THE DALLS EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1868.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

RDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS EPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPLLED EVERY BAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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The Real Issue.

From the N. Y. World. "Few words are heat," wrote Sir Philip Sidney to a certain Edward Molineux, secretary to his father, the Lord Deputy, whom he had reason to suspect of falsehoed and base condnet; 'few words are best; * * * 1 will thrust my dagger into you." We do not propose to thrust a dagger into the radical slanerers of the Democratio nominee for the Presidency. Other times bring other manners. It is apparently just as fashionable now as it was in the times of Sir Philip for partisans to "play the knave." But it has ceased to be fashienable to correct them by thrusting daggers into them. We may permit the editors of the Post, the Tribune, and the Times, therefore, to drag out a few more years in the practice of prevarication and slander. But "few words" are still best in dealing with them; and we therefore make haste to utter these few words on a theme which they probably misunderstand, and which they certainly misrepresent.

It is not the World which insists that "Governor Seymour put down the New York riot of 1863," nor is it the World which avers "that but for Governor Seymour's timely and energetic measures of help Lee would have beaten Meade at Gettysburg." These points are made not by the World, but by history. Mayor Opdyke, of New York, testifies to the first; President Lincolu and President Lincoln's War Secretary, Mr. Stanton, testify to the second. To question either of them is to fly in the face of history, and to challenge the veracity of Opdyke, Lincoln, and Stanton. We have other matters to attend to besides proving that two and two make four.

That Governor Seymour did his duty, and more than his duty, as the Executive of the Empire State during the great Rebellion, no honest man, no man worth wasting shot and powder upon, will ever so much as pretend to question. Our concern just now is to make candid and inquiring persons understand that the reason why the radical journals would be glad to induce the Democracy to waste their time upon questions which are no questions at all is simply this, that they go in fear of the actual issues of the hour upon which this coming Presidential battle is to be fought out, Their nomination of General Grant is itself a confession of their terror on this point. The question which the country is to decide in November next, is not how the Union came to be victorious in arms, but how that Union has failed to be consolidated in peace. The civil war, in which General Grant won his high rank in the army, a rank which as Charles Sumner, citing the ancient Roman practice, declares, ought to forever preclude him from demanding high civil rewards from his countrymen, was brought to an end three years and more ago. The choice of the country between the Presidential candidates now presented for its suffrages, and the platforms on which those candidates are to stand, must be determined, not by any reference to the ancient history of the now ended civil war, but by full and minute examination of the modern history of "reconstruction" since the war. If all that is claimed for General Grant as a general in the war were conceded, it would still be plain that he has put himself since the war into the hands of the radical faction to whom we owe it that three years of peace have cost us nearly as much as four years of war, and that the prospects of the country are today not better, but worse than they were when Lee laid down his arms at Appomattox Court House in April, 18 We assail the radical party because it has thrown away our victories, demoralized our success, and blasted our hopes, which, three years ago were so glorious and so green. We protest against the election of General Grant to the Presidency, just as the people of Great Britain protested against the premiership of the Dake of Wellington when the victor of Waterloo threatened to become the instrument of domestic discord and despotism. The radical claim that General Grant is a fit person to be trusted with the helm of civil power in 1868 because he received the sword of Lee in surrender some years ago, is only relatively more absurd than their other claim, that Schuyler Colfax ought to be made Vice-President because his grandfather belonged to the bolyguard of General Washington. We live in an age in which great events succeed each other too rapidly for practical men to worship tradition or be ruled by recollections. The distress, exhaustion, and disgust of the nation to-day are not to be appeased by singing songs over the events of 1865. Everybody is glad to remember that Governor Seymour saved Pennsylvania from invasion in 1863, and that General Grant forced Buckner to surrender Fort Donelson in 1862. But Pennsylvania having been saved and Fort Donelson taken, the country has now to protect itself from the Congressional usurpation, folly, and extravagance represented by the nomination of General Graut at Chicago. And it therefore prefers to accept the auguries of reform, economy, and constitutional good faith offered to it by the nomination of Horatio Seymour at New York.

righteous, and unavoidable; he was elected Sovernor by those voters who were opposed to he war, who expected and hoped for its ailure, and who imagined Davis to be a far greater statesman than Lincoln, and thought 'the South''-as they called the secessionists -right and deserving of success.

There is no doubt that these people believed that Mr. S-ymour, if elected, would effectively serve their purpose, which was so to embarrass the Government as to compel it to withdraw the Union armies, and give the victory to the Rebel leaders. There is no doubt either that the violent secessionists were disappointed in Mr. Seymour's administration-and for the very good reason that Mr. Seymour is a man who taiks, but does not act. They expected that with him in power at Albany the great State of New York would be placed in direct opposition to the General Government, and that the example of New York under Seymour would have a disorganizing effect in other States. So, too, in the Southern States, the election of Mr. Seymour caused great rejoicing; the Rebel newspapers encouraged their readers to hope for "great events" in New York, favorable to the fortunes of the Confederacy; the Rebel leaders plucked up fresh courage, and urged their soldiers to renewed efforts, by telling them of the hopeful election of Seymour.

To a certain extent Mr. Seymour, as Governor, justified the hopes of the secessionists, North and South. He appointed such men as John A. Green and Walter S. Church, notorious sympathizers with the Rebellion, to important commands in the State militia-and thus, as everybody remembers, spread alarm and uneasiness among the friends of the Union cause, and made the hearts of the secessionists beat high with hope. Moreover, his language caused a very general belief that he was opposed to and would resist the conscription, which had then become necessary. His whole attitude was one of hostility; for months he was regarded as an element of dauger, both by the authorities at Washington and by the supporters of the Union everywhere; and, on the other hand, the enemies of the Union, the friends of the Rebellion, and the Rebels themselves, were filled with joyous expectation of what he would prebably do.

But it is Mr. Seymour's way to sit down batween two stools; to try to please both sides; to talk loudly and to act mildly. When the crisis came-when poor Lee marched into Pennsylvania on that foolish campaign in which he vainly looked for a rising in his favor-Governor Seymour so far disappointed the expectations of his friends, that they openly cursed him for "going back on them, as they phrased it. If Governor Seymour had seen the authorities at Washington flinch, he might have been encouraged to carry out the policy of opposition to the war. But finding the Government firm, he wisely succumbed. In fact, he may, perhaps, be called the victim of two circumstances, named Stanton and Dix.

But we do not think his record in the war, in itself, of surpassing importance, or even of great consequence. We have discussed it chiefly to show what manner of man Mr. Seymour is; a man of an unsteady purpose; a man who would keep the country in turmoil and alarm, if he should become President; who would keep alive the hopes of factionists, as Mr. Johnson has done, by his words, and by his less important acts; and who would yet, in all probability-unless he were subject to the influence of the more reckless Biair-disappoint the factionists, just as Mr. Johnson has disappointed them.

Now we believe that no greater harm could befall the country than to have, during the next four years, a President of this temper and spirit. What the country needs is peace, quiet, certainty, rest from political excitement-or rather from political suspense. This can have only under a Preside nt of agree. able temper, of a firm will, and of a simple, but assured policy. "Let us have peace," wrote Grant; and that is the best and the sufficient platform. The nation needs a ruler in general sympathy with what has been done; one who will not either tear up, or allow others to tear up, what has been painfully, and perhaps in some cases blunderingly, accomplished, but yet is actually done. It needs a man who will with a firm, regular hand, with a sure eye, maintain peace and order; it requires, in fact, a captain of police-and the victor of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and Appomattox Court House, the man who dispersed the great Southern riot, is assuredly a more capable officer than he whose first impulse, when forced to face a mutiny, was to coddle the mutineers, and promise them that they should have what they wanted. It is not the Northern States which would be most injured by Mr. Seymour's election to the Presidency, but the Southern. It is of extreme importance to the people of these States, white or black, that society should proceed there, henceforth, upon a regular and orderly system. For ourselves we have not been overly particular, as our readers know, what that system should be, so long as all men were alike free-alike in the equal enjoyment of rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of hap-piness. We have believed that, these things granted, all needfal reforms would be surely obtained. But we see harm and danger, and only these, in any policy which would now overturn what has been achieved, and bring confusion and disorder, where at last there is a promise of order and system. Therefore, we conceive that even those who are not convinced that the Congressional policy of reconstruction is the wisest, should yet resist its overthrow, now that it has done its work. And the way to do that is to vote for Grant, and against Seymour. For the election of Grant means peace; the election of Seymour means four years more of wrangling, of derangement and disorder in our affairs; it means a vacillating policy, a weak ruler; a man at the helm who cannot keep the ship steady, and who may mismanage and founder her.

We have seen men bearing such ill-omened names as Wise, Toombs, Vance, Yerger, Semmes, and Hampton proclaiming to that remnant of the Southern people which did not fall bloody victims to their acoursed Rebellion, that, in the triumph of the Democracy there is yet life for the "lost cause," and in the election of Seymour there is hope for the detestable principles which, but three short years ago, we supposed had been shot into political perdition by a million of American ritles.

We have seen the fire-eater Wise proclaiming publicly that secession is not dead, but is waiting for the opportunity of its reassertion through the revolutionary party which has just taken the field. We have heard the fireater Toombs proclaiming the doctrine of nullification in the old fashton, uttering the same denunciations as of old with all the former bitterness, pouring his mal-dictions on the brave men who have saved the Union, and threatening to "resist to the death" the laws which establish political equality and freedom of suffrage throughout the South. We have seen the implacable Secessionist Vance proclaiming that "what the Confederacy fought for would be won through the election of Seymour." We have seen 'Chronometer'' Semmes, of the Alabama, proclaiming at Mobile last Monday, at a Democratic ratification meeting, that he "had been a Democrat al his life - before the war, during the war, and since the war-and fought the war on the principles of Democracy, believing that the grand old Constitution which embodied these principles was about to be destroyed." And then, after this declaration that he had carried out his constitutional ideas on the pirate decks of the ship which the gallant Winslow sent to the bottom of the sea, we find him announcing on the same occasion : - "And now, fellow-citizens, I have come here to declare that I have given in my allegiance, heart and soul, to the old flag, provided we can restore the old flag again to be the representative of the principles of the Constitu-tion, which we will be able to effect by the election of Seymour and Blair." And still again, at the same meeting, he asserted that a Democratic success "will again reduce the negro to a subordinate position as the inferior race, and restore the white man to the Government which belongs to him." We have seen Wade Hampton, the Carolina Rebel leader, going round among the young men of the Virginia colleges glorifying the Rebel cause and reasserting its principles;we find him coming North here as a Democratic delegate to threaten renewed resistance and another rebellion if his unjustifiable claims are denied by the Government; we find him in Baltimore, on Thursday last, reminding the Democratic Association of the time "when I was a soldier in the glorious army of Northern Virginia, and the sons of Maryland swept across the borders and again stood side by side with South Carolina in a great contest for liberty;" and we find him is the same speech, and almost in the same sentence, mingling the praises of the Rebel Generals with the eulogies of Horatio S ymour, and the past triumphs of the Confederacy with the expected victories of the Democracy.

What has encouraged all the old secession leaders of the South to come out and rush around in this way at the present time ? What has led them to utter such language, to indulge in such hopes, to proclaim such schemes ? Are they ignorant of what they are about ? Are they talking without knowing what they say ? Are they planning without understanding the ground they tread upon ?

It is well that they have spoken, so as to warn the loyal people in time. It is the game of the more adroit and unprincipled Democratic lead its and organs in the North to practise deception in all these matters. They are loud

The editor (who writes this) informed his frisnd that no hing would induce him to leavthe cty-that he was where he had a right to be, and where he should remain. That friend. after exhausting remonstrance and entreaty, left him to his fate, not expecting to see him again. About 5 P. M. of that day, the editorhaving floished his work at the office-went over to Windust's eating-house for his dinn +r, passing through the howling mob for nearly the entire distance, and recognized by several of them. Two friends accompanied him, byt not at his invitation or suggestion. Neither of the three was armed. At Windust's, dinner was ordered and eaten, exactly as on other days, but in the largest room in the house, without a shadow of concealment or hiding of any kind. Dioner finished, the editor took a carriage and drove to his lodging, where he resumed writing for the Tribune, and continued it through the evening, sending down his copy to the office, and being visited thence friends who informed him of the mob's assault and the narrow escape of the building and contents from destruction. Remaining all night at his lodging, he returned next morning to the office (now being armed), saw from a window the mob howling in its front hastily repair to the City Hall Park, there to listen to a harangue from Horatio Seymour, and remained there nearly to the close of the day (Tuesday), when he was finally induced to ave by the representations of the good and true soldier who commanded it as a fortress that he would prefer that the mob should not be provided with the extra inducement for assault which the known presence of Mr. Greeley in the building would afford. He returned to the office the next morning, though the first hackman to whom he applied refused to let him enter his carriage; and he was in the office nearly throughout each day of that memorable week up Friday evening, when he (as usual) took the Harlem cars for his home at Chappaqua, where he spent the Saturday, as he had done nearly every Saturday, save in winter, for the last fitteen years. And whoever asserts that he, at any time that week, "was hiding under Windust's table" is a branded liar, and villain, as Mr. Windust, Mr. William A. Hall, and other surviving and most credible witnesses will gladly attest.] -Leaving his "friends," let us now return

to ex. Governor Seymour:-The World adds the following certificate

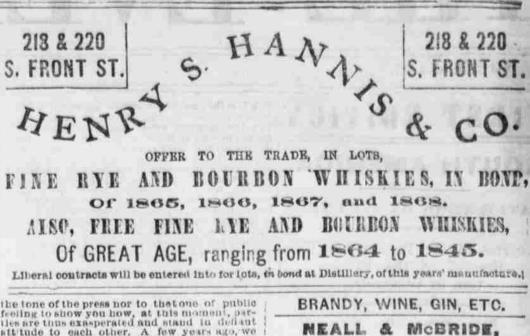
(mark the date) from Secretary Stanton :--"WAR DEPARTMENT,

"WAR DEPARTMENT, "WASHINGTON, JULE 27, 1863 "Dear Str.-I canbot forthear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the promit stid candid support you have given the G or-emment in the present emergency. The energy, scivity, and pairiolism, you have ex-hibited. I may be permitted personalize and officially to acknowledge, without arrogating at y personal claims on my part in such service, or to any service whatever. "I shall be happy to be always esteemed your friend EDWIN M. STANTON.

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

Whether such a certificate is creditable to ex Governor Seymour, we leave others to de-cide. We only say that if that gallant and truly loyal patriot, James S. Wadsworth, had been chosen Governor in 1862, nobody would have dreamed of thanking him for doing his simple duty to his country, nor of giving him a certificate of good behavior. He never needed the article.

In June, 1863, General Lee evading, by a flank march, the Army of the Potomac, which confronted and stood ready to fight him on the Rsppshannock-invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania. The movement-as Lee's official report virtually confesses-was not defensible on military, nor on other than political grounds. The Rebels hoped to win a victory on Northern soil, and thereby to stimulate their Northern friends to declare openly in their favor, and thus, by paralyzing the Union Government, end the contest in triumph. The President, justly alarmed and apprehensive, called urgently on the Governors of the Northern States for militia. Governor Seymour promptly responded by sending all the uniformed and disciplined militia of our city, with at least one regiment organized for the occasion. The President and his War Secretary thanked him for so doing. And, if the forces thus sent were so manag-d that they did not get within gunshot of an enemy, and nowise contributed to the glorious result of the Gettysburg struggle, the fault was not Governor Seymour's nor their own.



feeling to show you how, at this moment, par-iles are thus exasperated and stand in defaut attitude to each other. A few years ago, we were told that sectional strike, waged in words like these, would do no harm to our country; but you have seen the sad and bloody result. Let us be admonished now in time, and take care that this irritation, this seeling which is growing up in our midst, shall not also tipen into civil troubles that shall carry the evils of

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"Upon one point all are agreed, and that is this:-Until we have a united North, we can have no successful war. Until we have a united harmonious North, we can have no benefitient page. peace. How shall we gain harmony? How shall the upity of all be obtained? Is it to be coerced? I appeal to you, my Republican friends, when you say to us that the nation's life and existence hang upon harmony and concord here, if you yourselves, in your serious moments, believe that this is to be produced by scialing our persons, by infringing appa our rights, by insulting our homes, and by depity-ing us of those cherished principles for which our fathers fought, and to which we have always sworn allegiance." (Great applause.)

-Having thus grossly misrepresented, and lefamed those who were trying to save the Union from the conspirators in the Free States who secretly cloaked their treason, and did not disguise their sympathy with the Kebel cause, Governor Seymour turnet upon the Republicans, and thus addressed them:-

"We only ask that you shall give to us that which you claim for yourselves, and that which every freeman, and every man who respects himself, will have, freedom of speech, the right to exercise all the franchises conterred by the Constitution upon American citizens. (Frest applause.) Can you safely deny as these? Will you not trample upon your own rights if you refuse to listen? Do you not creat revolution when you say that your persons may be right fully seized, your property confiscated, your homes entered? Are you not expecting your-elves, your own interests, to as great a peril as that with which you threaten us? Remember ihls; that the bloody and treasonable and reco-iutionary doctrine of public necessity can be processing by a mob as well as by a Govern-

"To-day the great masses of conservatives "To-day the great masses of conservatives who still battle for time-honored principles of government, amid denunciation, contuncily, and abuse, are the only barriers that stand be tween this Government and its own destruction. If we should acculesce in the destruction If we should acquiesce in the doctrine that, in times of war, constitutions are suspended, and taws have lost their force, then we should ac-cept a dostrine that the very right by which this Government administers its power has lost its virtue, and we would be brought down to the level of Rebellion itself, having an existence only by virtue of material power. When me scrept despotism, they may have a choice as h who that despot shall be The struggle then will not be, shall we have consiliu donat itperiy? with hot be, shall we have constructional motorly? But, having accepted the doctrine that the con-stitution has lost its force, every instinct of per-sonal ambition, every instinct of personal se curity, will lead men to put themselves under the protection of that power which they sup-pose most competent to guard their persons."

Who can fail to see here the seed openly sown whence sprung our baleful harvest of riot, arson, rapine, and murder, eight to ten days afterwards? -But Governor Seymour was not

IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC., AND DISTILLERS OF FINE OLD RYE, BOURSON AND MONOAGHELA WHISKY, PURE AND UNADULTERATED. No. 151 South FRONT Strees, PHILADELPHIA. Liquors by the B tile and Demijohn furnished expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Orders by mail will be promotly attended to. 1 2thstorp THAMPAGNE .- AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champaghe, imported and for sale by JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street CHAMPAGNE.-AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Chair Dayne, imported and for sale by JAN ES CARSTAIRS, JR., 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street. CHAMPAGNE,-AN INVOICE OF "GLO. ris" Champagne, imported and for sale by JAMPS CARSTAIRS, JR., 4112 126 WAINUT and 2 GRANITE Street. CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.-AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by JAN ES CARSTAIRS, JR., 125 WALNUT and PI GRANITE Street. WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868, I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.

G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and Dealer in French Cionks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

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My late partner in the firm of WRIGGINS & WAR-DEN, I am now prepared to offer A NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

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And respectfully request a continuance of the ro-trinage so long and liberally bestowed upon the late arm. Pardonnar strention given to the repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELLEY.

A. B. WARDEN, Philadelphia, March 16, 1868.

JEWELRYI JEWELRYI S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut. NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

Dangerous Whitewashing. From the N. Y. Evening Fost.

Mr. Pendleton supports Mr. Seymanr, he says, because he is in lavor of taxing the bonds and against paying them; the World supports Mr. Seymour because, as it holds, he is in favor of paying, but not taxing them. Vance of North Carolina, Wise of Virginia, and Teombs of Georgia, support Mr. Seymonr, as a friend of the late Confederacy; the World, on the other hand, is engaged in an attempt to prove that, no one was more vehemently loyal, or more active in helping to put down the Robellion, than Mr. Seymour.

The World in ists that Mr. Seymour put down the New York riot; that without Mr. Seymour's timely and energetic measures of holp, Lee would have beaten Meade at Gettysbarg; that Mr. Seymour, in fact, did a great det, and with extraordinary vigor, to put down the Rebellion.

We do not mean now to dispute with the World on this question, though it might very justly be said that if what Mr. reymour did injured the cause of Davis, what he said, and the manner in which he acted and spoke, often in critical moments encouraged the Rebel leaders, and alarmed and discouraged the supporters of the Union. But does not the World perceive that its manner of supporting Mr. eymour is weak, and injurious rather than helpful to him ? It demands Mr. Seymour's election on the score of his services during the war. Bat all that it imputes to him of devotion to the Union compares after all but poorly with Grant's record; and if services to the Union, and against the Rebellion, are to be made the test of merit, the Republican party must carry the day, without question.

The trnth is, Mr. Seymour "supported" the war as the Whigs "supported" the M-xican war, and as the Federalists "supported" the War of 1812; he endured it, because he could not help himself; he spoke against it and rgainst those who thought the war just,

The Secessionists in the Field-Their Designs and Hopes.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is remarkable how quickly and audaciously the old secession and Rebel leaders of the Southern States have sprung to the foreground since the nomination of Horatio Seymour.

Previous to that event, and ever since the destruction of the Rebel Confederacy by the Union arms, they had either refrained from forcing themselves upon public attention in their old position of leaders, or they had come forward, in something like a becoming attitude, to exercise their influence with the people in favor of the recognition of the new order of things which had risen after the settlement of the pro-slavery struggle.

But now-and this is the thing to which we wish especially to call the attention of the loyal American people-we not only see these old-time Secessionists coming forward to resume their former places as leaders of affairs, but we see them coming forward to glorify the Rebel cause, to vindicate its claims, to reassert its pretensions, to advocate its success, and to proclaim their hopes of its triumph.

This is the startling spectacle which we have witnessed during the last two or three weeks.

in their Unionism and demonstrative in their loyalty; they speak much of what they did to put down the Rebellion, and swear daily that they abhor secessionism. It is necessary to do this here, for they know that the American people have but to become aware of the tendency of their principles and the purposes of their party, to crush out the one and the other in such a way as they will never again be likely to pretend to an existence.

It is mortifying and humiliating to hear the language and see the pretensions and demon-strations of these old secession leaders. Hardly have they been compelled to surrender their arms before they are again assuming the airs of a dominant and domineering party. Hardly have we got the work of quelling the Rebellion before we see it again preparing for action. Hardly have we got through the sauguinary labor of crushing their cause and principles before they are again proclaimed as though they had never been seriously wounded.

It is evident that the loyal people of the country must rally at the polls to teach the Democratic party, and these secession leaders who look for it to carry out their schemes, a lesson even more severe than it got four years ago.

The Loyalty of Horatio Seymour. From the N. Y. Tribune.

As the supporters of ex Governor Seymour or our next President see fit to claim for him a loyal, hearty support of the Union throughout its struggle for existence against the deadly assaults of slaveholding treason, we propose a somewhat careful examination of the point. We will begin by quoting verbatim the main evidence whereon they rest their Case:

"Just before the battle of Gattysburg, July 1865, the officer of Governor Seymout's staff, who had been charged by him with superiu-tending the movements of the New York treens whom Governor Seymour threw forward with such unexampled rapidly and energy to resist the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee, could to say foreweil to President Lincoin called to say farewell to President Lincoln. Taking the officer (the Tribune knows perfectly well who that officer was) by both han is, Presi-dent Lincoln said to him:-'I wish you to un-der stand that you cannot possibly use words too warm to convey to Governor Sevinour my thankfulness for his prompt and efficient help discrimination of the governor factors. given to the Government in this crisis." This impusse the President thrice repeated, accom-panying it with a fervent pressure of the hands,

and uttering it each time with increased earn-estness and feeling. "President Lincoln is now in his grave. The men who fawsed upon him in his lifetime for place and power, but who have never been al the pains to take even the poorest monument to his memory, now join with the Tribun, in propagating lies about the Executive of the Empire State who thus stood by him and by the country, when Greeley was hiding under Windust's table."- World, 18.

[Let us here turn aside just long enough to smash this personal calumny. On the 13th of July, 1863, (the first day of the draft riots in our city) the editor of the Tribune was visited in his office about midday by a devoted friend, who urged and entreated him to accompany the said friend to his home, a few mites dis-That friend assured him that he knew tant. that the life of said editor was to be taken forthwith-that it had been plotted and settled that he should be an early and certain victim of the ruffian mob then howling about the Tribune office and inciting each other to the assault which they actually made at dusk that night, when they smashed the windows, furniture, etc., and set fire to the building, but were promptly routed and expelled by the police. Riot, arson, and pillage, were then rife in different sections of our city, of which the Rebel mob appeared to have undisputed possession.

Now, then, having given Governor Seymour full credit for sending away our organized militia, let us see what was done in its absence by himself and his "friends."

The 1st of July, 1863, was one of the darkest days of our Union. Grant stood before the still defiant intrenchments of Vicksburg. Banks was likewise obstructed by the earthworks of Port Hudson. Each of these Generals, in the midst of a hostile region, was then probably confronted by foes on either side nearly if not quite as numerous as his own effective force. Our national resources and credit were at low-water mark. Milroy bad just been smashed at Winchester. We were making no headway in Tennessee, in North nor in South Carolina. Hooker had been beaten by bad generalship at Chancellorsville and forced to recross the Rappahannock. His vanquished army, just provided with a new and untried commander, had countered Lee's dashing advance, and was covering Washington and Baltimore while following the invader into Pennsylvania. Such were the circumstances of unprecedented gloom and peril under which Horatic Seymour, then Governor of our State, prepared and brought to this city a carefully written oration wherein he nowhere recognizes the Rebel Government and armies as public and formidable enemies, whose confidently expected and speedy triumph involved our national downfall and ruin, but, from beginning to end arraigned Presi-

dent Lincoln and his Administration as the great malefactors of the age-the chief sources of national evil and peril. Here is a part of his carefully studied and most envenomed assault on them :--

"A few years ago we stood before this community to warn them of the dangers of sectional strile; but our fears were laughed at. At a later day, when the clouds of war overhang our country, we implored those in authority to compromise that difficulty; for we had been old by that great orator and statesman, Burge, that there never yet was a revolution that might not have been prevented by a compro-mise opportunely and graciously made. (Great applance.) Our prayers were u cheeded. And when the contest was opened, we invoked those who had the conduct of affairs not to underrate the power of the adversary-not to underrate the courses and resources, and endurance of our own sister States. This warning was treated

as sympachy with freeson. You have the re-suits of these unbecased warning; and nuneeded prayers; they have stalned our solt with blood; they have carried mourning into thousands of homes; and to-day they have brought our country to the very verge of destruction. Once country to the very verge of destruction. Once more I come before you, to offer again an ear-test prayer, and beg you to listeb to a warning. Our c on'ry is not only at this time torn by one of the bloodiest wars that has ever rayaged the face of the earth; but, if we turn our faces to our own loyal States, how is it there? You find the community divided into pollical parties, strongly arrayed, and using with re, and to each other terms of represent and defiance. It is said by these who support more particularly the by these who support more particularly the Actininistration, that we, who differ honesity, patriotically, subcerely, from them with regard to the line of duty, are men of treasonable parto the line of duty, are men of treasoundle par-poses and chemiles to our country. (lear, near) On the other hand, the Democratic orga-nization look upon this Administration as hose pization look upon this Administration as hose pization their rights and liberties. They look Lise to their rights and liberties. They look upon their opponents as men who would do them wrong in regard to their most sacred franchises. I need not call your attention to

with holding up to reprobation the President. the Administration, and the party which sus tained them, as the guilty authors of our national woes and perils. He exulted over our national disasters and disappointments as follows:-

"When I accepted the invitation to speak with others, at this meeting, we were promised the downfail of Vicksburg, the opening of the Mississippi, the probable capture of the Coufederate capital, and the exhaustion of the Re-bellion. By common consent, all parties had fixed upon the day when the result of the cam paign should be known, to mark out that him of policy which they feit that our country should pursue. But in the moment of the ex-pected victory, there came the midnight cry for belp from Peonsylvania to save its desputies fields from the invading foe; and almost within sight of this great commercial metrop us the sight of this great commercial metropolis, the ships of your merchants were burned to the water's edge,"

-This was attered on the 4th of July-the very day of "the downfall of Vicksburg"-the day whereon Lee relinquished to the Army of the Potomac the hard-fought field of Gettysburg, and commenced his flual retreat from the soil of the loyal States. Governor Seymour had, of course, written it some days before. But would he not have been wise enough to suppress it, had he read the Tribune of that morning, wherein his attention must have been arrested by these special despatches:-

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

"HANOVER, Friday, July 3, 1863 - The most terrific fight of the war nas taken place. On terrific light of the war has taken place. Our men hever stood up so heroically. To day was t e most awful of all. The loss on both side has been tremendons. We have Longstreet a prisoner sure. I left the battle field at $6\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, and reached here by relay of horses We had the best of the fight to-day, and the force taxes if Concherrives to origin the year. General says if Coach arrives to-night the tory is outs beyond a chance. [Alas! 'if.] Special Dispatch to The N Y. Tribune.

"MOUNT CLAKE, Friday, July 3, 1803, via Washington.-The fight raged furiously till 10 o'clock last night. We took Gettysburg, occu-pying two-thirds of the field, the Robers the pying two-thirds of the field, the Rebest he other third. Our forces opened on about 5000 Rebels, who covered the field this morning at daylight, pillaging our dead. The Rebets has high refreated. The fighting was the most terrifice of the war. The loss on both sides is heavy. General Sickles was wounded about 5 o'clock, in the right leg, which was subse-quently amputated. He is doing well."

-We must devote one more article to the loyalty of Horatio Seymour. He will hardly impeach our chief witness-to wit, himself. We quote no hasty, casual utterances, but his own carefully prepared, deliberately weighed language. In view thereof we ask a public judgment on this question-"Can he who thus sweepingly assailed and denounced the head of our Government when he evidently supposed the Union just tottering to its fall, have been loyal to his fearfully imperilled country?"

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