Election Proclamation.

ENERAL ELECTION PROCLA-MATION.—WHEREAS, in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Penn-sylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the Gen-eral Elections within this Commonwealth," it is cral Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I. ROBERT STECKMAN. Shoriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY (13th) OF OCTOBER, 1898, at the several election districts. viz:

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township and Coal Dale borough to meet at the school house in said

ough.
The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of And'w Pennell in Rainsburg in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the house of Jacob Feightner, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said township.

the school house near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Morroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at the house of Philip Hollar in said township.

ship.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the school house near the residence of Joseph Griffith in said township.

The electors of the borough of St. Clairsville to meet at the school-house in said borough.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster, near Noble's mill in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of Saxton Borough to meet at the schoolhouse in said borough.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of

Toodberry.

The electors of Woodberry borough to meet at he house of Wm. M. Pearson in said borough. At which time and places the qualified electors fill elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General f the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton and Franklin, for the office of dditional Law Judge.

additional Law Judge.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset, Fulton, Franklin and Adams, for the office of Representative in the Congress of the United Steep

nited States.
TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the courses of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of Memers of the House of Representatives of Pennsyl ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner for

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for ONE PERSON for the office of County Survey one person for county Auditor for said

ONE PERSON for county Auditor for said county.

ONE PERSON for Coroner of said county.

NOTICE IS HERRBY GIVEN, That every person excepting Justices of the Poace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or treat weight the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or sgent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be elegible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows,

passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.
"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And in ease the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill year begenera.

them.

'In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one connectent witness, who shall shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also swear that his bons fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

remove ting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which

he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any vio lence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the

Glection Proclamation.

peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

mprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or sager upon the result of an election within the Dommonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provide that "The Inspectors, Judges and clerks shall, before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed, which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

"The inspectors index and clerks required by "The inspectors index and clerks required by

administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

"The inspectors, judge and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections, shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations, required by the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the act of the 2d day of July 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this common-wealth," which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th acd 22d sections of said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judge, or either of the inspectors, shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act, to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

"The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each inspector, viz. 'I (A. B.) do—that I will duly attend to the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, as an inspector, and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person, other than such as I shall firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and the laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, nor will I vexationsly delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who I shall believe to be entitled to vote as aforesaid, but that I will nall things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty therein, to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not directly, nor indirectly, interested in any bet, or wager on the result of this election.

"The following shall be the oath or affirmation of each judge, viz: 'I (A. B.) do—that I will as judge duly attend the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, and faithfully assist the inspectors in carrying on the same; that I will not give my consent that any vote or ticket shall be received from any person other than such as I

s election.'
'The following shall be the form of the oath or "The following shall be the form of the oath or affirmation to be taken by each clerk, viz: 'I (A. B.) do—that I will impartially and truly write down the name of each elector who shall vote at the ensuing election, which shall be given me in charge, and also the name of the township, ward or district, wherein such elector resides, and carefully and truly write down the number of votes that shall be given for each candidate at the election, as often as his name shall be read to me by the inspectors thereof, and in all things truly and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the beat year.

Commonwealth.

Cornon I. Be it enacted by the Senate and see of Representatives of the Commonwealth of asylvania in General Assembly met, and it is eby enacted by the authority of the same, the qualified voters of the several counties of ber, and memors of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled, "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot-boxes.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, in the several counties of this Commonwealth, to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued the first section of this act.

JAMES R. KELLEY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID FLEMING,

Speaker of the Senate.

Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—the thirtieth day of March, Anno
Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. G. CURTIN.

Election officers will take notice that the act
entitled "A Further Supplement to the Election
Laws of this Commonwealth," disqualifying deserters from the army of the United States from yoting has recently been declared upconstitutional by ing has recently been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is now null and void, and that all persons formerly disqualified thereunder are now lawful voters, if otherwise qualified. The act decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court provided as follows:

"A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT TO THE ELECTION LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH."

ing and calling out the national forces, and for er purposes," and approved March third, one usand eight hundred and sixty-five, all per-s who have deserted the military or naval ser-e of the United States, and who have not been observed or religious from the laster. lischarged, or relieved from the penalty, or disa-vility therein provided, are deemed, and taken, to ave voluntarily relinquished, and forfeited, heir rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizens thereof:

And whereas, persons, not citizens of the United States, are not, under the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this commonwealth:

commonwealth:
Section I. Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the Commonwealth
of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it
is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,
That in all elections hereafter to be held in this mmonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge inspectors of any such election to receive any or ballots, from any person, or persons, ced in the provisions, and subject to the abraced in the provisions, and subject to the subility, imposed by said act of Congress, apoved March third, one thousand eight hundred distry-five, and it shall be unlawful for any chiperson to offer to vote any ballot, or ballots. Section 2. That if any such judge and inspects of election, or any one of them shall receive, consent to receive, any such unlawful ballot, or llots, from any such discaulified person, be, or

or consent to receive, any such unlawful ballot, or ballots, from any such disqualified person, he, or they, so diending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, he shall, for each offence, be sextenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, in the jail of the proper county, for not less than sixty days.

Section 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election, hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot, or ballots, any person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall, for each offence, be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot, or ballots.

Section 4. That if any person shall hereafter

Section 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade, or advise, any person, or persons, deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot, or ballots, to the officers of any election, hereafter to be held in this commonwealth, or shall persuade, or advise, any such officer to receive any ballot, or ballots, from any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, such person, so offending, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner asis provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot, or ballots.

JAMES R. KELLEY, Speaker of the House of Representatives DAVID FLEMING, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six

A. G. CURTIN."

Glection Proclamation.

And the Judges of the respective districts afore-said, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Fri-day next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford,
this 1st day of Sept., in the year of our Lord,
one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and
in the ninety-third of the Independence of the

United States.
ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office. Bedford, Sept. 4 1868.

YOUALL

HAVE HEARD OF HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

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

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

The greatest known remedies for Liver Complaint.

DYSPEPSIA,

DYSPEPSIA,

Nervous Debility,

JAUNDIUE,

Diseases of the Kidneys,

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,

and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver,

stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD. or Stipation, Flatthere, Inward Piles, Fullnes of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Harried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Suffocating Sense Tions when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Wision, 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, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

gest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, cradicate the yellow ting from the eye. impart a bloom to the cheekt, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaci-

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three

Blood Purifiers

grow had blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these reme dies, and no disenses will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything, you must try these preparations

FROM HON, GEO, W. WOODWARD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find that "Hoodand'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. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvathe system.
Yours Truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES TAOMPSON. Judge of the Supreme Contr of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

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

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

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hootland'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 Company various plaint, it is a safe time that the safe time of the system of the

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 blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, \$1 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$5.
Price of the Tonic, \$1 50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$7 50. The tonic is put up in quart bottles. ecollect that it is Dr. Hocfland's German

Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce of the size of the si PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

At the German Medicine Store. No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. EVANS. PROPRIETOR. Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Store coopers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. Do not forget to examine the article you buy HON. J. S. BLACK,

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1868.

At the Great Democratic Meeting, over which he presided, in the Public Square of the Borough of York, on Monday evening, Aug. 24, '68.

JUDGE BLACK, upon taking the chair, expressed his appreciation of the hearty greeting with which his friends and neighbors had ratifled his selection as chairman. In deference to the wishes of the meeting he would set forth some of the points in the present political controversy. But he would do it briefly, confining himself to the prominent topics and leaving the more elaborate argument to be made by the distinguished gentleman from Maryland, [Gov. Swann,] who had come here on special invitation to grace the cause by pleading it.

He continued: The candidates of the two parties are now fairly in the field, and we have abundant cause to be proud of the selection made for us by the convention which assembled at New York on the 4th of July. I do not believe that any member of the party to which we are opposed would so grossly flatter Grant and Colfax as to say that they are fitter, morally and mentally, for the places to which they respectively aspire, than Seymour and Blair; and a man of real candor will admit that our candidates have a very decided advantage over theirs.

Mr. Seymour has for many years been regarded as standing at the head of those public men from whom the Democracy would be bound to select the chief of the nation. He won this pre-eminence not by any accidental circumstance but solely by his acknowledged talents and his undoubted integrity. He never sought this nomination; on the contrary, it was thrust upon him after he had repeatedly declined it. But as soon as he had consented to take it, there was no name in the country that could stand for one immediately conceded the palm of superiority to him; and now those candidates are themselves his most enthusiastic supporters. Opposition is melting away before the fervid eloquence ing away before the fervid eloquence of Pendleton; the ponderous logic of Pendleton; the ponderous logic of Hendricks is literally smashing the ranks of the radicals in Indiana; and Hancock, with the magnanimity that belongs to his noble and heroic nature, has thrown the whole weight of his great reputation into the scale of liberty hence it is the only litters that can be used in cuses where alcoholic timulants are not advisable.

For more than three quarters of a century while the Democracy controll-led our public affairs, no serious infraction of the organic law took place—none at all which they had power to prevent. We were faithful to the Constitution because we sincerely believed it the best form of government which could be adopted for any people in our erywhere, to go with their whole

might for Seymour. [Great applause.] In the State of New York, where Mr. Seymour's history and character are well known, his majority, it is said, where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required, the stirrely different from any others advortised 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 pleusant and agreecable 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. dorus. [Laughter and applause.]

I do not say that Seymour has no enemies. If profligate politicians it was "to form a more perfect Union There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone the appetite, cause an system, strengthen the appetite, cause an Saginture says it was not a very bad sign for him. The Saginture says it was not a very whom would not slander and abuse him that between the several States, to estab-Scripture says, "woe unto you when all men speak well of you," which means that you cannot possibly be an and to secure the blessings of liberty to them and told them it was not conhonest man and at the same time be ourselves and our posterity." These popular with all the rascals. There is great objects it has accomplished in enough said against Mr. Seymour to take that curse away from him. But, I submit to you that there has not been and that there will not be one specific accusation made against him with the slightest show of evidence to support it, which ought to induce you to believe that he is not a stateman of the highest order, and a patriot pure and stainless. Moreover, he is a Christian man; he believes in the obligation of an oath, and if he swears to preserve, prctect and defend the Constitution, you may rest assured that he will do it.

General Blair was one of the ablest and was a fighting, not a stealing General. grace the names of some other officers. He would not be a military commissioner to commit murder upon innocent women and men. He had nothing to do with those illegal arrests which filled the dungeons of the country with the victims of political malice. Seward knew very well that it was not worth while to ring his "little bell" at him, for he was no man's deputy duty he always wore two uniforms,uniform conduct of a gentleman. [Great applause.]

After the war was over, he demanded of the party in power that they tious scruples. The Supreme Court should redeem the pledges which he and they both had made to the people | its jurisdiction, insulted that high triof the country. He was a member of bunal, and trampled its just authority that Congress which on the 22d day of | under their feet. July, 1861, (the day after the battle of | Remember that this is not a dispute Bull Run,) by a solemn resolution u- upon an abstract question of political nanimously passed through both ethics. They have carried out their Houses, declared that the object of the | hostility to the Constitution into the war was not subjugation or conquest fullest practical operation. And this but solely to preserve the integrity of they did not merely in a time of war, the Union and to maintain the suprema- when the passions engendered by the cy of the Constitution and Laws in the contest might have afforded some fee-South as well as in the North. He | ble excuse for their conduct, but in a went into the war upon the faith of time of profound peace, when the that resolution followed by thousands United States had for more than two of his friends. Upon the same faith, years ceased to have an armed enemy thousands in the South and hundreds in the world, Congress deliberately sat of thousands in the North had sacri- down and plotted the total overthrow ficed their lives and given up their of the Constitution in ten of the States property. He would not submit to be for no legal reasons expressed or unswindled nor to let the people be swin- derstood which would not be applicable dled out of their blood and money. I to all the other States. They not only dare say that at the time it was not his destroyed the State governments withintention to abandon the support of the in those limits but they annihilated party with which he had been con- the federal government at the same nected; he simply desired to make time; they left not one vestige of eiththem honest. But finding to be er; and upon the ruins of both they as hopeless, there was no alternative erected a despotism as absolute as that left him but to "come out from the of an Asiatic Sultan. It was not only evil and corrupt fellowship" and rally a usurpation of power not granted, and to the flag of the Constitution, around therefore forbidden, but it was exer- for that reason alone thay made a law peace.

sembled. But to do this was no easy | tive to those great rights which the thing in the State of Missouri. The | Constitution was made on purpose to vulgar despotism of thieves and ruffi- protect. ans which had been established there life daily; and once, while addressing tary servitude shall not exist "except a public assemblage, he was shot at and came within an ace of being murdered. been duly convicted." But under of his courage; he said his say, and reasserted the right of free speech.

In war and in peace, in the halls of Congress and upon the hustings, at the council table and upon the battlefield, he was ever true to the constitutional rights of the people. Now it is our turn, and we the people will be true to him. [Loud applause.]

But there are other considerations in

of you possibly may suppose that this is a false alarm. If you really believe that the institutions of this country are not in very great danger, or that their destruction would not be a very seridestruction would not be a very serious calamity, of course you will disre- will. gard our warning. It is true, however, that many judicious and sober men. uninfluenced by party prejudice, have come to the deliberate conviction that unless the ship of state is speedily put upon her Constitutional tack, she will be driven upon the rocks and become a total wreck. We cannot possibly endure much longer this devil's dance of discord, misrule and corruption.

How can the government (which is the Constitution and laws) survive if habeas corpus for every citizen. They it remains in the hands of those who must have known that it forbade moment before the competition of his. are hostile to it? The struggle we are searches and seizures of person and The friends of all the other candidates now making is to save the nation alive property without a warrant. They out of the hands of its ememies.

Who are its friends? Who are its enemies? These are questions which can easily be settled.

For more than three quarters of a

could be adopted for any people in our situation. It was framed by the wisest and greatest men that ever lived in all the tide of time, at the head of whom was General Washington himself, an honor not only to his country, but to human nature, and a man whose name is never pronounced by any true patriot without emotions of profound respect and reverence. They told us in language at once sublime and simple what were the objects for which they had established and ordained it. They said quility, to provide for the common detimes past, and will accomplish again, if its limitations be observed and its precepts obeyed. We owe no personal allegiance to any man or any body of men. Obedience to the Constitution and laws is the test of all loyalty, and the essence of all patriotism. The country says to all her people what the Founder of Christianity said to His disciples, "if ye love me keep my com-

press the profoundest contempt for that instrument which we consider so samost distinguished Generals of the late | cred. They claim the privilege of docivil war. He has very high claims ing whatever seems to be good in their upon us and upon the country. He own eyes, without regard to any prohibition of the fundamental law, if it He had no connection with any of will promote their interest or gratify those atrocious cruelties upon non- their passions, or give them an addicombatants which will eternally dis- tional chance to perpetuate their power. They have never upon any occasion treated with decent respect, a constitutional objection to any of their measures, no matter from what quarter it came. Private individuals who have attempted to argue such points have been arrested, thrust into dungeons and treated with a cruelty such as no humane man would inflict upon his beasts. The President took ground kidnapper. Whenever he went upon in favor of the Constitution; they answered him by an impeachment, and the uniform coat of a soldier, and the came within one vote of deposing him from his office, and putting in his place a creature of their own who would trouble them with no consciencame to the rescue; they broke down

On the other hand, our opponents

by their acts and their utterances ex-

mandments."

It is undeniable that the reconstrucunder Congressional auspices assailed tion acts (so called) violate not only General Blair with all its brutal the whole principle and spirit of the strength. They refused to let him Constitution, but they abrogate every vote because he would not swallow separate provision in it and all the their infamous test oaths, which he de- amendments including their own nounced as a disgrace to the civiliza- amendment for the abolition of slavery. tion of the age. They threatened his That declares that slavery or involun-But nothing could tame the audacity | these acts any person may be, and it is notorious that scores and hundreds of persons perfectly innocent of crime, have been reduced to "slavery or involuntary servitude" of the worst kind -to hard labor for years and for life without the smallest pretence of a due or legal conviction.

Good natured persons may suppose that these outrages were not wilfully done. I admit we are bound to put this election besides the mere personal on their conduct the kindest construcmerits or demerits of the different can- | tion we can consistently with reason. didates. The continued existence of But charity never wove a mantle this government,-the life of the na- broad enough to cover such crimes as tion-is at stake upon the issue. Some theirs. There is direct evidence, corthe evidence to which I refer, and I

In the first place it is literally im-

possible for them to have made a mistake. You must presume that members of Congress had read the Constitution. Having read it they could not believe that it authorized the establishment of an irresponsible despotism in any part of the country; for it is radiant all over with the light of liberty and justice. They could not help but see that it provides a jury trial and could not close their eyes on the words which declare that no act of attainder guaranteed such form of republican government as it may choose, and that Congress shall not regulate the right of suffrage. There are some things for which ignorance is no excuse. A man who has studied the ten commandments cannot be allowed to say that he thought it right to murder, steel or bear false witness against his neighbor. | structions." The Constitution is as plain as the

party in Congress. His vast intellecstitutional. He would stultify himself by asserting that he foundary warrant in the organic law for such an act.-When Democrats objected he said their scruples were merely the splinters of the old broken Constitution, festering in their kidneys. Some of the smaller radicals pretended to believe that the war-making power-the power bestow- attention. ed on Congress to make war upon foreign nations-would justify every kind of interdicted legislation against our own people in a time of perfect peace. He silenced that paltry twaddle by the expression of his profound contempt. Afterwards in a printed that Congress had repudiated the Constitution, and that the reconstruction act was a usurpation. He not only acknowledged that he himself had comstates evidence and testified that his knew the truth and he proclaimed it unequivocally. Now that death has disarmed him of his mighty power it would not be magnanimous in us who opposed him, much less in those who potism, where the rights of the people followed him with servile admiration in his life time, to vex his great spirit by asserting that he falsified the history of his party in regard to the most important affair.

Again, when this bill was first passed the President sent it back with a veto message in which he showed it to be unconstitutional by pointing out the particular articles and sections with which it came in direct conflict. And the demonstration was so clear and transparent that any child could see it. Not a man in either House had a word to say in reply. They saw themselves arraigned before their constituents by the Chief Magistrate of the nation and charged with the violation of their most sacred obligations; but they stood mute and made no defence. What could this mean but a consciousness of guilt?

That is not all. The Supreme court in the Milligan case had solemnly decided that Congress could not law under any circumstances or at any time to deprive any persons within the United States of his right to be tried an impartial jury in a regular court. This decision was perfectly well known to the members of Congress when they determined to deliver nine millions of people at once to be hung or imprisoned without judge or jury, according to the pleasure or caprice of the "Satraps" or "Lord Deputies" whom they might

end down to do the work.

Let me mention another fact which shows that they acted with their eyes wide open to the truth. Last winter exactly a year after the reconstruction act was passed-the question of its constitutional validity was again argued before the Supreme Court in the Mc-Court must decide against them; and it to independence, prosperity and

which the democracy had already as- cised in a way precisely most destruc- to forbid any decision at all. The unfortunate individual, guilty of nocrime who had fled to that sanctuary as his last refuge and laid his hands upon the horns of the altar, was dragged away and handed back again to the "slave power" of his oppressors to be impris-oned, scourged or killed if they should think proper. Thus they prevented the judicial exposure of one outrage by committing another, still more atro-

If the majority in Congress has habitually legislated in willful and cor-rupt disregard of the constitutional ob-ligations what ought to be the popular judgment upon them? What should be the verdict upon a candidate for the Vice Presidency who has been the speaker and organ of such a Congress? What should be your decision upon a candidate for the Presidency who having "no policy" of his own, consents to become a mere instrument in their hands?

hands?

All political philosophers, and all men of common sense concur in the belief that public virtue is the only secare foundation upon which a government like ours can rest. How long can public virtues survive among men who do not recognize the duty of obedience to that fundamental law which is only protection we have for the rights of life, liberty or property?

Congress must be sadly demoralized

already. Of course you will not be-lieve without evidence, that they vote greater fidelity than they defend the rights of the tax-payers, it would not excite your surprise or lower them much in your estimation. They cannot commit any higher crime than that of betraying the liberties for which our forefathers suffered and died. If they have done that you may say to them what Othello said to the man who had slandered his wife--

"Never pray more; abandon all remorse; On horrors head horrors accumulate; For nothing canst thou to damnation add Deeper than that."

But look a little further and see the horrible effect of their example. Congress has taken control of the executive branch. The Senate usurps the power of removal from office and for-bids its exercise by the President—they are masters of the administration and command the army of office holders.— Of course the subordinates are ready to or bill of the pains and penalties shall be passed; that all judicial authority shall be vested in the ordained and established courts; that every State is but we are as true as you are to the party and ourselves; you swore to support the Constitution and we swore to perform our duties with fidelity; our oath is not stronger than yours; if you can swindle the nation out of her liberties what shall hinder us from cheating the treasury? Aye, the lesson you have taught us we will learn, and it shall go hard but we will better the in-

The consequence is that we have the The Constitution is as plain as the lecalogue.

Another thing. At the time when hese laws were passed, Mr. Thaddeus these laws were passed, Mr. Thaddeus that a thousand millions would not Stevens was the great leader of his cover the frauds committed since the close of the war. We have the heavitual superiority entitled him to "that bad eminence." He towered above all others, like the King of the Titans surveyed he pignoise. Out of their unrounded by pigmies. Out of their unlimited confidence they trusted him to running and to pay off the whole debt between the several States, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranconstitutional questions. He drew up revenue imposed by the federal government, and collected from the peoquility, to provide for the common defence, to promote the general welfare them and told them it was not coned by Congress in schemes of the most extravagant corruption. Before the war our current expenses were less than seventy-five millions of dollars; now they are nearly four hundred millions, besides the interest on the national debt and without counting what is sto-len in transitu. The financial difference between Democratic rule and Radical is-rule is certainly worth your serious

> This is the necessary result of the radical system. It cannot be otherwise as long as they remain in power. No evil tree can bring forth good fruit. If you cease to be governed by law and allow yourselves to be held down by mere brute force you must pay for it. Tyranny is always expensive. The price of your own enslavement will be proand published letter, he boldly avowed portioned to the cruelty of the vassalvy, a freedman's bureau, and other machinery of despotism, and makes us pay hundreds of millions for them in order to maintain in the South, a lawmitted that offence, but he turned less domination of negroes, scalawags, associates were equally guilty. His but to do what they please in the North testimony is directly to the point. He —to rule us for their pleasure and plunthey hope not only to control the South

der us for their profit. The most hideous shape that tyranny ever puts on is that of a corrupt oligarchy, where the forms of a free government are coupled with substantial des are acknowledged in theory, they are practically trodden under foot which the rulers swear to preserve without keeping their oaths. than see General Grant elected President with the understanding that he is to administer the government on the congressional plan of disregarding all constitutional obligations it would be far better to let him or somebody else be proclaimed absolute dictator and a-bolish the Constitution at once. For two most frightful evils that ever scourged the human race, I will without hesitation, take an unlimited monarchy, in preference to a rotten repub-

But we are not reduced to that alternative. We will save our institutions by putting an end to the power which threatens their overthrow. This mighty and puisant nation is already "rousing herself like a strong man at ter sleep and shaking her invincible locks." We will elect Mr. Seymour and the government shall be adminis tered again in the interests of justice and liberty regulated by law.

Judge Black retired amid long continued shouts of applause. After these had subsided he came forward again to introduce Governor Swann, and said:

My friends, you will now be addressed by one of the most distinguished men in the country. He is the Chief Magistrate of Maryland. He comes to us clothed with the grateful confidence of that noble and high-hearted people. They know what it is to suffer under Radical misrule, for they endured it in its worst form. But they "three off the shackels of usured con-"threw off the shackels of usurped control" and it was mainly by the aid of their Governor that they were able to break their chains, and hew them link from link. He is earnestly struggling now to do for the whole Union what he Ardle case. Congress knew that the has done for his native State; restore