

Gov. Seymour's Letter of Acceptance.

The following is Gov. Seymour's formal letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

UTICA, New York, August 4th, 1868.

GENTLEMEN:—When in the city of New York, on the 11th ultimo, in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention, you tendered to me its unanimous nomination as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, I stated that I had no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good will kindness that body has shown to me. Its nomination was undesigned and unexpected.

It was my ambition to take an active part—from which I am now excluded—in the great struggle going on for the restoration of a good Government, of peace and prosperity to the country, but I have been caught up by the whirlwind which is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure.

You have also given me a copy of the reasons put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import; as one of its members I am a party to its terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in political or private life.

I then stated that I would send you this letter of acceptance in a letter, as is the customary form. I see no reason, upon reflection, to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the Convention. I have delayed the mere formal act of communicating to you in writing what I thus publicly said, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. Its acts, since the adjournment of the Convention, shows an alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have, a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the last eight years. Thoughtful men feel that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge.

The Congressional party has not only allied with itself that military power which is to be brought to bear directly upon the election in many States, but holds itself in perpetual session with the avowed purpose, of making such laws as it shall see fit. In view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks it did therefore not adjourn, but took a recess, to meet again if its partisan interests shall demand its reassembling. Never before in the history of our country has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude towards the electors.

Under its influence some of the States organized by its agents are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for the Presidential electors, and the first bold steps are taken to destroy the rights of suffrage. It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see in such action the proof that there is with those who shape the policy of the Republican party motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold political power; that there is a dread of some exposure which draws them to acts so desperate and so impolitic. Many of the ablest leaders and journals of the Republican party have openly deplored the violence of Congressional action and its tendency to keep up discord in our country.

The great interests of our country demand peace, order and a return to those international pursuits, without which we cannot maintain the faith or honor of our government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties; the hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the costs of living made by the direct and indirect exactions of the government; our people are harassed by the frequent demands of the tax gatherer.

Without distinction of party there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence, and shall lift off the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country.

Yet at this moment those in power have thrown into the Senate chambers and Congressional halls a new element of discord and violence. Men have been admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection. These men are to make laws for the North as well as the South; those men, who, a few days since, were seeking as supplicants that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are to-day the controllers of the actions of these bodies; entering them with minds filled with questions and demands from Congress, and shall look upon the States from which they come as in conditions of civil war; that the majority of their populations, embracing their intelligences, had to be treated as public enemies, to be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and that there shall be no peace and order at the South save that which is made by arbitrary power.

Every intelligent man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder, but that every motive springs from the love of power, of gain; of a desire for vengeance, which prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists, they are independent of the will or wishes of their fellow-citizens. While confusion reigns they are the dispensers of the profits and honors which grow out of the Government. Of more force these men are now placed in positions where they cannot only urge their views of politics, but where they can enforce them. When their shall be admitted in this manner from the remaining Southern States, although they will have, in truth, as constituents, they all have more power in the Senate than

a majority of the people of this Union, living in nine of the great States.

In vain members of the Republican party protested against the policy that led to this result. While the chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the result of the war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits, for the support of themselves and their families, and are trying by the force of their example to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry, not only essential to their well being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our community, all see that those without ability or influence, have been thrown, by the agitations of civil convulsion, into positions of honor and profit, and are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation, and they clamorously insist that they are the only friends of our Union. Proof of that can only have sure foundation in fraternal regard and a common desire to promote the peace, the order and the happiness of all portions of our land. Events in Congress since the adjournment of the Convention have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back economy, simplicity and justice in the administration of our national affairs.

Many Republicans have heretofore clung to their party who have regretted the extreme of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith that while the action of their political friends may have been mistaken, their motives have been good. They must now see that the Republican party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a policy. Whatever its motives may be, it is a misfortune not only to a country, but to a government, and the party itself, when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition.

It has been the misfortune of the Republican party that the events of the past few years have given it such power that it has been able to shackle the Executive, to trammel the Judiciary and carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party, it has been found that the judgment of its ablest leaders do not control. There is hardly an able man who has helped to build up the Republican organization who has not within the past three years warned it against its excess which has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the interests of the country call for, or if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from his ranks. If this has been the case heretofore, what will be its action with this new infusion of men who, without a decent respect for the views of those who had just given them their positions, begin their legislative career with calls for arms and demands that States shall be regarded as in condition of civil war, and a declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States whenever they can persuade or force Congress to bring forward new articles of impeachment.

The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a disposition of political power tends to check the violence of party action, and assure the peace and good order of the country. The election of a Democratic Executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization power to make sudden or violent changes, but would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires.

I am sure the best men of the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress, for the condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right thinking man. I have no mere personal wishes to mislead my judgment in regard to the holding of elections. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demands. It is not merely to float with popular currents without a policy or a purpose. On the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities; its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power; it gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages; it declares the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses and papers against unreasonable searches and seizures; that Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press or the rights of the people, to petition for redress of grievances; it secures the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the Presidential office, unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people, expressed in a constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities. He must be ready to uphold the free exercise of religion. He must denounce measures which would wrong personal or home rights, or the religious conscience of the humblest citizens of the land. He must maintain, without distinction of creed or nationality, all the privileges of an American citizenship. The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust teaches him that no one can do the duties of the office of President unless he is ready not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad, but to suffer from censures from the good, who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations. There are no attractions in such positions. A great change is going on in the public mind—the mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, temperate and just than they were during the excitement which attended the progress and close of the civil war. As the energy of the Democratic party springs from their devotion to their cause and to their countrymen, I may with propriety speak of the fact that never in the political history of our country has the action of any body been held with such universal and real enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Demo-

cratic Convention. With this the candidates had nothing to do. Had any others of those named been selected this spirit would have been perhaps more marked. The zeal and energy of the Conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change of policy, and from a thought they can carry out their purposes. In this faith they are strengthened by the co-operation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war. Having given nearly sixteen thousand commissions to the officers of that army, they know their views and wishes. They demand the Union for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers ever assembled was held in New York, and endorsed the action of the National Convention. In other words distinct with meaning. They called on the Government to stop its policy of hate, discord and disunion, and in terms of fervid eloquence demanded restoration of the rights of the American people. When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self-sacrificing in war, and those who are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I cannot doubt we shall gain a political triumph, which will restore our union, bring back peace to our land, and give us once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest government.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, &c., HENRY MORGAN, Committee, &c., &c.

General Grant as a Tanner.

The Denver Gazette bestows this consideration upon General Grant as a tanner.

An exchange, reviewing one of our complimentary notices of Grant, says he tanned the hides of copperheads, rebels, &c. The exchange alluded to has tacked on the wrong person with its statements on this subject, by thus criticizing our remarks. We happen to have known Grant before the war, and while it was going on, when strange to say, as we are told a "copperhead," we were, in the same military service as himself, under his command.

When General of the 21st Illinois Infantry at Mexico, Missouri, he was a raving Democrat. One day he was in Ringgold's Bank, in that city, and upon being asked if he thought the war was to be prosecuted for the abolition of slavery, he first avowed himself to be a democrat, and then said he did not believe such to be its object, but that if such was the object of the war, upon being convinced of the fact, he would resign his commission in the Federal army and go over to the enemy.

We were at Donelson, and know that the only tanning he indulged in there was the tanning of his inner hide with whiskey during the battle. He tanned himself in this manner until he was unable to sit upon his horse. That battle was fought by General Smith, and Grant got the praise.

How did he tan the rebels at Shiloh? We were there. On the 6th day of April, 1862, we, a "copperhead," expended upwards of one hundred and sixty rounds of ammunition, shooting at the rebels; our hide was tanned during the day, slightly, however, by rebel bullets, while the great "rebel tanner," Grant, was down the river at Savannah. When the sun was shedding his last rays over the bloody day's work, we saw Grant, just from below, sneaking off a transport at Pittsburgh Landing.

Who turned the tide of battle the day following? Grant was there, but the fighting was done under the direction of a man who was subsequently executed and disgraced—Carlos Buell. There is not a soldier who participated in that battle who will not say that only for Buell, Grant's army would have been annihilated at Shiloh. Truly has the brave Grant said that "the true history of the battle was never written."

We can't understand how Grant tanned the hide of old Andy. If ever a man was thoroughly tanned by another, it is Grant, who was proven publicly, a liar and a fool by Andrew Johnson and the combined testimony of five officers. We may indulge in a few more reminiscences concerning Grant's tanning qualities at some future time.

States for Seymour and Blair.

In canvassing the question with delegates to the Convention since the nomination was made, the following States are put down as Sure for Seymour and Blair.

Table listing states and their support for Seymour and Blair: Connecticut, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Maryland, Oregon, Nevada, California, Total.

One hundred and fifty-nine votes are all that is necessary for election, and in the above tables there are one hundred and sixty electoral votes without counting one of the Southern States engaged in the rebellion. In the list of States given, every one save three in which a state election has been held in the last eighteen months, has gone Democratic. In all the local elections have exhibited great Democratic gains, sufficient to insure the State for the Democracy this fall. We have not counted Illinois in the list, but the delegates to the convention declared there was no doubt but Pendleton would carry that State. If it would be certain for Pendleton, then it can be safely counted for Seymour and Blair. In addition to this, the States of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, are certain to give a Democratic majority with any fair chance for voting, this will give 24 more electoral votes, and will the Democratic column to 184. But the Republicans are laboring to exclude the votes of the States of Virginia, Texas, and Mississippi, by legislation in Congress. If the electoral votes of these States are not counted, there will be in the Electoral College 294 votes, and 148 will be all that will be necessary to elect. The Democracy can then lose Ohio, and still secure a majority of the Electoral College, without counting any from the South; or by carrying Ohio, they can lose Missouri, Wisconsin and Kansas, and still elect their ticket without receiving a vote from the South. There is therefore every reason for encouragement to the Democracy in the election of Seymour and Blair, may be put down as a certainty.—Pittsburg Post.

Judge Thurman on Debt and Taxation.

The Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, addressed the recent West Virginia Democratic Mass Convention, following Mr. Pendleton. Judge Thurman was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio at the last election, and is the United States Senator elect who will take Sen Wade's place next March.

Judge Thurman said the public debt amounted to \$2,500,000,000.—What it was exactly at this time was difficult to say, from the fact that the Treasury Department was quite dilatory in making its monthly statements; the debt had increased about nine millions of dollars in a single month, and that the next month will show an increase of twenty millions—a monthly expenditure sufficient in the days of Jackson to run the government for six months in all its departments, while this is simply the increase of the public debt for the short space of one month. The speaker read from the printed report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the correctness of his estimates.

What a contrast this condition of national finances presented with that which existed at the time that Jackson made his proclamation that the United States owed not a cent in the World! Why wonder these radicals sought to avoid the issue, and declared the only question was whether we should have another civil war? This cry might do to frighten a few—the speaker was about to say old women, but he would not—it might do to frighten a few wavering men, who could be frightened out of the country by a few old women with broomsticks. This terrible second civil war was put forward now to divert attention from the public debt.

Compare our debt with that of Great Britain. Our debt was two thousand millions. But while our population was only 81,000,000. The rate of taxation in Great Britain was ninety cents on the hundred dollars, while the American people were taxed at the rate of \$3.93 on the hundred dollars; more than three times as much as the taxes imposed on what we had been in the habit of paying as the poor, tax-ridden people of Great Britain. Some one might say, "You are mistaken, Mr. Thurman; I do not pay \$3.93 on the hundred dollars." It might not be the case with individuals, but such was the rate of taxation on the people in the aggregate, upon their personal and real estate.

It might be claimed that the laboring poor paid no taxes. That was a great mistake. Labor pays all the taxes [Tremendous applause.]

How was it that labor paid the taxes? The problem was simple. It could be proved from the Scriptures:

"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread." It was the mandate of heaven, that nothing was produced without labor. Not a particle of wealth was created except by labor. The little poverty-stricken boy of Western Virginia, who followed the plow, contributed more to the material wealth of the country than did the richest bondholder who rolled in luxurious ease. [Applause.] The grain of corn dropped by the little boy would grow and benefit the world, but the man who did nothing but live on the interest of his bonds added nothing to the wealth of the country.

Suppose some ambitious young copperhead should take into his mind to be the owner of six shirts—but if this Radical government continues much longer, you won't be able to make so expensive an investment. [Applause.] This ambitious young copperhead goes to the store and proposes to get eighteen yards of muslin, for which the merchant charges four dollars. "How is this," says young copperhead, "I used to buy eighteen yards of muslin for two dollars?" If the merchant answered truthfully, he would say, "It is true we now charge you four dollars for the same quantity of muslin you used to buy for two dollars."

The reason is this: There is a tax of three cents a pound on the raw cotton. The manufacturer who buys must add this to the price of the manufactured article. Then Uncle Sam comes to him and says: "Dear Mr. Shoddy, I bought shoes of you in Massachusetts which lasted my soldiers only a few days; you sold me cloth to make them pantaloons, which were not whole any longer after they had stopped to drink from the brook the first time. I put but a little tax on you business." Mr. Shoddy puts that little tax on the manufactured goods and charges it on the merchant. Then comes Uncle Sam to the merchant and says: "My dear fellow, I know you are truly loyal (laughter and applause); you must pay taxes on your sales." Or, if he is not truly loyal, so much the more necessary that he shall pay, and this is clapped on the price, and when he finds young copperheads come to buy his six shirts he adds three separate taxes on the goods, which he has to pay. You see now who has the taxes to pay. It is the laboring man. And so he will have these taxes to pay until the Radical party is dead.

Judge Thurman dwelt at some length upon the draughts made upon the people's pockets by the government. A national debt has been pronounced a national blessing; but the problem had failed to be solved satisfactorily to those who suffered the effect.

The aggregate value of the property in this country was below what it was in 1860. Then the negroes were put down at a thousand millions.—Lands can now be bought in the South at five dollars an acre, which before the war were worth fifty dollars per acre. We have in this country the most inexcusable system of taxation in the world. It follows a man in to every nook and corner of his business. If his wife has made a pound of butter, it is put down as his income list. If some old grandmother has plucked the feathers from an aged and forlorn goose, the feathers and poor old goose must be taxed to support the government. These iniquitous tax-gatherers have raked this country from centre to circumference to find every particle of property that can be taxed.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.—It is announced that the next regular statement of the condition of the public debt, will show an increase of five or six millions of dollars since the first of the current month. This is a consoling item for tax-payers, and a fair sample of what we may expect from month to month so long as the country is under Radical rule.

More Radical Riffing.

A New Way of Serving the Public—The Mitigeo of a Radical Senator.

We copy below from *Harrisburg Abraham*, a Radical campaign paper printed in Lancaster, an article which exposes a villainous fraud on the Treasury of the State, accomplished by Mr. Armstrong, a Radical member from that county, and one of the faithful, named Ilyus:

This "STRANGE RARITY"—Our correspondent, named "Sadsbury," gives some facts and figures, which will interest the people of Lancaster county.—That a man not elected, but absolutely rejected, as an officer of the House of Representatives, and who never performed an hours service, should draw pay from the State Treasury, is simply outrageous. The question is, through whose instrumentality was this outrage consummated, and who shared the spoils?

The question of "mitigeo," too, is one of interest, and is not confined to members of the Legislature. Some other officers of the county are implicated in transactions of this kind, and a little ventilation will not be disadvantageous to the people.

—Since the above was in type, Mr. Ilyus called upon us for the purpose of explaining the matter and putting the responsibility where he rightfully thinks it belongs. He stated that he was promoted a position in the House by Mr. Armstrong, and after the election of the Speaker, by the latter also. Upon the failure of the passage of the resolution which Mr. Armstrong had offered, to appoint him an additional clerk, he returned home. A day or two before the final adjournment, he received a dispatch from Mr. Armstrong, requesting him to come to Harrisburg forthwith and draw his pay, and he went and received it. This is Mr. Ilyus' statement. The fact still remains that he drew his salary as an officer after having been rejected by a vote of the House.

[Communicated.] Mr. Ebbitt: In regard to certain "strange rarities" in circulation concerning salaries drawn by some individuals from this county at Harrisburg last winter, who were never appointed as officers, and who never served. I here give you a few facts which you called for in your last issue. The figures are official—extracts from the records of the State Treasurer and Auditor General:

Table listing names and salaries: Mr. Ebbitt, To salary as Paster and Felder, session of 1868, \$700 00; To mileage, (80 miles circular), 12 00; Total, \$712 00.

By reference to the Legislative record session of 1868, page 171, it will be seen that Mr. Armstrong endeavored to pass a resolution appointing Mr. Ilyus an extra clerk, according to a certain "arrangement," which was opposed by Mr. Reinohl, and voted down by 25 to 35. As Mr. I. was not appointed an officer, the question is, by what "arrangement" did he get his pay? And who was the engineer to the transaction?

But here is another fact. The lawful pay of each Senator and Representative is one thousand dollars salary, which was drawn by each member from Lancaster county, with the following mileage:

Table listing names and mileage: E. Hillingfelt, 60 miles, \$18 00; J. W. Fisher, 37 miles, 11 00; A. Armstrong, 306 miles, 91 80; D. G. Stacey, 60 miles, 18 00; A. C. Reinohl, 37 miles, 11 00; A. Goshalk, 66 miles, 19 80.

As Mr. Armstrong resides near Mount Joy—about twenty five miles from Harrisburg—it is supposed he took the route by way of Allentown, Easton, Great Bend, Elmira, Williamsport and Halifax.

We have waited for some days in the expectation that those most deeply interested, would give some satisfactory explanation of the grave charges here involved. But there is a strange silence on the part of the Radical. So far as Armstrong and Ilyus are concerned, there is not the slightest difficulty. Ilyus, who seems to be an honest radical, confesses to the fact, and it is most likely that Armstrong will attempt no explanation at all. But the public will be anxious to know how this account of Ilyus who never performed a day's service, passed the Auditor General, Hartranft, as he is accustomed to pass accounts like that of Ilyus without making the proper inquiry as to their correctness? To draw the money, Ilyus should have had the certificate of Speaker Davis, and of the Clerk, Gen. Selfridge. Had Ilyus the certificate? Did this Speaker and this Clerk allow this man to draw such an amount from the State Treasury, when they must have known that he was not entitled to one dollar? Who authorized Armstrong to send for Ilyus to come to Harrisburg, and draw his pay? The correspondent of the Lancaster paper hints at an "arrangement" by which Ilyus was to be provided for. The House did not enter into the "arrangement," but refused to employ Ilyus. The question remains, Who did employ him, and enable him to draw his money?

It is rumored that there were many more fraudulent accounts like this in the office of the State Treasurer, duly certified and paid. The facility and boldness with which this transaction was accomplished, leave little room to doubt that little only one of numerous similar raids on the Treasury.

The public will insist upon knowing from the Auditor General, from the Speaker, and from the Clerk of the House, how this account slipped through the Treasury, so easily. There seems to be gross neglect of the interests of the people on the part of the officer elected to specially guard their interests, and there are grave suspicions of worse than negligence in other quarters.—Patriot & Union.

HARTRANFT, the Auditor General, who passed the above account, is the Radical nominee for re-election to the same position. A very faithful public servant he is—very!

THE REASON WHY.—The reason why the British journals are almost unanimous in the opinion that the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President will be defeated, can be found in the fact that \$169,000 in gold left New York on Thursday last to pay interest on the bonds of the United States held by their readers. In the event of Grant's election this state of affairs will be continued; but if the tax-payers, or, in other words, the people, divide in favor of Seymour, the allies of the Radicals in Europe will be compelled to take the same kind of money the laborer receives as remuneration for the "sweat" of his brow. Do you mind that, now?

Plain Facts for the Poor Tax-payer.

In 1860 you earned fifteen dollars per week, and paid fifteen cents per pound for your coffee, forty cents a pound for your tea, seven cents a pound for your sugar, a roast of beef for twelve cents a pound, potatoes at fifty cents a bushel, and all other edibles in like proportion. Wardrobe for yourself and family at half the present cost, and house-rent at one-third the present cost. In 1860 you had steady work at fifteen dollars a week. To-day, in 1868, you are idle one-third of the time at least, but you obtain, when you do work, twenty-four to thirty dollars a week. You earn, therefore, at certain seasons of the year, nearly double what you did in 1860, and yet, every day your expenditures go on, at a rate, in some departments, three times as high, as you found them eight years ago. So you see working men and tax-payers, though you earn double the wages of that period, you save nothing at the end of the year.

Low wages, we desire to impress upon the working men are nearer the golden mean which brings prosperity to the whole country, than high wages. Low wages more low-priced necessities, low-priced necessities begets widespread and increased consumption. Increased consumption calls steadily upon production for more supplies. Increased production demands universal industry for the creation of those productions, and universal industry is universal prosperity, under medium wages, neither too high nor too low. Under the average wages of 1860, the whole country was a state of comfort, and the great masses, individually as well as collectively, were contented, happy, free from distress and weakening taxation, and solid progress marked every department of business and social life. High and low, as a nation, were classified, rich and poor, were equally able in those days to exercise that great Democratic privilege, "the enjoyment," and you this workingmen, the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. How is it to-day under your present system? You get some weeks twenty dollars a week, other weeks twelve. To get at times the price of twenty to twenty-five dollars per week, you must join a trade society, and pay your weekly dues. By joining these trade societies you are forced, whether you will or no, into strikes. These strikes endanger the progress and health of trade and commerce. Credit receives a shock, capital retreats, wealth creation stops. Your strike does not succeed, you are thrown out of work, and fall back upon your treasury, the trades union treasury, for twelve dollars a week. If you are not members of a trade union, you are prevented from working, and left to starve.

Now, are you satisfied with the state of things as they exist to-day, high prices, taxation of all sorts, idleness half the year, conflicts between capital and labor, spasmodic incomes, to-day with enough to meet your wants, to-morrow with not half half enough? Had you not rather fall back upon steady industry and low wages, which insure you also low expenditures? Voting for Seymour and Blair restores the old order of things. The election of Grant and Colfax multiplies your present difficulties four-fold.—N. Y. Day Book

Grant Kisses an Omaha Baby!—What Does it Mean? According to the programme laid out by the Radical ring of political aspirants, the Jacobin standard bearer had a brief reception in the parlors of the International yesterday, and as he passed out of the room, Mr. Grant seized an unprotected baby near the door, and kissed it. Whether it was a white infant, or of the standard black and tan complexion, or of the most nigritudinous thunder color, we are yet in the dark. We are also uninformed, at the present writing, whether the babe has survived the terrible shock then received, or whether any lasting bodily infirmity is likely to result therefrom.

In giving publicity to this occurrence we wish it distinctly understood that it is not our intention to reflect on the baby in the slightest degree, for it was an entirely innocent participant in the affair. But in the language of the unctious Chadband, we enquire, why did he do this? Is he pushing strategy into politics, and is he going to employ the cunning tactics of country aspirants for congressional honors in days gone by? Was he so warmed up by the unusual occurrence of a demonstration in his behalf, or by the heating properties of Cheyenne liquid lightning, that his exuberant spirits must find vent in kissing some body? If so why did he not kiss the bewitching Burke or the voluptuous Chase? Did reminiscences of former years crowd fast upon him, and his visions of adolescent aborigines so fit before him that he felt most kindly disposed towards infantile humanity in general?

We would like to have this strange behavior of Illinois accounted for in some way, and pause for a reply.—Omaha Herald.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin, an ultra Radical paper, thus speaks of Gov. Seymour, the Democratic candidate for President:

The nomination of Seymour, under the circumstances, is the strongest one that could have been made. He is a gentleman in his address, most popular and winning in his ways, and has secured thousands of warm friends by his personal attractions. In truth he is a winsome man, and may be considered as respectable a representative of the modern Democratic party as could be obtained in the present exigency. Personally we have known Mr. Seymour for many years. In our early life we saw him almost daily, and have nurtured a strong esteem for his genial and gentlemanly qualities, and for the creditable manner in which he appears in all public positions.

—We do not hear the noisy clamor on the back seats of Jacobin synagogues about "repudiation" and "treasonous" since Senator Morton and "treasonous" Stevens have endorsed the greenback policy of the Democracy. The battle cries of the twaddlers have been silenced by their own gun.

—The Congressional recess until the 21st of September is a "big thing" for the country. No more stealing in Congress for nearly sixty days.