

The Bedford Gazette.

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Attorneys at Law.
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. Office on Juliana Street, south of the Court House, apr 67/68

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

JOHN P. REED, 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, pensions, &c. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors South of the Mangel House. Jan. 22, 1864.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mangel House, opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

HAYS IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BLOODY RUN, PA. Office in Harris' New Building. mar 13/68

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

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 remuneration received for selling our goods. We will sell for one dollar, (cash or note), sending a club, goods worth \$3 to \$50, or will pay cash if necessary.

FURNITURE AND CABINET ROOMS.
THOMAS MERWINE, OLD STABLE WORK-SHOP, 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. Call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention to the manufacture and furnishing of coffins. Terms reasonable. may 13

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY—20,000 LBS. WOOL WANTED!
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 meet with the same quality of goods as they have had in the past. They have on hand a large lot of Cloths, Casimeres, Tweeds, Sattinettes, Jeans, Blankets, Coverlets, Flannels, &c., which they will exchange for wool, as has been the custom heretofore. Goods will be made to order, at all times. Stocking yarn of all kinds always on hand. Our Peddler, W. H. Keston, will call on all the old customers, and the public generally, in due time, for the purpose of exchanging goods for wool. The highest price will be paid for all kinds of wool, and the wool will be done in the best manner and at short notice. JOHN L. NOBLE & BRO., Waterside, Pa. jun 26/68

Hoofland's Column.

YOU ALL

HAVE HEARD OF
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

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 tawdry, but a simple, reliable medicine. They are

The greatest known remedies for
Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, stomach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgraceful Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Harsh or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations, Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings 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 Bark from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific Chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used in the preparation 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 in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Gum, Orange, and it is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear 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 it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a weak, 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 with perfect safety to a child of any age, the most delicate being as 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 using Hoofland's German Bitters, you will never ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest repetition 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 or heating food tonic, in case of 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 TAMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1866.
I consider Hoofland's German Bitters an invaluable medicine in cases 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.

DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, and regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear conscience, and in some cases in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my hearty 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 be used as a cathartic, and in others it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully,
J. KENNARD,
Eight, below Coates Street.

CAUTION.

Hoofland'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 below in each bottle. All others are counterfeits.

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. Hoofland's German Remedy that are so universally used, so highly recommended, and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else, because he makes a larger profit out of them. 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 29/68

THE NOMINATIONS.

Great Mass Meetings Inside and Outside of Tammany Hall.

Magnificent Reception of their Candidates by the People.

Speeches of Acceptance by Governor Seymour and General Blair.

Last Friday evening a mass meeting, or rather, two mass meetings were held at Tammany Hall to present formally to the Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York State, and Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, the nominations of the National Democratic Convention to the high offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and to ratify said nominations by the voice of the people. The meeting was one of the grandest of the grand scenes witnessed upon this continent since its discovery by Christopher Columbus; the reception given to the candidates of the Democracy—or let us say rather the people—of these United States, was an ovation of which they and their descendants may well be proud and boast till the crack of doom. Never before in the history of our politics was a ratification meeting held which was so truly, so unmistakably a ratification meeting. The country, through all its broad extent, had that morning, in countless sheets, flung off from lightning presses in numberless telegrams, sent thrilling and quivering, as if with joy, over the glad wires, announced its ratification of the noble choice of its trusted delegates in solemn council assembled. And now the people, not only of the Empire City and the Empire State, but of every State and Territory and city in the land, there represented by some of their worthy citizens, met in the place where the glorious deed had been done, the happy choice made, to give palpable and enthusiastic expression to that ratification.

Tammany Hall wore an aspect precisely such as it wore when the Convention was deliberating within its walls, not one of its tasteful decorations having been removed. Outside, at the large window, to the left of the door, a large platform was erected, and was hung with the national ensign, while across the street were hung numerous lanterns to give at once light and lightness to the spectacle. The meeting was announced for 8 o'clock, but long before that hour the great Hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and a scene was presented on the floor and in the galleries like that which has so often been described during the past few days. On the outside the people who could not get in gathered in the street in front of the stand, and before the hour of meeting a dense throng extended from one side of the street to the other, and from the Third avenue far up to the Fourth avenue.

At about eight o'clock fireworks, supplied by J. G. & J. Edge, and managed by A. G. Greene, began to illuminate the heavens and the vast assemblage below them. If the object of these was to draw a crowd together it was a ridiculously unnecessary expedient; if the object was to give the throng something to employ their eyes and keep them from impatience while standing waiting for the speeches, it was a wise one. Such an assemblage was never before witnessed here at a public meeting. The very lamp-posts and the posts of the great arch were occupied by men and boys, and throughout the evening, from 6 to 12, street-cars were in the midst of the jumble unable to move one way or the other.

Some time after eight o'clock Governor Seymour and General Blair appeared in one of the reception rooms of the Tammany building, which they had reached quietly by the back entrance. After a few minutes' consultation the committee of one from each State and Territory, appointed by the Convention to make the formal tender of the nominations, proceeded to the platform of the hall, escorting the two candidates. There the two latter remained unperceived in the recess at the back of the platform, while the committee took seats up to it, together with Messrs. August Belmont, Augustus Shell, Edw. Crossin, Senator Murphy, and other distinguished gentlemen.

Mr. August Belmont came forward and said:

GENTLEMEN:—I have to propose to you as President of this meeting Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. (Cheers.)

Mr. Tilden, on coming forward, said:

Speech of Hon. S. J. Tilden.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I congratulate you on this spontaneous assemblage of the Democracy of our State. (Applause.) I did not myself know of this meeting until a few hours ago. There does not seem to be any organization for the purpose of carrying it on and, therefore, I have been invited to accept the duty of presiding on this occasion. As I came through the hall I saw a vast heap of people, many times more than are here assembled. (Applause.) I feel how strangely this meeting in here and the meeting outside indicate the spontaneous uprising of the masses of the people, to increase the liberties of the people. (Cheers.) For my part I have not entertained any gloomy apprehensions on the result of the contest on which we are about entering. (Applause.) I believe in God and in the people: I believe that we are destined to preserve and restore the framework of American constitutional government. (Applause.) That we are to be reformed that government on the

liberties of the people. [Applause.] And that we are to restore in every part of this continent over which we exercise dominion, local self-government to every integral portion of the American people. [Cheers.] You know, my fellow-citizens of New York, that I am not very sanguine in the anticipations which I form of political results; but I volunteer to predict, and I call upon our adversaries to record that prediction, that if the Democratic party gather, as I believe they will gather, to this contest, they will bear our standard to a certain and assured victory. [Applause.] On the whole, I believe that we have made the strongest and the best nomination which we could make, after as much deliberation as we have had. [Cheers.] I am willing, myself, to notify all Conservatives to join with us in the movement to rescue our country, I am willing to accept the yagor of battle that is given us. [Cheers.] I am willing, under the standards whom we have chosen, to go forward and to place upon the chance of the day the destinies of the Democratic party, as also the destinies of our country and of mankind. [Cheers.] Ay, fellow-citizens, I say of mankind, because if this beautiful and splendid specimen of constitutional government that our fathers regarded as an experiment—that we afterwards made perfect—if it shall fall now, there is no hope for mankind of any effective participation of the public masses in their own government. [Applause.] It will not fail—it cannot fail; and this contest in which we are now engaging will give us, I verily believe, a political revolution as great and as momentous in its results as that political revolution that occurred here, in this city of New York, which brought Thomas Jefferson into the Presidential chair in 1801, and founded the Democratic party that prosperously governed the country for well-nigh sixty years. [Great applause.] It is our mission to restore its principles in the administration of the Government, to restore a liberal policy in the conducting of affairs, and to give to our people everywhere the assurance of complete peace after war is over; of pacification through every part of our beloved land; of local self-government, of individual rights and individual safety, of the re-establishment of the great guarantees of personal freedom, constitutional rights everywhere upon this continent. [Prolonged cheering.] Fellow-citizens, I now present to you Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the National Convention to tender to Horatio Seymour the nomination for President of the United States. And I present to you at the same time Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Tilden would have added a few words to round up his sentence, but the announcement of the name of Seymour and his appearance upon the front platform at the same time, was the signal for the whole body of people in the hall and galleries to rise to their feet and wave their hats, and their canes, and their parasols, while they cheered and cheered in one wild enthusiastic, indescribable uproar, exhibiting a scene only equalled by that which took place in the same room when the nomination of Governor Seymour became known on Thursday. The sound was exciting, inspiring, almost terrific; now it rolled forth like a peal of thunder over the mountains and valleys of an Alpine solitude—now it partially died away into a reverberating echo, and anon it broke forth again as if a volcano had burst forth, or an earthquake had about to rock the earth to its centre. This extraordinary scene continued for several minutes, then some one called for three cheers, and cheer after cheer, and then three more and then another and another, and another was given, till the number reached more than a dozen. All this time Mr. Seymour stood his dignified and noble self, yet seeming half abashed and more than half affected with emotion at the warmth of his reception, and almost as if he would have retired till the people could control themselves. Order was, however, at last restored, and General Morgan then addressed Governor Seymour in the following words:

Speech of General Morgan.

Governor Seymour—On behalf of the committee appointed for that purpose, I have the pleasure, sir, of presenting to you a communication announcing your unanimous nomination as the candidate for the office of the President of the United States, by the National Democratic Convention; and on behalf, sir, of the Conservative and Democratic people of the States whom we have the honor to represent, we here pledge their united and cordial efforts in securing relief to the country from the thralldom which now possesses it, and in placing you, sir, as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, in the Executive chair.

Tremendous cheering followed this address. When this had subsided, Governor Seymour replied as follows:

Speech of Gov. Seymour.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee

I thank you for the courteous notice in which you have communicated to me the action of the Democratic National Convention. [Cheers.] I have no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good-will and kindness which that body has 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. [Great cheering.] But I have been caught up by the whelming tide that is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. [Loud cheers.] You have also given to me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position 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, and as one of its members I am a party to their terms; and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering; and I shall strive to carry them out in future wherever I may be placed, in public or private life. [Cheers.] I congratulate you, and all conservative men, who seek to restore order, peace, prosperity, and good government to our land, upon the evidences everywhere shown, that we are to triumph at the next election. [Prolonged cheering.] Those who are politically opposed to us flattered themselves there would be discord in our councils; they mistook the uncertainties of our views as to the best methods of carrying out our purposes for difference of opinion with regard to those purposes. They mistook an intense anxiety to do no act which should not be wise and judicious for a spirit of discord, but during the lengthened proceedings and earnest discussions of the Convention there has prevailed an entire harmony of intercourse, a patient forbearance, and a self-sacrificing spirit, which are the sure tokens of a coming victory. Accept for yourselves, gentlemen, my wishes for your future welfare and happiness. [Cheers.] In a few days I will answer the communication you have just handed me by letter, as is the customary form. [Tremendous and long-continued cheering.]

Mr. Tilden—I have now the honor to present to this meeting, Major-General Francis P. Blair, Jr.

The appearance of General Blair was the signal for renewed enthusiasm, little if at all inferior to that which had greeted Governor Seymour, and which was continued at such length that the General became somewhat fatigued while waiting for a chance to speak. At length General Morgan took advantage of temporary quiet to speak as follows:

Gen. Morgan Tenders the Nomination to Gen. Blair.

GENERAL BLAIR: The committee appointed by the Convention have made it my pleasing duty, sir, to announce your unanimous nomination as the Democratic candidate for Vice President of the United States—[applause]—and in tendering to you, sir, this nomination, I feel sure that it will not only be hailed with acclamation by your fellow citizens throughout the United States, but by thousands of your gallant comrades on many a well-fought field—[applause]—and who will once again rally to the stars and stripes and the defence of free institutions. [Applause.]

Major General Francis P. Blair, Jr., Accepts the Nomination for Vice President.

General Blair, after the tumultuous applause which greeted him had subsided said: Mr. Chairman—I accept the platform of resolutions passed by the late Democratic Convention, and I accept their nomination—[great cheering]—with feelings of profound gratitude, and, sir, I thank you for the very kind manner in which you have already conveyed to me the decision of the Democratic Convention. I accept the nomination with the conviction that your nomination for the Presidency is one which will carry us to certain victory—[applause]—and because I believe that the nomination is the most proper nomination that could be made by the Democratic party. [Applause.] The contest which we wage is for the restoration of constitutional government—[cheers]—and it is proper that we should make this contest under the lead of one who has given his life to the maintenance of constitutional government. [Applause.] We are to make the contest for the restoration of those great principles of government which belong to our race. [Great applause.] And my fellow citizens, it is most proper that we should select for our leader a man not from military life, but one who devoted himself to civil pursuits, who has given himself to the study and the understanding of the Constitution and its maintenance with all the force of reason and judgment. [Applause.] My fellow citizens, I have said that the contest before us was one of the restoration of our government of our race. [Applause, long continued.] It is to prevent the people of our race from being exiled from their homes—[cheers]—exiled from the government which they formed and created for themselves and their children, and to prevent them from being driven out of the country or trodden under foot by an inferior and semi-barbarous race. [Applause.] In this country we shall have the sympathy of every man who is worthy to belong to the white race. [Applause.] What civilized people on earth would refuse to associate with themselves in all the rights and honors and dignity of their country such men as Lee and Johnson? What civilized country on earth would fail to do honor to those who fighting for an erroneous cause, yet distinguished them-

selves by gallantry in that service? [Applause.] In that contest for which they sought to be disfranchised and to be exiled from their homes—in that contest they have proved themselves worthy to be our peers. [Applause.] My fellow citizens, it is not my purpose to make any long address—[cries of "go on"]—but simply to express my gratitude for the great and distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me.

A voice—"You are worthy of it."

General Blair—And from my heart to reiterate the words of that thought that fell from my lips when I rose.

[Renewed cheering, during which General Blair retired.]

The President then introduced General Custer, who made an eloquent speech. He was followed by General Clay Smith, of Kentucky, and General Morgan of Ohio, both of whom spoke for the soldier of the West.

The Outside Meeting.

About the same time that the proceedings within the hall were commenced the meeting outside was called to order by Senator Thomas H. Creamer, who took the chair to preside. After a few introductory words he introduced Colonel Carter, of North Carolina, who made an excellent address, reciting the grievances of the South appealing to the North to be just if not generous, and expressing his confidence in the integrity and fairness of the Democratic party. S. S. Case followed, and while he was speaking, Mr. Seymour, who had finished his address in the hall above, made his appearance.

Mr. Creamer, the Chairman, then introduced Gov. Seymour, amid an uproar and tumult of cheers that drowned all other voices throughout Fourteenth street, from Third to Fourth avenues.

Governor Seymour stepping upon highest board at the front of the platform spoke as follows:

Fellow citizens—I am unable with my broken voice and exhausted frame to do more than return you my sincere thanks for the compliment which you now pay me. May God bless you, and may he bless our country, and may he give us in the pending contest that triumph which will tend to secure constitutional law, good order, peace and prosperity to our land. I can say no more, but to bid you good night, and once more thank you for your kindness to me. [Immense cheering.]

Shortly afterwards, General Blair made his appearance, and the shining of the lesser lights was interrupted for a little while. Mr. Creamer introduced him to the audience amid deafening cheers, and he spoke as follows:

General Blair said: Gentlemen—I return you my heartfelt thanks for the kindness with which you have received me here this evening. I value, my fellow-citizens, this unbounded enthusiasm, not because I consider it any personal compliment to myself, but because I see in it what no man can mistake—that the people of this country have aroused themselves, and intend to take back their government in their own hands [applause], that they intend to redeem themselves [applause] from the rule (a voice "misrule") of this dynasty that has disgraced and degraded the country. [Great cheering and cries of "good, good."] American citizens which have been taken away from them by the military power of the Government, and the rights of American citizens in foreign lands as well. [Enthusiastic cheering.] My fellow-citizens, the Radicals are now in power (groans and hisses.) I wish I could groan as loud as all of you.—[Laughter.] They have sought, fellow citizens, to make a new and a better America (Groans.) I know fellow citizens that it is impossible for me to speak so as to be heard in this immense audience. [Cries of "Go on."] I know that standing in such a dense mass as you are now standing in, is not conducive to concert, and that it will be better for me to desist. [Cries of go on.] I therefore again, fellow citizens, return you my heartfelt thanks for your kindness, and beseech you to make your assault upon the Radicals this fall with the same serious ranks as I now see here assembled before me, my seat with the conviction that victory is sure. [Applause, long and loud, during which General Blair retired.]

The Hon. John J. Rogers, General William S. Miller, of Pennsylvania; General Thomas L. Price, of Missouri; Governor Green C. Smith, and other gentlemen spoke to the audience till a late hour, when the immense meeting broke up, after indulging their feelings in a few more rousing cheers for the candidates.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' PLATFORM.

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

Second. Amnesty for all past political offenders, and the re-organization of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapid 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 upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, and the President of the United States, 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 the 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 officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the non-producer. (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 and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau [great cheering], and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system, and discontinuance of ineffectual assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the Government, 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 internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures; the repeal, without impairing the revenue, will impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of, the executive and judicial departments of the government; the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of its 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 the people of other nations for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crimes committed beyond their jurisdiction. [Applause.]

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career. After the meeting, the 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 repeatedly 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 there the rights of the people, 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, and arrests, and military trials, and secret star chamber inquiries for the rights of the citizen; 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 legal authority; it has abolished the writ of *habeas corpus*, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a bastle; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarch of Europe would now dare resort; it has abolished the right of appeal or instant constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merited because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of false and partisan charges preferred against the President.—Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its misdeeds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rocking on their bases, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to a foreign power, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to usurp the exercise of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of co-equal States; and that we regard the reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress, as such a consolidation of government, constitutional, revolutionary and void. That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their behalf must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption or homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson [applause] in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and that the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.—[Great applause.]

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the Conservative element, and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore to the people, in all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operations with us as friends and brethren. [Applause.]