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LETTER FROM GOV. SEYMOUR.

The Nomination Formally Accepted.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION—EFFECTS OF RADICAL RULE—A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY THE ONLY ROAD TO PEACE.

NEW YORK, August 5.—The following is Horatio Seymour's acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency:

UTICA, August 4, 1868.

GENTLEMEN:—When in the city of New York on the 11th ult., in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the Democratic National 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 and kindness which that body had shown to me. Its nomination was unsought 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 good government, of peace and prosperity to our country; but I have been caught up by the overwhelming tide 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 resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which 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 their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in the future, wherever I may be placed, in political or private life.

I then stated I would send you these words 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 show 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 past 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 to itself the whole 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 not, therefore, 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 its electors. Under its influence some of the States organized by its agents are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors, and the first bold steps are taken to destroy the rights of suffrage. Is it 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 drives them on 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 Union demand peace, order and a return to those industrial 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 cost of living made by the direct and indirect exactions of the Government; our people are harrassed by the heavy and 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 chamber and Congressional hall 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; these men, who a few days since were seeking as suppliants that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are to-day the controllers of the actions of those bodies, entering them with minds filled with questions and demands that Congress shall look upon the States from which they come as in conditions of civil war; that the majority of their population, embracing their intelligence, should be treated as public enemies; that military forces 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 these men owe their seats in Congress to the disorder in the South; every man knows that they not only owe ther present positions to disorder, but that their every motive springs from the love of power, of gain, of a desire for vengeance, 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 a government of mere force. These men now are placed in positions where they can not only urge their views of policy, but where they can enforce them. When others shall be admitted in this manner from the remaining Southern States, although they will have in truth no constituents, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of this Union, living in the line of the great States.

In vain the wisest 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 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, we 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 a sure foundation in fraternal regard and a common desire to promote the peace, the order and the happiness of all portions of our land.

Event 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 extremes of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith that while the action of their political friends 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 peaceful policy, whatever its motives may be. It is a misfortune not only to a country but to a governing 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 so much 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 ever 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 excesses; who 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 its ranks. If this has been the case heretofore, what will be its action now 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, with demands that States shall be regarded as in a condition of civil war, and with 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 division of political power tends to check the violence of party action, and assures the peace and good order of society. 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 it 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 more personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. 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 freedom of speech or of the press, or the right 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 concience of the humblest citizen of the land. He must maintain without distinction of creed or nationality all the privileges of 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 the censure of the good who are mislead by prejudices and misrepresentations. There are no attractions in such positions which deceive my judgment when I say that a great change is going on in the public mind. The mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful-tempered 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 candidates, I may with propriety speak to the fact that never, in the political history of our country, has the action of any like body been hailed with such universal and wide-spread enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to he position of the National Democratic 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 anergy of the conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change of policy, and rom the confidence that 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, I know their views and wishes. They demand the Union for which they fought. The largest meeting of those gallant soldiers ever assembled was held in New York, and indorsed the action of the National Convention. In words distinct with meaning they called on the Government to stop in its policy of hate, discord and disunion, and in terms of fervid eloquence demanded the 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 and prosperity to our land, and give us once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest government.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, etc.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

General G. W. MORGAN and others, Committee, &c., &c.

The Pardoning Power.

A few weeks since, the Radical Congress, in the plenitude of its mercies, passed a bill granting pardon and political enfranchisement on an equality with the negro to twelve hundred rebels, whose hands were all red with the blood of Union soldiers, that they might swear fidelity to the Radical party, and occupy official positions in the old North State. We then asked by what Constitutional authority, the act was passed? But no answer came from any Radical lip or pen. The Constitution had told us that the pardoning power in such cases was lodged in the hands of the President.

That the Radicals in Congress well understood that they were usurping when they past the "amnesty" act for the twelve hundred North Carolina rebels, "reconstructed" into Radicals, will be proven without a question that can be raised, by reference to the last clause of the third section of the so-called Fourteenth Article to the amendments of the Constitution. After enumerating causes for which electors should be disfranchised, it says:

"But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such a disability."

Now, if Congress, and not the President, held the pardoning power without this amendment? and if Congress did not have the power to pardon and enfranchise those whom the law had disfranchised, what becomes of their batch of twelve hundred pardons for "traitors," that the said "traitors" might sit in a body elected by the bayonet, instead of the ballot of a free people, and avowing itself to be the legislature of North Carolina, amend the Constitution of the United States, enforcing negro suffrage upon Pennsylvania and other original subscribers to the national compact, or enforcing a reduction of representatives in the National Councils? We call this a very "naked issue" and a very plain one. But the *Republican* says it is no matter whether the acts of the party have been wise or unwise, nor does it matter whether they have been constitutional, they should now be sustained. We shall see whether the people will submit to such doctrines.—*Scranton Register.*

Philospher Grecly is greatly disgruntled at the fraternization of such men as Wade Hampton, Preston, Barksdale and others, with Seymour, Hancock, Hendricks, the Blairs, Franklin and the like. The spectacle of persons who arrayed on opposite sides, now cordially co-operating to save from utter wreck and ruin the true principles of Republican government, excites the profoundest anguish in the breast of the *Tribune* man, who sees in this gathering of brothers the sign and token that the Radical rule will be overthrown in the November election.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

A Mysterious Death.

A man named William Douglass was yesterday found dead in one of the upper rooms of his residence, No. 67 Sands street, Brooklyn. How long the man had been dead is not precisely known, as he was the only person in the house, but he was last seen by the neighbors sitting on the stoop last Tuesday night. The deceased was a highly respectable gentleman, in comfortable circumstances. On the 7th of July he sent his wife and mother to the country, his sister and the servant girl remaining at home to keep house. On the 23d his sister left the city to join his wife and mother in the country, and the arrangement was that Mr. Douglass should soon follow them. While the servant girl was engaged cleaning the front stoop last Tuesday the wind blew the front door shut, and, having no night-key and there being no person in the house to let her in, she went to the rear and tried to climb over the fence. In doing so she fell and dislocated her ankle, and had to be taken to the City Hospital. Mr. Douglass was therefore, left the sole occupant of the house. His wife and sister naturally became alarmed at not seeing or hearing from him, and yesterday the sister returned to the city to ascertain the cause. She returned to the house, and on opening the front door was almost overcome by the terrible stench. However, she went from one room to another until she reached that of Mr. Douglass. Opening the door she discovered the dead body of Mr. Douglas lying on the bed. On further investigation it was found that Mr. Douglass had placed his clothing on a chair and had apparently retired to rest. The police of the Forty-second precinct were notified and information sent to the coroner. The body by his direction was removed to the dead house. It was so decomposed that on removing it from the bed the head fell upon the floor.—*N. Y. World.*

Fourteen Years Ago.

In 1854 Mr. Buchanan was Minister to England. Capt. George B. McClellan was detailed on secret service in the harbor of Cuba, under instructions from the Secretary of War. Gen. Quitman, Lieut. Beauregard and others were plotting fillibustering raids against the island, for which the government soon after made an offer of $1,000,000. Parson Brownlow had written a savage letter in defence of slavery, and was challenging Northern clergymen to dispute its divine authority. Gerrit Smith, Dr. Howe, Henry Ward Beecher and a few hundred others, were doing a quiet and limited business over the underground railway. John Brown had not yet left his farm in the northern wild. An obscure individual, remembered by a few as having once represented the Sangamon district, Ill., in the House, and opposed the Mexican war in awkward, ingenius and extremely unpopular argument, received a few complimentary votes for Vice President in competition with Mr. Dayton, the nominee. Captain U. S. Grant, hardly suspected of being an ex-army officer by those who bought molasses or cordwood of him, was generally taken for a steamboat captain temporarily stranded by a stress of ill luck, or who hardly had requisite energy and pluck to succeed in a business calling, and had, therefore, collapsed into a speculator in sundries. W. T. Sherman was teaching school in Louisiana. General Sickles, Butler, and Logan were rough-and-tumble Democratic lawyers of some notoriety. Two of the most prominent and promising officers of our little army were Colonel Albert Sidney Johnson and Lieutenant Robert E. Lee. Brief as is the period since then, we have but two men in official life—Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase—whose prominence has not either been created or overthrown during this eventful epoch.—*Putnam's Magazine.*

A Political Church.

Some weeks ago we informed our readers of the partisan designs of the so-called mission Conferences which the M. E. Church has established in the South. The New York *Christian Advocate*, of last week, makes the following announcement:

"Rev. B. F. Whittemore, of the South Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, was on Saturday last sworn in as a member of the House of Representatives from the First Congressional District of South Carolina. After the recent war, in which he served as chaplain of the 30th and 53d Massachusetts Regiments, he settled in South Carolina, becoming connected with our Conference in that State. He was a leading member of the South Carolina Constitutional Convention. He is about 43 years of age."

We give this as a sample of other ecclesiastical carpet-baggers who are aspirants for State Legislature or Congressional honors. The unblushing indecency with which this business is carried on by means of Missionary and Church Extension Societies will not be allowed to go unrebuked. The fact has become known in certain quarters, where large sums had been contributed for purely benevolent purposes, but finding their confidence had been abused and their money misapplied, have resolved to make no more contributions in that direction. Mr. Whittemore may yet prove the truth of the proverb, "Terrors and snares are in the way of the froward."—*Baltimore Advocate.*

The Radicals have expended $1,500,000,000 of the people's money, and $800,000,000 of borrowed money, since June, 1865. And the debt steadily increases! "Where is the people's money?"

Colfax's Opinion of Grant less than a Year Ago.

Schuyler Colfax, less than a year ago, was a candidate for President, and opposed to Grant. The following circular from the Indiana headquarters was cirgulated by his friends, and at the time excited much comment. It was known among politicians as the "Colfax Circular." We give it below:

Sixteen reasons why our Republican party should not run Gen. Grant for President in 1868:

1. He has all he deserves at the hand of the American people.
2. He could not deliver an inaugural address.
3. Because no Democrat has succeeded for the past quarter of a century as President of the United States.
4. Because at this peculiar period in the history of our great country we need an able and experienced statesman at the "White House."
5. Because one hundred thousand graves and four million of freedmen demand a Republican President and Vice President.
6. He is now, and always has been a Democrat, and has never endorsed the Republican party.
7. Because he has proved a failure in every capacity outside of the military.
8. He claims to have no knowledge of politics or National affairs.
9. Because all the Democratic and rebel papers endorse him.
10. He has followed our drunken Democratic Johnson in all his rebellious acts against Congress and our party.
11. Because he has insulted the Republican party by endorsing the removal of the Secretary of War and accepting the position himself.
12. We have one hundred better men for President.
13. Because all parties claim him as belonging to their party.
14. We have the power to select a statesman if we wish to.
15. Because the Democrats and rebels have no other available candidate.
16. Beause Illinois gave us the immortal Lincoln, and Indiana offers our most available candidate.

AMERICAN REPUBLICANS.

☞PLEASE POST THIS UP.

WYOMING TERRITORY.—The House has passed a bill for a Provisional government of this Territory, giving to negroes the right to vote and hold any office in the Territory, and, according to Mr. Ashley of Ohio, (Radical,) makes the Government an unnecessary expense of $100,000. This Territory is a part of the old Colorado Territory and lies between the 27th and 34th meridians of longitude, west from Washington, and the 41st and 45th parallels of latitude. It is bounded on the North by Montana, South by Colorado, East by Dakota and Nebraska, and West by Utah and Idaho. There is no doubt but the Territory will in time prove to be rich in many valuable minerals. It may prove a valuable agricultural State. We should also take some pride in the fact that although it was proposed to name the Territory "Lincoln" to perpetuate the name of the murdered President it was finally altered to Wyoming.

A BROTHER EXECUTED BY MISTAKE.—A deplorable mistake was recently committed in a town of La Mancha, Spain. A criminal was being conducted to the place of execution, when he escaped and took refuge in a hospital. As admission could only be enforced in presence of the civil authorities, the building was surrounded until the corregidor (magistrate) could arrive. When that functionary came, an enterance was obtained, and a person wearing a dressing-gown and a night-cap was seen walking in the yard; an alguazil thought he recognized him as the fugitive, and at once arrested him. The man on being questioned, did not reply, but gesticulated with great animation; he was, nevertheless, hurried away, and the sentence of execution carried out without his having uttered a word. It turned out afterwards that he was a deaf and dumb inmate of the hospital, and the brother of the real culprit, which last circumstance accounts for the resemblance.

AN OUTRAGE ON THE HELPLESS.—The The Hagerstown (Maryland) *Mail* says: "A friend residing in this county, who has had four children in the Columbia Institute of Washington city, an institution where mutes are educated, informs us that negroes are now admitted as pupils, and that they are placed at once on the same footing with the white pupils. Not only do the negroes sit side by side with the whites in the school room, but the white pupils are obliged to sleep in same bed with the negroes, and are often compelled to kiss them. Thus are we progressing—social equality in the mute asylum, where not a word of objection can be raised."

Forcible Feeble Forney, author of the Forrest-Jamison Letter, and editor of two papers, both daily, in a frantic effort to say something severe about the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, calls him Cæsar SEYMOUR. But he was never the seizer of $40,000 belonging to the contingent fund of the Senate, nor was it necessary subsequently to whitewash him by saying that if he did not steal the money, some reative of his did steal it.

When you hear a man say, "Life is but a dream," tread on his corns and wake him up. Life is real.

The Clearfield Republican.

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GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Editor and Proprietor.