# Aems of the Meek.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The Presidential Excursion.—The President, with his companion excursionists, reached Chicago on the evening of last Wednesday. After leaving Buffalo, the principal demonstration was in Cleveland, where, so far as temper and appearance were concerned, he made probably the most unfortunate exhibition of himself that has yet been recorded, one not less mortifying to his friends than to the people at large. We suppose that nearly all of our readers who would care about read-ing his speech on the occasion, have already read it in the daily papers, where it has been extensively published. In the course of it, he protested that he had left his Presidential dignity at Washington, whereupon some of his auditors, among whom was a pretty free sprinkling of men who at best are not devoutly impressed in his favor, finding that he had avowedly laid aside his dignity, did the same by theirs, and badgered him with questions and taunts until he lost all self-respect, and in language and manner dishonored himself and the country. The feeling throughout the land respecting the scene, is one of deep shame, and on the part of his particular friends, it is aggravated by the conviction that this, added to the general impression produced by his other speeches along the way, is destroying the hope of rallying a respectable party with his name at its head. On the other hand, the Republicans, while sharing in the general mortification which the nation, as such, must feel, still preserve enough humor to say to Weed, Seward & Co.,

"if you can stand it, we can."
The tattendance of the President at the laving of the corner-stone of the monument to be erected to the memory of Stephen A. Douglass, will be found in another column. Surprise will be excited by the fact that he was only a silent spectator. Was he invited to go all those thousand and more miles merely to take the part of a looker on? Or had some reason occured why it was not thought

The President's Last Card is the charging of the New Orleans riots upon the Radicals, and upon Congress. In his address to the crowd at St. Louis on Saturday night last, he said: -You will also find that that convention did assemble in violation of law, and the intention of that convention was to supersede the reorganized authorities in the State government of Louisiana, which ha been recognized by the Government of the United States, and every man engaged in that convention with the intention of superseding and upturning the civil government which had been recognized by the government of the United States, I say that he was a traitor to the Constitution of the United States—and hence you find that another rebellion was commenced, having its origin in the Radical Congress. When they had established their government and extended universal impartial franchise, as they called it, to the colored population, then this Radical Congress was to determine that a government established on negro votes was to be the gov ernment of Louisiana:

So much for the New Orleans riot, and there was the cause and the origin of the blood that was shed, and every drop of blood that was shed is upon their skirts and they

are responsible for it.
Of the Freedmen's Bureau, he said it was a simple proposition to transfer four millions of slaves in the United States from their original owners to a new set of taskmasters. I have been laboring for years to emancipate them, and then I was opposed to seeing them transferred to a new set of taskmasters, to be worked with more rigor than they had been worked heretofore.

In response to a call for the hanging of Jeff Davis, he said -Why don't Judge Chase, the Chief Justice of the United States, in whose district he is—why don't he try him? But perhaps I could answer the question, as sometimes persons want to be ious and indulge in repartee. I might ask you a question, why don't you hang Thad Stevens and Wendell Phillips? A traitor at one end of the line is as bad as a traitor at

In regard to the changes in office which he is now making or proposing, the President said:—Well, let me say to you, if you will stand by me in this action, if you will stand by me in trying to give to the people a fair chance—soldiers and citizens—to participate in these offices, God being willing, I will kick them out. I will kick them out just as fast as I can. Let me say to you, in concluding, that what I have said I intended to say. I was provoked into this, and I care not for their menaces, the taunts and the jeers. I care not for threats. I do not intend to be bullied by my enemies nor overawed by my friends. But, God willing, with your help, I I will veto their measures whenever any of them come to me.

We do not think it too severe to call the following extracts from the same speech scandalously profane: I have been traduced, I have been slandered, I have been maligned, I have been called Judas Iscariot and all that.

Now, my countrymen here to-night, it is very easy to indulge in epithets; it is easy to call a man Judas, and cry out traitor; but when he is called upon to give arguments and facts he is very often found wanting. Judas Iscariot—Judas. There was a Judas, and he was one of the twelve apostles. Oh! yes, the twelve apostles had a Christ. [A voice—"And a Moses, too," laughter.] The twelve apostles had a Christ, and he never could have had a Judas unless he had had twelve apostles. If I have played the Judas, who has been my Christ that I have played the Judas with? Was it Thad Stevens? Was it Wendell Phillips? Was it Charles Sumner? [Hisses and cheers] These are the men that stop and compare themselves with the Saviour, and everybody that differs with them in opinion, and to try to stay and arrest their diabolical and nefarious policy, is to be denounced as a Judas.

The Presidential Mansion is being put in complete order during the absence of its leading occupant, and on his return will present a fresh and inviting appearance. This will be particularly the case with the "recepand other rooms usually devoted to State purposes.

Change of Commanders at Fortress Monroe.—Major Gen. Miles has been relieved from command at Fortress Monroe. Brig. Gen. H. S. Barton is his successor. Whether this is at all preparatory to other important changes there, does not appear.

Left Free.—The findings of the Military Commission which tried Major Gee, late commander of Salisbury rebel prison, have been published. They acquit him of the two charges against him, viz: violation of the laws of war, and murder in violation of such

The Public Debt of the United States on Sept. 1st was \$2,728,314,835.

The Treasury Gold.—The rapid accumulation of coin in the Treasury has led to a renewed impression that the Secretary will denewed impression that the Secretary will devise some unobjectionable method of disposing of a portion of it, in order to relieve the necessities of importers, and "bring down" the premium. There is nothing, however, to warrant the assertion that a single dollar of the Treasury gold will be, for the present, distributed.

Gen. Sheridan is announced as Freedmen's Bureau Commissioner in Louisiana, General Baird having been relieved at his own re-

Gen. Howard's friends insist he shall not resign his place as Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Secretary Stanton plainly and emphatically asserts that so long as he is chief of the War Department, Howard shall remain Commissioner of the Bureau.

Plantation Hands Sent Back. -Quite a number of plantation hands, both male and female, have recently been sent back to their employers in Georgia and South Carolina, by order of the military authorities. These hands left for various alleged reasons the chief one, however, being a disinclination to work through the harvest. As this was a most important matter to the planters, they referred their grievances to the Bureau authorities, who took prompt measures to have the fugitives returned.

#### THE STATES.

Maine. - This State has followed the example of Vermont, in a most emphatic repudiation of "my policy." The Republican candidates for Governor, Congress, and State Legislature have been elected by overwhelming majorities, showing gains of from thirty to fifty per cent. over the large Republican majorities of '64 and '65. The State Senate is entirely Republican, and the House almost exclusively so. Republican county officers are elected in probably every county. The Republican gain in the Congressional districts over '64 is about 10,000.

Pennsylvania.—Partial Burning of the Union League House in Philadelphia.— Early on Friday morning last, the upper story of this superb edifice was found to be in flames. Smoke was first discovered at twenty minutes past twelve, issuing from the southwest window of the third floor. An alarm was given, and in a few minutes flames came belching forth from the roof, and in a short time the whole of the upper story appeared to be one blaze. The firemen were by this time upon the ground and in active best for him to speak?
From Chicago the President proceeded to Springfield, Ill., and from thence to St. Louis. crowd of anxious spectators who had assembled to witness, as they appeared to think, the total destruction of the magnificent building and its contents. By the united and untiring efforts of the gallant firemen, they were agreeably disappointed; and as the flames were dying out the crowd again cheered lustily, and at half-past one o'clock, the hour at which the fire was subdued, a feeling of relief appeared to pervade the crowd.

While the fire was burning its way through the roof, some heroic firemen rushed to the upper story chamber, out upon the roof, and amid the plaudits of the people seized the halyards to which the beautiful national flag is attached, and which surmounts the main tower of the structure, and pulled down the glorious old ensign of liberty, together with the numerous pennants and streamers. At this moment the crowd became so excited that they burst forth in nine hearty cheers for the good old flag and the gallant men who rescued it. Charles Darragh is the gallant fellow who daringly hauled down the stars and stripes. S. J. Cunningham, George Nelson, Thomas Roberts, James Powers and James Winters are the brave men who assisted in removing the streamers containing the names of the various States, which were attached to the main flag-staff.

A large corps of males and females were employed in the culinary and household departments of the establishment. The steward had furnished apartments in the upper floors for his family, and has lost everything in the shape of clothing, etc. The servants occupied rooms on the time floor. Many of them were asleep at the time the fire broke out and escaped from the burning building with nothing to cover their nakedness but their night clothes. A number of families living in the neighborhood kindly provided

The damage done by fire and water will probably reach \$40,000. Of this amount \$25,000 is upon the building and \$15,000 upon the furniture. The original cost of the structure was about \$200,000, and the total insurance \$120,000, one half of which was upon the structure and the other half upon the furniture, etc. The flames evidently originated in the loft immediately over a closet used for keeping brooms, buckets and other utensils in the laundry, which is local ed on the third floor, in the southwestern corner of the building. No fire could have been necessarily used in or about the loft. The fire will cause no serious interruption in the operations of the League. It is their intention to supply themselves with temporary quarters until their magnificent building is again fitted up, which will probably take about six weeks.

A Nomination fit to be made.—The Republicans of Lehigh and Montgomery have nomi-nated David Thomas, the iron manufacturer of Catasaqua, for Congress. This is such a nomination as must encourage every Christian citizen who is looking for indications of real principle and patriotism among the political managers of the country and State.

New York.—A railroad disaster near Rochester, on the 5th inst., resulted in the immediate death of five persons and the wounding, more or less severely, of fifty others.—The Republican State Convention was held in Syracuse last week. Governor Fenton was unanimously nominated for re-election.—The ship Charles A. Farwell, just from London, was burned at her wharf in New York, on the East river front, on Friday morning. The fire is supposed to have resulted from the spontaneous combustion of tightly-packed foreign rags, which formed part of her cargo.

Delaware.—The city election for Wil-mington was held on Tuesday of last week. The Union ticket for Mayor and throughout was elected by somewhat diminished majori-

Vermont.—The State election came off on Tuesday of last week. An immense majority was given for the Republican ticket, with Dillingham, the present incumbent, for Governor. The gain over last year rolls up to about 5000.

Ohio.—A violent storm has swept over Cincinnati and the region around. Several railroad bridges have been carried away.

Illinois .- The Douglas Monument - Laying of the Corner-stone.—This event took place at the grave of Douglas, about three miles out from Chicago, on the 6th inst. The procession from the city out was very imposing, including President Johnson and the members of his traveling party, the Masonic fraternity, the city officials, generals of the army and admirals of the navy, regiments of State soldiers, societies, corporations, etc. The entry of the President's party was the first impressive part of the proceedings. A

band of music preceded the cortege, a battalion of Knights Templars succeeded, and the Masonic fraternity followed. The latter ascended the stand and rested around the base

being at once an indication of enthusiasm at being at once an indication of entitusiasm at the presence of the President, and apprecia-tion of the solemnity of the occasion. On the lofty platform were seated officials in every department of the Government sur-rounding the President. The sons of Douglas were also present.

The first course of the proceedings was a brief address by Mayor Rice. The Masonic Grand Master of Illinois, J. R. Gavin, then appeared in front of the stand and delivered a short and fouching address. The Grand Chaplain then invoked the Divine blessing. on the ceremony, when the ceremony of laying the corner-stone took place; according to the Masonic ritual. After blessing with corn, wine and oil, the stone was lowered in its place, while minute guns were being fired and the band played a dirge. The Grand Master congratulated those present in the fact that there was present no less a person than the President of the United States, and who was, as he had heard and believed, a member of the Masonic fraternity. This remark was applauded. A prayer was then delivered by the Rev. Wm. H. Millburn, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, when the orator of the day, Major General Dix, desligated by address the day. livered his address.

Virginia.—The cholera is raging with considerable violence at Richmond, particularly among the regular troops stationed there. Among the victims announced were the wives and sisters of several officers on duty at that

North Carolina.—The Assistant Commis sioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for North Carolina, in a report to General Howard. dated September 3d, says he has partially succeeded in breaking up the great number of freedmen camps that are scattered over the State, and collecting the needy and deserving in few central points. After October 1st, he thinks few duties will devolve upon the officers and agents of the Bureau in that State, the jurisdiction of affairs having with one exception been turned over to the civil authorities. All cases of outrages between whites and blacks have been referred to the State courts, and the law equally enforced against offenders of both classes. The Assistant Commissioner states that, in a negro population of three hundred thousand in North Carolina, not over twenty-five thou-sand have failed to place themselves out of reach of want for the coming year. South Carolina.-The South Carolina

Legislature met in extra session on the 5th inst. The Governor's message urges a modification of the negro code so as to extend the jurisdiction of the civil courts over all classes of citizens, and recommends the admission of negro evidence in all cases, as a measure of justice and policy. He declares the proposed stay law to be unwise and unconstitutional, but advises the abolishment of imprisonment for debt and an extension of the bankruptcy law. He urges that provision should be made for the impoverished people of the State rendered destitute by short crops, and suggests the sale of State bonds to raise a fund for that purpose. The message closes with a hopeful view for the recuperation of the State and the restoration of the Union.

Tennessee.—On Wednesday of last week, Governor Brownlow, then in attendance upon the Southern Unionists' Convention in this city, received a despatch from Shelby-ville, stating that the returned rebels had called a convention, the meeting to take place on the 13th, for maturing a plan for wresting the State government from the hands of the Union men.

Louisiana.—The accounts of the devastations of the cotton fields by the army worm are not confirmed. It is purely a worm on paper. Still, the crop at best is small, though generally of good staple and quality. The rice crop is luxuriant, but the sugar crop small?

The South.—The Washington correspondent of the Ledger says that renewed efforts way of compensation held out. Ordinary cooks at the South now command from \$40 to \$50 per month—first-class do., \$100 per month; blacksmiths, \$120 per month; watchmakers, \$100; shipcarpenters, \$130; tanners \$115 to \$130 per month, and other trades in proportion. The Southern people, finding it impossible to obtain from the Northern States help in sufficient abundance to supply their wants, have now turned their attention to foreign shores, in the hope that better success will await them there.

Financial.—The internal revenue for last week was over ten million three hundred thousand dollars. That Monday was over two millions.—There are over sixty millions of gold in the U.S. Treasury, besides amounts held on gold certificates.—One and a half million in gold is coming in a single vesse from Europe—U. S. 5-20's in England, Sept. 10, 721.

#### MISCELLANEOUS. Soldiers' Artificial Limbs.—The follow

ing is a copy of a circular letter recently transmitted to the Governors of the loyal To the Governor or Lieutenant Governor

An order, just issued from the War Department, provides that discharged soldiers of the United States, who have been disabled: in service, as well as those not yet discharged, who are to be provided with artificial limbs at the expense of the Government, will be furnished with transportation, by the Quar-termaster's Department, to and from their homes and the place where they may be required to go to obtain the artificial limbs designated by the Surgeon-General. The medical director, or other designated officer, for that duty, shall, in addition to each order for an artificial limb, give a requisition on the Quartermaster's Department for transportation from the points to and from which the transportation is to be furnished, and such requisition shall be the evidence upon which the Quartermaster-General shall furnish the transpor-

The French Harvest.—It is reported from France that the protracted cold and wet weather is inauspicious for the grape harvest, and will probably affect the quality of the wine. In some vineyards a large portion of the grapes have been lost. The grain crops are also reported to be backward, and the consequence has been an increase of about 25 per cent, in the price. The Russian grain growers are preparing for a large export to France.

Dwellings for Workingmen.—The improved dwellings erected for the workingmen in London cover twenty-five blocks, and are capable of accommodating 3000 people. Apartments are rented at from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a week. It is estimated that during the last three years about \$400,000 has been expend-

one long and hearty cheer ascended. The the Great Eastern Sept. 99. The electrical demonstration betokened considerable feeling, condition of this cable is most perfect, and messages are now sent and received over it. The price of messages is reduced one-half.

### FOREIGN.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE. September 4.—The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill indemnifying the Government for its unconstitutional acts.

Sept. 5. News from Athens expresses the

hope that the political troubles in Candia will soon be pacified. The South German journals charge Austria already with a breach of her treaty with Bayaria by making a separate peace treaty with Prussia. The cable is doing a heavy business. Its receipts, since the opening have been at the rate of four and a half million dollars per annum.

Sept. 6 - In the British Admiralty Court o-day, an appeal was made by counsel for the defendents for the release of the seven ex-rebel blockade-running steamers seized at Liverpool some weeks ago. The judge directed that the United States Minister, Mr. Adams, or the United States Consul at Liverpool, be ordered to file a written authority for their prospection. The cholory is ty for their prosecution. The cholera is making fearful ravages in Italy.

Sept. 7.—Accounts respecting the health of Napoleon are again unfavorable. All is not quiet in Saxony. The Prussian Gover-nor there has issued an order reminding the people that the kingdom is still in a state of siege, and prohibiting the holding of public

siege, and promoting the holding of public meetings.

BERLIN, Sept. 7th.—A bill for the annexation of Schleswig and Holstein has been sent, in by Count Bismarck. The German Gazette and the Belgian press are hostile to these movements, and fears for the future are entertained.

BERLIN Sept: 10.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed the bill to indemnify the King for acting without the assent of the Diet, in the matter of the Budget and Army supplies previous to the war with Austria. The bill was passed unanimously. The Chamber of Deputies has rejected the Government proposal for an issue of sixty millions of treasury notes, and adopted in its stead an amendment authorizing the issue of thirty millions, payable in one year from their

FLORENCE, Sept. 10.—Austria has invited Italy to send plenipotentiaries to meet others, appointed by Austria, for the purpose of adopting measures for the improvement of telegraph and postal intercourse between the

two countries. The Paraguayan War.-We have intelgence from the seat of war on the Plata River to July 14th, at which time both armies were quiet, with the advantage, how-eyer, decidedly on the side of the Paraguayans. The Allies are encamped in a swamp, at the mercy of their enemy's artillery, and for the want of horses could not move camp. Private letters state that the Paraguayans have the heaviest artillery, and the Allies, unable to extricate themselves, are hoping for the arrival of the Brazillian fleet to create a diversion. The Allies, too, as people in the hour of despair always do, are, quarrelling among themselves, and this weakens them still more. Both armies being de-fended by breastworks, neither makes a direct attack upon the camp of the other, and the Allies are seizing all the horses they can find, in order to provide transportation for their

South America.—The Peruvian naval officers have refused to recognize Vice Admiral Tucker, formerly of the Confederate navy, as their commander, and have been sent under arrest to Callao.

HIGH CHURCHISM RUN MAD. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, in a written discourse on the causes of the war, said that they were, "First, the fact that so many professing to be Christians had left the Church, and formed sects and homes. The members of the League, who States to secure a free emigration of the parties calling themselves Churches of Pinney and Badois's Practical French are all kind hearted and liberal gentlement poorly-paid farm-hands of England, France, will see that they are well cared for. and, if the plans on foot are successful, the arrival of emigrant vessels at Mobile, New Orleans, Charleston and other points, will be quite a common occurrence. In addition these crimes, and such as these, the Notes, Lexicon, &c., suited to advancement of to farm-hands, the services of nearly every hand of God was heavy on our nation." other class of labor are being sought after; In other words, says an exchange, the and the most tempting inducements in the late civil war with its half a million late civil war, with its half a million slain and its manifold and untold miseries, which no human pen can ever write. was sent as a judgment upon our land because the people did not all become High Church Episcopalians, and believe in the Romish doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration. If anything more preposterous has ever been advanced, either North or South, in connection with the war, we have not happened to meet

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