

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at \$2.00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance; \$2.50 if paid within six months; \$3.00 if not paid within six months.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, ten cents per line.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS of every kind, and Orphan's Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

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

Table with 2 columns: Quantity (One square, Two squares, Three squares, Quarter column, Half column, One column) and Price (3 months, 6 months, 1 year).

JOHN PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, and everything in the printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

All letters should be addressed to MEYERS & MENGEL, Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

RUSSELL & LONGNECKER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them, and will give special attention to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

J. MCD. SHARPE, E. F. KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties.

D. R. BURBOROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

F. M. KIMMEL, J. W. LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership and will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties.

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

HAYS IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Blooms Run, Pa. Office in Harris' New Building, mar12'86.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Largest Manufacturers of Venetian Blinds and Window Shades.

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Blinds Repaired, Store Shades, Tintings, Fixtures, Plain and Ornate Curtains, Carpets, Picture Tassels, Cord Bell Pulls, &c.

FURNITURE AND CABINET ROOMS. THOMAS MERWINE, has re-opened the Furniture and Cabinet business in that part of town, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of furniture, at remarkably cheap rates.

DR. H. FRAESSLEY, PHYSICIAN. FOL THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, and formerly attending Physician in one of the most celebrated hospitals in the world.

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The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1866.

VOL. 62.—WHOLE No. 5,447.

Hoofland's Column.

YOU ALL HAVE HEARD OF

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in 1825.

THEY CURED YOUR

FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics.

They are no tavern preparation, or any thing like one, but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA,

Nervous Debility,

JAUNDICE,

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Digout for Food, Falling of the Hair, and the Stomach, Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Harred or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensa

When in a Lying Position, Yellowness of the Skin, and all other Diseases of the Liver, Gall, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

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

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts, The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made. It is a compound of German Bitters, medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific Chemist. These extracts are then combined with the country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters.

There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence they are the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the same Santa Cruz and Tonic, used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will be in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form.

The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY. There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility.

They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest, purify the blood, give a good, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

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

These remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. Keep your blood pure, keep your liver in order, keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and all diseases will be cured. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything, you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867. I find that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours Truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES TAMMSON, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866. I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in cases of indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. A. JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D., Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express a good conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and reliable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually it does not, and it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates Street.

CAUTION. Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. Hoofland on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeited.

Price of the Bitters, \$1 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$5.

Price of the Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$7.50.

The tonic is put up in quart bottles. Remember that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the cheapness of the price to induce you to take anything else that may be said to be just as good, because he makes a larger profit on any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, At the German Medicine Store.

No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, PROPRIETOR.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine the article you buy, in order to see the genuine.

may29'68

The Bedford Gazette.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY DEAD—A LIVELY FUNERAL DISCOURSE BY DON PLATT.

Don Platt, a well known Western radical politician, writes as follows to the Cincinnati Commercial, under date Maca-Cheek, May 17:

I wish to make a few observations of a philosophical sort, touching the late Republican party.

I assisted some twelve or thirteen years since at the birth of the party just demised, having traveled from the Maca-Cheek valley to Buffalo, carrying a plank for the platform on which the newly born was to be cradled, and my affections have grown with its growth to such an extent that its sudden death threw me into a state of profound grief, disturbed by indignation. I passed from lamentation to an indignation meeting, and from an indignation meeting to deep grief. But with reflection came consolation. I came to the consoling thought that I was not the only sufferer, and handing out my surplus affliction to my beloved country at large, I found my share could be carried without much inconvenience.

The immediate cause of its death was dyspepsia, aggravated by whiskey.

But the seeds of weakness and disease were planted in its birth. We began a party of reform, of agitation, of aggression, and we took into our embraces the old whig party, that was a party of conservatism, aggravated by great dignity and timidity. The result has been internal dissensions. The ultra reform party could not digest the conservative lump, and we have been afflicted with cholera, so to speak, that will high destroyed our usefulness.

Our actions, in consequence, have been contradictory. While at one time we create a John Brown, and glory in John Brown as our greatest and best beloved, organized huge armies, fought out big wars and liberated a race, on the other hand we have been busy smoothing our war's wrinkled front with the decayed plasters of past wrong doing. It is called compromise—which means to give the devil your soul in a dignified, peaceful manner.

The last internal convulsion exhibited with great clearness the different elements. On the one side we had Butler, Stevens, Bingham, Logan, Sumner and Drake; on the other stood, in calm repose, Fessenden and Trumbull, while between floated another element, born of the revolutionary times, that had its marketable value, and fluctuated as either party bid.

Now, I am prepared to admit that Messrs. Fessenden and Trumbull were actuated by the highest and the most honorable motives. I do not believe they could be bought with money or swayed by prejudice. They felt that they were jurors, under oath, answerable to their God for the verdict they rendered. Nor do I blame them for responding as they did to the solemn question asked them by the Chief Justice. "I believe that the thirty-five voting 'guilty' were honorable, honest men. But in political life a blunder is worse than a crime, and Messrs. Fessenden and Trumbull blundered in belonging to the republican organization at all. They should have gone over to the party of Stanbery and Groesbeck, where the old whig dignity is preserved intact, and where conservatism is so intense that an ancient wrong is preferred to a new right, and where official position is so glorified that a halo is thrown around an inebriated mule, than an all-wise Providence, through some inscrutable reason, has set on end and made our President.

When Impeachment was first broached the evidence was as well known as it was at the end of the trial. At the beginning Messrs. Fessenden and Trumbull should have made their fight. Failing to defeat it they should have resigned their positions, as honorable men, and washed their dignified hands of the responsibility. But they chose to reserve themselves for a conflict when their triumph would be our death, and are somewhat astonished at the popular howl of wrath and indignation that comes up over their dignified, honest, honorable stupidity.

We could have survived a blunder great as this is had it come alone, but it is the concluding act of a long series. Through the unsettled condition of a country suffering from civil wars we have developed more rascality than any organization ever called into existence. We have filled the offices with thieves and their pockets with stealings. We have organized rings that in turn create officeholders and control the government. Men go in poor and come out millionaires. For one dollar paid to the government from hard earned taxes, hundreds stick to the dirty fingers of official scoundrels. We have whiskey rings, Indian Bureau rings, manufacturers' rings, national bank rings, railroad rings, landjobbing rings and internal improvement rings. From the lowest officials up to Senators and Cabinet officers, the taint of corruption runs, until the people, dazed and confused, confound the right and listen with indifference to the threats of exposure.

When charged with all this they have responded, "Andy Johnson is corrupt and appointed scoundrels to office." Well, Messrs. Fessenden and Trumbull have, under oath, pronounced him not guilty, and let him go acquit.

GENERAL GRANT'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

The speech made by General GRANT in reply to the address of the President of the Chicago Convention giving him ceremonious notice of his nomination, is very brief, as was to have been expected, and it is as flat and commonplace as it is short. It contains but one thought beyond thanks and a promise to do his duty; and that thought is discreditable to him. We copy it as follows: "You have truly said, in the course of your address, that I shall have no policy of my own to interfere against the will of the people."

Such a servile utterance is a self-provoked satire on General Grant's intellect and his moral independence. He is expected to be the political thrall of the party that has nominated him, and he responds by saying that the expectation is well-founded, and that he will have no policy of his own. Having deserted the Democratic faith in which he was educated and given up the ideas on reconstruction and negro suffrage which he was known to hold two years ago, he naturally finds no difficulty in promising to have no political opinions in the future. The surrender of his mental independence is the price General Grant is willing to pay for an election to the Presidency. He avows his willingness to go into that office as a puppet, and let the Radicals pull the strings.

This abject pledge probably affords a correct measure of General Grant's capacity as a statesman. He does not propose to be a pillar of state, but a weathercock to show which way the wind blows, veering as the popular breath changes and having no direction of his own. But the Presidency is no place for a man without ideas and destitute of a policy; who knows no rule of conduct but the servile one of doing as he bid; and because it is bidden thinking it right. Such debility of understanding and servility of will cannot take shelter under the truisms that, in a republican government, the will of the people ought to prevail. Certainly it ought; but their deliberate, settled will as expressed in the Constitution ought to prevail over their fitful impulses on some fleeting occasion. The Constitution is their permanent mandate. If by the will of the people be meant the caprice of a transient majority, it is not at all binding on the President. Unless we adopt the tyrannical principle that in a republican government the minority have no rights which the majority are bound to respect, it may be a base desertion of his duty for a President to have no policy of his own in opposition to the will of a majority. If one part of the community undertakes to oppress the other, it is the clear duty of the President to use all the influence of his great office to protect the weak. The danger that majorities may become tyrannical is the reason for having a settled constitution; and as constitutions do not execute themselves, ours is so framed as to make the President the chief bulwark against the tyranny and oppression of domineering majorities. By swearing him, in a peculiar manner, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, and making his single will equal in legislative efficiency to the combined wills of nearly two-thirds of the members of both Houses of Congress, it has clothed him with a power which is professedly idle and nugatory if it be his duty to have no policy of his own and never to resist the majority. If General Grant's servile view be the true theory of our government, why was authority given to the President to thwart the majority of Congress, and to hold that body completely in check unless the majority against him is fully two-thirds in both Houses? Our Constitution is built on the broad basis of human rights; it recognizes the rights of the majority as being as sacred as those of the minority; and it makes the President their defender by clothing him with the veto power for their protection. But General Grant declares, in substance, that if he is elected President there will be no more vetoes; that he will never have a policy in opposition to the will of the majority; that when a majority tyrannize he will be its subservient and willing tool. We are proud to say that no candidate for President ever before debased himself by such a servile abdication of all the sentiments that befit a patriot and a statesman.—N. Y. World.

A PIGGISH ILLUSTRATION.—A country girl several of whose sisters had married badly, was herself about to take the dose. "How dare you get married," asked a cousin of hers, "after having before you the unfortunate example of your sisters." Exclaimed the girl with spirit: "I choose to make a trial for myself. Did you ever see a parcel of pigs running to a trough of hot swill? The first one sticks in his nose, gets it scalded, and then draws back and squeals. The second burns his nose, and stands squealing in the same manner. The third follows suit, and squeals too. But still it makes no difference to those behind; but all in turn thrust in their noses; just as if the first hadn't got burned or squealed at all. So it is with girls in regard to matrimony—and now with this I hope you are satisfied."

Two of Brownlow's police recently outraged a negro woman at Memphis, Tenn. Who can beat that?

OUR SHORTER CATECHISM.

What is the chief end of man? To love his country, his kind, to vote the Democratic ticket.

What is the chief end of the Radical party? The black end.

Who was the first man? Adam.

Who was the first Radical? The devil.

Who was the meekest man? Moses.

Who was the meanest man? Governor Brownlow.

Who was the most patient man? Job.

Who imitate him? The people of the South.

With what did David slay Goliath? A sling.

What is slaying our Rump Congressmen? Gin Slings.

Who kept back a part which belonged to others? Annias and Sapphira.

Who kept back all? Army contractors of the shoddy kind.

Who stole the golden wedge? Achan.

Who stole the golden spoons? Beast Butler.—selah.

Who loved Uriah's wife because she was white and pretty? David.

Who loved Dinah Brown because she was black and ugly? Thaddeus Stevens.

Who was struck dead for telling lies?—Annias and Sapphira.

Who are in danger of a similar visitation, generally. Grant.

Who permitted innocent blood to be shed? Pontius Pilate.

Who did likewise? Stanton, Bingham and Holt.

Who crucified the Savior of the world? The Jews.

Who crucified civil liberty? The Radicals.

Who were destroyed for their wicked practices? The antediluvians.

Who deserve the same fate? The Jacobin leaders of the Radical party.

Who destroyed the temple at Jerusalem? Nebuzardan.

Who destroyed the temple of freedom at Washington? The Radicals.

Who repaired the temple at Jerusalem? Cyrus the Persian.

Who will repair the temple of freedom at Washington? The Democratic party.

Why do the Radicals love the negroes? Because Radical instincts and negro outinstincts harmonize.

Who was cast in the den of lions? Daniel.

Who ought to "follow suit"? The Abolition party that broke up the Union.

Who suckled a wolf? Romulus and Remus.

Who sucked the life-blood of the Nation? Radical vampires.

What did Romulus and Remus found? The seven-hilled city—Rome.

What did the Radical party found? A military despotism.—selah.

What word did the Jacobins of France use to cover up their revolutionary designs? Liberty.

What word did the Jacobins of America use to deceive the people and to conceal their wicked practices? Loyalty.

What became of the French Jacobins? They expiated their crimes on the scaffold and on the block.

What will become of the American Jacobins? They will be sent to Dry Tortugas.

Why was Noah chosen commander of the ark? Because he was a Democrat.

THE DESERTER ACT.

The case of Edward McCafferty against George Gruger, J. C. Dickson and Alexander Ale, election officers of Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, who had refused to receive the plaintiff's vote, came before the Supreme Court on appeal from the Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, and was argued on Wednesday, at Harrisburg.

It was admitted that McCafferty had been drafted and had failed to report, and that a certificate to that effect had been presented to the defendants, as provided in the act of June 4, 1866, which disfranchises those whose desertion is so certified to; the question of the constitutionality of this act of 1866 was therefore squarely presented.

The Court reserved its decision, but the intimations thrown out by several of the Judges clearly indicate that the act will be pronounced unconstitutional; Justice Strong intimating that when the Constitution prescribes the qualifications of an elector, it is equivalent to a direct prohibition upon the Legislature to add any other qualifications.

COLFAX A KNOW NOTHING.—Colfax, the Radical candidate for Vice President, is a politician by trade, and has always been notorious in Indiana as a chronic office-beggar. He was an original Know Nothing, and as such was elected to Congress, being one of the most bitter and loud-mouthed defamers of Catholics and of our foreign born citizens. Like others of his class, he naturally allied himself with the Republican party, when the fusion between the Know-Nothing and the Abolitionists took place. The resolution in reference to the naturalized citizens adopted by the Chicago Convention was merely a tub thrown to the whale; and when that is quoted every naturalized citizen will recall the antecedents of the party and of its nominee, Snyler Colfax, THE KNOW NOTHING.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON AND THE NEGRO DELEGATE IN GRANT'S PARLOR.

The Washington Express gives the following graphic sketch of the scenes and the incidents which transpired at the house of General Grant on the evening when the Committee from the Chicago Convention informed him of his nomination:

To the eye of the observant last evening was an interesting one, so far as the scenes and incidents transpiring in Gen. Grant's parlor were concerned. Each and every member of the Committee seemed particularly desirous to make himself conspicuous, especially the brave and renowned Logan, who was ever gallant to the company present.

Chief manager Washburne the signpost of the Presidential candidate—impelled by duty—jumped around like unto a hen upon a hot griddle. He must be present at all introductions; he must bow every one in and every one out; he must hear all remarks made in his candidate, and if needs be, assist in the answer. To the ladies he was a perfect Charles the Tenth; to the committee a Grandfather Whitehead; to the press an exceeding inconvenience and a decided bore; with the anxious remark of "be sure you've got it right." As he stood at the refreshment table, smiling benignly upon his proteges, and glancing askance at the different faces there presented, doubtless revolving in his mind, which he would send (when he became Secretary of the State) to this mission or that, his thoughts even forgot themselves, and his destruction of strawberries and cream was immense. Donnelly would have had no show with Manager Washburne last evening.

Grant and Colfax were near each other at the table, each enjoying an ice, when up stalked a Western member of the committee, with an inquiring mind for facts, and addressing General Grant, said: "Who writes your speeches, General?" General Grant looked at the committee man, but made no answer. The anxious member from the West again said: "We want to know; as Colfax can make his own speeches and they say you can't." General Grant turned away from the Speaker and made no answer. Colfax turned to the man from the West and requested him not to make any such remarks in future.

The great feature of the evening, however, was the presence of the negro delegate from North Carolina.—His name is J. H. Harris, a delegate in the Chicago Convention from the Fourth District of North Carolina, late a member of the North Carolina Constitutional Convention, a candidate for Congress (he declined however, in favor of a carpet bagger), and now a member of the committee to apprise the Radical nominees for their good luck at Chicago.

He was introduced, of course, by the immense manager Washburne, but neither General Grant, Colfax, the ladies present, nor any other Great Radical Monguls seemed to know Brother Harris. The company at one time were nearly all crowded in the back parlor, while Harris was observed standing solitary and alone in a corner of the front parlor room. There he remained half an hour—the observed of no one except the reporters, who proceeded to take side notes of Brother Harris' solitary condition. It was a fact to which many can testify, that neither Grant nor Colfax, save at the introduction, took any notice of Harris during the evening. He was like our Jake on a picnic, "not fixed"—or poor Sambo at a dance, "without Dinah being dar'."

Gen. Hawley, Gen. Logan, nor any of the larger Radical gans deigned to notice this practical innovation of black upon white. He was not noticed by the politicians, and only pitted by the reporters. He "stuck" however, remaining until supper; secured a place at the table, and like all true breeds of the African type, did full justice to ices, berries, and sweatmeats, generally.

THE EVILS OF OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

It is on the laboring and producing classes of this nation that the evils of the infamous financial system of this country, introduced under Republican rule, are now falling. They, after all, must pay the whole tax raised by this system on the industry of the country. This system grinds the face of the poor, depresses their energies, disheartens their spirits, embitters their life, vitiates their social habits, and impairs the important sense of the equal dignity of human nature.

But it is in its moral effect that the injury is deepest and deadliest. The heart of the nation is corrupted, and its best principles, from which alone a sound prosperity and happiness can proceed, depraved. An effect is produced analogous to that on the character of a gambler. The curse of avarice enters and demoralizes it; and deadening every good sentiment of