SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS
OF CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY
DAY FOR THE EVERING TELEGRAPH.

The Southern Democracy and the Negro Vote.

From the N. Y. Times. A subject of much exultation is the reported inclination of newly-entranchised freedmen to ally themselves with the Democratic party. Stories come from three or four of the recon structed, and from two of the unreconstructed States, which are intended to create an impression favorable to the prospects of the Democracy among the blacks. Negro meetings are chronicled, negro conversions proclaimed, and a general stampede from the Republican ranks is predicted. We know the value of these vaporings too well to be misled by their high coloring. Few of them have the genuine ring, and even these are so meagre in their details that we must suspect their basis to be The declarations of some notable negro in favor of Seymonr prove nothing unless it also be shown that there declarations are not fatal to his influence among his fellows. The remembrance of the black Nash, in South Carolina, of his joining Wade Hampton in loud hurrabing, and his subsequent bolt to the Republican side to avert a general black tabooing, makes us doubtful and inquisitive when a fuss is made about some other Nash elsewhere. For similar reasons we receive with many grains of allowance statements concerning the organization of black Democratic clubs. There

that they are numerous, strong, or voluntary, we shall not believe without further evidence than the malcontent press has yet furnished.

At the same time we cannot ignore the fact that the Mississippi Constitution would not have been rejected without the help of a considerable per centage of the colored vote, and that several of the Democrats in the Georgia Legislature represent constituencies into which the black element largely enters. The experience of these States is conclusive as to the ability of the whites, with careful management, to control in a large degree those whom they lately owned, and whom they still employ.

may be such organizations, gotten up under

the cruel process which Mr. Cobb and other

rebels learned in the days of slavery. But

control in a large degree those whom they lately owned, and whom they still employ. The presumption that kind treatment and a due regard for rights, resulting from emancipation, would enable superior intelligence and property to secure the electoral co-operation of blacks, has from the first been the strongest answer to the outery against negro suffrage. There must either be cowardice, or a lurking desire to inflict injustice in the minds of men who boast of influence over their late slaves, and with the same breath affect horror at the ruin to be produced by negro enfranchisement. In one or the other of these positions there

must be dishonesty. And so it is with regard to this pretended revulsion of feeling against the Republicans. It does not look bona fide or honest. The politicians who talk of it, and the newspapers that give it publicity, are suspiciously reticent as to their future course towards the negro. They are profuse in their praise of the converts, of course, and of their promises of kind treatment. The praise, we observe, always rests on partisan subserviency, and the kind treatment is always held out as the reward for voting the Democratic ticket. On the larger question of the negro's political rights, scarcely a syllable is uttered. Colored voters may change, but the disfranchising purposes of the disloyal whites remain firm as ever. The latter are quite willing to use their laborers in an election, but they are resolved that

there shall be no colored vote when the Demo-

crats regain power. The exceptions to this remark are so rare and unimportant that they only strengthen the rule. Resolutions are printed purporting to have been adopted somewhere in Mississippi, in which a recognition of the negro's right is promised; but they are unsupported by a single name, or by the slightest sign of concurrence in the local press. Again, at the Mobile Democratic ratification meeting, Mr. C. C. Langdon, addressing colored people, said:-"We recognize the fact that you are entitled to vote in elections, and we are not going to de-prive you of this right." Neither there, however, nor on any other occasion which could make the promise binding on the Southern Democracy, has this recognition assumed a positive form. On the other hand, Mr. Wade Hampton, who some time ago advocated impartial suffrage, found the idea unpalatable among his friends, and dropped it as suddenly as he had esponsed it. The same is true of others. At this moment, therefore, the Southern Democratic leaders, with hardly a single euception, couple their avowals as to influencing the negro vote with a declaration of unabated hostility to the principle involved. The Charleston News is more candid than most of its contemporaries:-

"That the nearo does vote, and that he will vote at the coming election, is an unmistakable fact and this negro vote is proposed by the Democracy of the Southern States to be turned to the practical advantage of the Democratic party. This we do not desire to conceat. Our plans and purposes are plan and unequivocal. They admit of no double meaning, and leave no room for doubt or equivocation.

"It is with this declaration that we go before the colored people, and tell them to vote for the Democratic candidates, believing and knowing, as we do, that the Democratic party alone will secure to them the substantial fruits of freedom. We promise them no universal suffrage—they are not able to cast their votes intelligently. We promise them no fat mules and broad acres—they must work and obtain property by purchase, as the white men do. But while we will not promise what the septiment of the South will not allow to be performed, and what the voters of the Novih and West have condemned in a hundred elections, we do pledge ourselves to make the colored man secure in all his rights and to enable film to labor with profit under the protection of equal laws."

The News-tells the truth, we doubt not. The opponents of the new governments propose to turn the negro vote "to the practical advantage of the Democratic party;" but they will not concede universal or even qualified colored suffrage, because "the sentiment of the South" is determinedly opposed to both.

Hence, in part the skepticism which the alleged progress of Democracy among the negroes excites. There might be some pretext for it if the whites, as a matter of expediency, pledged themselves not to disturb the rights acquired by the colored man. But it has neither reason nor probability, so long as the object of acquiring colored votes is to procure disfranchisement. The blacks may be deceived in some things. They might not unnaturally give a preference to their old masters over more recent friends, were the circumstances otherwise equal. But the odds will all be the other way while this radical difference exists between the parties on the subject of suffrage. The freedmen hold in their hands the means of securing as rights what the Democracy proposes to concede as favors. They have tasted of the exercise of this power, and have a direct Interest in the governments now in operation. And something more than vague boasting will be necessary to convince us that they are likely to surrender everything into the hands of those who would degrade and disfranchise them. The canvass will be more feebly conducted than we expect it to be if Democratic sophisms be left unexploded or Democratic falsehoods unanswered.

The Rosecrans Mission to Mexico.

From the N. Y. Heratd.

The mission of General Rosecrans to Mexico is a highly important one. That country is in the crisis of its history and fate, and this country is called upon by every consideration of policy, humanity, and destiny to close its misfortunes and crimes. General Rosecrans is the very man for this mission, and is going on it at the nick of time.

Scarcely a day passes that news does not arrive of fresh outbreaks of civil war in Mexico. It is the old story-a perpetual reiteration of the old and long-standing malady. An ambitious chief, a general governor, or a plundering and murdering bandit jumps up and sets at defiance the Government in one place to-day and in another place the next day, and so it continues day after day and year after year. The news published yesterday, and indeed, for some time past, shows the Juarez government to be in a precarious situation, Governor Hernandez, of Vera Jrnz, had returned from Madellin, where he had failed to put down the insurgents; the land and sea operations undertaken against the rebels of Alvarado had also failed; the city of Vera Cruz was full of malcontents, and the rebels were making raids within musket range of the city; civil authority had been sus-pended; Colonel Dominguez had been deeated by the Yucatan Indians, and kidnapping, murders, and robberies were of frequent and general occurrence throughout the repub-But it is unnecessary to recapitulate all the horrors of that disorganized country. They are well known, and, as we said, that is the chronic condition of Mexico.

The United States is not without blame for this state of things. We should have held Mexico and established a good and stable government there when we conquered it and General Scott was in the capital. Our shortsighted politicians, having the slavery question on the brain, feared to annex such a vast territory to the southward, and we lost a glorious opportunity of giving peace to and developing the wonderful resources of that country. What a different condition Mexico would have been in to-day Twenty years have passed since that opportunity occurred. What wealth would have been developed both for Mexico and this republic! What progress would have been made in that time had we continued to hold the country ! Not only did we lose the greatest advantages, but we have been close upon a war with a great European power in consequence. Napoeon stepped in to establish a government there during our civil war. He attempted to do what we ought to have done long before. We were brought to the verge of war with France in expelling the European intruders and in defending the Monroe doctrine. The Mexican republic owes its existence, as is well known, to the United States, which, however, they seem to forget, and are ungrateful.

Yet another golden opportunity was lost when the French were leaving, to absorb Mexico, and to give it peace. General Grant proposed to send Sheridan with an army for this purpose. Like the great Roman generals of old he saw the destiny and glory of his owa country. He saw, in fact, what was the inevitable destiny of Mexico as well, and he proposed to carry that out while Mexico was dependent upon the United States, and while we had large armies in the field, ripe with experience, and full of ambition. The General would gladly have gone on this mission himself, and so would our other heroes and brave soldiers, but Mr. Seward's trimming and short-sighted policy frustrated the object. The red tape of the State Department arrested our destiny, and the destiny of Mexico, and has continued the misery and troubles of that Republic. Even European nations, inimical as they are to the growth and power of the United States, reproached us for want of foresight and wisdom in not seizing the opportunity to

absorb and give peace to Mexico. What is to be done now? Only one thing, and the sooner that be done the better. Either establish a protectorate over Mexico or annex it. The latter would be best, would save future difficulties, and would accomplish at once what is inevitable. This would be mercy to Mexico, and would make it a rich, prosperous, and great country. Some silly and sentimental people might talk about national independence and pretend to dread the extirction of Mexican nationality, but this would be mere sentiment and humbug. Mexico would have more honor and glory in being a part of this great republic, and her wealth and prosperity would be increased a hundredfold. General Rosecrans is going out there at the right time, and is the right man to accomplish this. Like General Grant, he comprehends this necessary and old Roman policy. The Mexicans, like the Carthaginians when they were defeated by the superior power of Rome, should gladly accept their destiny, and should, as Carthage did, send their generals, Senators, and great men to treat with this second Roman republic for unity and a united future. This republic is destined to be greater than Rome ever was. It will absorb all North America, from the Isthmus of Panama to the Arctic Circle, and will count hundreds of millions of inhabitants. It will be a continental power, and standing between Europe and Asis, must become the greatest power in the world. Who would not be proud of being united with such a future? Will not the Mexicans see their own glory and advantages in such a union?

But, whatever the Mexicans may think, this must be our policy. We cannot resist our destiny. Whether they will or not, this model republic is the dominating power of America and must control its future. General Rosecrans is a man of large and statesmanlike views, a man of the old Roman type, and he will know what to do in the present crisis. He is now waiting for instructions. Will Mr. Seward and the President understand the situation and instruct him accordingly? Or, rather, will they not give him sufficient latitude and discretion to carry out the American policy we have indicated? Mr. Seward has done well with regard to China, but he lacks foresight and comprehension about Mexico and our inter-continental affairs. The President, however, should see the necessity of the policy we have indicated. Nothing to allay domestic troubles so much as a vigorous foreign policy and the acquisition of territory. It occupies and satisfies the restless and ambitious spirits. The Romans understood this well and followed it successfully. President Johnson has an opportunity to make himself famous on this Mexican question, and if he will leave the settlement of it to General Rosecrans that statesman and hero may bring about the annexation of Mexico and his own elevation to the Presidency for accomplishing so great a work. At all events the crisis is at hand, and the time has come when the United States should give a Government and peace to Mexico.

Grant and the Cotton Speculation. From the N. Y. World.

Witnesses in general and volunteer witnesses in particular should have good memories. The revelations recently made in regard to the probable origin of General Grant's extraordinary and, until now, unaccountable order expelling the "Jews as a class" from their homes in his department, have moved a certain Mr. W. P. Mellen, who was employed as a Tressury Agent during the war, to come forward and declare his belief that General

Grant never issued any such "permit" to the Mack Brothers as the father of General Grant alleges that he did, basing upon that allegation a suit against the aforesaid Mack Brothers for refusing to pay over to him, the father of General Grant aforesaid, his just and proper compensation for obtaining the said permit.

It is no concern of ours to vindicate the veracity of General Grant's father against the opinion and belief of Mr. W. P. Mellen. But since Mr. Mellen has thought fit to obtrude his opinion and belief upon the attention of the public, and since the Tribune cites Mr. Mellen's opinion and belief as the final and conclusive evidence of General Grant's disinterestedness and purity, it is proper to say that Mr. Mellen very seriously damages the value of his testimony not only by the extravagant application which he seeks to make of it, but also by the way in which he misrepresents and exaggerates his own position during the way.

War.

Mr. Mellen says of himself:—

"All trade in territory recovered to our possession by the Western armies was conducted under my general supervision, subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the beginning to the end of the war. This made it necessary that I should be constantly conferring with General Grant, and other commanders of the Western armies, in regard to their views and wishes concerning trade in the rear, and also with the assistant agents of the Treasury Department who issued the permit. Lam satisfied that no permit to trade could have been given by General Grant which would not have come to my knowledge, and I feel certain that be never gave one to anyboly at

any time or for any purpose." Now, as a matter of fact, Mr. Mellen never cossessed this "general supervision" of which he speaks until after the act of congress regulating trade with the reoccupied States, which was approved on the 12th day of March, 1863. Before the passage of that act and the publication by President Lincoln of his trade proclamation of March 31, 1863, the regulation of trade with the Rebel States was assumed and exercised "exclusively by the military authorities." This is the language used by Secretary Chase himself in his Annual Report for the year 1863. The Secretary expressly says that the act of March 12, 1863, "devolved upon the Secretary of the Treasury the duty of regulating trade," and it was in the discharge of the duty thus devolved upon him that Secretary Chase, late in the spring of 1863, conferred upon Mr. Mellen the office which he now rather generously describes as having given him a "general supervision" of trade in the territory recovered by our Western armies from the beginning to the end of the

As the transaction between the Mack Brothers and General Grant's father took place in December, 1862, nearly six months before Mr. Mellen enjoyed the authority of a "general supervision," it will be seen at once that this gentleman is somewhat rash in asserting that 'no permit to trade could have been issued by General Grant without the knowledge of him,

Mr. Mellen aforesaid!

Once more, we repeat, we desire to get at the truth and at the truth only in this matter.

And it must be admitted to be extremely odd that ne distinct, contemporaneous and authentic evidence has yet been produced to show that the curious coincidence in point of time between the signing of a contract by the Mack Brothers and General Grant's father on the 6th of December, 1862, and the issuing by General Grant of an order forbidding 'personal application' by Jews for "permits to trade," on the 10th of December, 1862, was a coincidence only.

Has Seymour Been Slandered? Prom the N. Y. Tribune. The World asserts that

"When Governor Seymour was first nominated for the Presidency by the national Demoeracy, the Tribina and other radical organs at once began throwing mud at him, and they have continued ever since so to do," etc., etc.

-We meet this charge with a flat contradiction. We have thrown no "mud" at Governor Seymour. As the World in effect confesses, we have in no manner assailed nor questioned his private character. But he is a candidate for our very highest public trust and his public life and utterances have been made legitimate subjects of inquiry and criticism, not by us, but by our political adversaries. They have set Horatio Seymour before the country, and challenged a scrutiny of his past career as a politi-cian. We have taken up the glove precisely as they threw it down. They virtually say:-"Here is our foremost statesman and patriot! scrutinize his course, and decide therefrom how he would serve and suit you as President, and judge us and our aims by our deliberately chosen standard-bearer!" accept the issue as they tender it, and have endeavored to show, from his own deeds and words, why he should not be chosen President. What else should we have done? In what scales should be desire to be weighed? If to quote Seymour's harangues to prove Sey mour's disloyalty to human liberty and his imperiled country be "throwing mud," how shall we conduct the canvass so as not to evoke the shricks of the World?

Let us see what we have charged, and how far our charges have been met:—

I. We have charged that Horatio Seymour, throughout the long struggle between liberty and slavery for predominance in our country, has been the subtle, fluent, adroit, sophistical, unscrupulous, untiring attorney of slavery—the champion of her successive aggressiens on the rights and the dominion of free labor in the annexation of Texas, the overthrow of the Missouri restriction, the border radian outrages in Kansas, the Dred Scott decision, the Lecompton iniquity, etc. etc. Has this been denied? Has it not been virtually confessed, even by the World?

II. We charged that, when the Southern Democratic chiefs, having deliberately divided the Democratic party in order that Mr. Lincoln might be chosen President by the Repub cans, at once made that election a pretext for inaugurating secession, Governor Seymour instead of blaming them for such conduct and threatening them with fearful consequences in case they did not desist from attempting to break up the Union, pitched savagely into the Republicans, and insisted that they (not yet invested with power) should surrender their cardinal principle and bargain to unite in extending slavery over free territory, or bear the blame of having broken up the Union. Is this denied? Where? By whom?

III. We charged that Governor Seymour, at the Tweddle Hall Convention, Feb. 1, 1861, thus berated the Republicans for not consenting to aid in the extension of slavery:—

What speciacle do we present to-day?

ready six States have withurawn from this Confederacy. Revolution has acqually began. The term 's-cess on' divests it of none of its terrors, nor do arguments to prove secession inconsistent with our Constitution stay its progress, or mitigate its evils. All victue, patriotism, and intelligence, seem to have fled from our National Capitol; it has been well likened to the conflagration of an asylum for madmen—some look on with idiotic imbeelity; some in sullen silence; and some scatter the fleorands which consume the fabric above them, and bring upon sil a common destruction. Is there one revolting aspect in this scene which has not its parallel at the Capitol of your country? Do you not see there the senseless imbeditity, the garralous idiocy, the maddened rage displayed with regard to petty reasonal passions, and party purposes, while the giory, the honor, and the safety of the country. The same pervading fanalician has brought cyll upon all the institutions of

cor land. Our churches are torn asunder and descarated to partisan purposes. The wrongs of our local legislation, the grawing burdens of debt and faxation, the gradual destruction of the African in the free States, which is marked by each recurring census, are all due to the neglect of our own duties caused by the complete absorption of the public min! by a senseless, unreasoning fana leism. The agitation of the question of slavery has thus far brought greater social, moral and legislative evils upon the people of the irce States than it has upon the institutions of those against whom it has been excited. The wisdom of Frankin stamped upon the first coin issued by our Government the wise motto. Mind your business. The violation of this bomely proverb, which lies at the toundation of the doctrines of local rights, has thus far proved more purtful to the meddlets in the affairs of others than to those against whom this prigmalle action is directed.

thus for proved more nurtral to the meaders in the affairs of others than to those against whom this pragmatic action is directed.

"We are advised by the Conservative States of Virginia and Kentucky that, if face is to be used, it must be exerted against the united South. It would be an act of folly and madness, in entering upon this contest, to underrate our opponents, and thus subject ourselves to the diagrace of defeat in an ingiorious warrare. Let us also see if successful coercion by the North is less revolutionary than successful secretsion by the South. Shall we prevent revolution by being foremost in overthrowing the principles of our Government, and all that makes it valuable to our people, and distinguishes it among the nations of the earth?"

- Is it denied that Seymour said this? Who impugns our assertion that he did?

1V. We have charged that, at that same Convention, James S. Thayer (then and now a leading and intimate compatriot of Seymour)

followed and seconded him in these words:—

"If we cannot, we can at least, in an authoritative way and a practical manner, arrive at the basis of a peaceable separation (renewed cheers; we can at least by discussion emilantea, settle, and concentrate the public sen theat in the Siste of New York upon this question and save it from that fearful current that circuit-ously, but certainly, sweeps madiy on, through the narrow gorge of the enforcement of the laws," to the shoreless ocean of divit war. (Cheers.) Against this, under all circuinstances, in every place and form, we must now and at all times oppose a resolute and unfaltering resistance. The public mind will bear the avowal, and let us make it—that if a revolution of force is to begin, it shall be inaugurated at home. (Cheers.) And if the incoming Administration shall attempt to carry out the line of policy that has been foreshadowed, we announce that, when the hand of Black Republicanism turns to blood-red, and seeks from the fragment of the Constitution to construct a scaffolding for occurrence another name for execution—we will reverse the order of the French Revolution, and save the blood of the people by making toose who would managurate a retgo of terror the first victims of a national guillotine." (Enthusiastic applause.)

And that Horatio Seymour in no manner protested against nor openly dissented from this manifestation of sympathy with the Rebels, though another Democrat (the Hon. George W. Clinton) promptly and emphatically rebuked it.—Is this denied?

V. We have charged that Horatio Seymour, being on a visit to this city soon after the Confederate Constitution was promulgated at Montgomery, declared to Judge Charles H. Ruggles that he had carefully read that instrument—that he deemed it decidedly preferable to the Federal Constitution framed for us by Washington, Franklin, Madison, Hamilton, Piuckney, Rufus King, Gerry, etc.—and that he deemed it advisable that our State should adopt the Confederate Constitution just framed at Montgomery, and so obviate civil war by joining the Southern Confederacy.—Has this been denied? When?

VI. We have charged that Horatio Seymour, in his speeches, messages, etc., throughout the war for the Union, continually represented the Rebels as in the right, the Unionists as in the wrong, not with regard to secession and disunion, but as to all that preceded and produced these. His continual assumption was substantially this:-"The South has been greatly provoked, wronged, abused; but disunion is not the proper remedy for her wrongs." According to his habitual logic, the Rebels were fundamentally, substantially right, and only technically, incidentally wrong. They were like a plaintiff who has a perfectly good cause of action, but has sued in the wrong Court. Does any one deny this? Will any one deny that it was calculated to dampen the enthusiasm and chill the ardor of those required to brave perils and make

sacrifices for the national cause?

VII. We have charged that when, in 1863, Lee's army was advancing triumphant into Pennsylvania, and the fate of the Union seemed to hang by a thread, Governor Seymour prepared and brought te this city an elaborate Fourth of July address which studiously and persistently held up to reprobation President Lincoln and his Cabinet as the chief assailants and most formidable enemies of our rights and liberties, taunted them with their reverses and disappointments, and nowise intimated that the Rebet Governments and armies were our chief national peril. In the course of this harange, he said:—

"A few years ago we stood before this commua few years ago we stood before this commu-nity to warn them of the dangers of sectional strife; but our fears were laughed at. At a later day, when the clouds of war overhung our country, we implored these in authority to compromise that difficulty; for we had been told by that great orator and statesman. Burke, inst there never yet was a revolution that might not have been prevented by a compro-mise opportunely and graciously made. (Great applause.) Our prayers were unheeded; 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 coursee and resources and endurance of our own sister States. This warning was treated as sympathy with treason. You have the results of these unbeeded warnings, and unbeeded prayers; they have stained our soil with blocd; they have carried mourning into thousands of homes; and to-day they have brought our country to the very verge of destruction. Once more I come before you to offer an earnest prayer, and bey you to on, to offer an earnest prayer, and beg you to listen to a warning. Our country is not only this time torn by one of the bloodiest wars hat has ever ravaged the face of the carth; but If we turn our faces to our own loyal States, bow is it there? You find the community divided into political parties, strongly arrayed, and using with regard to each others terms of reproach and ceffance. It is said by those who support more particularly the Administration that we, who differ honestly, patriotically, singularly to the line with regard to the line. cerely, from them with regard to the line of duty, are men of treasonable purposes and enemies to our coustry. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, the Democratic organization look upon this Administration as hostile to their rights and liberties. They look upon their opponents as men who would do them wromen regard to their most sarred. fook upon their opponents as men who would do them wrong in regard to their most sacred franchises. I need not call your attention to the tone of the press or to the tone of public feeling to show you how, at this moment, parties are exasperated an istand in deflant attitudes to each other. A few years ago we were told that sectional strife, waged in words like these would do harm to core construction. like these, would do no herm to our country but you have seen the sad and bloody results Let us be admonished now in time, and take care that this irritation, this feeling which is growing up in our midst, shall not ripen into civil troubles that shall carry the evils of civi war into our own homes, "Upon one point all are agreed, and that is

"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, harmonions North, we can have no successful war. Until we have a united, harmonions North, we can have no beaeficent peace. How shall we gain harmony? How shall the unity 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 yourse ves, in your serious moments, believe that this is to be produced by seizing our persons, by infringing upon our rights, by insulting our homes, and by depriving us of those cherished principles for which our fathers fought, and to which we have always sworn allegiance." (Great applause.)

After some variations on this theme, he continued his appeal to Republicans in these words:—
"We only ask that you shall give to us that which good claim for yourselves, and that which every freeman, and every man who respects

l right to exercise all the frauchises conferred

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FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISHIES, IN BOND, or 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

by the Constitution on American citizens.
(Great appliance.) Can you safely deny us the er?
Will you not trample upon your own rights if
you refuse to listen? Do you not create revolution when you say that your persons may be
rightfully seized, your property confiscated,
your homes entered? Are you not exposing
yourselves, your own interests, to as great a
peril as that with which you threaten us? Rimember this, that the bloody, and treasomable,
and revelutionary describe of public necessity
can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a
government, (Applause)

"To-day the great masses of conservatives
who still battle for time honored principles of
government, smild denunciation, continuity,
and abuse, are the only barriers that shand be-

"To day the great masses of conservatives who still battle for time honored principles of government, smid demonstation, contamily, and abuse, are the only barriers that shand octive in the Government and its own destruction. If we should acquiesce in the doctrine that, in times of war, constitutions are superied, and they have fast their force, then we should accept a doctrine that the very right by which this Government administers its power has lest its virtue, and we would be brought down to the level of the Rebellion itself, having an existence only by virtue of material power. When men accept despot sm, they may have a choice as to who the despot shall be. The struggle then will not be, Shall we have constitutional liberty? But, having accepted the doctrine that the Constitution has lost its force, every instinct of personal arbition, every instinct of personal arbition, every instinct of personal arbition, every the stinct of personal security, will lead men to cat themselves under the protection of that power which they suppose most competent to guard their persons."

-These covert threats of mob violence and State secession were the palpable overture to the negro-killing house-sacking, orphan asylum-burning outbreak that soon followed. That outbreak was the fulfilment of Thayer's threat that, if the North would have civil war. it should be inaugurated on her own soil. But for Lee's defeat at Gettysburg, and Pemberton's surrender to Grant at Vicksburg, and Banks' capture of Port Hudson, all providentially vonchsafed us at this critical time, our gutters would have run shoe-deep in blood, and our city probably been burned by our domestic Rebels. The disasters of their Southern compatriots blasted their hopes and measurably paralyzed their arms.

VIII. We have charged that Governor Seymour, coming to our city while the bloody Rebel riots were in progress, and at once surrounded by a part of the mob, who suspended their siege of the Tribune office and faced toward the City Hall steps to listen to him, addressed them as follows:—

"I assure you, my fellow citizens, that I am here to show you a test of my friendscip. (Cheers.) I wish to inform you that I have sent my Adjutant-General to Wasnington to conier with the authorities there, and to have this draft suspended and stopped." (Vociferous cheers.)

—Here you see that Seymour commends

himself as the friend of these ruffians because he was doing his utmost to get the draft stopped and had sent his Adjurant-General to Washington for the purpose. They wanted to help the Rebels, and stopping the draft was exactly in their line.

1X. We have charged that Governor Sey-

IX. We have charged that Governor Saymour appealed to President Lincoln to stop the drait, as though it were an act of wanton, needless, tyrannical exaction, and not a stern necessity required for the national salvation—saying:—

"It is believed by at least one-half of the people of the loyal States that the Conscription act, which they are called upon to obey because it is on the statute-book, is in itself a violation of the supreme Constitutional law, * * * I do not dwell upon what I believe would be the consequences of a violent, harsh policy, before the constitutionality of the act is tested. You can scan the inture as well as i. The temper of the people to day you can readily leain."

President Lincoln, thus abusively ap-

proached, calmly add sweetly replied as fol-

"I do not object to abide the decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the Judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the Draft law. In fact, I should be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it. But I cannot consent to lose the time while it is being obtained. We are contending with an enemy who, as I understand, drives every able bodied man he can reach into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter-pen. No time is wasted, ho argument is used. This produces an army which will soon turn upon our now victorious soldiers already in the field, if they shall not be sustained by recruits as they should be. It preduces an army with a rapidity not to be matched on our side, if we first waste time to re-experiment with the volunteer system, already deemed by Congress, and palpably, in fact, so far exhausted as to be inadequate; and then more time to obtain a Court decision as to whether a law is constitutional which requires a part of those not now in the service to go to the aid of those who are already in it; and still more time to determine with absointe certainty that we get those who are togo in the precisely legal proportion to those who are not togo. My purpose is to be in my action just and constitutional, and yet practical, in performing the important duty with which I am charged; of maintaining the unity and the free principles of our common country."

-Such are the grounds whereon we have arraigned Horatio Seymour as the proper candidate of Admiral Semmes, General Forrest, Howell Cobb, Robert Toombs, etc. etc., who were then fighting to destroy and divide the Union as zealeusly as they are now struggling to elect Seymour and Blair, and not a fit candidate for those who, with Grant and Colfax, were doing their "level best" to put down the Rebelliou.

Wherein have we done Seymour wrong? The worst charges we have brought against him are citations from his own deliberately prepared and carefully uttered words. Judge him by no mere assertion, but by his own record!

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