

Letter from Gen. Frank P. Blair accepting the Democratic nomination for Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The following is a copy of General Blair's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Vice-President, just received here:

General G. H. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention.

SIR: I take the earliest opportunity of replying to your letter notifying me of my nomination for Vice-President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention, recently held in the city of New York. I accept, without hesitation, the nomination tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give you and the committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Convention. I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and most heartily concur in every principle and sentiment they announce. My opinions upon all of the questions which discriminate the great contending parties, have been freely expressed on all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them. The issues upon which the contest turns are clear, and cannot be obscured or disguised by the sophistries of our adversaries. They all resolve themselves into the old and ever recurring struggle of the few men to absorb the political power of the nation. This effort, under every conceivable name and disguise, has always characterized the opponents of the Democratic party, but at no time has the attempt assumed a shape so open and daring as in this contest. The adversaries of free and constitutional government, in defiance of the express language of the Constitution, have erected a military despotism in ten of the States of the Union; have taken from the President the powers vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction. The right of trial by jury and the great writ of habeas corpus, shields of safety for every citizen, which have descended to us from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our revolutionary fathers sought to secure to their posterity forever, in the fundamental charter of our liberties, have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the fragment of a Congress. Whole States and communities of people of our own race have been attained, convicted, condemned and deprived of their rights as citizens without presentment or trial or witness, by Congressional enactments of ex post facto laws, and in defiance of the constitutional prohibition denying, even to a full legal Congress, the authority to pass any bill of attainder or ex post facto law.

The same usurping authority has substituted as electors, in place of men of our own race, those illegally attained and disfranchised, a host of ignorant negroes, who are supported in infidelity with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their birthright, through the management of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the emissaries of conspirators in other States, and to complete the oppression, the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal. In order to make this barbarian supremacy, the military leader, under whose prestige this usurping Congress has taken refuge since the condemnation of their schemes by the free people in the elections of last year, and whom they have selected as their candidate to shield themselves from the result of their own wickedness and crime, has announced his acceptance of the nomination, and his willingness to maintain their usurpations over eight millions of white people in the South, fixed to the earth by his bayonets, he exclaiming "let us have peace." "Peace reigns in Warsaw," was the announcement which heralded the doom of the liberties of a nation. "The Empire is peace," exclaimed Bonaparte when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of his sword. The peace to which Grant invites us is the peace of despotism and death. Those who seek to restore the Constitution are already pronounced upon in the elections of last year, and which will, I am convinced, be still more emphatically exercised by the election of the Democratic candidate as the President of the United States, are denounced as revolutionists by the partisans of this vindictive Congress. Negro suffrage, which the popular vote of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut and other States, have condemned as expressly against the letter of the Constitution, must stand because their Senators and Representatives have willed it. If the people shall again count on these atrocious measures by the election of the Democratic candidate for President they must not be disturbed although decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and although the President is sworn to maintain and support the Constitution. The will of a fraction of a Congress reinforced with its partisan emissaries sent to the South and supported there by the soldiery, must stand against the will of the people and the decision of the Supreme Court, and the solemn oath of the President to maintain and support the Constitution. It is revolutionary to execute the will of the people; it is revolutionary to execute the judgment of the Supreme Court; it is revolutionary in the President to keep inviolate his oath to sustain the Constitution.

This false construction of the vital principles of our government is the last resort of those who would have their arbitrary reconstruction away, and engineer our time-honored institutions. The national will says the constitution must be restored, and this will of the people again prevails. The appeal to the peaceful ballot to attain this end is not war, is not revolution. They make war and revolution, who attempt to arrest this quiet mode of putting aside military despotism, and the usurpations of a fragment of a Congress, asserting absolute power over that benign system of regulated liberty left us by our fathers. This must be allowed to take its course; this is the only road to

peace; it will come with the election of the Democratic candidate, and not with the election of that mailed warrior whose bayonets are now at the throats of eight millions of people at the South, to compel them to support him as a candidate for the Presidency, and to submit to the domination of an alien race of semi-barbarous men. No perversion of truth or audacity of misrepresentation can exceed that which heralds this candidate in arms as an angel of peace. I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, FRANK P. BLAIR.

Old Thad. and the Bonds. HE ENDORSES THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, AND EXPLAINS THE LAW. In a debate on the Funding Bill in the House at Washington, on Friday last, the following remarks were made by Thaddeus Stevens. This bombshell of Mr. Stevens thrown into the Radical camp, will demoralize the forces of Grant, and make us thousands of votes. The ranks of the Revolutionists waver. Push on, Democrats and Conservatives to certain victory.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, declared himself in favor of a funding bill which should reduce interest. If no person should choose to fund under it no harm was done; if any person did choose to fund at a lower rate of interest, the Government would profit by it. He thought, however, that the lowest rate of interest should be four per cent; he did not think they could get money cheaper. He thought it the duty of the Government, with the accumulating gold, to expend one half in redeeming the five-twenties in advance of their falling due. No one could object to their redemption. He had understood the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Ross) to say that the bonds should be paid according to the New York Platform. What was that platform?

Mr. ROSS.—To pay the five-twenties in lawful money. Mr. STEVENS.—What do you call lawful money? Mr. ROSS.—Greenbacks; that is your doctrine and mine, you know. [Laughter.] Mr. STEVENS.—I hold to the Chicago platform, and as I understand it on that point, to the New York platform—that those bonds shall be paid according to the original contract. A member.—The law, Mr. Stevens, according to the law. Mr. STEVENS.—The spirit and letter of the contract. Mr. STEVENS.—What was that law? That the interest should be paid up to a certain limit five per cent. In 1862. After the bonds fell due they would be payable in money, just as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Ross) understood it; just as he (Mr. Stevens) understood it; just as all understood it when the law was enacted; just as it was explained on the floor a dozen times by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. If he knew that any party in the country would go for paying in coin that which was payable in money, thus enhancing the debt one-half; if he knew there was such a platform and such a determination on the part of his own party, HE WOULD, WITH FRANK BLAIR AND ALL, VOTE FOR THE OTHER PARTY. He would vote for no such swindle on the tax payers of the country. He would vote for no such speculation in favor of the large bondholders and millionaires. He repeated (though it was hard to say it) THAT EVEN IF FRANK BLAIR STOOD ON THE PLATFORM OF PAYING ACCORDING TO THE CONTRACT, AND IF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE STOOD ON THE PLATFORM OF PAYING BLOATED SPECULATORS TWICE THE AMOUNT AGREED TO BE PAID TO THEM, AND OF TAXING HIS CONSTITUENTS TO DEATH, HE WOULD VOTE FOR FRANK BLAIR, EVEN IF A WORSE MAN THAN SEYMOUR WAS ON THE TICKET. [Much excitement and sensation.]

Mr. ROSS.—The Democratic doors are still open, and the gentleman can be taken in. "LET US HAVE PEACE," says Congress, with a fresh Reconstruction Act, which gives the Presidential ballot to Florida, Arkansas, and other Carpet-Bag States, while it takes the ballot from every Conservative State at the South. "Let us have Peace," says Sumner, with a demand that negroes be admitted into Congress, and that Congress shall pass a law coercing negro vote in all the States of the North, East and West. "Let us have Peace," says the Chicago Platform, while making one form of Government for States south of the Potomac, and another for States north of the Potomac. "Let us have Peace," says the same Platform, with one Currency for the Pensioner, the Soldier, the Laborer, and the man of business, and another for the Bondholder. "Let us have Peace," say the Radicals, with Constitutions as in South Carolina, which allow tax payers to the amount of \$700 in the Legislature to impose a tax of two millions upon the white people of the State. Gentlemen, a true Peace means justice, honesty, fair dealing between man and man. This you do not propose, but its very opposite, and there can be no Peace while the Radical party lives and reigns.

Charles W. Washburne, cashier of the People's Bank of Roxbury, Mass., who resigned on account of ill health, jumped overboard from the steamer Scotia on her last trip to Liverpool, and was drowned.

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Veto of the Electoral College Bill by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1868. The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States: I have given to the joint resolution entitled "A resolution excluding from the Electoral College the votes of States lately in rebellion which shall not have been reorganized," as careful an examination as I have been able to bestow upon the subject during the few days that have intervened since the measure was submitted for my action. This joint resolution is based upon the assumption that some of the States whose people were lately in rebellion are not now entitled to representation in Congress and participation in the election of President and Vice President of the United States. Having heretofore had occasion to give in detail my reasons for dissenting from this view, it is not necessary at this time to repeat them. It is sufficient to state that I continue strong in my conviction that the acts of secession by which a number of the States sought to dissolve their connection, and in direct violation thereof, were from the beginning absolutely null and void. It follows, necessarily, that when the rebellion terminated, the several States which had attempted to secede continued to be States in the Union, and all that was required to enable them to resume their relation to the Union was that they should adopt measures necessary to their practical restoration as States. Such measures were adopted, and the legitimate result was that these States having conformed to all the requirements of the Constitution, resumed their former relations, and became entitled to the exercise of all the rights guaranteed to them by its provisions. The joint resolution under consideration, however, seems to assume that, by the insurrectionary acts of their respective inhabitants, these States forfeited their rights as such, and can never again exercise them, except upon readmission into the Union, on the terms presented by Congress. If this position be correct, it follows, that they are taken out of the Union by virtue of their acts of secession, and hence that the war waged upon them was illegal and unconstitutional. We would thus be placed in the inconsistent attitude that while the war was commenced and carried on on the distinct ground that the Southern States, being component parts of the Union, were in rebellion against the lawful authority of the United States, upon its termination we resort to a policy of reconstruction which assumes that it was in fact a rebellion, but that the war was waged for the conquest of territories assumed to be out of the constitutional Union. The mode and manner of receiving and counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States are in plain and simple terms prescribed by the Constitution, that the President of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. Congress has therefore no power under the Constitution to revise the electoral votes, or to reject them. The whole power is exhausted when, in the presence of the two Houses, the votes are counted and the result declared. For in this respect the powers and duties of the President of the Senate, are, under the Constitution, purely ministerial. When, therefore, the joint resolution declares that no electoral votes shall be received or counted from States that since March 4, 1867, have not adopted a Constitution under which a State Government shall have been organized, a power is assumed which is nowhere delegated to Congress, unless upon the assumption that the State Governments organized prior to March 4, 1867, were illegal and void. The joint resolution, by implication, at least, concedes that these States were States by virtue of their organization prior to March 4, 1867, but denies to them the right to vote on the election of President and Vice President of the United States. It follows that either this assumption of power is wholly unauthorized by the Constitution, or that the States so excluded from voting were out of the Union by reason of the rebellion, and have never been legitimately restored. Being fully satisfied that they were never out of the Union, and that their relations thereto have been legally restored, I am forced to the conclusion that the joint resolution which deprives them of the right to have their votes for President and Vice President received and counted, is in conflict with the Constitution, and that Congress have no more power to reject their votes than those of the States which have been uniformly loyal to the Federal Union. It is worthy of remark that if the States whose inhabitants were recently in rebellion were legally and constitutionally organized and restored to the rights prior to March 4, 1867, as I am satisfied they were, the only legitimate authority under the election for President and Vice President held therein must be derived from the governments instituted before that period; and it clearly follows that all State governments organized in those States under acts of Congress for that purpose, and under military control, are illegitimate and of no validity whatever; and in that view the votes cast by those States for President and Vice President, in pursuance of acts passed since March 4, 1867, and in obedience to the so-called reconstruction acts of Congress, cannot be legally received and counted, while only votes in those States that can be legally cast and counted will be there cast in pursuance of the laws in force in the several

More Radical Plunderings.

As well might we expect water, of its own volition, to run up hill, as to find honest Radical officials. Fraud, corruption, and speculation is the rule with them, honesty an exception. Every department of the Government has suffered at the hands of these greedy harpies; and so long as they are continued in power, so long will they persist in pocketing the people's money. It is only a few months since Simon Cameron and other Senators disclosed attention to the fact that there was a deficit of \$40,000 in the accounts of the Secretary of that body, and now the Clerk of the House of Representatives and a number of his fellow officials are to be brought before the bar of public opinion on a similar or worse charge. Last week the following resolution was adopted by the House:

Resolved, That the Committee on Accounts be directed to investigate into the disbursement of the contingent fund of the House for the years 1867 and 1868, with power to send for papers and papers, where the same can be done without expense to the Government.

Doubtless the public were surprised at the step, and at the precise object of what could be the precise object of this resolution. The facts have at length leaked out, and they are substantially as follows: The doorkeepers of the House receive \$1,440 per annum, whether Congress is in session three months or nine. Last year these doorkeepers were told that there was work for them in the folding rooms after the adjournment; but that if they desired to go to their business they could employ substitutes by allowing a deduction of \$25 per month from their salaries while absent. The offer was accepted; but the doorkeepers on their return discovered that, although the deduction from their salaries had been made, no substitutes had been employed. This naturally aroused indignation and inquiry, and a certain W. T. Manker, a doorkeeper from Indiana, resolved to ventilate this and sundry other little matters connected with the management of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives under the control of that "truly loyal" model gentleman, Mr. Edward McPherson, Chief Clerk. Manker's pamphlet reveals an amount of corruption and rascality in a small way that appears incredible.

The Letter of General Blair.

General Frank P. Blair's recent letter on the Reconstruction question, will meet the approval of every conservative. It is the bold and earnest declaration of one who intensely abhors the whole Radical system of Reconstruction. He very forcibly explains his understanding of the oath of the President to support the Constitution of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868. Colonel James O. Broadhead: DEAR COLONEL:—In reply to your inquiry, I beg leave to say that I leave to you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, and to submit the following as what I consider the real and only issue in the contest:

The reconstruction policy of the Radicals will be complete before the next election; the States so long excluded will have been admitted, negro suffrage established, and the carpet-baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore, under the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce these reconstruction acts, the Radicals, by the accession of twenty spurious Senators, and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his Administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare those acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, and allow the white people to reorganize their own governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed, on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put this issue plainly in the country.

I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us; shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs—by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrages upon the ballot. These, and things like these, eat up the revenues and resources of the Government and destroy its credit—make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress known as the reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, as it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results. It is the one thing that includes all that is worth a contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor, or value to the struggle.

Your friend,
FRANK P. BLAIR.

Now, this is a purely Radical affair: all the parties concerned in it are Radical to the backbone—"truly loyal," and ardent supporters of Grant, Colfax, and the Congress of the United States. Manker's pamphlet will shortly be given to the public, when facts in detail will be presented.

We might overlook the speculations of Ordway and King, but the conduct of McPherson is execrable. It is a willful and public fraud upon the treasury, and, as such, deserves far closer investigation than is likely to receive at the hands of the committee appointed under the resolution. We call upon that committee to give the facts in full detail. Let the people know who the plunderers are, and what is the extent of their peculations. It is high time that these official criminals were shown up in their true colors, and made to pay the full penalty of their transgressions.

The Legislature of Alabama which met by order of General Meade, on the 13th inst., contains about thirty negro members. The Senate Doorkeeper is a negro and the Doorkeeper, Sergeant-at-Arms and Chaplain of the House, are negroes. Of such is Radical reconstruction.

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A western Radical paper calls Wado the Jonah of the party. Prentice says he pities the whale that swallows him.

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Advertisements of 625 lines or less, 63 50
Advertisements of 630 lines or less, 64 00
Advertisements of 635 lines or less, 64 50
Advertisements of 640 lines or less, 65 00
Advertisements of 645 lines or less, 65 50
Advertisements of 650 lines or less, 66 00
Advertisements of 655 lines or less, 66 50
Advertisements of 660 lines or less, 67 00
Advertisements of 665 lines or less, 67 50
Advertisements of 670 lines or less, 68 00
Advertisements of 675 lines or less, 68 50
Advertisements of 680 lines or less, 69 00
Advertisements of 685 lines or less, 69 50
Advertisements of 690 lines or less, 70 00
Advertisements of 695 lines or less, 70 50
Advertisements of 700 lines or less, 71 00
Advertisements of 705 lines or less, 71 50
Advertisements of 710 lines or less, 72 00
Advertisements of 715 lines or less, 72 50
Advertisements of 720 lines or less, 73 00
Advertisements of 725 lines or less, 73 50
Advertisements of 730 lines or less, 74 00
Advertisements of 735 lines or less, 74 50
Advertisements of 740 lines or less, 75 00
Advertisements of 745 lines or less, 75 50
Advertisements of 750 lines or less, 76 00
Advertisements of 755 lines or less, 76 50
Advertisements of 760 lines or less, 77 00
Advertisements of 765 lines or less, 77 50
Advertisements of 770 lines or less, 78 00
Advertisements of 775 lines or less, 78 50
Advertisements of 780 lines or less, 79 00
Advertisements of 785 lines or less, 79 50
Advertisements of 790 lines or less, 80 00
Advertisements of 795 lines or less, 80 50
Advertisements of 800 lines or less, 81 00
Advertisements of 805 lines or less, 81 50
Advertisements of 810 lines or less, 82 00
Advertisements of 815 lines or less, 82 50
Advertisements of 820 lines or less, 83 00
Advertisements of 825 lines or less, 83 50
Advertisements of 830 lines or less, 84 00
Advertisements of 835 lines or less, 84 50
Advertisements of 840 lines or less, 85 00
Advertisements of 845 lines or less, 85 50
Advertisements of 850 lines or less, 86 00
Advertisements of 855 lines or less, 86 50
Advertisements of 860 lines or less, 87 00
Advertisements of 865 lines or less, 87 50
Advertisements of 870 lines or less, 88 00
Advertisements of 875 lines or less, 88 50
Advertisements of 880 lines or less, 89 00
Advertisements of 885 lines or less, 89 50
Advertisements of 890 lines or less, 90 00
Advertisements of 895 lines or less, 90 50
Advertisements of 900 lines or less, 91 00
Advertisements of 905 lines or less, 91 50
Advertisements of 910 lines or less, 92 00
Advertisements of 915 lines or less, 92 50
Advertisements of 920 lines or less, 93 00
Advertisements of 925 lines or less, 93 50
Advertisements of 930 lines or less, 94 00
Advertisements of 935 lines or less, 94 50
Advertisements of 940 lines or less, 95 00
Advertisements of 945 lines or less, 95 50
Advertisements of 950 lines or less, 96 00
Advertisements of 955 lines or less, 96 50
Advertisements of 960 lines or less, 97 00
Advertisements of 965 lines or less, 97 50
Advertisements of 970 lines or less, 98 00
Advertisements of 975 lines or less, 98 50
Advertisements of 980 lines or less, 99 00
Advertisements of 985 lines or less, 99 50
Advertisements of 990 lines or less, 100 00
Advertisements of 995 lines or less, 100 50
Advertisements of 1000 lines or less, 101 00
Advertisements of 1005 lines or less, 101 50
Advertisements of 1010 lines or less, 102 00
Advertisements of 1015 lines or less, 102 50
Advertisements of 1020 lines or less, 103 00
Advertisements of 1025 lines or less, 103 50
Advertisements of 1030 lines or less, 104 00
Advertisements of 1035 lines or less, 104 50
Advertisements of 1040 lines or less, 105 00
Advertisements of 1045 lines or less, 105 50
Advertisements of 1050 lines or less, 106 00
Advertisements of 1055 lines or less, 106 50
Advertisements of 1060 lines or less, 107 00
Advertisements of 1065 lines or less