

Bedford Gazette.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1868.

VOL. 64.—WHOLE No. 5,455.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

Subscription.
This paper is published every Friday morning at 7.45 a. m., and is published every Friday morning at 7.45 a. m., and is published every Friday morning at 7.45 a. m.

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. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

Job 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.

Attorneys at Law.
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House.

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Attorneys at Law.
HAYS IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on Juliana street, opposite the Mengel House.

Attorneys at Law.
SOMETHING NEW.
The undersigned has just returned from the city with all the latest improvements in Photography, and is introducing the new style of "CABINET SIZE PHOTOGRAPH," which has attracted so much attention in New York and Philadelphia.

Attorneys at Law.
THE COMING CONFLICT!
We give grand inducements to Agents than any other House in the trade. Ladies and Gents, get up close in our great sale.

Attorneys at Law.
ONE DOLLAR SALE
of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, &c., &c.

Attorneys at Law.
FURNITURE AND CABINET ROOMS.
THOMAS MERWINE,
OLD STABLE WORK-SHOP.

Attorneys at Law.
WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY.
The undersigned having leased the Large New Woollen Factory, erected recently at Waterside for a number of years, respectfully informs the old customers of the Factory and the public generally that they will need at least the above amount of wool.

Attorneys at Law.
THE LOCAL CIRCULATION OF THE BEDFORD GAZETTE IS LARGER than that of any other paper in this section, and is the best evidence of the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

Hooftland's Column.

YOU ALL HAVE HEARD OF HOOFTLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFTLAND'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 care you and your children. They are entirely different from the other preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no laxative, and do not contain any thing like opium, but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

THE GREATEST KNOWN REMEDIES FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, JAUNDICE, DISSEMINATED 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, Dizziness of the Head, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Harried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Fits, Spasms when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Inspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Throat, Constant Imaginations of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFTLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is entirely vegetable and contains no extract. It is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues of the Bitters are derived from them by a scientific Chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used exclusively in the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitter that can be used where alcohol stimulates are not advisable.

HOOFTLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Iron, Orange, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcohol is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, and being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are composed of cheap and inferior materials, and change the patient from one ailment to another. The Tonic is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its use is exquisite. It is pleasant to take, 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 Hooftland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They invigorate the system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, and give a sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a weak, emaciated, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous man.

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

These remedies are the best Blood Purifiers ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from bad 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 no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything, you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1857.

I find that "Hooftland's German Bitters" is not only an invigorating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in various instances, and particularly in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1856.

I consider "Hooftland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in cases of indigestion, flatulence or dyspepsia. I can certify that from my own experience of it. Yours, with respect, 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 name my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, particularly regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hooftland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable 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.

CAUTION.
Hooftland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. JACKSON on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

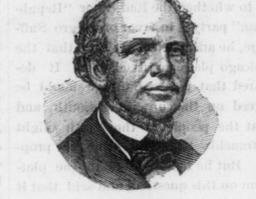
Price of the Bitters, \$1 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$5.
Price of the Tonic, \$1.50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$7.50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles. Recollect that it is Dr. Hooftland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended, and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

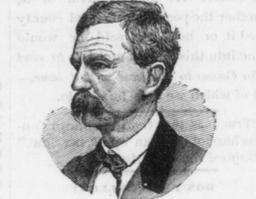
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
At the German Medicine Store,
No. 63 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS,
PROPRIETOR.
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

The Bedford Gazette.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL NOMINEES.



FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.



FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANCIS P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Extracts from the Great Speech OF HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF NEW YORK, Delivered at the Cooper Institute, before the Jacksonian Central Association, June 25, 1868.

Why are the tax-payers laboring under a debt which bears an interest of six per cent., while other governments can borrow money at three per cent., and at this low interest their bonds sell for better prices than ours? Why is the laborer, the farmer, the mechanic, and the pensioner paid in bad money, so that they get one-quarter less than they are entitled to on every paper dollar paid to them? Why is the bondholder wronged by the tainted credit of the Government, so that he cannot sell his bond for as much by one-third as the citizen of Great Britain gets for the bond of his government, which bears a lower interest; and why is his claim made odious in the eyes of the people by the fact that his interest is paid in specie, while they are compelled to take debased paper? It is clear to every thoughtful man that the public safety and honor will not admit of our having two kinds of currency for any length of time. We must have a uniform currency for all classes. There is but one question to be settled. Shall our currency be uniformly good or uniformly bad? Are we to force the bondholder to take bad money? Are we to have an honest standard of value for all, or is industry, enterprise, and morality to be perplexed and disordered by a shifting and dishonest standard? If it can be shown that all these evils under which we labor, spring from a common source, then it is clear that all classes should join in a common effort to root out the policy which sheds such widespread curses.

Harmonizing Paper Money and Coin.
There are two ways of making our paper money good as coin. One is to contract its volume by calling in the legal-tenders. This will make them scarce and will force a specie standard; but it will carry ruin and bankruptcy into every part of the country. It will bear down the prices of property and of labor. It is a policy which cannot be carried through, for the country will not consent to it. There is another way of lifting up our greenbacks to par which will not harm any, but will help all, which will bring back confidence, will revive business and enterprise, will lighten taxation, will give to labor honest money, and will do justice to the public creditor. And that way is to give to all the world full faith in the honor and wisdom of the American Government. Our paper money is not its par in coin, because the national credit is dishonored. How can the notes of our Government, which pay no interest, be worth their face in gold or silver, when the bonds of Government, which pay six per cent. interest, are worth only eighty cents on the dollar? You cannot make the notes put out by banks worth more than the bonds which secure these notes. It is a sad thing to say that our credit is dishonored in the markets of the world, but it is true, and it must be said, if we are to find a remedy. It is humiliating to find that when Great Britain borrows a thousand dollars for twenty years it pays the lender but \$1,700, when, if we make the same loan, we have to pay \$2,700 to the lender. If we wish to help the taxpayer, if we wish to get at the cause of debased currency in the hands of the laborer, we must first find out why our credit is dishonored—find it is a tainted credit that sinks alike the value of bonds, of greenbacks, and bank notes. Make the credit of the United States as good as that of Great Britain, or of a merchant in good standing, or of a mortgage on a farm, and our troubles would disappear.

Contracting Wrong.
If we make our paper money good by a harsh system of contraction, we shall cripple the energies of the country, and make bankruptcy and ruin. If, on the other hand, we debase the currency by unwise issues, we shall equally perplex business and destroy sober industry and make all prices mere matters of gambling, tricks, and chances. This will end as it did in the Southern Confederacy. At the outset the citizens of Richmond went to market with their money in their vest pockets and brought back their dinners in their

baskets; in the end they took their money in their baskets and took their dinners home in their vest pockets. Make our money good by an honest and wise course, and when this is done, it will be worth twenty-five per cent. more than it is now, which will be equal to an increase of one-quarter in the amount of currency. Business will be strengthened, industry will be encouraged, prices will be regular, and men will then dare to go on with useful enterprises.

The Cause of Our Disgrace—Official Statements.
We find right here the cause of our troubles, perplexities, and national disaster. Our credit is tainted. But for that we could borrow money, as Britain does, at three per cent., and cut down taxation. But for that our paper money would glitter in the hands of labor. But for that fact there would be no question how the bonds are to be paid, and we never should have heard of the greenback issue. But for the national discredit, business men would not be perplexed, and the disquiet and fears which now disturb the public mind would not exist. Now, if this dishonor cannot be helped, we must bear it in the best way we can, and we must get on with the sectional, and social, and political troubles growing out of it until time and events shall bring some cure. But if it can be shown to be the work of those in power, then all sections, all classes, and all interests should unite and turn them out. Fortunately we have official statements to guide us in our inquiries. We take the showing of the very parties under impeachment to show where the guilt lies. To show the waste of those in power let us compare the cost of Government during the four years of peace before 1861, and the four years of peace following the 1st of July, 1865. For the fiscal year ending July 1, 1869, I will take the estimate just made by the Committee of Ways and Means. Bear in mind that this is the best promise the Republicans can make on the eve of a Presidential election. It will prove to be many millions short of what they will spend, but we will give the benefit of their own statement. After the close of the war, and up to the 1st of July, 1865, the War Department paid \$195,000,000; which is \$75,000,000 more than was spent by the same department in four years of Mr. Polk's administration, and which included the cost of the Mexican war. It took nearly twice as much to stop a war under Republican policy as it did to carry on a war under the Democratic management. But I will not take this \$195,000,000 into account. Let us close the war. Since July 1, 1865, about three months after the surrender of Lee, up to July 1, 1868, the cost of Government will be by official reports and estimates \$820,390,208. Up to July 1, 1869, by the estimate of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, it will be \$1,977,973,360, making the cost of government for four years \$1,018,363,574. This does not include one cent paid or to be paid for interest or principal of the debt. The cost of government during the four years before the war (leaving out interest on debt) was \$256,216,414. This shows that the Republicans have spent in time of peace four dollars where the Democrats spent one. But the cost of government grows greater, and we will allow them to spend two dollars where the Democrats spent one. This will make \$512,432,828. But they spent \$505,919,616 beyond this. What did they do with the money? During the four years of Mr. Polk's term, which included the Mexican war, the cost of the War Department was only \$90,540,788.21. We find that the cost of the War Department, taking their own statements and estimates, will be in those four years of peace, \$511,613,619. And this follows an expenditure of more than \$3,000,000,000 during the war.

The Effects of the Debt on the Toller.
What now lengthens the time of toil? If we were free from any form of taxation, direct or indirect, six hours of work would earn as much as ten do now. One hour more of work ought to meet a laborer's share of the cost of government, another hour should pay his share of the national debt. He now works two hours more each day than he ought to pay for the military and negro policy of Congress and its corrupt schemes. It has just passed a law that eight hours make a day's labor, while it piles up a load of taxation which forces the laborer to work ten hours or starve. But the wise and honest use of this \$500,000,000 would not have stopped here. When it carried our bonds to the level of specie value, it would have carried up our currency to the value of specie. The plan of making our currency as good as gold by contracting its volume carries with it great distress and suffering. But if we lift up its value, by getting rid of the taint upon the national credit, it harms no one, it blesses all. Now, our legal tender and bank currency must be debased while our national bonds stand discredited. They must rise and fall together. They are all based upon the national credit. Bank notes cannot be worth more than the bonds which secure them. If, then, the \$500,000,000 had been duly and honestly used to pay our debt, to-day the tax-payers would have been relieved, the mechanic, laborer, and pensioner would have been paid in coin or money good as coin, and would not be cheated out of one-quarter of their dues by false dollars. The holders of bonds in savings banks or life insurance would be better off, as their securities would be safer and worth more. There would be no question how they should be paid, for this question grows out of the follies of those in power and will disappear, when they disappear from the places they now hold. The bondholder would no longer stand in an odious light. He would not be charged with the taxation which has been used to hurt, not to help, his claim. If a wise, an honest use of the public money would have done this good in the past, it would do it in the future.

The Radical Negro Policy.
But the Republican party, at Chicago, pledged itself, by its nominations and resolutions, to keep up its negro policy. It is impossible to give untutored negroes, whom the people of the North have said were unfit to be voters, when the unfortunate Africans, drunk with unusual power, and goaded on by bad and designing men, shall make life and property unsafe, and shall shock and disgust the world with outrages, we shall be forced to raise and pay still greater armies. Up to this time the South has had at least an intelligent tyranny in military officers. Every man who is not blinded by hate or bigotry looks forward with horror to the condition of the South under negro domination. The bad faith to the public creditor and tax-payer in thus settling our Union, of keeping the South in a condition where it cannot help the national prosperity, but is made a heavy load upon the country, is the real cause of our debased credit. The tax-payer was told the burdens put upon him were to pay the debt; but the money was not used in good faith to him, for the debt still stands; nor in good faith to the creditor, for he was not paid what he should have been; but it was used in a way which harmed both, in a way that tainted the nation's credit, kept up taxation by keeping up the rate of interest, while it sank the value of the bonds, and with them carried down the paper currency, and thus wronged the laborer and pensioner. But for the policy of bad faith, of partisan purposes, mad folly, we could to-day borrow money as cheaply as Great Britain; but we have cursed the tax-payers, the laborer, the pensioner, the public creditor, for the sake of cursing the people of the South with military despotism, and negro domination.

The Great Question of the Coming Election.
Every one must see, if we paid off one-fifth of our debt, had kept down the cost of Government, had given peace to our Union, had built up industry and good order in the South, not one of the evils which now afflict us could have existed. Our whole condition would have been changed. We demand that our currency shall be made as good as gold, not by contracting the amount, but by contracting the expenses of Government. We are against measures which will pull down business credit, and call for those which shall lift up the national credit. When we stop the waste, which forces us to pay a usury of ten per cent., and take a course which will enable us to borrow money upon the rates paid by other nations, we shall add to the dignity and power of our Union. When we give value to our bonds by using the money drawn by taxation to the payment of our debt, and not to the military and negro scheme, we shall relieve the tax-payer, the bill-holder, and give strength and value to the claims of the public creditor. We have seen the mischief wrought out by the policy of the past three years. It will be as hurtful in the future as it has been in the past. Yet the Republican party has approved it and is pledged to it. We have shown how the policy of using our money to pay our debts would have helped us in the past. It will do the same for us in the future. To that policy we are pledged. There is not one man of our party in this broad land who doubts upon this point,

payer would seem better off, for the cost of the Government would be cut down as its credit rose. We could put out new bonds, bearing less interest; which would not have the odious exemption from taxation. Our debt would have been less, our interest lower, and our taxes reduced. The hours of labor would be shortened.

The Necessity of Striking Down the Congressional Policy.
But strike down the congressional policy, and all will be set right. Since the war closed in 1865, the government has spent for its expenses, in addition to payments on principal or interest of the public debt, the sum of more than \$1,000,000,000. On this sum there has been spent nearly \$800,000,000 on the army and navy and for military purposes. This is nearly one-third of the national debt. This was spent in the time of peace. The cost of our navy before the war was about \$13,000,000 each year. Since the war, when our shipping has been swept from the ocean by taxation, the annual average cost has been \$300,000,000 although we have now no carrying trade to protect. While money is thus wasted without scruple upon the army and navy, if any aid is sought to lessen the cost of transportation for the farmers of the West, or to cheapen food for the laborers of the East, we are at once treated with congressional speeches upon the virtues of economy. If from this amount there had been saved and paid upon the debt the sum of \$500,000,000, how changed would our condition have been. With this payment, which would have cut down the debt to about \$2,000,000,000, our credit would at least have been as good as that of Great Britain.

The Negro Policy Depreciating Our Credit and Necessitating a Standing Army.
It is because we did not thus apply this money to this purpose, but spent it upon the negro policy, the military despotism, and other abuses of government, that our credit is so low. The world saw we were violating our faith with the public creditors and the tax-payers alike, when the money was used for the partisan purposes of keeping the South out of the Union until sham governments could be manufactured by military violence and congressional action. The world not only saw the monstrous diversion of the money, wrung from the people by taxation, but it also saw that it made, through a long series of years, still greater annual expenses unavoidable when the entire control of Southern States is given over, unchecked by the intelligence of the white race, to untutored negroes, whom the people of the North have said were unfit to be voters, when the unfortunate Africans, drunk with unusual power, and goaded on by bad and designing men, shall make life and property unsafe, and shall shock and disgust the world with outrages, we shall be forced to raise and pay still greater armies. Up to this time the South has had at least an intelligent tyranny in military officers. Every man who is not blinded by hate or bigotry looks forward with horror to the condition of the South under negro domination. The bad faith to the public creditor and tax-payer in thus settling our Union, of keeping the South in a condition where it cannot help the national prosperity, but is made a heavy load upon the country, is the real cause of our debased credit. The tax-payer was told the burdens put upon him were to pay the debt; but the money was not used in good faith to him, for the debt still stands; nor in good faith to the creditor, for he was not paid what he should have been; but it was used in a way which harmed both, in a way that tainted the nation's credit, kept up taxation by keeping up the rate of interest, while it sank the value of the bonds, and with them carried down the paper currency, and thus wronged the laborer and pensioner. But for the policy of bad faith, of partisan purposes, mad folly, we could to-day borrow money as cheaply as Great Britain; but we have cursed the tax-payers, the laborer, the pensioner, the public creditor, for the sake of cursing the people of the South with military despotism, and negro domination.

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