indeed, for I have not met a single delegate from the Southern States who has not been ill ever since he went there. But to General Forrest. Now that the Southern people have elevated him to the position of their great leader and oracle it may not be amiss to preface my conversation with him with a brief sketch of the gentleman. * * * *

Previous to the war—in 1852—he left the business of planter, and came to this city and engaged in the business of "negro trader," in which traffic he seems to have been quite successful, for, by 1861, he had become the owner of two plantations a few miles below here, in Mississippi, on which he produced about a thousand bales of cotton each year, in the meantime carrying on the negro trading. In June, 1861, he was authorized by Governor Harris to recruit a regiment of cavalry for the war, which he did, and which was the nucleus around which he gathered the army which he commanded as a Lieutenant General at the end of the war.

After being seated in his office, I said: "General Forrest, I came especially to learn your views in regard to the condition of your civil and political affairs in the State of Tennessee, and the South generally. I desire them for publication in the Cincinnati *Commercial*. I do not wish to misrepresent you in the slightest degree, and therefore only ask for such views as you are willing I should publish."

"I have not now," he replied, "and never have had any opinion on any public or political subject which I would object to having published. I mean what I say, honestly and earnestly, and only object to being misrepresented. I dislike to be placed before the country in a false position, especially as I have not sought the reputation which I have gained."

I replied: "Sir, I will publish only what you say, and then you can not possibly be misrepresented. Our people desire to know your feeling toward the General Government, the State government of Tennessee, the Radical party, both in and out of the State, and upon the question of negro suffrage." * * * * *

"In the event of Governor Brownlow's calling out the militia, do you think there will be any resistance offered to their acts?" I asked.

"That will depend upon circumstances. If the militia are simply called out, and do not interfere with or molest any one, I do not think there will be any fight. If, on the contrary, they do what I believe they will do, commit outrages, or even one outrage, upon the people, *they and Mr. Brownlow's government will be swept out of existence; not a Radical will be left alive.* If the militia are called out, we cannot but look upon it as a declaration of war, because Mr. Brownlow has already issued his proclamation directing them to shoot down the Ku-Klux wherever they find them, and he calls all Southern men Ku-Klux."

"Why, General, we people up North have regarded the Ku-Klux-Klan as an organization which existed only in the frightened imaginations of a few politicians."

"Well, sir, there is such an organization, not only in Tennessee, but all over the South, and its numbers have not been exaggerated."

"What are its numbers, General?"

"*In Tennessee there are over forty thousand; in all the Southern States they number about five hundred and fifty thousand men.*"

"What is the character of the organization, may I enquire?"

"Yes sir. It is a protective, political, military organization. I am willing to show any man the constitution of the society. The members are sworn to *recognize* the Government of the United States. It does not say anything at all about the government of the State of Tennessee. Its objects originally were protection against Loyal Leagues and the Grand Army of the Republic, but after it became general it was found that political matters and interests could best be promoted within it, and it was then made a political organization, *giving its support, of course, to the Democratic party.*"

"But is the organization connected throughout the State?"

"Yes, it is. In each voting precinct there is a captain, who, in addition to his other duties, is required to make out a list of names of men in his precinct, giving all the Radicals and all the Democrats who are positively known, and showing all the doubtful on both sides and of both colors. The list of names is forwarded to the Grand Commander of the State, who is thus enabled to know who are our friends and who are not."

"Can you, or are you at liberty to give me the name of the commanding officer of this State?"

"No, it would be impolitic."

"Then I suppose that there can be no doubt of a conflict if the militia interfere with the people; is that your view?"

"Yes, sir; if they attempt to carry out Governor Brownlow's proclamation, by shooting down Ku-Klux—for he calls all Southern men Ku-Klux—if they go to hunting down and shooting down these men, there will be war, and a bloodier one than we have ever witnessed. I have told these Radicals here what they might expect in such an event. *I have no powder to burn killing negroes. I intend to kill the Radicals. I have told them this and more: there is not a Radical leader in this town but is a marked man, and if a trouble should break out not one of them would be left alive.* I have told them that they were trying to create a disturbance and then slip out and leave the consequences to fall upon the negro, but they can't do it. *Their houses are picketed, and when the fight comes not one of them would ever get out of this town alive.* We don't intend they shall ever get out of the country. But I want it distinctly understood that I am opposed to any war, and will only fight in self-defense. If the militia attack us, we will fight to the last, and if necessary, *I think I could raise forty thousand men, in five days, ready for the field.*"

"Do you think, General, that the Ku-Klux have been of any benefit to the State?"

"No doubt of it. Since its organization the Leagues have quit killing and murdering our people. There were some foolish young men who put masks on their faces and rode over the country, frightening negroes; but orders have been issued to stop that, and it has ceased. You may say further, that *three members of the Ku-Klux have been court-martialed and shot for violations of the orders not to disturb or molest the people.*"

"What do you think of General Grant?" I asked.

"I regard him as a great military commander, a good man, honest and liberal, and if elected, will, I hope and believe, execute the laws honestly and faithfully. And by the way, a report has been published in some of the papers, stating that while Gen. Grant and lady were at Corinth, in 1862, they took, and carried off, furniture and other property. I here brand the author as a liar. I was at Corinth only a short time ago, and I personally investigated the whole matter, talked with the people with whom he and his lady staid while there, and they say that their conduct was everything that could have been expected of a gentleman and lady, and deserving the highest praise. I am opposed to General Grant in everything, but I would do him justice."

The foregoing is the principal part of my conversation with the General. I give the conversation, and leave the reader to form his own opinions as to what General Forrest means to do. I think that he has been so plain in his talk that it cannot be misunderstood.

CARD FROM SENATOR GRAHAM.

The non-appearance of the annexed card in yesterday's GAZETTE resulted from an oversight of our own:

MESSRS. EDITORS: Last evening's *Chronicle* contains a note from Mr. A. W. Foster, Democratic candidate for State Senator, addressed to James L. Graham, Esq., Radical candidate for State Senate:

"SIR—The *Commercial* of this morning reports you as having charged the Democratic party with being opposed to the payment of the National debt, and with being opposed to the payment of pensions to the wounded soldiers of the late Army of the Union.

"I pronounce these charges severally false, and challenge you to produce in joint discussion a title of evidence of their truth."

The reporter of the *Commercial* is slightly in error. What I did say was, "That the Democratic platform declared the reconstruction measures of Congress 'unconstitutional, revolutionary and void,' and the fourth section of the fourteenth article, upon which the reconstruction measures are based, and the adoption of which the Democracy have everywhere opposed, provides 'That the rebel debt shall not be paid by the United States, and that the debt of the United States incurred in prosecuting the war shall be sacred and never repudiated.'"

The gentleman invites me to a joint discussion of political questions. Those discussions have not been customary in this county. The press reports speakers as fully as may be desired. Any citizen who wishes can hear either of the candidates at any time. The introduction of a plan of joint meetings would accomplish no good end for either party. I regard his proposition, therefore, as indicating only a wish to obtain cheap notoriety, and prefer to adhere to the usual mode of conducting political campaigns in this community.

JAS. L. GRAHAM.

A Letter to Mr. Burtt.

ANDREW BURTT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* As Workingmen, we have watched your recent course with considerable interest. The tone of your speeches, from the one you made before the Democratic Convention on the day you were nominated, to the present, has been such as to give aid and comfort to the party who tried to destroy our country, and to lead them to believe that you are not only friendly to them, but that you desire and will vote for the success of their ticket.

It is true that you have used your "Damascus sword," cutting without mercy at the *leaders* of both the Democratic and Republican parties. Admitting there to be some justice in your criticisms, the question arises, who shall we trust as leaders in the campaign now going on? Are you quite sure that you merit such a position? You say that Workingmen are intelligent and have the right to know who and what their leaders are, yet you have kept us in the dark as to your opinion on the momentous question of who ought to be made President for the next four years.

We strongly suspect that the cause of your silence on that important question is that you dare not (for fear of losing votes for yourself) make an open declaration of your views, and thereby we think you exhibit the same political craft that you so boldly condemn in others.

No man knows better than yourself, that the meetings which are now being held all over the county and country are for the purpose of educating and shaping public opinion for an intelligent expression of choice of a chief magistrate for the next four years.

No high-minded, outspoken, patriotic citizen, such as you lead us to believe you are, should in a time like this (in our humble opinion,) occupy a negative or a questionable position, or allow his ambition for an office to prevent him from a manly avowal of his views on all proper public occasions. You must not deceive yourself with the idea that we think your elevation to office is more important than all other political considerations. We desire to vote for the best interests of our country, regardless of men. We cannot help thinking that those who defended her by their money or muscle, when she needed help, are more worthy of our confidence and votes than those who declared the war for her defence a failure.

Your position as candidate for the Workingmen was, in our opinion, consistent. But your present political attitude as merely a nominal candidate for the Labor Reform party, while you are expecting and receiving your principal support from a party who did their utmost to overturn our free labor institutions, country and all, and to erect a new government founded on the aristocratic idea of capital owning its laborers, is to our minds entirely inconsistent and irreconcilable. Laboring men have often been duped and mislead by the sophistries of party leaders. In the light of our experience, we must give our votes to men who occupy no equivocal positions—men who are *now* identified with the Union party of the nation, and are not afraid to speak out what they mean.

With respect, we are yours truly,
MANY WORKINGMEN.
SOUTH PITTSBURGH, September 1, 1868.

CINCINNATI papers report that the whole Johnson party in that city and county has gone over to Grant and Colfax; its organ announces itself as Republican, and the leaders do the same.

MARRIED:

HEMMELWRIGHT—McGRAW.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1st, by Rev. R. Hamilton, J. R. HEMMELWRIGHT, of Springdale, and Miss SADIE S. McGRAW, of Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.

DIED:

FLEMING.—On Saturday, August 29th, 1868, at his residence in Xenia, Ohio, Mr. JOHN FLEMING, aged 72 years.

Mr. Fleming was a resident of this city for over twenty-five years. Seven years of this time he held the position of General Ticket Agent of the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co.

IS YOUR DISEASE RHEUMATISM?

Many persons, supposing they are suffering from this disease, have applied Linaments, Plasters and other Rheumatic Remedies without obtaining any relief, when in fact the cause of pain is a derangement of the Kidneys. These are small organs, but very important, and any obstruction or interference with its functions are indicated by pain in the back and loins, languor and weakness, difficulty in avoiding and unnatural color of the urine. A Diuretic should at once be resorted to.

DR. SARGENT'S

Diuretic or Backache Pills

Can be relied on for these purposes; they have a direct influence on the cells of the kidneys, assists nature in relieving them of any foreign particles, and stimulates them to a healthy and vigorous action.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Contain nothing injurious, being composed of entirely vegetable remedies; they do not sicken nor gripe—on the contrary they act as a gentle tonic and restores tone to the system. They are recommended by all who who have tried them.

Price 50 Cents Per Box.

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37 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION.

Worn out with the burning heats of Summer, the human system requires to be reinforced and regenerated at this season. Strength has literally been steaming out of it under a temperature that necessarily produces exhaustion. Fall is the season of remittent and intermittent fevers, and the weak and enervated are always their first victims. Now, therefore, is the time for invigoration. Those who have neglected to tone and regulate the digestive and secretive organs during the months of June and July, can no longer continue to do so without imminent peril to health and life. Commence a course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS without delay. Of all renovating, strength-sustaining preparations this is the most wholesome and the most potent. It does not unduly excite the most sensitive organization. Its mission is to preserve, regulate and restore. The tonic, anti-bilious and aperient vegetable elements which it contains are associated in the exact proportions necessary to put the whole physique into perfect working order. The purity of all its ingredients is guaranteed. It rouses the languid appetite, gives unwonted energy to the digestion, calms and braces the nerves, and replaces lassitude and depression with energy and cheerfulness; besides being agreeable to the palate and free from all the objections urged against the adulterated stimulants and tonics, of which it is designed to supply the place.

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE EAR.

In observations and notes taken by Dr. KEYSER, of this city, on the various diseases of the ear, he says that nine out of ten cases could be cured in their incipiency if application were made to some responsible and competent aural surgeon. The Doctor quotes from the opinion of Wilde, a well known aural surgeon, who says: "I fear not to reiterate the assertion which I made on several former occasions, that if the disease of the ear were as well studied or understood by the generality of practitioners, and as early attended to as those of the eye, it would be found that they were just as much within the pale of scientific treatment. * * Deafness is so common and so distressing an infirmity, and when of long standing so incurable, that we cannot too strongly urge all medical practitioners to make themselves familiar with the treatment of the diseases of the ear."

The Doctor says that nearly all annoying Discharges, Buzzings and Morbid Growths peculiar to the organ of the hearing, some of which had lingered through a score or two of years, can be cured or ameliorated by proper treatment.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE for LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.
August 15th, 1868.

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