

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR., OF MISSOURI.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE, OF FAYETTE COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT, OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY, GEORGE SCOTT, Subject to decision of Rep. Conference. COMMISSIONER, WM. G. QUICK, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, E. B. IKELER, AUDITOR, A. J. ALBERTSON, SURVEYOR, ISAAC A. DEWITT.

AFTER our next issue we will transcribe our Subscription Book, when it is our intention to send the paper to those only whose subscriptions are paid. We are compelled to do this, in order that we may have the immediate use of what little profit we have on our subscriptions. When we have to lay out of our money a year or two on a subscription, the profit we have over and above the actual cost of that paper, is more than gone. That kind of business has kept and made the editor in humble circumstances. Everything consumed in the business is cash in advance, and we intend, hereafter, our subscriptions to be the same.

Grand Army of the Republic.

A Post of this institution, which has never been anything else than a political machine to hoodwink and deceive men into the support of the Radical ticket, was organized in Bloomsburg on Tuesday evening of last week, by some truly "loil" chaps from Danville. We don't see how they got along without Hans Geary, the hero of Snickerville, and who furnished the plan for Gen. Hiram Grant to take Vicksburg. But we suppose Hans will be around before the election and show them how to handle the "shooting irons" which the Rump endeavored to appropriate to shoot the rascally Copperheads who refused to vote for Grant and Grantax. This organization has been in operation in the Western and in some of the Eastern States for several years, and we take this occasion to caution all our readers, and especially Democrats, to keep their skirts clear of it. Whenever a party has to resort to such means to get votes for their candidates, they are certainly in a bad way, and the thing bears evidence of rottenness. The true principle of a republican government is to oppose every secret, oath-bound, political organization. Every citizen should have the manhood to go to the polls and vote for whom he pleases. If he must be bound by an oath, he had far better have no vote at all, for he is only a tool for the unprincipled and unscrupulous. "Dirty Work" Logan, who tried to raise men for the rebel army in Southern Illinois, at the beginning of the war, is the chief devil of this organization, and its sole object is to elect the Radical ticket. Again we say, keep hands off.

Hon. Geo. Scott, E. B. IKELER, Esq., A. J. ALBERTSON, ISAAC A. DEWITT, four out of the five nominees at our late Democratic County Convention, are warm friends and supporters of the old DEMOCRAT. They were candidates and nominated on "our line." We believe a good portion of the County Standing Committee are on the DEMOCRAT instead of the Columbian platform. We had not intended to allude to this matter, but the Columbian undertook to tell the people how the nominations stood, and failing to give all the particulars we could not hold our gab, of course not.

As for the Columbian claiming one of the nominees, we have no objection, but cannot exactly "see the point," while all the candidates were at the mercy of the friends of the old DEMOCRAT. There is no wiping this out; and you folks down town may talk about marking and remembering people as much as you please, but whenever you need straightening, we're going to help do it.

There is a great political reaction taking place in Snyder county. George Schure, Esq., President of the First National Bank at Selinsgrove, Judge Middlesworth, son of the late Hon. Rev. Middlesworth, and many others, who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, are now working energetically for Seymour and Blair. The indomitable Frank Weirick, editor of the Selinsgrove Times, is successfully battling for the good cause. Keep pegging away, Frank, you will fetch the rest of the Rads in little Snyder yet.

ONWARD, DEMOCRATS!—More than two million Democrats enter this Presidential contest, to win back Democratic Government for the whole people. We have no responsibilities of baggage wagons loaded with plunder to check our march. We have courageous leaders. We have never-dying principles. We unfurl a map of thirty-seven States, and raise high the old flag, and demand the old Constitution to live under, with equal representation, equal taxes and a white man's Government. Onward, Democrats!

The Charges Against Radicalism.

The Democratic party have neither time nor inclination to halt and answer all the petty accusations which Radical ingenuity may invent, in order to divert attention from the momentous issues of the contest, involving the very existence of the republic. The Radicals will not be permitted to resort to the Arab stratagem of raising a great cloud of dust in the face of their pursuers, and escaping in the midst of it. They have had unconstrained control of the government for the last eight years, and they will be permitted, under no subterfuge, to escape just responsibility for their acts. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania will heed the advice of the able and vigilant Chairman of the State committee, and drive the enemy into the last ditch, and keep them there.— They will charge home upon them.

That they have deprived the Federal Executive of his constitutional powers, and have put unwarranted and despotic power in the hand of the General of the army, their candidate for President.

They have assailed the independence of the Judiciary, passing acts to seal the lips of the Judges and increasing or diminishing their number solely for partisan ends, and to obtain party decisions.

They have denied the high authority of the Supreme Court, and have endeavored to create in the public mind a distrust of the honesty of its decisions.

They have attempted to unlawfully depose the President of the United States, and to place the Supreme Executive power in the hands of the most dangerous and violent member of his faction, he himself contributing his vote to the conspiracy.

They have endeavored by every species of threat and intimidation to procure conviction, and have never ceased to create the impression among the people that honorable Senator, who voted for acquittal were bribed.

They have accumulated in the Senate of the United States, carpet bag judges elected by the bayonet, in order to renew the attempt to remove the President.

They have deprived the President of the pardoning power, and usurped it themselves punishing rebels whom the President had pardoned, and whose surrender and parole of honor had been accepted.

They have spread abroad in official reports the most infamous calumnies of the President, for the purpose of destroying the confidence of the people in his administration.

They are now engaged in changing the Union of the States ordained by the Constitution, into a consolidated military despotism.

They have passed a bill through both Houses making it a criminal offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for the citizens of three States, to hold an election for President, under the pretence that they are not in the Union.

They have passed a bill through both Houses, putting the arms of the nation in the hands of the negro militia of the South, to trample on the liberties of their own race, and enkindle the flames of civil war.

They excluded States from the Union for the sole reason that neither by the Freedmen's Bureau, nor the army, can their electoral vote be controlled.

They have passed an act to deprive the people of the free States of the Union of the right of voting for President.

They have shut the doors of Congress on the Representatives of States and Districts on the most frivolous pretexts and have admitted in their stead, persons who were never elected.

They have established a Freedmen's Bureau, and retained it in operation, in spite of the remonstrances of the people, in order to govern the negroes, and maintain their power in the Southern States.

They have created swarms of civil officers to prey on the resource of the people.

They have encouraged hordes of carpetbag adventurers, needy and unscrupulous, to invade the South, and by the aid of the military and Freedmen's Bureau, usurp all the places in the government.

They have excluded brave and patriotic soldiers, in great numbers, from posts of honor and emolument, solely because they were not members of the Radical party.

They have admitted notorious rebels to high official trusts, because they became instruments in their hands to do the work of tyranny.

They have enacted odious and unworthy test oaths, and have unjustly relieved from disabilities such rebels only as adopted their opinions, and entered their service.

They have destroyed government and established despotism of the sword, under the false pretence that the South was in a state of anarchy.

They have deprived qualified electors, in great numbers, of the right of suffrage, and have conferred it on an ignorant and debased race, incapable of its intelligent exercise.

They have, in their extravagances and wastefulness, squandered untold millions of the public money.

They treat the will of the majority of the people, expressed in all the recent elections with contempt, and have hurried on to more violent and revolutionary measures, to entrench themselves in power.

They have organized secret associations of discharged soldiers, to control the elections, and endanger the public liberties.

They have made false and unjust charges of disloyalty against the Southern people, as an excuse for their acts of tyranny.

They have made a base and simulated loyalty, a cover for all their assaults on the liberties of the people.

They have, by their insolence and tyranny, created in the minds of the Southern people the fear that justice and magnanimity no longer exist in the North.

Their agents have fomented, by every means in their power, discussions and jealousies between the two races.

They have organized and kept under pay a corps of spies, and informers, dogging the steps, and traducing the character of the citizen.

They have violated the rights of the people, seizing the private letters and private telegrams of the citizens.

They have passed high tariffs, taxing the people for the benefit of monopolists.

They have, at the same time, exempted these same monopolists from internal duties thus increasing the burthen of the people. They maintain a large standing army occupying ten States of the Union, notwithstanding their repeated promises to withdraw it on the completion of their plans of reconstruction.

They have urged the most important measures through Congress, under the gag of the previous question, denying the privilege of deliberation or debate.

These are a part only of the long roll of accusations which the people have to make against the Radicals. When the Democratic party shall have rescued the country from their hands, it will be time enough to stop, and listen to the purely accusations which are all summed up in rebel, copperhead, and kindred phrases, which have long lost all point and pertinence, if they ever had any.—Harrisburg Patriot.

THE ECLIPSE.—The total eclipse of the sun, on August 18, 1868, will be of greater duration than any eclipse for the next two centuries. While the sun is almost at the greatest distance from the earth, the moon is nearest the earth, and the moon's shadow will pass near the earth's equator—all circumstances which increase the eclipse either in duration or extent on the earth's surface. The total eclipse will commence a little past sunrise at Aden, (Red Sea,) passes during the forenoon through India, and ends in the evening in New Guinea. The longest duration of the total eclipse will be six minutes and fifty seconds—a duration greater than it has been for more than a thousand years back. Most of the European governments have resolved to send scientific expeditions to India, &c., for the observation of this rare phenomenon. The English Expedition left England some time ago; the French Expedition will be sent to Cochin China and Malacca, and will be aided by several vessels of the French navy; the Austrian Expedition will go to Aden. The Parliament of the North German Union voted \$10,000 for an expedition, and even the almost bankrupt Papal government will send an expedition to India, with the renowned Father Secchi. Whether the United States will be represented is not known.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—We are gratified to learn, that our excellent friend, the Hon. George Scott, of Catawissa, was on Monday last, nominated for the Legislature, by the Columbia County Democratic Convention. Gen. Scott is a gentleman of high character and sound Democracy—such men the noble Democracy of Columbia only nominate for State offices—and moreover, he has had large experience in public life, having hitherto long and faithfully served his constituents, to great satisfaction, in the capacity of a Member of the Legislature and as Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania. We are informed that Mr. Scott was nominated by a very large majority of delegates, on the first ballot, and from our long and intimate knowledge of him, we know he will make an honest and faithful Representative.—Williamsport Daily Standard.

RATHER TOO STRONG.—A clergyman, near Sheffield, has been telling his flock that unless they make the seats free alike to rich and poor, the leprosy of Naaman will infallibly cleave to them and their posterity forever. It is rather unkind of Naaman to leave such a bequest, and places the congregation in an awkward position, because if the respectable people do mix closely with those who pay no attention to cleanliness, they may suffer in another way, second only in annoyance to leprosy.

LET all to whom there is anything disagreeable in the controversy about the payment of the United States Bonds, remember that if there had been no Radical party there would be no bonds to wrangle about. It was the success of the Radical party in 1860 that fastened the bonds upon the country, and all the bother we have about them is chargeable to that party.

THE Radicals are daily growing more and more uneasy respecting their prospects in the Southern States. Self-constituted committees are constantly arriving, some of whom give (to them) doleful accounts indeed. The fact is, despite the well-laid plans of Stevens, Butler & Co., there is a reaction already at work, even amongst the negroes, and, unless it shall be stopped, Seymour & Blair will carry every Southern State, save, perhaps, Tennessee.

THE Radicals in Congress recently passed a bill pardoning three of the guards of Andersonville prison. These patriotic fellows, whose bullets used to whistle along the dead line, have turned Radicals, and following the lead of Joe Brown, the founder of the prison, will vote for Grant. This accounts for the sudden tenderness of Congress towards these "fends in human shape" that once shot down our brave fellows when they reached across the dead line for a drop of water. 'Rah for Grant and Andersonville!

SENATOR FOWLER, in his answer to Butler's investigation reports, says that the official record of his doings at New Orleans prove him to have been a traitor to his country, and should have been tried, convicted and executed for his treason. Senators Henderson and Ross, in their reply, are also very severe on the cross-eyed man of destiny. Spooner Butler is a fit leader of the Radical party.

THE BANKRUPT ACT.—The clause of the act which provided that no person should be discharged whose estate would not pay fifty per cent. on the dollar, and which took effect on the 1st of June last, has been further extended to the 1st of January next. This gives five months more time for the application of those who have no assets.

DEAD.—The "Old Commoer," Thaddeus Stevens, died at Washington at 12 o'clock last night, and, we suppose, is now mingling with Lincoln, John Brown, &c., wherever they are.

Miss Kate Kenworthy, the Missouri giantess, is dead. She weighed just 812 pounds.

Horatio Seymour's Letter of Acceptance.

UTICA, August 4, 1868. GENTLEMEN: When in the city of New York on the 11th ult., in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention, you tendered to me its unanimous nomination as the candidate for the office of President of the United States, I stated I had no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body had shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our country, but I have been caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. We have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the convention, showing its positions upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that convention, I am familiar with their scope and import. As one of its members I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest now which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future wherever I may be placed, in political or private life. I then stated that I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter, as is the customary form. I see no reason, upon reflection, to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the convention.

I have delayed the more formal act of communicating to you in writing what I then publicly said for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. Its acts since the adjournment of the convention show an alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have—a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years.—Thoughtful men feel that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge. The Congressional power has not only allied itself with the military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but it also holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit in view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks. It did not, therefore, adjourn, but took a recess, to meet again if its partisan interests shall demand its reassembling. Never before in the history of our country has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude towards its electors. Under its influence some of the States, organized by its agents, are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors, and the first bold steps are taken to destroy the rights of suffrage. It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see in such action the proof that there is with those who shape the policy of the Republican party, motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold the political power, that there is a dread of some exposure which drives them on to act so desperate and so impolitic. Many of the ablest leaders of the Republican party have openly deplored the violence of Congressional action and its tendency to keep up discord in our country. The great interests of our country demand peace, order and a return to those industrial pursuits without which we cannot maintain the faith or honor of our Government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties. The hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the costs of living made by the direct and indirect exactions of Government. Our people are harassed by the heavy and frequent demands of the tax-gatherer. Without distinction of party, there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence, and shall lift off the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country. Yet at this moment those in power have thrown in the Senate chamber and Congressional hall new elements of discord and violence; men have been admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection. These men are now to be sent North as well as the South. These men, who a few days since were seeking as supplicants that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are to-day the masters and controllers of the actions of those bodies. Entering them with minds filled with passions, their first demands have been that Congress shall look upon the States from which they came as in conditions of civil war; that the majority of their populations, embracing their intelligence, shall be treated as public enemies; that military forces shall be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and that there shall be no peace and order at the South save that which is made by arbitrary power. Every intelligent man knows that these men owe their seats in Congress to the disorder in the South. Every man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder, but that every motive springing from the love of power, of gain, of a desire for vengeance, prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists they are independent of the will or wishes of their fellow-citizens. While confusion reigns they are the dispensers of good and evil, and they know that Congress will be placed in a position where they can urge their views of policy, but where they can enforce them. When others shall be admitted in this manner from the remaining Southern States, although they will have in truth no constituents, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of this Union, living in nine of the great States. In vain the wisest members of the Republican party protested against the policy that led to this result. While the chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of the war, and are now quietly engaged in the usual pursuits for the support of themselves and their families, and are trying by the force of their example to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry not only essential to their well being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our common country, we see that those who, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitators of civil confusion into positions of honor and profit, are striving to keep their position, and to clamorously insist that they are the only friends of our Union—a Union that can only have a sure foundation in fraternal regard, and a common desire to promote the peace, the order, and the happiness of all sections of our land. Events in Congress since the adjournment of the convention have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back economy, simplicity and justice in the administration of our national affairs. Many Republicans have heretofore clung to their party who have regretted the extremes of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith that while the action of their political friends has been mistaken, their motives have been good. They must now see that the Republican party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a wise and peaceful policy, whatever its motives may be. It is a misfortune not only to the country but to a governing party itself when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition. It has been the misfortune of the

Republican party that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the Executive, to trammel the Judiciary, and to carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party it has ever been found that the sober judgments of its ablest leaders do not control. There is hardly an able man who helped to build up the Republican organization who has not within the past three years warned it against its excesses; who has not been borne down and forced to give up his conviction of what the interest of the country called for; or if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from its ranks. If this has been the case heretofore, what will be its action now, with this new infusion of men, who, without a decent respect for the views of those who had just given them their positions, begin their legislative career with calls for arms, demands that their States shall be regarded as in a condition of civil war, and with a declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States whenever they can persuade or force Congress to bring forward new articles of impeachment. The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action, and to assure the peace and good order of the country. The election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden and violent changes, but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations. The result would certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and the re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires. I am sure the best men of the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the South. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right thinking man. I have no mere personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils which it is to meet with its demands. It is not merely to sit with popular currents without a policy on purpose. On the contrary, while our Constitution gives great weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities. Its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power. It gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages. It declares the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses and papers against unreasonable searches and seizures. That Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of the press, or the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances. It secures the right of speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.

No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the Presidential office, unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people expressed in a constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities. He must be ready to explain the force exercises of religion.—He must disregard no measures which would wrong personal or home rights of the religious consciences of the humblest citizen of the land. He must maintain, without distinction of creed or nationality, all the privileges of American citizenship. The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust, teaches him that no one can do the duties of the office of President unless he is ready not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad, but to suffer from the censure of the good who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations. There are no attractions in such positions which deceive my judgment, when I say that a great change is going on in the public mind. The mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, temperate and just than they were during the excitements which attended the progress and close of civil war.

As the energy of the Democratic party springs from their devotion to their cause and not to their candidates, I may with propriety speak of the fact that never in the political history of our country has the action of any like body been hailed with such universal and wide spread enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Democratic Convention. With this the candidates had nothing to do. Had any others of those named been selected, this spirit would have been perhaps more marked. The zeal and energy of the Conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change of political policy, and from the confidence that they can carry out their purpose. In this faith they are strengthened by the co-operation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war. Having given nearly sixteen thousand commissions to the officers of that army, I know their views and wishes. They demand the Union for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers which ever assembled was held in New York and endorsed the action of the National Convention with meaning, they called upon the government in its policy of hate, discord and division, and in terms of fervid eloquence they demanded the restoration of the rights and liberties of the American people.

When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self-sacrificing in war, and those who are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I cannot doubt we shall gain a political triumph which will restore the Union, bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and will give us once more the blessings of a wise economical and honest government.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, &c. HORATIO SEYMOUR, To General G. W. Morgan, and others, committee, &c. &c.

"REBEL"—The watchword of Treasury thieves.

"The Rebels"—Two thirds of the white people of the country.

"Loyalty"—The Radical apology for public robbery.

"Traitor"—A Radical argument which costs the country \$500,000,000 a year in time of peace.

Gen. Sheridan was fined one hundred dollars for an assault upon Mr. Dunn, the postmaster at Leavenworth, Kansas. Little Philly thinks he is still playing Satrap in New Orleans, and can do as he pleases while wearing the blue, which he has and is disgracing.

The Radical editors are hard up for something to say against Frank Blair, and are having a great deal of fun to themselves about some boy's shirt Frank should have thrown into the canal at Washington when a boy, while bathing. Keep cool, Raddies, Frank will take your shirts off for you in November.

The enthusiasm for Grant and Colfax among the Radicals, is like the "milk sickness" which once prevailed out West. The inquirer for a healthy locality was always informed that the people had it "powerful bad" in the next county.

CROW, CHAPMAN CROW!



Old Kentucky Speaks!

"Get out of the way, you're all unlucky, We are the boys from Old Kentucky!"

Hiram Simpson Grant, the Male

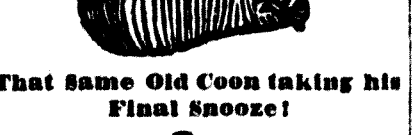


Rider, Upset by the Thunder!

Democratic Maj. 90,000.



That same Old Coon taking his Final Snooze!



THE YANKEE CARPET-BAGGERS MAKING TRACKS FOR HOME!

Washington's darling pet leaving for the Reconstruction Committee.— Something must be did, or dis-blessed Union will go all to smash! Come to do rescue, Massa Butler, or dis nigger an gone up de spout!

The Stopper knocked out of Hiram's Bottle, and the "Schnapps" all wasted! No more Bourbon for Hiram in "Old Kentuck!"

HOW ARE YOU, RADICALS!

ACCORDING to the latest news from old Kentucky, the Democratic majority will reach 100,000. Kentucky is a good place to live in for Democrats, but it is rather sickly for Radicals. Shout boys, shout! We have them on the hip!

The tide of victory still rolls on. Montana comes thundering along with 2,000 Democratic majority! So we go. 'Rah for Col and Grantax.

Pen and Scissors.

Who knows what has become of Stanton, and where is the "stick" that Sumner gave him? "All's well that ends well." A chap at our elbow thinks that's why girls with small feet are counted pretty.

Grant's peace—throwing clubs and stones amongst women and children at a Democratic meeting in Missouri.

Gen. Buell, who saved Grant from being defeated at Shiloh, now declines to rescue him again, and supports Seymour and Blair.

A Montreal shoemaker cut off the ears of his apprentice. The boy had previously cut out the shoemaker in his wife's affections.

Some ungenerous biped has patented a medicine to make a fellow rise early in the morning. The Boston Post says a six month old baby can't beat it to death.

Gen. Grant, on his return from his western trip, was asked how he liked the water there. "By George," said he, "I never thought of trying it." Ahem!

The death warrant of Alfred Alexander, a negro, sentenced to be hung on the 25th inst., has been signed by Gov. Geary. In the South this would be a Democratic gain.

The Democrats of Missouri have nominated Gen. John S. Phelps for Governor. The Democracy of Missouri are in good spirits and are bound to redeem the State from Radical misrule.

Prentice says that when two or three Radicals are gathered together there will be the spirit of Radicalism also. That's so, no matter whether the tax is 50 cents or \$2 a gallon.

The other day some "loil" ruffians assaulted a young Democrat named Marsh, at Mauch Chunk, and beat him severely with a billy. 'Rah for Grant and free speech!

Only one member of Lincoln's original Cabinet is now acting with the Radicals, and that one is the notorious corruptionist, Simon Cameron. He is in the right place.

"Arms! give us arms!" is the cry of the carpet-baggers. Wait till next November, and in the general and precipitate rush of the Radicals toward Salt River, legs will be more in demand than arms.

A good sized piece of horse radish, kept in the mouth at church, will keep you awake during the most sleep-provoking sermon. Our devil says he intends trying it the next time he goes to church.

The Tribune, in the anguish of its heart, says that "it will require eternal vigilance to elect Grant." Our devil thinks old Horace has made a mis-print, and that he meant to say "infernal vigilance."

The Desmoines (Iowa) Register says the grasshoppers recently ate up a half acre of tobacco for a man near that place, and when the owner went out to look at it they sat on the fence and squirted tobacco juice in his eyes.

The London Spectator says that the Republicans of America will "have only to raise the cry of Grant and honesty" to carry the whole country. "Honesty" is not in the Radical dictionary, and the leaders would not understand the cry.

Hon. E. T. Backus, a prominent Ohioan, has left the Radical party, and in a speech at Cleveland, last week, declared for Seymour and Blair. This is rather ungrateful, for Wendell Phillips says that Grant "worships at the shrine of Backus."

Col. Wm. B. Thomas, Collector at Philadelphia under Lincoln, and heretofore a shining light in the Union League, has been expelled. Cause why—he goes for Seymour and Blair, and is throwing the influence of his immense wealth and popularity in favor of the Democracy.

Gen. Wade Hampton is to edit a paper in Columbia, South Carolina, they say. If he shoots paper bullets as well as lead laden ones, the Yankee carpet-baggers in that State will have to "get up and git."

The Innes Asylum at Harrisburg averages one new comer a day.

Franz Spiegelfeldfologeroman was arrested as a vagrant in Chicago, the other day, and fined \$4.

There have already appeared no less than eight biographies of Grant—the best, most interesting, most truthful and authentic being that by his father; and the most important and moving passage in that is the description of Hiram riding the pony in a circus ring with a monkey on his back.

The Radical papers say that Seymour is a bondholder and abuse him for it, while at the same time they are assailing the memory of the late ex-President Buchanan because he held no bonds.—What consistency!

Mr. Thomas Hooper, whose death occurred a few days ago, was the oldest Mason in Massachusetts, and the oldest postmaster in the United States. He was Master of King Solomon Lodge in 1812.

THE HEATED TEEM.—August is invariably an unhealthy month, and the dogs days are universally quoted as an unhealthy season. Diseases more frequently terminate fatally at this time than at any other, owing to the relaxation of the system. This is, therefore, the proper time to use a remedy that will recuperate the strength and fortify the system against the attacks of disease. Experience has demonstrated the fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best medicine used to accomplish this desirable object. By its use the appetite is increased, digestion promoted, all feelings of depression removed, and the vital functions restored. The afflicted should avoid all pernicious alcoholic preparations, as they only afford temporary exhilaration, and eventually entail dangerous, if not fatal, results. This is never the case with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. They afford permanent benefit and soothe the nerves without reaction following their use. The weak and debilitated, by its aid, awake to a sense of the enjoyments of life, and they are enabled once more to take their accustomed positions in society. Hostetter's Bitters are now considered the standard remedy for all diseases arising from impurity of the blood. They are manufactured in great quantities, and there is scarcely a city or hamlet on the habitable globe where they may not be found.

Onward, right onward! Into the Valley of Death, Rode the Six Hundred.

But larger, by hundreds multiplied into millions, than the doomed band who rode to swift destruction in Tenneyson's poem, is the great cavalcade of unhappy men who are rushing to unfine graves, followed by the giant spectre Dyspepsia. This is all wrong, and should cease. Plantation Bitters, the great Stomach Pain Killer, cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Headache, Vertigo, Dizziness, and all symptoms of kindred character, as if by magic. For Langour, Lassitude, Great Weakness and Mental Depression, they have a most wonderful effect.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and all half the price. No. 25.

MARKET REPORT. Wheat per bushel... \$2.40. Rye... 1.50. Corn... 1.20. Buckwheat... 1