

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1866.

THE MODEL LETTER.

ASSASSIN'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, DISTRICT COLLECTION, DISTRICT OF PA., BLOOMSBURG, MARCH 2, 1866.

Mr. Tracy, I enclose you a copy of my issue of this week. I have likewise addressed a copy to the President. You will see that the charge that I am opposing him is false.

IF I AM SUSTAINED BY YOURSELF AND THE PRESIDENT, if the patronage is not taken from us and given to those who oppose us, we shall be able to make our vigorous Union organization a unit, and triumphantly sustain the Administration. Respectfully, PALEMON JOHN, Assessor Thirteenth District, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

We published in our last number the call for a National Union Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the fourteenth of August, with the endorsement of the same by members of Congress. The call is directed to all Union men in all the States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, and points to an organized and united effort for the complete restoration of the Union; the renewal of public prosperity; the security of the future; and the assertion and maintenance of constitutional principles regarding the representation of the States in the Federal Government. The principles and objects announced are unimpeachable and laudable, and it may be expected that the Convention will concentrate public sentiment, and give it practical direction, to the full accomplishment of reunion, and the restoration of harmony and prosperity throughout the Republic.

This Convention is not necessarily in antagonism with existing party organizations, though it may be viewed with jealousy or distrust by many party men. It may injure the trade of agitation, which is carried on by appeals to sectional passion, and which has given prominence to many unworthy men; but, on the other hand, it may improve statesmanship and reform party actions.

The Convention will doubtless recommend concert of action among Union men in the selection of members of Congress, so that the President shall have aid instead of opposition from the representatives of the people in his great work of restoration, and also the selection of members of State Legislatures who will be in accord with his policy. For the President now represents the principles of Unionism, and to uphold him is to uphold the Union, and render our country secure and prosperous.

The work of reorganizing loyal State governments, which was begun by President Lincoln, has been continued and consummated by President Johnson, who is now himself a tie or bond of connection between the North and the South, holding the sympathy and confidence of both sections, and able above all other men living, both by his position and character, to reunite and hold together in firm concord the people of the United States. But our Union must not rest upon a mere man, however patriotic or distinguished, but upon the accord of the States which compose it. The life of a President may be cut short by disease, or by assassination even (of which we have had one shocking example), but the Constitution of the United States is an instrument which may endure for ages as a bond and guarantee of Union among the States. Let us therefore restore that Constitution to its full operation in the States and in the Federal Government, as desired by the President and proposed by the distinguished men who have called the Philadelphia Convention. By that Constitution each State is to have two Senators and a number of Representatives proportioned to its population. These are to be allowed it if the fundamental law is to be kept, and when it selects them the only question which can arise is whether they are duly qualified under the provisions of the Constitution which fix the qualifications of Senators and Representatives. Of course a disloyal State, warring against the Federal Government, can have no representation in Congress, because the operation of the Constitution as to such State is suspended pending the conflict of arms. But no such case now exists. The operation of the Constitution is now complete throughout our whole country, and the powers of the Government are unopposed, and are exercised and felt in every part. Representation of all the States in Congress is therefore right and necessary, if the Constitution is to be respected and obeyed; and it is equally clear that it is expedient also. In this connection we extract the following very forcible observations from the National Intelligencer of July ninth:

The utter failure of the Congressional majority to present a better plan of restoration than that begun by President Lincoln and successfully prosecuted by President Johnson; the failure of Congress, in fact, to present any practicable plan for the completion of the restoration of the Union by the admission of the Southern States to representation in that body, has attracted the attention of the whole country to this subject, as the one, greatest, most important political problem of the hour. It is as plain to the Northern manufacturer as to the Western grain-grower and Southern planter that the progress of the material interests of the whole country must remain greatly impeded until there shall be a full and complete restoration of the Union. It is equally as plain that this consummation, devotedly to be wished, cannot be attained until the now exiled Southern States shall have been restored to full fellowship, by the admission of their Senators and Representatives to Congress. This is the sign of the whole country for which the people are anxiously awaiting. Millions of unemployed capital in the North and abroad are now awaiting this result to seek permanent

investment in the South. Within a few months after this sign shall have been given, the desolated lands of the Southern States shall again resound with the hum of industry, trade will resume its wonted activity, manufacturers will be assured of a salubrious market for their wares, and the holders of our public securities will have received a guarantee that the exportation of Southern products will enable the Government to pay promptly in coin all the interests of its gold-bearing bonds.

It is apparent that the financial, commercial, and industrial interests of the whole country are directly and immediately interested in the complete and immediate practical restoration of the Union, by the recognition of the Southern representatives in Congress. While all these great public interests, reaching to every city, town, hamlet, farm-house, and workshop in the land, are thus vitally concerned, only a miserable faction of Radical politicians, for purely partisan purposes, either desires or expects benefit from a postponement of this restoration. Unfortunately for the country, this faction has obtained control of Congress as at present organized, and without even a shadow of right, is unscrupulously employing the power of a numerical majority in that body to postpone, if not to frustrate, what the whole people so much need.

"BRADFORD COUNTY."

An article under the above heading appeared some weeks since in the editorial columns of the Pittsburgh Gazette, prompted evidently by a desire on the part of the editor to cast odium upon the National Administration by assailing individuals in this section who support it. The article in question would hardly have deserved notice here had it not been copied into the columns of the Bradford Reporter and Wyoming Republican, anti-Johnson Republican papers of this district. Mr. Tracy, of Bradford, is particularly assailed, because of his support of the President, and in assailing him the editor seeks to show that it is necessary to weaken, as far as possible, his position and influence, by the fabrication of the most unfounded and untruthful representations in regard to his political history, and the history of political affairs in this district. The admission that "Mr. Tracy is a gentleman of excellent social position and character," and that "he followed the fortunes of the Whig party until it was dissolved," are about the only truths contained in the article. He was an ardent adherent of the principles of the Whig party, and up to the time of its dissolution enjoyed the confidence of the party of his county and district to as full an extent as any man in it; and although largely in the minority, he accepted the nomination tendered by the Whigs for State Senator, and ran considerably ahead of the party vote, and approached nearer to an election than was usual for candidates of the Whigs of those times in his district.

When the dissolution of the Whig party came, in the Fall of 1855, it was through the action and influence of Mr. Tracy, more than to any other member of that party in Bradford, that the almost entire vote of the Whig party of this county was brought into the Republican organization; not a hundred stood aloof, and from this grew up the great Republican majority in Bradford. Instead of a nomination for the "Legislature for two years" being conferred upon Mr. Tracy to "appease his disquietude," as the Gazette asserts, his nomination grew out of the facts above referred to; his position and influence as a political leader in the Whig party, and two successive nominations by acclamation, were given him without a dissenting voice. In the election canvass that followed, the question of the repeal of the tonnage tax, through the instrumentality of George Landon, became a subject of discussion. Mr. Landon having occupied a seat in the Senate one session, had become convinced that the use of improper influences was contemplated to bring about the repeal of that tax at the approaching session, and under the inspiration of honest impulses, warned the people from the stump that their rights were in danger, and that the State Treasury was about to be plundered through corrupt influences, which would be required to bear in manipulating the Legislature by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to effect the repeal of the tonnage tax. Mr. Tracy was sent to the Legislature pledged against the repeal, the public mind of his county was thoroughly aroused in opposition to it; he acted as a member of the Lower House in strictest conformity with the will of his constituents. But alas! how was it with George Landon in the Senate? He violated every obligation of a representative, and supported the very measure he had vehemently denounced, and returned home and announced himself as a candidate for nomination for Congress in the Fall of 1862, and challenged Mr. Tracy to a discussion on the stump of the merits of their action in reference to the repeal of the tonnage tax. Mr. Tracy also became a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress. The Democrats of the district, as a party, opposed the repeal of the tax, and very naturally opposed Mr. Landon, and sympathized with Mr. Tracy upon this question. The war being then in active progress, Mr. Landon made use of the war spirit to arouse political prejudices against Mr. Tracy, by arraigning the Democrats as opposed to the war policy of Mr. Lincoln, and misrepresenting Mr. Tracy as standing in an equivocal political position because of their sympathy with him, and finally managed, when the Convention of Bradford County came off, to get the Convention by a majority of one, unfairly obtained, to declare him nominated. This caused a square split, and the Republican friends of Mr. Tracy's position upon the tonnage tax called a separate convention and nominated him. Mr. Landon continued upon the ticket until within about ten days of the election, when, seeing the evidences of an overwhelming defeat before him, he withdrew, and a more unobjectionable candidate, in the person of R. F. Clark, Esq., was substituted. Mr. Tracy was elected by a majority of eighteen hundred votes. The Gazette says: "Mr. Tracy raised a clamor on Mr. Landon's account of that vote (the repeal of the tonnage tax),

and announced himself as an independent candidate. Mr. Landon, two or three weeks before the election, withdrew, and the canvass resulted in Mr. Tracy's election." It would not answer the purpose of the Gazette so well to tell the truth, as to convey the false impression that Mr. Tracy had a clean field after the withdrawal of Mr. Landon, and was elected without opposition.

Mr. Tracy's record as a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress is before the country, and we believe no one will pretend to deny that it reflects great credit upon him as a man of integrity, correct judgment, and discrimination in dealing with questions presented for the action of Congress during his term. The Gazette falsely says: "Two years ago Mr. Tracy was again an independent candidate, with Democratic support. He was beaten out of sight by Mr. Ulysses Mercur, who will doubtless be re-elected next Fall." So far from this being true, Mr. Tracy, on the contrary, wrote a letter declining to be a candidate, giving as a reason his desire to see the party united for the purpose of sustaining the Administration of Mr. Lincoln in the prosecution of the war in suppressing the Rebellion. His letter was published to the country at that time, and Mr. Tracy's most ardent friends became the most active supporters of Mr. Mercur; and to this fact Mr. Mercur, beyond doubt, owes his election, but it would not answer the purpose of the Gazette to state the facts. How it will be in reference to Mr. Mercur's reelection, certain it is, had Mr. Tracy and his friends supposed that Mr. Mercur, immediately upon taking his seat in the Thirty-ninth Congress, would array himself against the principles and policy of Mr. Lincoln, upon which he was elected, and become the bitter opponent of Mr. Johnson, upon whom has fallen the duty of administering the Government in accordance with that policy, they would have hesitated long before giving him their earnest and effective support.

As to the fling at the COLUMBIAN by the Gazette it is neither material nor true. It is not an organ of party nor of any public man. The Gazette knows very well, however, that the COLUMBIAN is, so far as it participates in editing political discussions, the advocate of the principles and policy of the great National Union party, as enunciated by the National Convention at Baltimore in 1861, in the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson, and which are being carried out by President Johnson. It is for adherence to these principles, and an independent and fearless defence of the President, that the COLUMBIAN as well as Mr. Tracy are arraigned by the Gazette. But the mere statement of this fact is a sure vindication of both.

FIRE-EATERS WANTED IN WASHINGTON. THERE are a number of Southern Fire-eaters of the blood-and-thunder order scattered over the seceded States. Since the close of the war they have been out of employment, and are consequently seedy, thirsty, and hard-up. While the Rebellion lasted they seldom or never showed themselves at the front; but there was plenty of occupation for them in the rear, where they hung upon men, confiscated cotton, robbed and persecuted women and children, whipped and flayed negroes, enjoyed themselves hugely, and lived upon the fat of the land and the best in the market. The contrast between this happiness and their present forlorn condition is deplorable. They dare not interfere with the negroes, except in remote corners of the South, where United States officials do not yet appear, and they cannot even get up a decent fight, except among themselves, as in the recent case of the Pollards in Richmond. Poor, moody, out at elbows, out of liquors, and out of business, these Fire-eaters do not know what to do with themselves. Let us give them a bit of practical advice. They are wanted in Washington, and can make money there without having to earn it by hard work—to which no true Fire-eater would condescend. At Washington there are a lot of Radical Congressmen, all anxious for a renomination, and all extremely doubtful about their chances of getting it. They feel that nothing will save them from oblivion except some stirring excitement that shall make martyrs of them, and cause an outbreak of popular sympathy in their favor. For a good flogging, a trifling and not very painful stab or a pistol shot, aimed at some portion of their anatomy, not necessarily vital, they will pay roundly. If the attack upon them could be made by a notorious Southerner, and were performed in public and accompanied by the phrase, "Let me kill this great Union patriot," or words to that effect, five hundred dollars would not be too much for the job. Ben Wade tried this dodge some time ago, by representing that a visitor who came to ask him a political favor was an assassin, determined to deprive the Union of the services of the immortal Wade. This worked very well for a while, until somebody exposed it. In the absence of any Fire-eaters Grinnell got himself caned by General Rousseau; but unfortunately he timed the affair wrongly, and another man was being nominated in Iowa at about the time Grinnell was being flogged in Washington. Still, all the country papers said that Grinnell would have been renominated had the intelligence reached Iowa soon enough. Instead of insulting our brave generals, let the Radical Congressmen employ regular Fire-eaters to make martyrs of them, and they can be flogged at any moment they like, and thus secure their renominations.—New York Herald.

EUROPE.

Severe and Active Fighting in Bohemia.

The Battles of Skalitz and Oswientec.

The Craew and Vienna Railroad Almost Destroyed by the Prussians.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNICATION WITH GALICIA INTERRUPTED.

THE BATTLE OF CUSTOZZA

Neutral Proclamation of England.

ONE DAY LATER NEWS.

The steamship Saint David, from Liverpool, twenty-fifth, passed Father Point at half-past ten o'clock on Wednesday night, on her voyage to Quebec. Her news is one day later.

Hostilities between the Austrians and Prussians had commenced.

There was a desperate battle in Bohemia on the twenty-seventh of June.

A Prussian telegram, dated Nachod, says: An important battle, in which cavalry and artillery were principally engaged, has been in progress to-day. The Austrians were driven back from near Skalitz to Jaromirz. Three flags and many prisoners were taken. The loss on either side is unknown.

A Breslau telegram says: The first Prussian army corps attacked the enemy at Frankenu. The Austrians were driven back in the direction of Josephstadt. After the battle a Prussian major proceeded to the quarters of Marshal Benedek, under a flag of truce, to solicit an armistice, and the demand was refused.

A Craew (Austrian) dispatch of the evening of the eighteenth of June says: This morning the Prussians made a fresh attack upon Oswientec, when they were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Prussians destroyed the Craew and Vienna Railroad, seriously interrupting the Austrian communications with Galicia.

The Italian losses in the recent battle were great, but the Austrian losses were believed to be still greater. Toward nightfall the Italians and Austrians retired from their respective positions.

The King of Italy has addressed a dispatch to the President of the Council, which says the battle was neither won nor lost. "I have ordered a concentration of all our forces to resume the campaign. Our army is in excellent condition, and anxious to be led to battle."

The Committee on Affairs common to Hungary assume a portion of the Austrian State debt; that loans and commercial questions be treated in common, by means of special treaties.

The London Times says the German Zollverein has ceased to exist, but duties continued to be levied by the governments where foreign goods are landed.

The Paris Patrie has reason to believe that no arrangements are being made for the purpose of sending French squadrons of observation to the Adriatic or the North Sea.

A proclamation of England's neutrality in Continental affairs has been published in London.

GENERAL PRESS DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

Radical leaders here betray more anxiety in regard to the Philadelphia Convention than they dare admit. It is said they will endeavor to defeat the objects of the convention by manipulating Southern wires through such instruments as Hamilton, of Texas, Brownlow, of Tennessee, Holden, of North Carolina, and others, to secure a Southern delegation to the convention of the malcontents, in order that, if possible, a row can be created. They argue that the reception of such delegates will destroy the influence of the convention in the North, while their rejection will be equally damaging to the new party in the South. The game will certainly be attempted, but will be met by counter action on the part of the Conservatives to secure moderate representatives from all the Southern States, falling in which they will boldly close the door against any others.

It may be stated positively that General Grant will accept a nomination for the Presidency for the next term from no party or faction whatever. His nomination would be equivalent to an election, and his election would necessarily lead to his retirement from public life at the end of his term of office. He considers himself yet too young to withdraw into retirement; and while he unquestionably has aspirations for Presidential honors with which to crown his illustrious career, he feels confident that he can enjoy such honors eight or twelve or more years hence as readily as now. These ideas have recently been expressed by him to his most intimate personal friends, and are unquestionably the ideas that will control him, notwithstanding the powerful influences now being used to win his consent to accept a nomination.

A noteworthy remark occurs in a recent "Occasional" letter to the Philadelphia Press, which, in view of its authorship, is considered somewhat significant. Forney says, in reference to the determination of the President to make a clean sweep of the Radicals from office on the adjournment of Congress, that the "Union men in Congress will, however, not leave Washington without taking such steps as will at least keep the people advised of the doings of the pro-slavery tyrants." The remark is construed as foreshadowing a design, which has already been rumored, for Congress through its Radical majority to appoint a joint committee to remain here during the recess to watch the President's movements, such committee to be clothed with all the power that can be conferred upon it. It was at one time proposed to give this committee power to revoke all Executive appointments; but the power of Congress to delegate such authority or

confer it upon a committee was denied by the wiser heads. It is evident that now they are studying to find what powers they can confer, and intend to put as many and great obstacles in the President's way as possible. The day of adjournment will be quickly set when this more important matter is determined.

The statue of Washington, removed from the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Virginia, by General Hunter, on his raid up the valley of Virginia, has passed through Alexandria by express on its way to that place, an order having been issued for its restoration.

Southern papers exhibit a very general disposition on the part of the people to respond to the address for the Philadelphia Convention. State and district conventions to nominate delegates have been called in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina.

Orders from the War Department direct the muster out of thirteen aides-de-camp, five additional aides-de-camp, and thirteen assistant adjutant-generals.

Alterations are now in progress in the White House which will enable the President and his Secretaries to transact business with greater facility and with more comfort to the numerous visitors. A large ante-room for visitors is among the conveniences being provided, where those who have business with the President may be comfortably seated while in waiting for an audience. If Congress will now pass the Executive Household Bill, and thus provide the necessary clerical force, matters can be conducted much more satisfactorily to the President and the public.

Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, on the eleventh instant, received official dispatches from El Paso, informing him that on the tenth ultimo President Juarez, his Cabinet, and the Government left El Paso for Chihuahua. Letters from the City of Durango, of June fifth, received here by the last steamer from Vera Cruz, state that the French troops in that city were under orders to march against Chihuahua, and that two thousand men had already left, and were at that time at Lazarea. Letters from the City of Mexico state that General Bazaine was concentrating all the available French troops in San Luis Potosi, to open a new and vigorous campaign against the Mexicans.

The Senate on the tenth instant rejected the nomination of Sloanmaker, as Collector of the First District of Pennsylvania. It is probable now that the President will nominate the present incumbent, Colonel Taggart, who has a very creditable military record.

The Rebel Salisbury prison-keeper, John H. Gee, who, for the last four months, has been on trial before the court-martial at Raleigh, North Carolina, for alleged cruelty to Union prisoners at Salisbury, was, on Thursday of last week, released from arrest by order of the War Department, the Court having acquitted him. The above trial will cost the Government about twenty-five thousand dollars.

Secretary Stanton has reinstated all the soldiers, twenty in number, recently discharged from the Ordnance Office.

The National Union Convention is exciting deep interest in political circles, and it is said that the Union State Convention to be held by the friends of President Johnson at Indianapolis, July nineteenth, will be the first Western State Convention to appoint delegates.

The notorious John S. Mosby, who was during the Rebellion the terror of the country hereabouts, is now a sojourner in the City of Washington, and quietly walking about the Capitol, the object of the curious. Mosby is a quiet, tame-looking individual, and has not the slightest appearance of a bugaboo, or one who would try to frighten anybody.

The President has nominated to the Senate D. H. Winfield, a soldier of the late war, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of New Jersey vice Eugene Ayres.

The voting at the Orphans' Fair, for presents to those receiving the highest number of votes each one paid for, was quite spirited. Major-General Howard received the sword, having one thousand and three hundred and sixty-five votes, while General C. H. Thomas had one thousand two hundred and five. Mr. Doolittle received the Senator's cane, having four thousand five hundred and thirty votes, while Mr. Harris had one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six. Cornelius Wendell received the most votes on the citizens' silver tea-set.

There was a meeting of those disposed to send relief to Portland at the City Hall on the eleventh instant, Mayor Wallace presiding. A committee was appointed to make collections, and over two thousand dollars was subscribed before the close of the meeting.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

WE make the following extract from a private letter to the senior editor of the Country Gentleman, dated Catawba Station, Mississippi, May seventeenth: "I am about ninety miles from New Orleans, and about ninety miles from Jackson, Mississippi, have a nice, quiet 'piney woods' home, not the rich lands I once had, nor the comforts and luxuries I had spent an arduous life of thirty-three years in collecting. Reared in the City of Columbia, S. C., with never any necessity for labor, raised, it may be said, delicately, but fortunately for me by a rigid disciplinarian, at sixty I am forced to earn my bread by the sweat of my brow, working daily and writing nightly. You may not be able to realize how we could be so broken up; once we could order supplies by the thousand dollars, and our wives made dry goods accounts of one thousand dollars, and now not able to buy meat. But, my dear sir, so it is, I assure you; I have kept house one week without a piece of meat or a particle of grease of any kind. I have been a month without a grain of corn. I lost everything, so to say. My lands I sold, but have not received one dollar. I saved thirteen Devon cows, two bulls, and eleven calves; but the food and high water has reduced me to

seven cows and two bulls. I had no idea how poor people go along—what they had to endure. I made my property, but never was purse proud, and always ready to relieve. No one seems able or willing to pay—I have enough due me to make me comfortable. I have had a hard time to get food. I lost all my clothing, all household and kitchen furniture; got my working men and women, twelve mules and two wagons, my mares thirteen, stallions, imported Jack, and fifty-four blooded cows and bulls; spent thirty thousand dollars taking care of my negroes, made nothing and lost all—except the cows I brought here, and four mules. But, my dear sir, I take it very philosophically. I have accepted what I could not help, for it is true, I would have whipped Uncle Sam out of his boots; but I could not, and he has not only whipped me, but brought me to poverty, and when I tell him I accept the issue, and show him I am earnest, by working as hard as I once required my negro, he will not believe me! Well, I cannot compel the old gentleman to believe me, so I work on and think no more about it. The only thing that worries me is, we have been known the world over as a hospitable and gentlemanly people—a people of high-toned, if anything over-wrought chivalrous feelings—yet we are accused as condescending to be brutal, man-slayers, murderers; that a negro is unsafe even passing by our doors, and a Northern man had as well enter a lion's den or the fiery furnace. How under the sun the intelligent men of the North can credit such lying scribbles is a mystery to me. This night I took tea with a man who avers he was a Northern soldier for some three or four years. He makes no disguise of it, and yet no one dares to molest him—dares! I say, because Southern honor is at stake. He may shoot down a foe on the field of battle, but the war being over, he is our guest.

If my life is worth a haubee, I would pledge it that a Northern man may pass through this country, and avow he had been engaged in killing our men in honorable warfare; he may go on foot, on horseback, any way, by night or by day, and he will be safer than passing through the streets of New York City, especially if he had largely of cash about him. I will not say there are no dastards, scoundrels, thieves, etc., in Mississippi, in the South, but I do say the large mass of the very people who were eager for the fray, who were acting men, and honestly gave up their opinions, are this day as quiet citizens as you have. True, we may feel and say it was savage to burn our houses, destroy our property, but there is no cry of vengeance. The fact is, we have drawn off our coats and gone to work, and determined not to remain poor. We intend to pitch into dame Fortune and wrest from her some of her dimes.

"I am going to try for an orchard and farm it, to carve out a brain new fortune. I have now several thousand seedling peach and a few thousand rooted quinces and a few thousand cuttings, which I intend to bud this season. I have one woman, and a boy of sixteen, not left me. The negroes who were in my days of fortune treated best, were the first to leave me to work or starve. With these two, to wash, cook, milk cows, etc., about the house, I have now a good garden, planted about three acres of melons, set out about one thousand trees, and my nursery, with some two thousand grapes. So you see, though sixty, and badly laid up with the rheumatism, I have worked. If I could get pear and apple stocks I could in two years sell enough trees to support me and pay all expenses, reserving as many trees as I could plant well."

DECLINE OF RADICALISM.

ONE by one the Radical members of Congress are being repudiated by the nominating conventions of their party. Rice, of Maine, has been dropped; Morrill, of Vermont, has refused to allow his name to go before the people for renomination; Grinnell and Kasson have been defeated; and Hill has been shelved along with his Radical associates. In our State the indications are that Radicalism will soon be at a ruinous discount. Stevens may hold Lancaster, but in other districts the contest will be fierce and determined against the present Radical members. Kelly, and O'Neill, and Myers, and Thayer, will have to face constituencies outraged by the manner in which they have subordinated the real interests of the country to megalomaniac and partisan aspirations. The business of Philadelphia has been terribly disturbed and shattered by the war and events growing out of the same. Our commercial rivals are taking advantage of circumstances to press us still further in the wrong direction, and our Radical representatives have, by their votes, aided in keeping trade and commerce from our city. They have followed the mad and heady current of Radical malice, and opposed all measures calculated to reunite the sections, and allow Philadelphia to occupy her old place among the business marts of the nation. The votes of the men named have stood in the way of all efforts to benefit the trade of this city. They proclaimed by their action that Philadelphia is against holding any intercourse with the people of the Southern States, and these men wonder why all the trade of that section is not poured into the laps of our merchants. They are learning now what it costs to uphold and support the Radical party, and if the present Radical members be re-elected, Philadelphia should be represented by national men, and if the merchants and men of business study their own welfare and that of the city, they will choose at the coming election.—Age.

"I KNOW you have tenderness," wrote Pope to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and nothing was ever more beautifully said—"you must have it; it is the very emanation of good sense and virtue; the finest minds, like the finest metals, dissolve the easiest."

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The following letter was written by Secretary Seward in answer to an invitation of the Tammany Society: DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 29, 1866.

To the Hon. John T. Hoffman, City Hall, New York: SIR,—I have had the honor to receive the invitation of the Tammany Society for the celebration of the approaching Fourth of July.

I am highly pleased with the form of invitation. I like the motto which is placed at its head—"The Union must and shall be preserved." I like the vignette which illustrates it. I like the language, namely, the red, white, and blue. I like the temple of liberty based upon the rock of the Constitution, and protected by the eagle of the American Republic. I like the ships and railroads, indicative of prosperity and progress. I like the significant conjunction of dates, 1776 and 1866—a period of ninety years. Why, in looking at these figures, was I almost led to say that our thirteenth original States? I especially delight in the flag which is on the left hand, and in whose enlarged field twenty-three stars are blazing which have come out from the deep crevices within the past thirty years, while the original thirteen States yet remain in their ancient place, all their morning lustre undiminished.

I have had some differences in my mind with the Tammany Society, but I long ago forgot them all, when I recalled the fact that the Society has never once failed to observe and honor the anniversary of National Independence; and the further fact that during the recent years of our history, the Society sent its sons to fight for the Union, and with unswerving fidelity, heartily supported the Federal Government in its struggles with secession. In view of these facts, and of the noble principles which have been the basis of the Tammany Society as a true Union League.

I rejoice with the Society that the conflict of arms has ceased; that the authority of the Government has been vindicated, and that the Union now floats triumphantly over every foot of the national domain. On the other hand, I mourn with the Society that the perfect Union given to us by our patriotic forefathers has not yet been entirely restored; that eleven original States are denied representation in the Federal Congress, and are not recognized as co-ordinate parts in the National Legislature. How strange all this! We have killed the Union outright, and have killed African slavery with it, and yet we are not completely reunited.

If I did not feel assured that the American people cannot suffer so great and fatal a secession to continue, I should say, as many of our friends do, that we are at least divided. But I have unbounded confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the American people. It is said in excuse of the denial of representation that the States and their chosen Representatives are not to be admitted to the Union until they have accepted of the Reconstruction Act, and have not been completely reunited.

I believe, with the Tammany Society, that the Union was created to be perpetual; that the States are equal to the Constitution; that the restoration of the Union by the new war ought to be acknowledged and recognized by all the departments of the Federal Government; that a spirit of magnanimity and fraternity should prevail in all our councils, and that the South, having accepted of the Reconstruction Act, and relinquished the heresies of secession, should, just so far and so fast as she comes in the attitude of loyalty, and in the persons of loyal and qualified representatives, be admitted to her constitutional representation.

I want, henceforth and forever, no North, no South, no East, no West, no divisions, and no sections, and no classes; but one united and harmonious people.

It will be impossible for me to attend the celebration personally. What I have written I trust will satisfy the Society that, in spirit, I shall always be with them, when they shall be engaged in renewing and fortifying the National Union.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FORNEY'S LETTER.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,—I have been in this city for two days, and now write under an impulse which I cannot restrain, because I feel it to be for your own good and that of the country. I take it for granted that you are resolved not to be unmindful of your own fame, and that you will not allow your friends who heartily sustain your policy, to feel that they are without your aid and encouragement. Whether you are a candidate for President or not, and if you are not I shall be greatly surprised with the wonderful favor that has crowned your restoration policy, you should not allow the great offices to go to indifferent men, or those clearly in the interests of your foes. I need not repeat to you that I am now, as ever, for twenty years shown in my writings, and since your great act of patriotism in 1859 especially, your open and avowed friend. Where I am to-day my two newspapers, both daily, show to the world. Hence, in what I now say, I speak no idle words, but mean all I say. The Collector's office in New York City is a post that you should dispose of outside of all the politicians; not, I mean, to defy them, but to select your own man, who should be free only to help you and serve the Government—one they could neither attack nor use. Such a man is * * * of this city. He was elected to Congress in * * * as a Democrat, but, like you, refused to follow the party into treason. He served a short time with great distinction, and resigned on account of ill-health. He was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and won great applause. He is a very able man, educated to finance, intensely national, honest and independent, and could furnish millions of security. He has an organizing mind, would make you a party or fight your battles single-handed. He is an Andrew Johnson Democrat, in short, I write in the knowledge that he would accept, and that his appointment would be hailed with joy by this whole community. Yours, truly,

J. W. FORNEY.