

Bedford Gazette.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1868.

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BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at \$2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; \$2.50 if paid within six months; \$3.00 if not paid within six months. All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

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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.

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

Attorneys at Law.

R. S. RUSSELL, J. R. LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. 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. Office on Juliana Street, south of the Court House, apr5, 67

J. M. SHARPE, E. F. KERR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will practice in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. Office on Juliana St., opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell. March 2, 1868.

J. R. DERBOROW, JOHN LEVE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice. They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c. Office on Juliana street, near door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the Inquirer office. apr5, 67

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public. Office second door North of the Mengel House. Bedford, Aug. 1, 1868.

ESPY M. AINSIE, 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. 22, 1868.

F. W. KIMMEL, J. W. LINGENFELTER, KIMMEL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House." 22, 1868.

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to 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. Taylor. May 13, 1864.

J. W. DICKERSON, MEYERS & DICKERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Offices as formerly occupied by Hon. S. R. Russell, a few doors south of the Court House, will practice in the several courts of the several counties. Pensions, bounty and back pay obtained and the purchase and sale of real estate attended to. [May 11, 66.]

HAYS IRVINE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BLOODY RUN, PA. Office in Harris' New Building. mar18, 68

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned has just returned from the city with all the

LATE IMPROVEMENTS

in Photography, and is introducing the new Style of Picture called the

CARBONIZED 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

ADVANCED PICTURES AT VERY LOW PRICES, FROM 25 CENTS UP.

He would also invite attention to his splendid stock of Albums, mounted and unmounted, Portraits, also GILT, ROSEWOOD, and WALNUT FRAMES and MOUNTINGS, very cheap. Also Brackets for mounting.

HIS FANCY CARBONIZED are of the latest style and made of the best material.

Photographs copied and Enlarged from old Daguerotypes, Ambrystypes, Paintings or any other kind of Picture.

Thankful to his friends for their patronage during the past fifteen years, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same, and would respectfully invite all who wish correct and beautiful pictures, to call and examine his work before getting elsewhere, satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction to any who may favor him with their patronage.

T. R. GETTYS, jun19, 67

THE COMING CONFLICT!

We give greater inducements to Agents than any other house in the trade. Ladies and Gents, get up Clubs in your own towns.

ONE DOLLAR SALE

of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Silver Ware, Plated Ware, &c., &c.

Thousands can testify as to the superior quality of the large remunerations received by selling our goods. We will present to any person, (free of cost), goods to the value of \$30 or \$50, and will pay cash for any article of equal value. All goods sold at uniform price of ONE DOLLAR for each article.

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

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

CHAS. LEFFTS & CO., Manfrs' Agents, 144 to 160 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. jun20, 61

FURNITURE AND CABINET ROOMS.

THOMAS MERWINE, OLD STAHL 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 paid to the manufacture and furnishing of coffins. Terms reasonable. may13, 67

WATERSIDE WOOLEN FACTORY.

30,000 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 need at least the above amount of wool. They have on hand a large lot of Cloths, Coverlets, Flannel, &c., which they will exchange for wool, as has heretofore. Carriage will be made to any part of the country. Stocking wool of all kinds always on hand. Our Dealer, W. H. Ralston, will call on all the old customers, and public generally, in due time, for the purpose of exchanging goods for wool. The highest market price will be paid for wool in each lot. W. Wood carding spinning and machine Fulling will be done in the best style, and at short notice. JOHN I. NOBLE, jun22, 67

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of the country, and therefore of the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

Hooiland's Column.

YOU ALL HAVE HEARD OF

HOOILAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

AND THEY ARE

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

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA,

Nervous Debility, JAUNDICE,

Diseases of the Kidneys, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,

and all ailments 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, Disgust for Food, Fullness of 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 Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and of the Sclerotic Membrane, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Inaugnings 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 Barka from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific process. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcohol 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 advised.

HOOILAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PEAK SANTA CRUZ, Orange, and Citrus, in case of the most delicate and feeble, in case of the most robust and vigorous. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of these diseases, and 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 commendations of different kinds of medicines, but you will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of these diseases, and 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 commendations of different kinds of medicines, but you will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of these diseases, and these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hooiland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and improve 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 short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous individual, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

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

These remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition; by the use of Hooiland's German Bitters or Tonic, you will never assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If you of honest reputation go for anything, you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867. I find that "Hooiland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours Truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, April 2, 1866. I consider "Hooiland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion. I can certify that I have used it with my experience of it. A. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH KENNARD, D. D., Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. DEAR SIR—DEAR SIR—I have been frequently requested to connect 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 with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hooiland'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 reliable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually it does not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates Street.

CAUTION.

Hooiland'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 counterfeited.

Price of the Bitters, \$1 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$5 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$7 50.

The Tonic is put up in quart bottles. Recollect that it is Dr. Hooiland'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.

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. may29, 67

The Bedford Gazette.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

THE BONDHOLDER'S SONG.

By Miss Kilmannegg.

The bondholder sits in his easy chair;

Counting his paws as he sits;

And he turned up his nose at Seymour and Blair,

And called them their terrible traitorous pair,

While he sang 'himself in glee!

"The people are stilled for no side,

And booted and barred are we;

We now sit well ever-gaining able,

And as safe on their way backs abide

As Sinbad's Old Ma of the Sea.

"We give them paper for what we hold,

And not quite half the face;

But we'll get full pay 'at in gold, hard gold,

(Though laboring men's bought and sold).

"If we only win this go!"

"The war is over—no side folks say;

But certainly that we do;

We must keep it up till section day,

(Till then at least we can make it pay),

Hurrah for the red, white and blue!

"Hurrah for that glorious Grant!

The bondholder's choice he;

He'd speak if he could, but he's luckyly can't,

And the masses won't know a regular plant

A 'gigious hero' can be."

"I have misgivings, I must confess,

That we can't put the kick through;

That the people at last are beginning to guess

A national debt is a blessing—

A ring of a chosen few.

"But away with misgivings; who can prevent

The 'foal' from getting the whip?

It is only three hundred and fifty thousand,

On every dollar of paper they put.

Towards keeping the war jerry way!

"Hurrah for the flag of our country, then;

For, written on every fold,

I see, inscribed by J. Cooke's, B,

'Down with rebels, which me all men

Who won't pay our bonds imply!'"

SPEECH OF GEN. EWING AT THE WASHINGTON RECEPTION MEETING.

At the ratification meeting held in Washington on the evening of the 15th, the following speeches by Senator Doolittle and General Ewing were delivered:

Speech of Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kansas.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you this evening merely to say a few words of cordial endorsement of the principles enunciated by the Democratic National Convention, at of the nomination of Seymour and Blair.

We are on the threshold of the most momentous political contest of our national history—one which will mark an epoch in our annals as marked by that of the war for the preservation of the Union. We fought four years, sacrificed half a million of lives and four billions of money, to establish the principle that the Union is indissoluble. We have now to determine if I hope by the peaceful abatement of the ballot-box, whether we can preserve the form of government bequeathed to us by our fathers.

The war was grandly successful. For three years past there has not been in the Southern States, an arm raised against the national authority; for three years past our internal forts have been dismantled, and the defenses of our Southern coast, erected against foreign invasion, none white men, by superior tact, will longer fearing domestic foes, have turned all their guns seaward; for three years past the commerce of the great Northwest has flowed from the Mississippi to the Gulf as free as its waters flow. [Applause.]

The Southern people have not yielded a sullen, reserved, or resentful submission to the decision of the war. They fought to settle a disputed question of construction of the Constitution, which our forefathers disagreed about, even while framing that instrument, and which they transmitted unsettled to their descendants. The South elected to settle it by wager of battle, and, having lost in the abatement of the sword, they have shown themselves willing to accept and abide by its decision. The war had scarcely ended, when, by amendments to their State constitutions and laws, they formally renounced the doctrine of secession, to establish which they went to war; and I challenge successful contradiction of the statement, that, since the year 1865 they have shown in every possible way their loyal adhesion to the government of the United States, and their absolute and unreserved renunciation of the false doctrine of secession.

But the Republican party has not stopped here. It has robbed the President of most essential constitutional powers, as to practically destroy the Executive as one of the independent co-ordinate departments of the general government. It has in effect, too, destroyed the chief functions of the Supreme Court, the other co-ordinate department, taking from it the power of final judgment on the constitutionality of the scheme of reconstruction. Striking down the great powers of the Executive and the Judiciary, it has broken loose from the restraints of the Constitution, and now acknowledged no limit to its power, and no right in any other department to question it.

I ask, fellow-citizens, whether we

were apprehensive lest the Republicans would do just that which they are now doing—use, in violation of the Constitution, the vast powers confided to them for the restoration of the Union for purposes of party and sectional aggrandizement. And you all remember how often and how solemnly by the Republican party repeated the pledge that the war should not be waged in no spirit of oppression, but solely to restore the Union, with all the equality and rights of the States unimpaired.

The people of the United States trusted these declarations and believed them sincerely made. The soldiers trusted them, and, therefore, risked health and life in the cause. I ask any man who followed the flag during the war whether he would have fought to disfranchise and degrade the white people of the South, blot out their States, and subject them in serfdom to their former slaves, and to destroy the form of our national government established by the Constitution? [Prolonged cheering, and cries of "Never, never."] If Jacobins in the Capitol—who sat in cushioned chairs through the war and filled the quartermaster's, and commissary's, and contractor's departments with their friends and relatives—who never saw rebel fire except at Bull Run, and then stamped at the first flash—had avowed such atrocious purposes while the war was going on, the Union armies would after conquering the rebels have marched on Washington to disperse these usurpers as equally dangerous to the Constitution and Union with the rebels in arms. [Tremendous cheering.]

I must, however, do the leaders of the Radical party the justice to say that during the war the most of them sincerely intended to perform these solemn pledges, and to have the avowed object of the war promptly accomplished at its termination. But when it ended they forgot their pledges and their patriotic purposes. They had not the courage to restore the Union, with the Southern States governed by white electors, lest, with its restoration, the Republican party would lose control of the general government. As many of the Radical leaders preferred when the South seceded, to let it go in peace in order that they might govern the rest of the nation, so at the end of the war they chose to destroy the Southern States, rather than have them return to shake their power.

Now, fellow-citizens, no man could have complained of the Republican party if it had fairly used its power at the close of the war, within the limits of the Constitution, for party advantage. What we have chiefly to complain of is that it has not only prevented reconstruction, but has, by Congressional fiat, destroyed, or attempted to destroy, the ten States we fought to restore to the Union. [Applause.] If they had only destroyed the ten States, and left them as Territories, their acts would have been more tolerable. But after destroying them, they disfranchised and disabled the whole governing talent of the South, and committed to barbarism, through slavery, with whom we cannot commingle on terms of either social or political equality. Our form of government is one which can only exist and flourish where the electors are intelligent, and are, or may become, homogenous. If controlled in great part by electors grossly and hopelessly incompetent, of a race which can never become one with us, we cannot expect the government to stand and prosper. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.]

While the walls of these black governments are going up they have to be propped by Northern bayonets, and knowing that the Northern people will not long keep an army in the South to maintain them, Congress has now on its anvil a bill by which they will strip our Northern arsenals of artillery, muskets, sabres, and pistols, and give them to a black militia in the Southern States, to sustain these despotic governments when the national army shall have been withdrawn.

When these usurped State governments shall have been established, one of three results will follow: Either they will fall by the fiat of the North—white men, by superior tact, will overcome the forms of *de facto* governments, and control of them; this whole scheme of reconstruction will be overthrown by the upheaval of a black man against the white, and the Southern people will be left to cover the ruins of the Republic. Or, the result for which our armies fought? Is this the "peace" of which Gen. Grant talks in his letter? [Enthusiastic cheering.] Instead of having the restoration of the Union under the Constitution, which was the only justification and object of the war, the blacks give us this atrocious scheme, big with threatened disasters to the public. [Applause.]

But the Republican party has not stopped here. It has robbed the President of most essential constitutional powers, as to practically destroy the Executive as one of the independent co-ordinate departments of the general government. It has in effect, too, destroyed the chief functions of the Supreme Court, the other co-ordinate department, taking from it the power of final judgment on the constitutionality of the scheme of reconstruction. Striking down the great powers of the Executive and the Judiciary, it has broken loose from the restraints of the Constitution, and now acknowledged no limit to its power, and no right in any other department to question it.

I ask, fellow-citizens, whether we

now live under the government formed by our forefathers—a government of three co-ordinate departments, each independent in its sphere, each a check on the usurpations of the others? No, we do not live under a Constitution, but under a Congress which tramples the Constitution under foot, and is for the time omnipotent.

Three years after the total suppression of the rebellion, the Radical party gives us as the result of its rule, and in return for the vast powers and treasures confided to it, a Union with ten of the great States destroyed, and ten St. Domingos erected in their stead, and in place of the beneficent government we inherited, it gives us a government in which the liberties of the States have been swallowed up by the central government, and the powers of the other Federal departments swallowed up by Congress. In short, we have no longer the government of the Constitution, but of a general assembly—a form which in no nation has ever lasted a lifetime—which is always begot of the frenzy and passions of revolutionists, and which has always been swiftly followed and easily overthrown by the despotism of a Cromwell or a Napoleon. [Loud cheering.]

I have been appealed to an hundred times, as one who fought for the Union, to turn from the Democratic party and support for the Presidency the leader of the Union armies. Gentlemen, it is because I love the Union and the Constitution earnestly enough to fight for them that I shall not support Grant, but shall support Seymour. [Great cheering.]

This is a contest in which the candidates presented for the suffrages of the people should be men of high statesmanship. While I freely accord to General Grant all the honor due to his patriotic and successful career as a soldier; while I am not only willing, but proud to say that Donelson, Vicksburg, and Mission Ridge will make his name as a soldier immortal, I cannot, in good conscience, assert that his state papers place him in the front rank of statesmen. As a soldier he will always have the respect and honor of those who followed the flag; but as the zealous supporter and instrument of the Intolerable and insupportable trust of Congress, he is not entitled to the trust or support of any man who loves the blue, and still loves the Constitution and the Union. [Prolonged applause.]

In Mr. Seymour we have a candidate who is a statesman and a patriot—one who would have been distinguished in the most illustrious days of American statesmanship—who, as Governor of the greatest State of the Union, when Gettysburg was fought, and afterward, when the Capital was besieged, efficiently exerted his mighty powers for the rescue of the Republic—who, for his distinguished service to the Union cause, received the cordial thanks of Secretary Stanton, a War Minister never known to be fulsome or hasty in thanking Democrats for patriotic efforts. Listen to Mr. Stanton's letter of thanks to Governor Seymour:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, "WASHINGTON, June 27, 1863. "DEAR SIR: I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligations I feel for the prompt and candid support you have given to the government in the present emergency. The energy, activity and patriotism you have exhibited, I may be permitted personally and officially to acknowledge, without arrogating any personal claims on my part in such service or in any service whatever. "I shall be happy to be always esteemed your friend.

"EDWIN M. STANTON. "His Excellency Horatio Seymour."

If Governor Seymour, while thus holding up the hands of the government against the rebels, also courageously maintained the rights of the citizens of the loyal States—protested against the imposition, by a partisan provost marshal general, of exorbitant draft quotas in Democratic districts, and against the trial of Northern civilians by military commissions for offenses unknown to the laws, and defined only in Stanton's "General orders," Detective Baker's "instructed" or Dr. Lebig's newly invented "common law of war"—I honor him all the more for that. [Great laughter and cheers.]

Gentlemen let the Radicals go forth and preach the destructive and revengeful measures they have been concocting for three years past. Let them try to rekindle in the North the passions which should have died with the war. Let them show what they have accomplished in destroying the Southern States, enslaving the white man, and making the negroes rulers; and in tearing down the beneficent government under which this nation has flourished for a century. I have no fear of the result. We will go forth and advocate a cordial reunion of the white people, North and South. We will talk of the Southern people no longer as enemies, but as friends and brethren united with us in restoring the union and the government of the Constitution. We will revive and cherish the memories of the war, but rather grateful memories of the Revolution, of 1812, and of Mexico, in which Northern and Southern blood flowed on the same fields and on the same side. Having, as Mr. Lincoln boasted, captured "Dixie," we will play it alternately with "Old John Brown," to awaken memories of triumph or defeat, but only proud recollections of the valor displayed on both sides during the rebellion, and the renown and power it added to the American name throughout the world. We will carry the old flag, bearing on its folds no stars in black eclipse, but thirty-seven stars, each equally luminous and effulgent, and over the wreck of the Radical party and its usurpations we will restore the Constitution and the Union. [Tremendous cheering.]

LETTER FROM GENERAL HANCOCK; CORDIAL SUPPORT OF THE TICKET.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—The following important correspondence is published in the Louisville Courier.

ST. LOUIS, July 13, 1868.

Major-General Hancock;

I deem it proper to direct your attention to statements made by the Radical press to the effect that you are greatly dissatisfied with the results of the National Democratic Convention. The object of the statements is to create an impression that you do not acquiesce in the judgment of the Convention. That your friends do not, and in consequence Seymour and Blair will not have their cordial support. I wish you to know, General, that I have taken the liberty to pronounce these statements false, and to assure those who have spoken with me on the subject, that nothing could cause you more regret than to find your friends, or any of them, less earnest in supporting the ticket which has been nominated than they would have been had your own name stood in the place of Mr. Seymour.

(Signed) S. T. GLOVER, Newport, Rhode Island.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.

S. T. Glover.

MY DEAR SIR: I am greatly obliged for your favor of the 13th inst.—Those who suppose that I do not acquiesce in the work of the National Democratic Convention, or that I do not sincerely desire the election of its nominees, know very little of my character, believing, as I