THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

WAR! WAR! WAR!

STEAMER "PERSIA" AT NEW YORK.

Two Great Battles Fought in Bohemia.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

Rejoicings of the Prussians.

AUSTRIAN LOSS—12,000 MEN

Surrender of the Entire Hanoverian Army to Gen. Manteuffel.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

Lord Derby Instructed to Form a Tory Cabinet.

AN ADVANCE IN FIVE-TWENTIES.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SANDY HOOK, July 12.—The Royal mail steamer *Persia*, from Liverpool June 30, and Queenstown July 1, has passed this point.

The *Persia* passed, on July 6th, in lattitude 47 degrees longitude 38 degrees 23 minutes, the steamship *Atlantic*, bound to New York.

Late Berlin despatches claim decisive victories over the Austrians, on the 27th and 28th, near Nachod and at Frankevau. The Austrian losses are stated at from 3000 to 4000, and 8000 prisoners. There were great rejoicings at Berlin.

The Hanoverian army has surrendered at discretion to the Prussians.

Lord Derby has been compelled to form a purely Tory Cabinet.

The *Great Eastern*, with the Atlantic Telegraph cable, left Medway at noon, on the 30th June, for Bearhaven direct. The laying of the cable will commence on the 10th.

The Ministerial arrangements are unknown.

Lord Monck, Governor of Canada, is to be made a British peer.

The Austrians have forced their way through the Tovale Pass, and into the valley of Cannonica. The headquarters of the Italian army are at Torre Malaberg.

There is nothing later from Silesia or Bohemia.

Rumors are current in Paris that the arming of the Toulon Squadron has been ordered.

At the Paris Bourse Rentes closed firm at 63f. 30c.

The *Africa*, from Boston, and the *Malta*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown June 30.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged; sales on Saturday, 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions had a declining tendency.

Consols closed on Saturday at 86⅞@86¾. United States 5-20s, 65½@65¾. Illinois Central shares, 38@38¾.

Breadstuffs.—Flour is nominal. Wheat dull and tending downwards. The weather is favorable for the crops. Winter red is quoted at 11s.@11s. 6d. Corn flat, and 6d @1s. lower; mixed, 28s 6d.@29s. 3d.

Provisions.—Beef is firm but quiet. Pork steady. Bacon firmer. Lard dull and nominal. Tallow opened active, but closed flat.

Produce.—Ashes are inactive; Pots, 28s. 9d. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee very dull. Rice quiet, but firm. Linseed Cakes quiet. Linseed Oil quiet, but steady at 38s @38s. Sperm Oil dull, but unchanged. Rosin steady at 6s. 6d.@7s. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 45s. Petroleum dull at 1s. 10d.@2s. for refined.

THE LATEST.

STEAMER "PERSIA" AT NEW YORK.

WAR NEWS CONFLICTING.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM A VICTORY.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamship *Persia* arrived at her dock at 9:30 o'clock.

The war news is rather conflicting, but late despatches from Berlin claim decisive and important victories for the Prussians, after the affair of the 27th ult. near Skalitz.

Despatches from Vienna claim a victory for the Austrians, and assert that the Prussian defeat was complete.

On the other hand, the Prussian accounts are directly to the contrary, and claim that the Austrians were driven back and pursued by the Prussians.

Despatches from Berlin, dated June 29, say that the Austrians were defeated on the 27th and 28th, near Nachod, by the 1st Army Corps, and on the 28th at Trantenau, by a corps of Light Guards, and at Munchengrantz by Prince Frederick Charles.

At Trantenau the Austrians are said to have lost from 3000 to 4000 killed and wounded, and the Prussians about 1000.

At Munchengrantz the Austrian losses are stated at 2000.

The Prussians claim to have captured about 8000 prisoners and numerous trophies, guns, etc.

There were great enthusiasm and rejoicings at Berlin. The inhabitants presented an address to and serenaded the King.

The Crown Prince of Prussia reports that in his engagement he had 22 battalions opposed to 28 battalions of Austrians.

The Hanoverian army, on the 29th, surrendered at discretion to the Prussians. The officers retained their side arms, and the men were dismissed to their homes.

The whole Federal army at and near Frankfort were on the march, and a battle was anticipated.

The Italians have changed their plan of operations. No further collisions are reported in Italy. Garibaldi was at Lake Idso.

The English Parliament adjourned till July 5, at the request of Earl Derby, who is forming a Cabinet. He sought to obtain the support of the leading Whigs and Liberals, who have acted against the Russell Government, but failed, and a pure Conservative Ministry is expected. Threatening demonstrations have taken place at London among the lower orders on the reform question.

It is reported that France will not long remain quiet. An active intervention is reported as already agreed upon.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a further increase in the amount of cash on hand of twenty-two million francs.

The Hungarian Chambers have been prorogued for an indefinite period, on account of the war. The sitting was closed with cheers for the King.

A royal decree calls out the reserves of the Portuguese army.

A large additional number of sergeants implicated in the recent military revolt have been shot at Madrid.

Two newspaper offices, the *Progresist* and *Democratic*, have been closed by the Government.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to June 8 say that the allies have gained a fresh victory over the Paraguayans, who lost 6000 killed and wounded, six guns, and four flags.

A commercial crisis prevailed at Rio. The coffee market was completely paralyzed. Good first quality was quoted at 7$\frac{1}{2}$100@7$\frac{1}{2}$300 reis. Stock in port, 30,000 bags. Exchange on London, 23@24.

LONDON, June 30.—The *Times* says:—It is difficult yet to bring the Austrian and Prussian bulletins to agree as to the final result of the affair at Skalitz.

The Austrians, there is no doubt, had the best of this encounter, though the advantage they obtained is by no means decisive.

The suspension is announced of the house of Dadabhia, Naorosi & Co., of Great St. Helens, East India merchants, owing to the non-receipt of remittances from Bombay. Their liabilities are stated at £305,000, and anticipations seem to be entertained of a favorable liquidation.

OFFICIAL AUSTRIAN TELEGRAMS.

A Victory over the Prussians Claimed.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, June 30.—The following is the latest official Austrian telegram relating to the fighting on the 28th:—

PARDUBITZ, June 29.—The Prussians yesterday were completely defeated by the Austrian forces under Gablentz, leaving behind one-third of their army in killed and wounded. They withdrew to the Prussian territory, towards Glatz. After occupying Jacin yesterday, the Prussians were attacked by the cavalry division of General Edelsheim. They were driven out of Jacin and repulsed towards Jurnan.

In consequence of this defeat the Prussians last night evacuated Melink, Danba, and Leipa, and withdrew in great haste to Meirnes.

The Prussian losses by General Edelsheim's attack were enormous.

The stragetic operation of the Austrian army was completely successful.

The junction of Prince Frederick Charles with the army of Silesia was prevented.

The Austrian losses in the battles of the last three days are estimated at scarcely two thousand killed and wounded. The Prussian loss is at least equal.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 10.—A sudden change of weather occurred here yesterday afternoon about dusk. It had been extremely warm all day and the day before, scarcely a breath of air stirring, and the thermometer standing above 94 degrees in the shade; when towards evening a light thunder-storm came up, and a heavy rain followed, continuing during the night. The weather became chilly and uncomfortable this morning, the sea running in from outside, and the wind blowing quite freshly from the north and east.

A fleet of merchantmen, principally northern bound vessels, has been gathering in the harbor to-day.

The schooner *William P. Orr*, from Philadelphia, with coal, arrived at Norfolk on the 9th.

The old seventy-four gunship *Delaware*, one of the war vessels sunk at the Gosport Navy Yard in April, 1861, at the outbreak of the war, by our naval forces, on evacuating that station, has been got afloat by a number of workmen who have been endeavoring for a long time past to raise the vessel. She will be cut up, for the purpose of obtaining the immense quantity of valuable copper and iron she possesses.

Tony Nelson, an old negro man, formerly a servant in the Washington family, died near Suffolk, Va., recently, aged ninety-four years. During the latter part of his life, Tony had never lived two miles from the Dismal Swamp, and most of the time was in the swamp. He helped to cut what is known as the Washington Ditch, a canal leading from the western margin of the Dismal Swamp to Drummond's Lake, and an enterprise which was perfected by General Washington. During his life Tony rejoiced in the possession of twenty-one wives, six of whom are now living to lament his loss.

FRENCH EXPORTS OF CATTLE AND MEAT.—The export of cattle and meat from France has largely increased within the last two years. The meat exported to England, Belgium, Switzerland, and Spain in 1864 was estimated at 9,000,000f., and the living animals at 22,000,000f. In 1865 the meat exported amounted to 11,500,000f., and the animals to 24,000,000f.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Dissolution of the Cabinet

THE RADICAL REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Resignation of Postmaster-General Denison.

OTHER WITHDRAWALS EXPECTED

A Significant Order from General Grant.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The New York *World* (radical Democrat) of to-day has the following despatches from Washington:—

BREAK-UP IN THE CABINET—DENISON, HARLAN, AND SPEED TO GO OUT.

The crisis in the Cabinet has at last arrived. Postmaster-General Denison declares that he can no longer endorse the position of the President, and will to-morrow tender his resignation. The resolve of the President to veto the Freedmen's Bureau bill, made known on yesterday in Cabinet meeting, is the straw that broke the camel's back. Secretary Harlan and Attorney-General Speed will also retire before August 1. Of the truth of this announcement there is no doubt. In fact the resignation of Mr. Denison was announced by the Ohio members in the Republican caucus to-night.

STANTON, SICKLES, AND THE PRESIDENT.

The telegram from Charleston announcing that Stanton had sustained the contemptuous disregard of the writ of *habeas corpus* exhibited by General Sickles, excites no little astonishment in well-informed circles here, as it is well known that the President had determined two days ago to issue a peremptory order to Sickles to obey the writ and to surrender the prisoners concerned into the custody of the court. But it seems that Stanton was ahead of the President in sending instructions to Sickles. The President now has the matter under advisement, and it is believed that he will yet reverse the orders of the tyrant Secretary of War.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators and members met in caucus to-night in the Hall of Representatives. General Banks presided. An exciting and stormy time occurred, but in all of the conclusions there was singular unanimity. The first proposition discussed was the final adjournment of Congress, which was disposed of by a reference of the question to a committee of nine, to report at a future caucus. Senator Lane, of Indiana, made a bitter denunciatory speech of President Johnson, and declared himself in favor of an early adjournment of Congress, though not before some stringent bill was passed depriving the President of all power to make removals from office during the recess. Senator Conness followed in a stump harangue on the President, which was succeeded by a mildly-tempered speech from Senator Wilson, who said he had done all he could to prevent a breach between Congress and the President, but that nothing could stop the latter's going over to the Democrats. Several members of the House then made speeches, and Raymond's course on the Philadelphia Convention was severely criticized. As he was present, the remarks virtually called him to an account. At the proper moment he arose to his feet and performed one of those rapid sumersaults so familiar to the country. He said that, when he came out in indorsement of the Philadelphia Convention, he understood it was to be composed of Republicans; but he was satisfied that in this view the *Times* had made a mistake, for he was convinced that the convention would be controlled by the Democrats. He therefore intimated that his policy, and the policy of the *Times*, would be changed so as to withdraw all support from said convention. There was close attention and profound silence as Raymond spoke from the penitential stool. When he finished it was resolved that votes should be as consistent as speeches, whereupon a resolution was offered declaring that no Republican Senator or member would participate in the Philadelphia Convention, and it was unanimously adopted. During the debate an Ohio member made the announcement of the withdrawal of Postmaster-General Denison from the Cabinet. He was asked by a dozen voices what authority he had, and he replied that he spoke by the card. Governor Hamilton, of Texas, was invited to attend the caucus, and after the business was over he made a brief speech, after which an adjournment took place.

The New York *Tribune* of to-day (radical Republican) publishes this sober view of affairs from its Washington correspondent—:

RESIGNATION OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Postmaster-General Denison this evening resigned the place he holds in the Cabinet. His successor is not named. There are reasons for supposing that Secretary Harlan will soon follow his example. What reasons Mr. Denison had for resigning are not authoritatively known, but they may, perhaps, be found in the fact that he does not endorse the Philadelphia Convention, and does endorse Congress and the Union party in submitting a new amendment to the Constitution.

The following is from the Associated Press:—

A rumor prevails late to-night that Postmaster-General Denison has resigned his office, but nobody can be found to give authority for the report. The assertion is positively made by some parties that he had not done so up to 4 o'clock to day. The only thing certain is, the rumor causes widespread comment, and finds many believers as well as doubters.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CAUCUS OF UNION MEMBERS.

The Union caucus to-night was attended by the members of both Houses, and its proceedings were of the most important character.

Mr. Garfield announced that Postmaster-General Denison would send in his resignation to-morrow, and that three other members of the Cabinet would follow his example before many days. He was questioned as to the authenticity of this statement, and replied that he spoke by the book.

The question of adjournment then came up. Senator Lane, of Indiana, spoke warmly and excitedly. While he favored an early adjournment, he hoped something would be done to prevent the threatened displacement of Union office-holders, and the substitution of Copperheads in their place. Senators Conness and Wilson also spoke on this subject. The latter said he had tried hard to keep from believing that the President had gone over to the Copperheads, but he was now fully convinced that his worst fears were being realized.

The most exciting event of the caucus was a debate on the Philadelphia Convention, which called Mr. Raymond to his feet. In answer to inquiries as the object of the New York *Times* in endorsing the call, it was with the distinct understanding that none but Union men were to participate in the Convention. He had since been persuaded into different conclusions, and was ready to admit that he had done wrong. However, he would retract his words, and henceforth there would be no more endorsements of the Philadelphia Convention by himself or the *Times*.

A resolution was offered that no Union member of Congress would countenance the Philadelphia Convention. The yeas and nays were demanded and recorded, and the result was the unanimous passage of the resolution.

It was stated by several gentlemen that Mr. Seward had recently expressed the opinion that the President ought to and would call the Southern members and Senators elect together, and recognize them as the constitutional Congress.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, addressed the caucus in strong denunciation of the policy of the President, speaking of its bad results in his own State and elsewhere throughout the South.

A resolution pledging those present to secresy was passed, and the caucus adjourned, after appointing a committee of nine to consider the subject of taking a recess till December, or adjourning to report at the next caucus, the time for which was not fixed.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, July 1, 1866.—Department, District, and Post Commanders in States lately in rebellion are hereby directed to arrest all persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with commission of crimes and offenses against officers, agents, citizens, and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed, neglected, or are unable to arrest and bring such parties to trial, and to detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them. A strict and prompt enforcement of this order is required.

By command of Lieutenant-General GRANT.

The New York *Herald* of to-day (organ of the "See-saw-on-the-fence-come-tickle-me-and-I'll-tickle-you-conservative-Democracy"), publishes the following highly sensational account of affairs in Washington:—

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

is the absorbing topic of interest to-night, and the city is filled with contradictory rumors concerning its doings. I am able to state the following facts authoritatively:—The caucus met promptly at half-past seven o'clock, and General Banks was called to the chair. The object of the meeting was then stated to be for considering the proper time for adjourning Congress and the legislation necessary before its dispersion.

Several members took the floor in short speeches, advocating the continuance of the present session until the future policy of the President could be more definitely ascertained, or some measures limiting the appointing power. The general drift of these speeches was to the effect that inasmuch as many members of the House were anxious to return to their homes and provide for their re-election, that body might pass a resolution of adjournment and go home, but that the Senate should non-concur and remain in session. It was not considered necessary to retain a quorum of the latter body even, as a less number could adjourn from day to day, and thus perpetuate the session, and prevent the President from turning out radical officeholders, and appointing conservatives without "the advice and consent of the Senate." It was contended by all these speakers that it would be exceedingly dangerous to adjourn *sine die*, and leave the patronage of the Federal Government in the hands of the President until December next, especially as the next term was a short one, and must expire by limitation on the 4th of March, 1867. All agreed that some plan must be devised for remaining in session till next December, unless the President's appointing power and authority could be in some way hampered. The present office-holders throughout the country must be retained. It would never do to have a new set working against the Republican party.

At this stage in the proceedings a member moved the adoption of a resolution declaring that all members of the caucus should be in honor bound to support its final action, and to keep secret all that transpired during its session. Several gentlemen thereupon sprang to the floor excitedly, and protested against its adoption, declaring that it was illiberal and unprecedented, and that no right minded member could safely vote away his independence in this matter, for the caucus might adopt some resolution on the tariff, for instance, which members could not conscientiously support. In party nominations the binding force of party caucuses was admitted, but not in such instances as this. The mover of the resolution explained that it was offered more as a test than anything else. The resolution was finally amended so as to only enjoin secresy, and in this form was unanimously adopted.

A member from Illinois moved the adoption of a resolution that Congress should not adjourn without effectually prohibiting the Executive from making any appointments during the recess without the advice and consent of the Senate. A gentleman from Ohio moved to amend by the appointment of a committee to report some definite line of action to a future caucus. This excited the ire of a gentleman in the background, who wanted immediate action. He was for trusting nothing to the tender mercies of "the man at the other end of the avenue," whose axe was already sharpened and uplifted, and only awaited the adjournment of Congress to fall on the necks of loyal victims. It was said that Secretary Seward had declared that when this Congress adjourned it would never meet again until the representatives from Southern States were admitted to their seats. He thought Congress must remain in session to defend soldiers who fought for the Union against the Presidential axe. He was willing to stay all summer. The duty of Congress was so clear that it could not safely be disregarded. Another was willing to stay if necessary. The Democrats were evidently determined to have the Southern representatives admitted by votes or by force of the United States army, and he was unwilling to go home and allow such revolutionary schemes to be carried out. The Secessionists and the Democrats would naturally act together from necessity. The bare idea of such an attempt was enough to determine him to remain long enough to thwart it. (Applause.) A moderate radical suggested that the House could not act without the Senate, and amended the former resolution by moving a committee of three from the Senate and six from the House to report to a future caucus, which was adopted.

Another speaker said it was necessary first to get home soon, and secondly not to leave here tied up. It had been suggested that the Cabinet might possibly be broken up in the interval. He could inform gentlemen that it was already broken up. (Excitement.) The Postmaster-General had to-day tendered his resignation, and declared his intention of adhering to the Republican party. (Cheering.) Before a week several other resignations would follow. (Great commotion.) He therefore moved to adjourn until the Committee called them together again, and that in the meantime each member strip to the waist, determined to fight it out on the radical Republican line. (Stamping and cheering.)

A cautious gentleman said he was not indifferent to the public patronage, but there was danger that the party would be ignobly degraded to a mere set of office scramblers. The party was doing well now. Nothing need be feared from Johnson. Public sentiment was dead against him.

His moderate expressions were cut short by the declaration of a more belligerent member, "that it would be suicidal to adjourn without manifesting to this madman (the President) our determination. He would as soon turn a bull in a china shop as to leave Andy Johnson untrammelled. A convention was already called, and Andrew Johnson would be the head and prime mover. What was necessary was to maintain the Republican party, and this could only be done by standing by its radical friends and office-holders. There must be no backing down. He didn't believe any real Republican wanted to adjourn at present. These were rugged times, demanding rugged measures."

A gentleman from Pennsylvania thought what the President omitted or committed was of small importance compared with keeping the public pulse in a healthy state. He then pitched into the New York *Times* unmercifully.

Mr. Raymond, who was present, rose in a decidedly subdued mood, and stated that he had some fixed opinions of public policy as well as the gentleman who preceded him. He also had his own opinions of the President. The *Times* had never sustained the President in interfering with the just powers of Congress.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania inquired if the *Times* did not favor the August Philadelphia Convention.

Mr. Raymond replied that the *Times* had never held that the Philadelphia Convention would injure the Republican party. He had his own views on that subject also.

At this point in the debate there was great disturbance and confusion, and the Chairman with difficulty restored order.

A resolution was moved by Thad Stevens and carried, that it was the duty of every member of the Republican party to oppose the Philadelphia Convention by every means possible. It was necessary to know friends or foes. No man who favors this or similar movements was his personal or political friend. He was particularly severe on Raymond, and his remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

A committee, composed of Senators Wilson, Foster, and Morrill, and Representatives Colfax, Farnsworth, Morrill, Stevens, Garfield, and Boutwell, was appointed to consider all the questions discussed, and report to another meeting of the caucus, to be called in a few days. The speech of Senator Lane, of Indiana, was especially inflammatory, and denounced the President in the strongest terms. Several speakers declared that Raymond was an enemy, and had no right to sit in the caucus. The meeting was stormy throughout, and calculated to still further disrupt the Republican party.

POLITICAL.

The Philadelphia National Convention.

In many of the States active steps have been taken to have full and able delegations to the proposed National Union Convention at Philadelphia, August 14. In others there seems to be some misunderstanding as to the manner in which delegates are to be chosen. With a view to give the proper information, the following circular, emanating from the National Union Committee, has just been issued, and sent into all the States and Territories:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Your immediate and earnest attention is invited to the annexed call for a National Convention, issued by the National Union Executive Committee, and the accompanying indorsement thereof by prominent gentlemen who are well known to the country.

The undersigned have been duly appointed a committee to facilitate and expedite, by correspondence and otherwise, such action as may seem necessary to bring together at Philadelphia a convention of the ablest men of the nation, without regard to their party antecedents, who favor, generally, the restoration policy President Johnson has advocated, as against the dangerous course pursued by the majority of Congress.

We deem it proper to suggest that it is desirable that there be sent from each State four delegates at large and two from each Congressional District who favor the principles set forth in the call, to be taken from the supporters of Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, and a like number from their opponents. Also, four delegates from each Territory, and four from the District of Columbia. In those States whereof a portion of the people were lately in rebellion, a corresponding number of delegates may be chosen by the people generally who accept the principles stated in the call. It is not intended, however, that these suggestions shall interfere with any arrangements already made for the selection of delegates. It is left entirely to the political organizations in the different States and districts that concur in the principles of the call, to decide whether they will choose their delegates by joint or separate meetings, or by their executive committees.

We have been authorized to appoint temporary Executive Committees in the States where the same are presumed to be necessary. You are therefore requested to act as such Committee, and to adopt immediate measures to secure a full delegation to the proposed Convention, not interfering, however, with the action which existing organizations may have taken for the same object. Your action will be such as to aim such a movement—the purpose of your appointment being to provide for the selection of delegates, if no adequate preliminary arrangements have yet been made.

The day fixed for the National Convention is near, and we desire to impress on you and all the friends of this cause that it is of the first importance that District or State Conventions, or State Executive Committees, immediately appoint delegates. And it is particularly requested that a list of delegates and committees appointed be speedily forwarded to the Chairman of this Committee.

In conclusion, we have to add that the paramount object of this movement is to bring into a great National Conference from all parts of our distracted country wise and patriotic men, who may devise a plan of political action calculated to restore national unity, fraternity, and harmony, and secure to an afflicted people that which is so sincerely desired by all good men, the practical blessings of an enduring peace.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL.
LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.
MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Unanimous Renomination of Hon. Schuyler Colfax for Congress.

HIS LETTER TO THE NOMINATING CONVENTION—HIS VIEWS UPON THE CRISIS—THE GREAT QUESTION AT ISSUE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, July 2, 1866.—Dear Sirs:—The harmony and success of the Union organization, welded together in the furnace fire of a four years war, is of such paramount importance to all other considerations, that I write you this letter to be read at the Westville Convention, that my position may be unmistakably understood by those who have honored me with their confidence so cordially and so long.

Last winter, when my name had been suggested by several papers in various parts of the State for the Senate, I published a card, stating that I was not, and never had been, a candidate for that distinguished position, having always preferred service in the House. But my name must not be in the way a single moment, if any considerable portion of the Convention prefer some other standard-bearer, even though that portion should be a minority. In that event, the delegation from St. Joseph county are requested to withdraw my name, and to pledge my most earnest exertions to whoever of the many active and faithful friends of the Union cause the Convention may prefer to nominate.

The contest before us is of as vital importance to the truest and best interests of the nation as the exciting contests of 1852 and 1864, and the issues should be clearly and distinctly before the people. They can be condensed into a single question:—"Which shall govern in the councils of the nation, loyalty or disloyalty?"

It has been well said, in language as terse as it is true, that the power to carry on war for national existence carries with it the power to prescribe the terms of peace. The duty of guarding the land against the danger of a second rebellion is as imperative as its preservation from the first. And nothing seems clearer than that the same authority which prevented eleven States from destroying the Union has a right—as indisputable as the right of self defense—to regulate the resumption of the relations of those States.

When the Rebel armies surrendered, the President decided, and rightly, that civil government had been destroyed in each of the Rebel States, and he officially proclaimed that fact in his commissions to Provisional Governors thereof. The Congressional policy starts from the same initial point. The President declared that essential conditions, involving great changes, must be complied with by those States before they could resume their forfeited rights. And so does Congress. The President required the ratification of an important Constitutional amendment, which had been submitted by a Congress representing the loyal States, and in which the Rebel States had no voice. And Congress makes a similar demand to-day. If the President could rightfully require their ratification of one amendment, changing their whole system of labor, and destroying what they regarded as vested rights of property, proposed by a Congress in which they were unrepresented, and in conflict, as it was, with their lifelong prejudices, why cannot the Congress elected as the law-making power of the country, by the same voters as himself, require the ratification of another amendment, preventing the Rebel States from wielding increased power in Congress hereafter, because of the war, which, against their desires, had lifted their slaves into the full stature of freemen?

That this amendment is in accordance with the wishes of the loyal millions who won the brilliant political victory of 1864 is proven by the unanimity with which it was supported in the House of Representatives. Every man elected as a Union member, whether from the North or the South, from the East or the West, gave it his vote; not barely the two-thirds required by the Constitution, but nearly four-fifths. On this amendment, as a security for the future, the Union party of the nation have planted themselves, and I shall stand with them most cordially, vindicating its justice, wisdom, and necessity, and willing on it to stand or fall.

For one, I do not doubt the result. Shall Rebels settle their own terms of coming back to govern us? Shall they reascend to enlarged and increased power, using as steps the graves of the Union dead? Should not Congress, whose solemn duty it is to see that the Republic suffers no evil, pause before the bitter foes of yesterday are admitted to the inner sanctuary of the nation's life? Ought they not to guard the halls of National legislation from being trodden by the feet of those who have been murdering the defenders of the Union for fidelity to an allegiance they themselves so wickedly repudiated? Every newspaper in the land, North or South, which eulogized Jefferson Davis and vilified Abraham Lincoln, now denounces Congress in the severest terms. Every unrepentent Rebel and unscrupulous sympathizer joins them in their revilings. But I rejoice that it has been so faithful, so inflexible, in what it has regarded as the pathway of duty and of right. And it now remains for the people, by their indorsement or rejection of its proposed Constitutional guarantee, to approve or to condemn those who present it as an indispensable prerequisite to the restoration of the forfeited rights and the political power of our enemies made such hot haste to resign and abjure at the opening of the Rebellion.

Nor are these terms oppressive or unjust. Never has a nation whose existence has been imperilled, and whose hundreds of thousands of graves and thousands of millions of debt attest its gigantic sacrifices, offered more lenient conditions to those who conspired for its destruction. Have we forgotten the insulting defiance with which their members, sworn like ourselves to the Constitution and the Union, left their seats here—the persecutions, conscriptions, tyranny, expulsions, and hangings by the Rebel authorities of all who refused to forswear, like themselves, their allegiance to their country and their flag—the wilful torture and starvation of scores of thousands of our soldiers when prisoners in their hands—their unyielding persistency in the parricidal conflict till armed Rebellion expired, not from change of will but from poverty of resource and heroism of the loyal boys in blue—the continued existence of this hostile feeling as evidenced in their political and social proscription of every Southerner who fought for his country, the disloyal utterances of their press and pulpit, and the election in every Rebel State of Governors who had served or fought for the Rebellion? Despite all this, Congress only asks that representation, North and South, shall be based on those eligible to participation in political power; that the civil rights of all persons, native-born or naturalized, shall be maintained; the national debt and the pension list preserved inviolate; the Rebel debt repudiated; and exclusion from office of those who, having once taken and broken an oath of fidelity to the nation, could not be trusted in the faithful fulfilment hereafter of another similar obligation.

Contrast this with the course of our fathers towards those who, during the Revolutionary War, refused to fight for the independence of the colonies. The Tories of that day insisted that their allegiance and loyalty were due to the King, and that they should not be compelled to transfer them. But the stern patriots who founded our Government would tolerate no such argument. Determined to create a pure national sentiment, they made Toryism odious in every possible way. They admitted none of them to seats in the Congress of the nation against which they had warred. They allowed no floral processions to the graves of the Tory dead, nor the use of such pretexts for treasonable speeches of eulogy on their lost cause. They suffered no Tory papers to exist and scatter their malignant poison over the land. They disfranchised and expatriated them. Such was the Reconstruction policy of our fathers.

Strongly in contrast with this as is the Reconstruction policy of Congress, so mild and forgiving of the blackest of crimes, not for revenge, but for defense, not for punishment, but for justice, our Democratic opponents have arrayed themselves against it, and the people are to decide the issue. If you would take on board as a crew to work your ship those who had just been striving to scuttle and destroy it, then it might be believed that the American people would throw open the doors of their Congress and entrust appropriations for pensions and the public debt, and legislation for all matters of national concern to those who sought to whelm the nation in a common ruin, and who, if they had the power to-day, would shatter the Republic and rebuild their Confederacy.

In 1864, when the Democratic National Convention at Chicago resolved that the war was a failure, and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities by our armies, thus waving the white flag of surrender, Jefferson Davis, the President of the Rebel conspiracy, waited and watched for the result with the deepest anxiety. The magnificent uprising of the people destroyed his hopes; and, with the resistless blows of our gallant soldiers, his wicked cause went down. Now, in 1866, A. H. Stephens, the Vice-President of that treasonable organization proclaims that their hope is in the elections of this fall. Again these false hopes must be destroyed. The Rebel States will realize, in the response of the loyal millions to the issue, that the determination of those who saved the Union from their fierce attack to have guarantees against another Rebellion is inflexible. Yielding as they must to these demands, which, considering their cause, are even more generous than just, the Sixtieth Congress will witness loyal Senators and Representatives in their seats from every State. And the Union, thus auspi-

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