Written for The Advertiser.

LIZZIE.

My sister, thou hast gone from us,
To fairer homes above;
Where angels meek and pure and bright,
Sing songs of hallowed love.
Thy earthly cares, all, all are past—
Thy tears no more shall flow;
A blessed peace is o'er thee now,
Which shines with radiant glow.

We loved thee, fondly; nay, too well;
'Twas bitter pain to part.
But earthly hopes we find but pain,
That grieve, then break the heart.
Why should we mourn when thou art blessed,
Thy soul so chaste and meet,
A heavenly crown upon thy brow,
And a seat at Jesus' feet?

We see the pictures on the wall,
Arranged by your dear hand;
'Tis the brightest face among them all,
That leaves a broken band.
And every token thou hast left,
Fill our longing eyes with tears;
Our family joys are not so sweet,
As in by-gone happy years.

I sometimes think you see us here,
And look with deathless love,
Upon the sorrowing ones you left
To soar to realms above.
It seems as if your gentle voice,
Is whispering in my ear:
Be patient, sister, we shall meet,
You will all join me here."

We've watched the trees and shrubs so green,
You planted with such pride,
And every bud bursts into bloom,
As if you had not died.
The honeysuckle twines around
The trellis on the lawn;
The waxen flowers give rich perfume,
As if you had not gone.

Our mother laid your treasures by,
With white and saddened face,
And every keepsake brought to mind,
How short was your bright race.
Yet faithful, earnest to the last,
Your earthly course was run,
And by thy purity of heart,
A home in Heaven was won. F.

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

A Brief Review of its Sessions and Purposes.

The memory of the Hartford convention, the first secession convention ever held in the United States, is loth to die out of American politics. It is now brought up by a vote of both houses of the Connecticut Legislature appropriating $500,000 for the erection of a new State House in Hartford, always provided that the authorities of that city subscribe an equal amount towards the building, and furnish a site. The present capitol, built in 1796, is memorable as the place in which the Hartford convention met, and tradition still points to the right hand as you face the presiding officer of the Senate, as the exact spot where the twenty-three delegates held their deliberations while sitting in a half circle about the huge fire rendered grateful by a New England December and January. Assembling on the 15th of the former month, 1814, the convention remained in session to the 5th of January, 1815, the comgosition of the assembly being as follows: From Massachusetts, 9 delegates; from Connecticut, 7; Rhode Island, 4; New Hampshire, 3; Vermont, 1. The occasion of the gathering was this: That the New England States deemed themselves hardly used during the war of 1814, by the form, or as some insists, the fact, of a draft law of the Federal government, and in compliance with a call from Massachusetts for a convention to protest against the same, appointed delegates. George Cabot, of Massachusetts, was elected president, and Theodore Dwight appointed secretary.

The sessions of the convention were held with closed doors, so that the proceedings were never known beyond the report and very meagre journal put forth. This report is in four resolutions, which may be thus synopsized: first, denouncing military drafts and conscriptions by the Federal government; second, applying to said government for leave for the New England States to defend themselves by State action; third, recommending the Legislatures of the several New England States to authorize the governors thereof, respectively, to put their militia in fighting trim; and fourth, calling on other States to unite with those represented in the convention to demand the adoption of six amendments to the Federal Constitution. The first of these proposed changes was to exclude slaves from the basis of the representation, i. e., to abrogate the three-fifths rule, some thing which has at last been done, though by counting the blacks up two-fifths instead of down three; the second to require a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress to admit new States, a provision which, it is curious to remark, was incorporated in the Confederate constitution; third, no embargo for more than sixty days; fourth, no interdiction of commerce with foreign nations without a two-thirds vote in either house; fifth, to require a like two-thirds vote to declare war; and sixth, that the Presidency should be but for one term only—another provision inserted in the Confederate constitution, and the exact doctrine so assiduously favored by Mr. Greeley, and even endorsed when first entering the white house by Mr. Grant—and that no State furnish the President two terms in succession. Whether a disruption of the Union was ever mooted in the convention is a matter that can now hardly be cleared of doubt. In 1832, the secretary, Mr. Dwight, published a history of the body, but does not meet this point as fully as his opportunities allowed him, and in the certificate of Mr. Cabot, the president, that the journal put forth is an actual transcript of the proceedings, there is a like mistiness, the certification speaking of discussions, when on the journal no discussions appear, but only the mention that there were discussions. The popular impression long was that the propriety of secession was considered, and the probabilities lean in favor of this view. Whatever is talked of, however, the old Connecticut State house, soon to be replaced by a modern structure, was the session hall of the far-famed Hartford Convention, and in the passing away of the antique edifice one more monument of our politico-legislative history disappears.

Lincoln, Hayes, Tilden.

From the Inter-Ocean.

On the journey to Washington, in 1861, where he was about to take the oath of office and assume the duties of the Presidency, Mr. Lincoln passed through Philadelphia. While there he made a brief speech upon the occasion of the raising of the United States flag over Independence Hall. He said:

I have often pondered over the dangers incurred by the men who assembled here and framed and adopted the Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that independence. I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of the colonies from the mother-land; but *that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world for all future time.* It was that which gave promise that in due time, *the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men.* This is the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Now, my friends, can this country be saved on that basis? If it can I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world if I can help to save it. If it cannot be saved on this basis it will be truly awful. *But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say that I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it.*

A few months later, when it had become necessary for Mr. Lincoln to appeal to the people for volunteer soldiers to save the country, the present Republican candidate for President, Rutherford B. Hayes, in response to Lincoln's call, said:

I would prefer to go into to this war, if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it, rather than live through and after it without taking any part in it.

In 1864, after Mr. Lincoln had labored three years for the salvation of the country on the basis of the principle of equal rights laid down in the Declaration of Independence, and after Colonel Hayes had fought three years in the field in fulfillment of his patriotic declaration of 1861, *Samuel J. Tilden*, the Democratic candidate for President, being appointed a member of the Democratic National Convention Committee on Platform, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war—during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired—justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States, or other peaceable means, the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal States.

The American people sustained the resolutions and acts of Abraham Lincoln and Rutherford B. Hayes, and put the seal of the emphatic condemnation upon the resolution of Samuel J. Tilden. Will they *now* trust the man who was so false, so cowardly, and so unpatriotic twelve years ago?

In 1864 the Union and the great principle of equal rights enunciated in the Declaration of Independence were trembling in the balance. Rather than abandon the Union and this principle Lincoln declared, before a blow had been struck, that he would prefer to be assassinated; and Hayes said he would rather be killed than live through and after the war without taking part in it. But Tilden denounced the war as a failure, and demanded a cessation of hostilities. He cried, peace! peace!! when there could be no peace without dishonor, no peace without the sacrifice of the great principle of equal rights. Such records as that of Tilden in 1864 cannot be, are never, forgotten. As the memory of the Tory of the first Revolution is despised even to this day, so the sympathizer with the rebellion of 1861 will be looked upon with distrust and suspicion to the latest day of his life. The destinies of the goverment of this country will never be intrusted to the party that resolved the war against the rebllion a failure, and in favor of begging for a dishonorable peace! When Samuel J. Tilden put his name to that fatal resolution he signed away all claim to the confidence of the American people.

An Incident in the Career of Hayes.

A gentleman of this city, who was an officer in the service of the Confederacy during the War, tells how he formed the acquaintance of Rutherford B. Hayes at a critical moment in the life of that distinguished gentleman. Hayes, while Colonel of an Ohio regiment, was captured and brought into the Confederate camp, where a young officer, being intoxicated, drew a pistol and attempted to fire at him. Our informant, luckily for the Presidential candidate, seized the weapon in the hands of the intoxicated officer, and placed him under arrest. Eventually, the surrender followed, and his rescuer met Colonel Hayes (now General) in this city, and they talked over the incident referred to, which came so near blasting all hopes of future Presidential honors. Hayes expressed his gratitude, and assured him of any favors that might lie in his power to grant. The nomination of Mr. Hayes has reminded him forcibly of this incident, and he now has in preparation a congratulatory letter to that gentleman, timidly reminding him of that promise.—*Knoxville, Tenn., Age.*

'Vell, sare,' said a Centennial restaurant keeper, shrugging his shoulders when a customer from Arkansas demurred to paying one dollar for a cup of coffee and a roll, 'ze price he may luke large, zat I admete; but zen, sare, reflect zat you nafer hafe anorzer shance like zese for une hundret zare.'

In the "*Shepherd of the Valley*" published at St. Louis, under the immediate supervision of Archbishop Kendrick, of the Roman Catholic Church, the following editorial recently appeared:

"We confesss that the Roman Catholic Church is intolerant; that is to say, that it uses all means in its power for the extirpation of error and sin; but this intolerance is the logical and necessary consequence of its infallibility. She alone has the right be intolerant, because she alone has the truth. The Church tolerates heretics, but hates them mortally, and employs all her force to secure their annihilation. When the catholics shall here be in possesson of considerable majority—which will certainly be the case bye and bye, although the time may be long defered—then religious liberty will have come to an end in the republic of the United States. Our enemies say this, we believe with them. Our enemies know that we do not pretend to be better than our Church, and in what concerns this, her history is open to the eyes of all. They know, then, how the Roman Church dealt with heretics in the middle ages, and how she deals with them to-day, everywhere, where she has the power. We no more think of denying these historical facts, than we do of blaming the saints of God, and the princes of the Church for what they have done or approved in these matters. Heresy is mortal sin; it kills the soul, and precipitates the whole soul into Hell. It is moreover a most contagious disease, and propagates itself indefinitely wherever it has got foothold, and thus puts in jeopardy the temporal and moral welfare of innumerable generations to come. This is the reason why princes, truly Christian, extirpate heresy, root and branch, in their kingdoms, and that Christian States drive it out of their territories, as far as they are able to do it. If we now abstain from persecution heretics here we boldly repeat it, it is because we are too weak, and because we believe that in this condition of things, we should, in attempting it, do the Church we serve more harm than good."

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of the public lands, and their diversion from actual settlers, by the party in power, which has squandered 200,000,000 acres upon railroads alone.—*National Democratic Platform.*

About the time of the adoption of the Democratic platform, of which the above is a plank, at St. Louis, the Hon. Thomas L. Jones, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Committee on Railways and Canals, made the following declaration in the lower house of Congress:

Now I beg the gentlemen not to be too much frightened about subsidies. Mr. Speaker, I profess, and so do my brethren on this floor from the South who advocate railroads, to be as much devoted to State rights as any members here; but I give fair notice that we intend, before this Cohgress expires, and in the next Congress, if any of us should be here, to ask for a subsidy from the General Government to build a railroad through the South.

The Democratic party is very accommodating. Its national convention denounces all subsidies to railways, and pledges the party to oppose and defeat them one and all; but the Democratic Chairman of the committee which has the question of railway subsidies in charge boldly declares that he and his Democratic brethren will demand a government subsidy to build a railroad through the South.—The people can take their choice.—Those who are opposed to subsidies can pin their faith to the National Democratic platform, while those who are in favor of subsidies can rely upon the honorable Chairman of the House Committee on Railways and Canals. Both declarations are Democratic, and they look both ways.

Robinson Crusoe's Island.

Every boy who has read the story of Robinson Crusoe's will be glad to know how that island looks today. The late Prof. Agassiz wrote of it as follows:

"The Island of Juan Fernandez is more famous from Defoe's description than from Selkirk's history. Selkirk discovered the island in 1713 and introduced goats. In 1771 an Italian was left there and subsisted on goats three years before taken off. In 1804 a Scotch sailor, Alexander Selkirk, was left there and taken off in 1809, having lived there four years and four months in solitude, living like his Italian predecessor, mostly on goats' flesh. He told his story to Defoe.'

The wild goats are still numerous there, and flocks of hundreds of them may be seen upon the mountains. This island is about ten or twelve miles long by four in breadth, the shores mostly precipitous and the mountain sides three thousand feet in height. The waters around the island is deep, and the whole appearance is as if there had once been an extensive island with a rugged chain upon it, that suddenly the bottom had been knocked from under all except this patch of ten miles by four, and all but this patch had sunk into the sea. Valleys and mountain spurs and gentle slopes are all cut off by this precipitous edge, and there are but few places on the island where you can effect a landing.

There are to-day twelve persons, including several children, living on the island. They have good poultry and vegetables, splendid beef and can get goats by climbing after them. Other thing they purchase with the proceeds of their beef, milk and poultry, for which they find purchasers in American whalers."

A certain gentleman of this county had a daughter who married. A short time after she was taken sick, and her father being in town one day, was asked by a lady: 'Your daughter is convalescent, I learn.' The father, who has an aversion to any word of more than one syllable, responded with a twinkle of the eye: 'Oh, no, 't'aint time for that yet: 't'aint that.'

A RARE ROMANCE.

The Adventures of a Polish Count.

From the Buffalo Courier.

One of the most frequent habitues of Fifth avenue is an old Polish Count who has taken his daily stroll there for over twenty years. His story is as strange as any that the novelist invent. Twenty-eight years ago he was cast into prison for taking part in the Polish insurrection. He was betrothed to a young woman, and she visited him frequently in prison and cheered him with hopes of speedy release. Finally she proposed a measure that would insure his freedom. Money would be necessary, a great deal of it. He possessed considerable wealth, but owing to his situation could not command it. She suggested that if it were in her hands she could use it to get him out of prison. They would then leave the country together, marry, and be happy. His faith in her devotion was strong. The property that was his became hers. Her influential friends were at work, she said, and he would be released very soon. One day her usual visit was made. Another day passed, and another, and she did not come. A week passed, and the lonely prisoner then learned that he had been deceived. His beautiful intended bride had turned his property into cash, and eloped with a man whom he had always regarded as a friend. A year afterward his prison doors opened and he walked forth to Freedom. A few brief inquiries satisfied him that the woman and her accomplice had made their way across the ocean. He determined to follow them, and came to New York. It was months before he got any trace of them. He learned then that they had gone westward, and he went to St. Louis in pursuit. They had gone to New Orleans; he followed them. For over a year he continued the chase, visiting in turn almost every city in the United States, but never overtaking them. At last he returned to New York, and in less than a week he met them face to face in Broadway. He upbraided the woman and fiercely threatened the man. The upshot of all was a proposal from the latter that so shocked the count that he turned away speechless. Said the scoundrel in substance: "Take her now and marry her if you wish to I don't want her any longer." The count never saw them again. Two years later he heard of the woman's death by suicide and he procured a decent burial for the body. What became of her companion he neither knew or cared.

A Fearful Summons.

'Mr. Smith, I called to see if I could take your life.'

'Wh—wh—what d'you say?' exclaimed Smith, in same alarm.

'I say that I've come around to take your life. My name is Gunn. As soon as I heard you were unprotected, that you had nothing on your life, I thought I would just run in and settle the thing for you at once.'

Then Smith got up and went to the other side of the table, and said to himself:

'It's a lunatic who has broken out of the asylum. He'll kill me if I halloo or run. I must humor him.'

Then Gunn, fumbling in his pocket for his mortality tables, followed Smith around the room and said to him:

'You can choose your own plan, you know. It is immaterial to me. Some folks like one way, and some like another. It's a matter of taste. Which one do you prefer?'

'I'd rather not die at all,' said Smith in dispair.

'But you've *got* to die, of course,' said Gunn; 'that is a thing there is no choice about. All I can do is to make death easy for you; to make you feel happy as you go off. Now which plan will you take?'

'Couldn't you postpone it until tomorrow, so as to give me time to think?'

'No; I prefer to take you on the spot. I might as well do it now as at any other time. You have a wife and children?'

'Yes, and I think you might have some consideration for them, and let me off.'

'Well, that's a curious kind of argument,' said Gunn. When I take you your family will be perfectly protected, of course, and not otherwise.'

'But why do you want to murder me? I—'

'Murder you! Murder you! Who in thunder is talking about murdering you?'

'Why, didn't you say——'

'I called to get you to take out a life insurance policy in our company and I——'

'Oh, you did, did you?' said Smith, suddenly becoming fierce. 'Well, I ain't agoing to do it, and I want you to skip out of this office, or I'll brain you with the poker. Come now skip!'

Then Mr. Gunn withdrew without selling a policy, and Mr. Smith was still uninsured.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

Mr. John Kelly, who led the anti-Tilden delegation at the St. Louis convention, amongst other remarks said:

'There, sitting in the New York delegation, is a very respectable minority who agree with me that it would be a fatal policy to nominate Samuel J. Tilden. Their mouths are stifled, their tongues are closed within their mouths; they can say nothing here in view of the action taken by the majority of the delegation. If they were allowed to speak they would tell you that, sitting directly in front of me, there are seventeen delegates opposed to Mr. Tilden's nomination."

Mr. Kelly, however, now says, not enthusiastically, that he will do what he can for the "fatal policy."

'John,' said a fond little wife, enthusiastically, pointing out to her husband a little shop in a fashionable street, 'when you die, I'm going to take the life insurance money and buy that little place, and set up as a milliner.'

Pointed Paragraphs.

What a blessing it is to be simple; to have the body satisfied with simple food and the mind satisfied with simple truth.

After all is said and done, if there was not anything but lambs in the world, life and mutton would be a great drug.

The more a man or woman knows the less they gossip about their neighbors. Culture kills gab.

The road to ruin is always kept in good order, and those who travel it pay the expenses.

If men of brains were always men of honor, this world would be comparatively safe.

It is tough to be poor but to be ashamed of it is putting salt on a sore.

We are all of us poor just as we want more, and rich as we want less.

The more intellect a man has, the more simple he can afford to be.

Everybody laughs at a monkey, but nobody respects him.

The bottom round of the ladder is safer than the top one.

On board the Cunard steamers the church service is read every Sunday morning. The muster-roll of the crew is called over, and they attend service. A gentleman one day said to one of the sailors, 'Are you obliged to attend public worship?' 'Not exactly obliged, sir,' replied Jack; 'we should lose our grog if we didn't.'

Central Pennsylvania has potato-bugs, and as the worthy husbandman in drab wanders about his garden he remarks feelingly to his wife, 'Verily, Martha, the spirit almost moves me to eject with vehemence sundry of the quaint phrases common with the lost ones of the world's people.

A wealthy but miserly old man, dining in the city one day, with hisson at a restaurant, whispered in his ear: 'Tom, you must eat for to-day and tomorrow.' 'Oh, yes,' replied the half-starved lad, 'but I hain't eaten for today and yesterday, yet.'

She was a young lady from Chicago, and he asked her if she would partake of an ice cream, and she gently answered: 'If it's good, square confectioner's cream, I'm there; but if it's church fair or strawberry festival slush, count me out.'

'Harry, give me a bite of your apple,' said one little fellow to another. 'No,' refused Harry, eating away rapidly, 'you wouldn't like this, it is a cooking apple—and I never give a fellow a bite of a cooking apple.'

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

WHEN, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories and high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope, and purpose, we, the representatives of the party, in national convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

1. The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the National and State Governments, under their respective constitutions the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

2. The Republican party has preserved those governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now the embodiments of the great truths spoken at its cradle: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed until those truths are cheerfully obeyed or, if needed to be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States; and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just cause of discontent on the part of any class and securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political, and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a chief executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of its duty to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period the redemption of United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals, and national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments.

5. Under the constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nomination for office, the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rules for appointments should have reference to honesty, fidelity, and capacity to the appointee, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration requires its policy to be presented, and permitting all others to be filled by sole reference to the efficiency of the public service and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

6. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough, and unsparing.

7. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any public fund or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importations which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity for the whole country.

9. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes of the people.

10. It is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen that is given to the native-born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants in the absence of power in the States for that purpose.

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

12. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by Republican legislation in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers, and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charters, and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights and privileges and immunities, should be treated with respectful consideration.

13. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy, and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

14. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be faithfully. The grateful people will always hold those who perilled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

15. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We therefore note with deep solicitude that the democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electorial vote of the united South secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed, against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil national honor and human rights.

16. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and the opportunity of the nation's foes; with reasserting and applauding in the national capital the sentiments of unrepented rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing evils of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself, through the period of its ascendency in the lower house of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant, and incapable.

17. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and peace.

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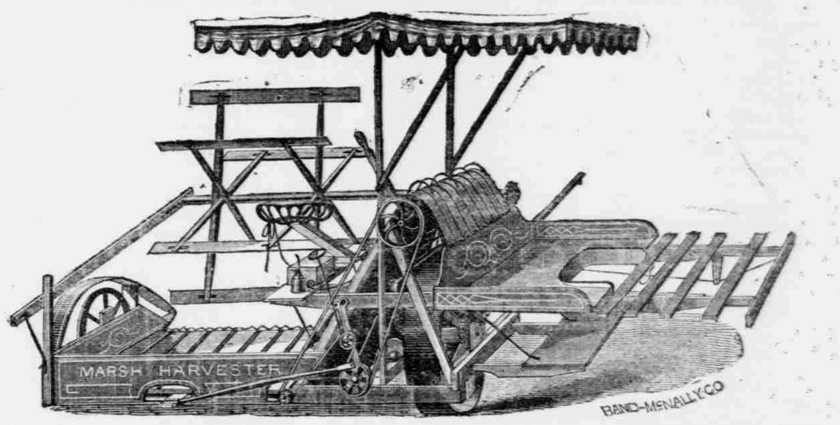

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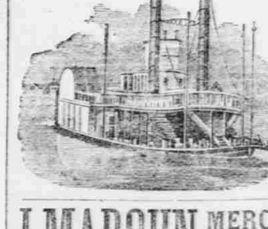

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