

The Bedford Gazette

BY MEYERS & MENDEL.

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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.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
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Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

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BEDFORD, PA.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. [March 2, '66.]

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

JOHN P. REID, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his services to the public. Office second door North of the Mengel House, Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. AINSIEP, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., specially collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

KIMMEL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office second door South of the Mengel House.

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. Office on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House, opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Office formerly occupied by Hon. S. L. Russell, now doors south of the Mengel House. Practice in the several courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [Jan'y 1, '66.]

HAYS IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Office in Hazlet's New Building. [Jan'y 1, '66.]

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned has just returned from the city with the

LATE IMPROVEMENTS in Photography, and is introducing the new style of "CABINET SIZE PHOTOGRAPH," which has attracted so much attention in New York and Philadelphia.

Having gone to considerable expense in refitting and improving his gallery, he is enabled to make any of the

NEW STYLES OF PICTURES AT VERY LOW PRICES, FROM 25 CENTS UP.

He would also invite attention to his splendid stock of ALBANS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES; also GILBERT ROSEWOOD, WALNUT, OAK, and MOULDINGS, very cheap. Also Brackets for Ornamenting Parlors.

HIS FANCY CARDS of the latest style and made of the best material.

Photographs copied and Enlarged from Old Daguerotypes, Ambrotypes, Paintings or any other kind of Pictures.

Thankful to his friends for their patronage during the past fifteen years, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same, and respectfully invites all who wish a correct likeness of themselves, to call and examine his work before going elsewhere, satisfied that he can give the satisfaction to any who may favor him with their custom. T. R. GETTYS.

THE COMING CONFLICT!

We give greater inducements to Agents than any other House in the trade. Ladies and Gents, get up Clubs in our great

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

Thousands can testify as to the superior quality and the large amount of stock for selling our goods. We will present to any person, (free of cost), sending us a club, goods worth \$3 to \$300, or will pay cash if necessary.

All goods sold at a uniform price of ONE DOLLAR for each article.

We have made special arrangements with the celebrated ORIENTAL TEA HOUSE, to supply their standard Teas and Coffees, at their best prices.

Agents wanted everywhere. Descriptive Circulars will be sent free, on application.

CHAS. LETTS & CO., Manufacturers' Agents, 64 & 66 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. jun29w1

Hooiland's Column.

YOU ALL HAVE HEARD OF

HOOILAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

AND

HOOILAND'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 and Tonic. They are no tavern preparation, or any thing like one; but good, honest, reliable medicine. They are

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA,

Nervous Debility,

JANUICE,

Diseases of the Kidneys,

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, stomach, &c.

PURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Stinking or Flatulent Stools, Itching of the Head, Headache or Dizziness, Flushing at the Face, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Debility of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Feet, Constant Headings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

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

HOOILAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Bark from which the extracts are made, are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific Chemist. The extracts are concentrated and pressed into this Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

HOOILAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with a small amount of Crude Glycerine, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from the others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere deceptions of names in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is palatable. 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 Hooiland's German Bitters and Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of food, enable the stomach to digest, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eyes, 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 strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered to children from birth to 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 and healthy condition, by the use of the Bitters, and no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. It is years of honest reputation 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 "Hooiland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of general debility, and a most valuable and wanted of nervous action in the system.

Yours Truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES TAMMSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1866.

I consider "Hooiland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

D. JACKSON—DEAR SIR—I have been frequently requested to direct my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but when a friend of mine, who is a member of my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hooiland's German Bitters, I depart for one 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 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.

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

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

may 29 65w1

The Bedford Gazette.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION!

The true friends of the Union in Council!

Union and Victory!

Harmony and Peace!

Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, for President!

Gen. F. P. Blair, of Missouri, for Vice President!

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, July 4, 1868.

As early as ten o'clock immense crowds began to gather in the neighborhood of Tammany Hall. There was very little confusion manifested during the filing. The seats set apart for ladies were all filled. The hall was most beautifully decorated with flags, banners, flowers and evergreens, interlaced into patriotic emblems, indicative of the great event to be initiated within its spacious walls. On the outside of the street was alive with the music of bands, the marching of processions, and the active exertions of the police who found it impossible to keep the streets clear, with their greatest exertions. At times it was physical impossibility to make head-way through the dense masses that surrounded the building.

The great Convention assembled under most favorable auspices. Its sessions were inaugurated amid the booms of cannon, the huzzas of the multitude, and every indication of popular favor and encouragement. Representing as they do widely separated sections, whose interests are not identical, the delegates evince a most earnest spirit of unanimity and a determination so to discharge the responsible duties devolving upon them as will best conduce to the ultimate triumph of their great and enduring organization. So prominent is this feeling in all the discussions of the members of the Convention that a disinterested spectator could not fail to notice it.

The hall and galleries are densely crowded and there is a vast mob outside vainly striving to gain admittance.

The Convention was called to order at 12:20 by August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who said:

Speech of August Belmont.

Gentlemen of the Convention!—It is my privilege to day to welcome you here in this hall, constructed with so much artistic taste, and tendered to you by the time-honored Society of Tammany. I welcome you to this magnificent temple, erected to the Goddess of Liberty by her staunchest defenders and most fervent worshippers. I welcome you to this good City of New York, the bulwark of Democracy, which has rolled back the surging waves of Radicalism through the storms of the last eight years, and I welcome you, gentlemen, to our Empire State, which last fall redeemed herself from Republican misrule by a majority of nearly 50,000 votes, and which claims the right to lead the vanguard of victory in the great battle to be fought next November for the preservation of our institutions, our laws, and our liberties.

It is a most auspicious omen that we meet under such circumstances, and are surrounded by such associations, and I share your own confident hope of the overwhelming success of the ticket and the platform, which will be the result of your deliberations. For it is to the American people that our appeal lies. Their final judgment will be just. The American people will no longer remain deaf to the teachings of the past. They will remember that it was under successive Democratic administrations, based upon our national principles, of constitutional liberty, that our country rose to a prosperity and greatness unsurpassed in the annals of history; they will remember the days when North and South marched shoulder to shoulder together in the conquest of Mexico, which gave us our golden Empire on the Pacific; our California and our Oregon, now the strongholds of a triumphant Democracy; they will remember the days when peace and plenty reigned over the whole Union, when we had no national debt to crush the energies of the people, when the Federal tax-gatherer was unknown throughout the vast extent of the land, and when the credit of the United States stood as high in the money markets of the world as that of any other government; and they will remember with a wise sorrow, that with the downfall of the Democratic party in 1860 came that fearful civil war which has brought mourning and desolation into every household; has cost the loss of a million of American citizens, and has left us a national debt the burden of which drains the resources, cripples the industry, and impoverishes the labor of the country. They will remember that, after the fratricidal strife was over, when the bravery of our army and navy, and the sacrifices of the people had restored the Union and vindicated the supremacy of the law; when the victor and the vanquished were equally ready to bury the past and to hold out the hand of the brotherhood and good-will across the graves of their fallen comrades, it was again the defeat of the Democratic candidates in 1864 which prevented this consummation in 1864 which prevented this consummation so devoutly wished for by all. Instead of restoring the Southern States to their constitutional rights, instead of trying to wipe out the miser-

ies of the past by a magnanimous policy, dictated alike by humanity and sound statesmanship, so ardently prayed for by the generous heart of the American people, the Radicals in Congress, elected in an evil hour, have placed the iron heel of the conqueror upon the South. Austria did not dare to fasten upon vanquished Hungary, nor Russia to impose upon conquered Poland the ruthless tyranny now inflicted by Congress upon the Southern States. Military satraps are invested with dictatorial power, overriding the decisions of the courts, and assuming the functions of the civil authorities; the white populations are disfranchised or forced to submit to test oaths alike revolting to justice and civilization; and a debased and ignorant race, just emerged from servitude, is raised into power to control the destinies of the fair portion of our common country. These men, elected to be legislators and legislators only, trampling the Constitution under their feet, have usurped the functions of the Executive and the Judiciary, and it is impossible to doubt after the events of the past few months, and the circumstances of the impeachment trial, that they will not shrink from an attempt hereafter to subvert the Senate of the United States, which alone stood between them and their victim, and which had virtue enough left not to allow the American name to be utterly disgraced, and justice to be dragged in the dust. In order to carry out this nefarious programme our army and navy are kept in times of profound peace on a scale which has involved a yearly expenditure of from one to two hundred millions, prevents the reduction of our national debt, and imposes upon our people a system of the most exorbitant and unequal taxation, with a vicious, irredeemable and depreciated currency. And now this same party, which has brought all these evils upon the country, comes again before the American people, asking for their suffrages, and whom has it chosen for its candidate? The General commanding the Armies of the United States. Can there be any doubt as to the desigas of the Radicals, if the should be able to keep their hold on the reins of government? They intend Congressional usurpation of all the branches and functions of the government, to be enforced by the bayonets of a military despotism!

It is impossible that a free and intelligent people can longer submit to such a state of things. They will not calmly stand by to see their liberties subverted, the prosperity and greatness of their country undermined, and the institutions bequeathed to them by the fathers of the Republic, wrested from them. They must see that the conservative and national principles of a liberal and progressive Democracy are the only safeguards of the Republic. Gentlemen of the Convention?—Your country looks to you to stay this tide of disorganization, violence, and despotism. It will not look in vain, when next November the roll shall ye called, and when State after State shall respond by rallying around the banner of Democracy, on which in the future as in the past, will be inscribed our undying motto: "The Union, the Constitution, and the Laws!"

Temporary Chairman.

He nominated for temporary Chairman, Hon. Henry D. Palmer of Wisconsin, which was agreed to.

Speech of Mr. Palmer.

Mr. Palmer, on taking the chair, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—Permit me to return to you my most sincere acknowledgments for the high compliment you have chosen to confer upon my State, and the great honor you have bestowed upon me in the choice you have made, as the temporary presiding officer of this Convention. Permit me to assure you, gentlemen, that during the brief period I shall have occasion to discharge the duties of the Chair, I shall bring to bear such ability as I may possess to discharge those duties with perfect fairness to all the States and to all the delegates. I do not regard myself as competent; and if I do, I shall not regard it as my duty in occupying the chair temporarily, to enter into any general discussion of the political situation of the day, or to advise, or seek to instruct this Convention in regard to the performance of its labors. I may, however, be permitted to congratulate you and to congratulate our country at large, that on this bright and beautiful anniversary of our nation's birth, once more a convention of the Democracy of this country is assembled in which all the States are represented (prolonged applause), and in which delegates from the East, and from the West, and from the North, and from the South, all come here and unite together to perform a great work for our common country. [Applause.] And permit me to express the hope that this fact may be an omen of a unity of sentiment in this Convention, which shall enable you to produce such a work as will commend itself to the approval of the people of our whole country, and thus wrest it from the hand which seeks its destruction. [Applause.] Again thanking you gentlemen for the compliment you have chosen to pay me, I shall have the pleasure of presenting to the Convention the Rev. Dr. Morgan, of New York.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Morgan, rector of St. Thomas, New York.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That there shall be no two committees appointed, each consisting of one delegate from each State, to be selected by their delegations, one a committee on permanent organization and the other a committee on credentials.

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was carried.

The Secretary then called the roll of each State, and delegates were appointed on the committees. Pennsylvanians were selected for the several committees, as follows:—on Credentials, Gen. W. H. Miller; on Organization, Hiestler Clymer; on Resolutions and Platform, Francis W. Hughes.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, July 6.

Reassembling of the Convention.

The reassembling of the National Democratic Convention to-day was marked by the greatest enthusiasm among all present. About nine o'clock, crowds began to gather in the streets around Tammany Hall, and the streets were filled with a very large assemblage of people, who eagerly pressed forward to the entrance, in order to secure admission, which to-day was by white tickets. The delegates who happened to be in the crowd were besieged by the people for tickets, and those who had any to spare were the objects of especial attention.

At 10 o'clock Governor Seymour was seen coming up the street and was lustily cheered. The selection of ex-Governor Seymour as permanent President was enthusiastically received, and loudly applauded by the vast assemblage within the hall.

Permanent Organization.

Mr. Clymer, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported in favor of Horatio Seymour for permanent President of the Convention, and a Vice President and Secretary from each State. Seymour's name was greeted with immense applause. He was escorted to the chair by Messrs. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and Hammond, of South Carolina. Upon taking the chair, Seymour was greeted with tremendous applause, the whole Convention rising and waving hats. The President acknowledged the honor in an eloquent and conciliatory speech, which was loudly applauded. The rules of the Chicago Convention of 1864 were adopted for the government of the present Convention.

Resolutions Referred.

Resolutions from the Workmen's Association, in favor of paying bonds in greenbacks or funding the debt into three per cent. loan, were received with immense applause.

Resolutions.

Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution complimentary to President Andrew Johnson; referred. A resolution complimentary to Chief Justice Chase, for his impartiality in presiding over the Court of Impeachment, was offered and read with loud applause.

A resolution approving the recent amnesty proclamation was adopted.

Nomination of Candidates.

Mr. Bigler offered a resolution to proceed to nominate candidates for President of the United States, which was received with loud applause. A resolution was then adopted pledging the delegates to support the nominee of the Convention. Mr. Hutchins moved to amend Mr. Bigler's resolution by providing that no nomination be made until after the platform shall have been adopted. Mr. Bigler explained that it was not his intention to ballot for candidates, but simply to nominate them. Mr. Bigler's resolution was again read, and a vote by States taken on Mr. Hutchins' amendment, and it was adopted by 159 yeas to 89 nays.

Evening Session.

The Convention reassembled at 4 1/2, the delegates giving three cheers for President Seymour.

Soldiers and Sailors Committee.

On motion, it was agreed to appoint a committee of five to receive the committee of the Soldiers and Sailors Convention, and receive their address. Soon after, Sergeant Bates entered the Hall, carrying his flag. He was greeted with loud applause.

Reception of Soldiers and Sailors.

At 4:25 the committee of the Convention appeared, and through Judge Woodward introduced the committee of soldiers and sailors, who were invited to the stand, the Convention greeting the soldiers with loud applause. The Chair then presented Franklin and his colleagues, and said that they desire peace, Union, and fraternal feeling in the country.

General Franklin announced the purpose of the committee, and Colonel O'Brien proceeded to read an address of the Soldiers' Convention, which was listened to with marked attention. Upon the conclusion of the address three cheers were given for the conservative soldiers and sailors.

General Thomas Ewing, of Kansas, was then introduced, and proceeded to address the Convention. Upon the conclusion of General Ewing's speech the Convention arose en masse and gave three hearty cheers for the conservative soldiers and sailors. It was then moved that the address of the soldiers and sailors be spread upon the minutes, and made part of the proceedings of the Convention. Agreed to.

The Committees on nominations and platform not being ready to report, the convention, at 6 P. M., adjourned

till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, July 7.

Opening of the Convention.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The vast audience that filled the rear of the hall and the gallery was a most imposing gathering.

Reading of the Platform.

The reading of the platform was listened to with profound attention, and when the financial planks were reached, the whole Convention rose en masse and cheered for several minutes. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and it was some time before order could be fully restored.

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and unflinching justice of the American people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the government, and the guaranty of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled by the action of the people, and the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled and never to be renewed or reargued, do with the return of peace demand:

First. Immediate restoration of all the States to the rights of the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state as to their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States. [Thunders of applause.]

Fourth. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including government bonds, and other public securities. [Renewed cheering and cries of "read it again!"]

Fifth. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder. [Great cheering and cries of "read it again!"] The fifth resolution was again read, and again cheered.

Sixth. Economy in the administration of the government—the reduction of the standing army to the number of the militia of the Freedmen's Bureau [great cheering], and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system, and discontinuance of inquisitorial assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized to the essence, the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the respect of foreign laws, as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh. Reform of the judiciary, and the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices; the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the executive and judicial departments of the government; the subordination of the militia to the regular army, and the end of the usurpation of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of British allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction. [Applause.]

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unpardonable oppression and arbitrary rule which have marked its career.

After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has been violated that most sacred pledge under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as is in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the habeas corpus—that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures, arrests, and military trials, and secret star chamber inquiries for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a bastille; it has established a system of spies and official espionage; it has no constitutional monarchy of