Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 78.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1868.

THE EVENING BULLETIN ATTHE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOCK, FEOFEIFFORE, SOUDER, JE. F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, FRANCIS WELLS. FIGAROUS WELLS.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at If semts per week, payable to the carriers, or 68 per annum.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., DREKA. 1023 CHESTNUT STREET. 1e20-45

MARRIED. WILSON—HALSTEAD.—At Rye, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 8, by Rev. R. F. Alsop, Jared Wilson to Jennie, daughter of Thomas Halstead, all of Rya, N. Y. Wt. UD—SCUDDER.—On Thursday, July 9, in New York, by Rev. M. B. Hutton, D. D., J. Bilver Wood of Detroit Mich., for Polle A., second daughter of the late Egbert Scudder, of Brooklyn.

BOWERS.—On the evening of the eth inst, Mr. George B. A. iwers, aged 23 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, also Kensington Lodge, No. 211. A. Y. M.: Ehekinsh Lodge No. 2, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1673 Beach street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.
COLLS—On the 7th instant, Edward Coles, in the 22d Cov. I.S.—On the 7th instant, Edward Coice, in the Energy Pear of he age.

DULANY—On his create, near Beltwille, Prince George county, Md. on Saturday, July 4, Wm. Dulany, Colonel of the United States Marine Gorps.

LINDBEY—At her father's residence, in Chester county, Pa. on the 6th instant, Ann L. only daughter of Joseph and the late R-becce M. Lindey.

Her relatives and friends are particularly invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of L. Haines, 527 Arch street, (this) Sixth-day (Friday) afternoon the 10th instant, at 8c/clock.

Arch street, (this) Sixth-day (Friday) atternion, the total instant, at 50-clock.

1 ON STRETH.—This morning, at Inglesida, Gray's Lane, Philadelohis, after a few hours illness, Anua, youngest daughter of Wm. C and Abby A. Longstreth. But notice of the funeral will be given.

MAGUItte.—At his rendence, on the 7th inst., Robt E. Measure.
The relatives of the family, and his male friends, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence. No. 80 Bouth kleventh street, (this) Friday, the lith int, at 4 o'clock P. M.

COLGATE & CO.'8 Aromatic Vegetable Sonp, combined with discerine, is recommended for Ludies and Infants.

BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS, S7 TO 6100,
WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS,
WHITE BHATLAND DO.
WHITE BAREGE DO.
WHITE CAPE MARETZ.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch eta.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD CONPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12th, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of recoguitous adopted by the Board of Directors at a Stated
Meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege
of subscribing, either directly or by substitution, under
such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five
fier Cent. of additional Stock at Parin proportion to their
respective interests as they stand registered on the books
of the Company, May 20th, 1689.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares
Chan a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an addiultiple of four Shares will be entitled to an addi-

Than a multiple of four Bhares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Suberripons to the new Btock will better livedon and offer May 20th, 1863, and the privilege subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1863.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:

1st. Twenty-live Fer Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1862.

2d. Twenty-live Fer Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1863. Twenty five Per Cont. on or before the 15th day of

Ed. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 18th day of June, 1863.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 18th day of December, 1863, or if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the recond or third instalment, and each instalment paid up shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be degrared on full shares.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,

THOMAS T. FIRTH, my14-tjy20trp

myl4-tly2337p

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 1st, 1863.

Yote of the Mercantile Library Common Pleas, a stock vote of the Mercantile Library Company will be taken on the following proposed amendment to the Charter.

BERTIND, The Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such Rules and By-Laws st they may deem necessary for the well-being and due management of the strains of the Company. Provided, Such By-Laws are not repugnant to, nor inconsistent with this Charter, or with the Constitution and laws of this State Corof the United States.

The Polls will be opened in the Library on MONDAY, July 8th, and closed on SATURDAY, July 11th. The hours for voting will be on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 4 to 9 P. M., The vote will be by ballot-must be presented in person.

JOHN LARDNER,

jy2 8trp Recording Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD BTREET. BTREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 37, 1863.

NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:—

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$\frac{3}{2}\$. (2000) each at any time before the lat day of these bonds of \$\frac{3}{2}\$. (2000) each at any time before the lat day of these bonds of \$\frac{3}{2}\$. (2000) each at any time before the lat day of these bonds of \$\frac{3}{2}\$. (2000) each at any time before the lat day of the bearing 7 per cent, interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. my29 to cil \$\frac{3}{2}\$. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING GARDEN INSUR ANCE COMPANY, N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND WOOD STREETS,

WOOD STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.

The Board of Directors of the Spring Garden Insurance company have this day declares a dividend of Six Per Gent. out of the profits of the Company for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Uffice of the Company, on and after the 18th Inst.

THEODURE M. REGER, 1986(175)

Secretary.

Jy86trps Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.— THE MEMBERS OF Union Lodge. No. 121. A. Y. M., are requested to meet at the Hall, Chestnut street, on SUNDAY, the 12th clust., at 1 o'clock. P. M. to attend the funeral of our late Brother, GEORGE WUNDERLICH.

By order of the W. M.

1y10-2t* ALPHONSO C. IRELAND, Secretary. FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., clear of all taxes—payable on declared of Six Per Cent.

mand. jy3-6t* MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashie . PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAIA No. 15 South Ninth street. Club-foot, hip and spi-nal diseases and bodily defermities treated. Apply daily at 13 o'clock.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department,—Medical creatmen and medicines furnished gratuitously to the NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, addition of the paper of th

-An earnest, anxious-faced young woman —An earnest, anxious-faced young woman called at our editorial rooms yesterday morning (says the Springfield Republican), to inquire about a paragraph in our New England news—a common thing enough from one motive or another. It was about a missing lady in Maine, her mother, she said, from whom she had heard nothing of late; and so she came but to find the sad confirmation of her fears in a final paragraph in one of our ayphangas, recording her mother's die of our exchanges, recording her mother's discovered death. A newspaper is but a cold and heartless messenger to tell such tidings, but the brave girl choked back her tears with marvelous self-control, and with firm face turned to her

journey of sorrow. -A Naples paper asserts that a gentleman having been taken prisoner and heavily ran-somed by brigands, intends bringing an action for full indemnification against the Italian government. He pleads that it was unable to protect in his person the safety of the public. Should the tribunals decide in his favor, states the paper, it is all up with the finances of Italy.

POLITICAL.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

What the Newspapers Say,

[N. Y. Express-Copperhead.] This is a nomination that is bound to win! That is the conviction which impresses every member of the Convention, and the impression, we feel assured, will be confirmed by their constituents, the people themselves, in November next. The culturaisem with which the various delega-tions came over to his support, after he had been put fairly in the field (in spite of his own persis-tent remonstrances) is a foreshadowing of the enthusiasm which his name will evoke all over the land—the sure precursor of coming victory. The news will send a thrill of joy from once and of the republic to the other. The Empire State goes into the campaign with 50,000 majority; and with Seymour to lead, we feel nothing is risked in predicting that she will come out of it with double that for the electoral ticket that has his name at the head.

at the head.
[Thurlow Weed's Commercial Advertiser—Politics doubtful]

The nomination of Horatio Seymour by the Democratic National Convention may surprise those who believed that he was sincere in his pledges and promises of withdrawal, but it will not surprise those who know the man, and who know that he never declined any office that was offered him.

offered him.

Mr. Seymour is the ablest man in the Democratic party. Twice defeated as a candidate for Governor in this State, and twice elected to that high office, he is, by all odds, the most popular and formidable Democrat in this State. And he will rally all the Democracy to him. As for dis-affected Republicans, if there are any, he will draw gaite as many as any other Democrat

[New York Evening Post—Republican.]
The schemes of Seymour's friends were so well timed that before the vote was completed a salute was fired in the street opposite the hall by the Empire Club. As the reports followed each other in quick succession they were received in the hall

by oud cheers.
Outside of the hall there was nearly as much excitement. The result was immediately known throughout the city, and was received with dif-ferent demonstrations by various classes. The choice element which, in July, 1863, took such a prominent part in beating down inoffensive negroes in this city, and whom Mr. Seymour addressed as his friends," were exceeding jubilant, and predicted his election beyond doubt. The thinking men of the party, however, were nything but elated, and believed a mistake has

been made.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The result of all this business at New York is, that Belmont has shown himself more than match for Vallandigham. The "bloated bond-bolders" have triumphed in the nomination for President, and the Abolitionists in that for Vice President. We suppose that both will profess that they are willing to stand on the platform of repudiation and opposition to the negro. Possibly they may find timber strong enough to bear them up; but as for the thinking members of the D-mocratic party, the men of principle—even if it is perverted principle—when they find that they are called to support one who has hitherto run counter to the Pendletonian system of dishonesty, and one who has been conspicuous in the war against 'our Southern brethren,' their sentiments cannot be other than those of unutterable disgust, and of belief that they have been irretric-

vnoly "sold."
[The Philadelphia Morning Post.]

If the Republican Party and been allowed to choose the Democratic candidates, it could not have made a better ticket for itself than the Democrats have made for it. We had not dared to hope for the nomination of Horatio Seymour for the Presidency; it seemed too great a blunder for such shrewd politicians to commit. Sey-mour, of all the Democratic leaders, is the weakest man who could be opposed to Grant. He has a plain record, and it is a very bad one. And that such a renegade as Frank Blair should be coupled with him, makes the mistake of the con rention complete, and destroys the list hope of Democratic success. Democratic success.

The candidates are worthy of the platform, and Seymour and Blair, and the principles they reperent, are all that the Democratic party needed to complete its ruin. The New York Convention dug the grave of the Democracy yesterday, and now it has simply to bury itself as decently as its limited means will permit.

(From the Philada Age.)

It is with unbounded enthusiasm that the Democracy receive the nomination of Horatio Seymour. At any time during the Convention, he could have stood first on the ballot; but a strong disinclination to public office, led him to prefer the claims of others to his own. His unanimous

the claims of others to his own. His unanimous selection as Chairman of the Convention was significant of the general preference which has at last forced upon him the nomination for the Pre sidency. The Convention, at last, literally carried their candidate by storm. This is, indeed, a case where the office seeks the man, and not th u.an the office.

General Blair's nomination is heartily accept-

able to us, and we applaud the wisdom that did [From the Philada. North American.]
Mr. Seymour represents the average sentiment
of his party, which is not Democratic, as its name
falsely imports, but Copperhead to the backbone.
A more reckless, desperate, unscrupulous and

plausible demagogue could not be found in the whole length and breadth of the party than the one thus selected to be the standard-bearer. The party is not fit to live. It ought to be disbanded, and the elements left to their own course Under a war candidate it might have deceived the people. But under such a man as Seymour

the people. But under such a man as Seymour it must sink into the abyss prepared for it by the Fates. Gen. Blair has no qualifications whatever calculated to fit him for so exalted a post as that of the Vice Fresidency of the United States. His habits have been for years disgracefully bad; far worse, in fact, than those of Andrew Johnson ever were; and his presence in the chair of presiding officer of the Senate would be a mortification to his country. As a soldier we know little or nothing of his career that is to his

[From the Philada, Press.]
The nominations of yesterday make the contest of the campaign of 1868 an easy one. It is simply the old conflict of the war. The issues simply the old conflict of the war. The issues are not changed—the lines are not altered—what was decided in 1864 at the polls, and in 1865 on the field, cannot be reversed now. It is a little tame to go over the same old ground; to argue the same old questions; to appeal to the same old motives of devotion and loyalty, but the monotony of such a campaign may well be borne when it seemes victors.

when it secures victory.

Seymour's nomination is an affront to every Jnion soldier, an insult to the friends and memo ry of every dead hero, and an offence to every loyal man. If the Democracy can bear this bur-den, we find no fault with their choice.

[From the Lancaster Express—Republican.]
If the democracy are satisfied with Seymour, certainly the Republicans have no reason to complain; for undoubtedly, if not the weakest he is far from the strongest man that was named in the Convention, and unless we are greatly mistaken, from this day forward the election of Ulysses S. Grant may be set down as one of the most certain of future events.

or the most certain of future events.

[From the Washington Star—Republican.]

Opinions vary here concerning the strength of Mr. Seymour as a candidate. It is certain, however, that the nomination falls to elicit any enthus arm on the part of the Democratic Politicians, and that the leading Republicans of the capital receive it with the positive feeling of relief. The latter hold that Seymour's war record will be fatal to him in the East and his financial position in the West. The Democrats aver, however, that their platform is to do the business.

[From the New York Tribune.]

If the Democratic Convention had been intent on selecting that candidate for President least likely to win Republican votes and most certain to arouse and intensity Republican opposition, it could not have hit the mark more exactly. Horatic Seymour has been the deadliest, most implacable enemy throughout, of the ideas which triumphed in the abolition of slavery and discomfiture of the rebellion. He was an open advocate and champion of that Rebraska bill whereby slavery shamelessly repudiated a colemn compact whereof she had reaped the full advantage, and strove to wreat from free labor a vast region which she had quitclaimed for a valuable consideration in hand. For the victims in Kansas of Border Rufflan arson, outrage and murder, he had never a word of cheer victims in Kansas of Border Rufflan arson, outrage and murder, he had never a word of cheer or sympathy. He was for Buchanan against Fremont when this State gave the Pathfinder a plurality of 80,000. He was for anybody against Lincoln in 1860, when New York gave the latter a clean majority of 50,000. Mr. Lincoln being elected, he insisted that the Republicans should give up their cardinal principle of No Extension of Slave Territory, or be held accountable for the Rebellion that the alaveholders would otherwise initiate. He attended the Tweddle Hall Convention, in Albany, Jan. 31, 1861; and there—because the Republicans in Congress kept quiet, and did not ask pardon of the Slave Power for having elected a President. the Slave Power for having elected a President-

assailed them abusively.

Governor Seymour proceeded to demonstrate, after his fashion, that the South was so strong, so earnest, so united, that she could never be put down, and that we had no question to decide but

"Shall we compromise after war? or compromise without war?"—
which, you see, wasn't the real question at all, at

all.

Afew weeks later, Mr. Seymour, meeting Judge Charles H. Ruggles, asked him: "Judge. have you read the Confederate | Montgomery] Constitution? * * * I have; and it is better than ours (the Federal). Then why not," he continued, "obviate all difficulty, by simply adopting that [Confederate] Constitution?"—

that is to say by galage you the Union static. that is to say, by giving up the Union, joining the Southern Confederacy, and thus making every State a Slave State, and all our territory Slave territory, evermore. Such is the man, and such the ideas which have directed his political course. Naturally, he kept on railing more and more fiercely as President Lincoln was constrained to strike directly at slavery, the core and main-spring of the Rebellion, each blow at the hideous "institution" evoking his decided, vigorous protest. When at length Grant's long porces before Vickshurg and Houte's failure at pause before Vicksburg, and Hooker's failure at Chancelloraville, had been followed by Lee's de-termined advance into Pennsylvania, the hopes of the Copperheads seemed on the very brink of realization, Horatio Seymour, then Governor of the State, came hither to deliver to his cronies a Fourth of July oration, wherein he exulted over their brightening prospects openly.

[The Tribune then quotes Seymour's infamous speech, in which he maligns the Union soldiers, and prophesies the success of the already lost

-Such was the "fire in the rear" which, though —Such was the "fire in the rear" which, though cpened too late to avail Lee in Pennsylvania, served to stir up the great rebellion in this city, whereby so many houses were burnet, negroes bunted through our streets like wolves, hanged and burned when caught, and the Colored Orphan Asylum pillaged and burned to the ground. It was a body of those rebel rioters, fresh from the sack of the Tribune office, which they fired and would have burned but for the prompt interposition of the police, that he addressed as "friends," and begged to desist from their work while he and begged to desist from their work while he should send to Washington and get the draft (which was their pretext) postponed or averted. Not one indignant remonstrance, not one earnest threat, not one word evincing displeasure, did he address to the miscreants whose dens were then glutted with plunder as their hands were red with

murder.
The next autumn, Seymour procured a renomination for Governor by his characteristic dodge of affecting to decline, and stumped the State as advocate of his own election and that of McClelher and Pendleton. Everywhere, (we appeal to the thousands who heard him,) he insisted that the thousands who heard him,) he insisted that no progress had been made toward putting down the Rebellion (though Grant held Richmond by the throat, and Sherman had taken Atlanta, while the Mississippi ran free from the Ohio to the Gulf)—that the credit of the Rebel government in Europe was better than that of the Union—and that our National Debt already nearly equaled the value of all the property in the country, rendering real estate valueless and industry fruitless. We appeal to those who heard him to sustain our assertion that every one of his carefully rounded and daily reiterated paragraphs would have elicited the enthusiastic shouts of any rebel army, as his nomination in Tammany was hailed with the frantic, stentorian acclamation of the thousand rebel Congressmen, Tammany was hailed with the frantic, stentorian acclamation of the thousand rebel Congressmen, Generals, Colonels, &c., there assembled, which have by this time been echoed in every rebel conclave from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

—Such is the chosen leader of the hosts of Reaction and Aristocracy, in the contest now opened. No man ever heard of his uttering a generous word for the ignorant, lowly, downtrodden African—all these he would disfranchise to-morrow if he had power, while he insists that the South shall be given over to the keeping of her haughty Rebels, who hold that they have committed no wrong and forfeited no right in committed no wrong and forfeited no right in conspiring and fighting to destroy the Union. If this man can be chosen President over Ulysses 8. Grant, then the patriot blood poured out like water at Gettysburg, Vicksburg. Mission Ridge, and in the advance to Richmond, was shed in

[From the N. Y. Herald.]
The die is cast. The Democratic Convention
has decided that our next President shall be Gen. Grant. There was a splendid opportunity offered this Convention, in the nomination of Chief Jus tice Chase, to carry off the balance of powe from the Republican camp, North and South, East and West, and to inaugurate in the ap-proaching Presidential election a substantial and enduring conservative revolution. The advantages of this nomination were at once appreciated by the democratic masses and the independent by the democratic masses and the independent thinking men of the party with the agitation of his name as the democratic candidate for the crisis, and they were enthusiastic in the cause of Chase; but the party jugglers of this Tammany Hall Convention had a different game to play.

The old fable of the mountain in labor has been fully realized, and the delivery is a ridiculous mouse as the Democratic Presidential candidate against the conqueror of the rebellion. lous mouse as the Democratic Presidential candidate against the conqueror of the rebellion. Seymour against Grant in 1863 amounts to a Democratic surrender or a disbanding of the Democratic party. The ticket of McClellan against Lincoln was a strong ticket compared with this of Seymour against Grant. It has no prestige but that of defeat. In 1862, indeed, Mr. Seymour was elected Governor; but it was on the platform of "a more vigorous prosecution of the war." In 1863 he returned to his idols of the Copperhead faith, and there he would have remained but for the blunders of the Ropubcans and their divisions in the State elections of cans and their divisions in the State elections of last year. Now, as in 1863, '64, '65, and '66, after their successes of 1862, all the capital and all the foothold gained by the Democrats have been thrown away and lost, and the battle of 1864 is revived, with some changes to be sure, but as against Seymour they are all in favor of

There is nothing in Seymour, nothing in his record, nothing in his platform that will bring a

and that Seymour or anybody else can be run in on it with a rush. The coolness of feeling here in Democratic circles over the nomination is due to the fact that Seymour has few partisans here, most of the Democratic politicians having taken strong ground for other candidates, more especially for Hancock.

The Blair family have worked to some purposes in effecting the nomination of Gen. Frank Blair for the Vice Presidency, after he had failed for the first place on the ticket. This is a bid for the soldier vote.

[From the New York Tribune.]

If the Democratic Convention had been intent on selecting that candidate for President least likely to win Republican votes and most certain to arouse and intensify Republican opposition, it could not have here hit the United States, with all the conservative Republicans, around the glorious bamer of Grant. It is supposed by his friends and political trainers that Seymour is at least good for New York, with its fifty thousand Democratic majority of last fall. That majority, however, was delusive—the result of Republican disaffections and divisions—which only the nomination of Chase as the Democratic candidate could have turned to a substantial advantage in this campaign. Seymour against Grant will bring all the Republicans into line, and the result will be another political reaction, which will give New York to Grant by twenty, thirty or forty thousand Democratic party,—but the verything to rally the whole floating everything to rally the whole floating the United States, with all the conservative Republicans, around the glorious beautive deverything to rally the whole floating the United States, with all the everything to rally the conservative floating to rally the everything to rally the construction of sand majority.

We can give no counterance to this retrograde movement of the Democratic party. The successful movements of the age are progressive, and we must go with them. All the world is going forward, except our Democratic party. It is we must go with them. All the world is going forward, except our Democratic party. It is behind Austria, Russia, Turkey and China; for they all recognize the necessity of shaping their policy to the pressure of living events. Seymour is behind the age, and Blair, as a soldier, pinned to his ticket, makes a mockery of the combination. Grant and Colfax against such a ticket will sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Facilic, because the blockheads of the Democratic party will have it that we are still living under party will have it that we are still living under the regime of poor Pierce and Buchanan.

[From to-day's New York Times.]

The one great fact which rises in judgment against Mr. Seymour is, that, as Governor, his whole power was exerted against the National Government. Elected on the distinct ground that the aid of the State should be given to make more vigorous the prosecution of the war, he used the opportunities and influence of his office to foster discontent, to impair the efficiency of Mr. Lin-coln's administration, and so to encourage and prolong the rebellion. His sympathies and plans were on the side of these who would have prolong the rebellion. His sympathies and plans were on the side of those who would have rendered the continuance of the struggle for the Union impossible. He was an effective ally of the Copperheads, and exerted his energies to array the State against the Republic. He sowed the seeds of sectional quarrels, as between New York and the West on one hand, and New England on the other, and for two years was in reality the most formidable enemy of the Government not actually in arms against it. When the cause of the Union triumphed, it was in spite of the adroit, persistent, and most mischlevous en-

the adroit, persistent, and most mischlevous en-deavors of Mr. Seymour.

To make such a man the standard bearer of the Democratic Party against Grant is to array that party in an attitude hostile to the pacification of the country. There are many who fought manfully against the Union who are now laboring for its preservation and prosperity. And it is at least possible that a frank acceptance of the situation by Mr. Seymour, before this nomination offered the temptation to dissimulate, would have been treated as in large part and propert for effective the contract of the situation of the simulation of t treated as in large part an atonement for offi-cial acts in the Copperhead service. But coming forth as he does the champion of a party coming forth as he does the champion of a party which withholds acquiescence from the results of reconstruction, and menaces these results with threats which may culminate in renewed trouble, we cannot forget that the Horatic Seymour who is to wrestie with Grant for the Presidency, did what he could to weaken the Union soldier on the battle-field. It is meet that he who labored, secretly, to succor the rebels, should now be the nominee of a party intent upon undolng the results of victory.

upon undoing the results of victory.

The nomination deserves additional significance from the purposes boldly avowed by his associate on the ticket. The alliance of Seymour, who plotted against the Union, with F. F. Blair, who gallantly fought to save it, would be most incongrious but for the epistle with which the latter sought to commend himself to the good graces of the convention. Nothing mufe revolutionary than his proposition has appeared. It threatens the overthrow of reconstruction, the undoing of all that has been done, and the re-establishment in power of the old disloyal whites, by sheer neurpation and force. Considering Mr. Blair's letter in conjunction with Mr. Seymour's record, and both with the platform adopted by the Convention, we must conclude that the position and policy of the Democracy are hostile to the peace which above all things the country needs.

Such a ticket, resting on such a platform, in-

which above all things the country needs.
Such a ticket, resting on such a platform, inspires no apprehension of success. Seymour, with all his ability, has never filled a national office, and his reputation is not great outside the State. Blair, who once stood well with the Western volunteers, has ruined his standing by his record converted to the second. The telest his recent surrender to the enemy. The ticket, therefore, is not a strong one. It will not bring out even the full Democratic vote, and it will assuredly disgust the non-partisan element, with out whose support the Democracy would, under any circumstances, strive in vain.

[From the New York World.]

Horatio Seymour is, beyond all question or contest, the first statesman in the Democratic party—the one who most fully represents its principles, who has the most consummate ability o expound them with luminous clearness whos to expound them with luminous clearness, whose mind is the broadest, whose culture is the most thorough, whose dignity of character and bearing is best fitted to adorn a great station, and to magnity even the high office for which he has been nominated. He possesses, in a pre-eminent degree, every personal qualification and accomplishment which befit the Chief Magistrate of a vereat pation.

In the next place, Mr. Seymour has a strong grasp of the questions which relate to the resus-citation of the shattered prosperity of the country, and the maintenance of the financial tions which will chiefly occupy attention during the next Presidential term.

His election would establish confidence, both at home and abroad, in the financial honor of the country, and settle that confidence on the firmest foundation. His recent noble and high-toned speech in the Cooper Institute is the only docu-ment which his supporters will need to circulate among the business classes to convince them that their interests and those of the laboring masses can be harmonized, and the national honor maintained, only by his election. Entertaining such views, his influence in that class of questions will be potential even with the Republican Senate. By nominating him, the Democratic party has opened the way to a sound currency, to the re-vival of industry, to the reduction of taxation, to a great strengthening of the public credit, to a change in the form of the national debt by new oans at a greatly reduced interest, and taxable at Again: Mr. Seymour has always been so consistent and thorough a Democrat, and his popusistent and thorough a Democrat, and his popularity and influence in the party are so unbounded, that he alone possesses the moral weight requisite for adapting the policy of the party to the altered circumstances of the country. No secondary statesman could act with the authority and independence which are needed to engineer the Government in the face of a hostile Senate, and in the new condition of things which results from the overthrow of the regular State results from the overthrow of the regular State Governments of the South. The ship of State is to be piloted through difficult and obstructed channels, and it will need no small degree of po-litical courage to make such concessions as may be necessary for securing co-operation on the part of the Senate, and of the de facto State governments of the South, in an attempt to re-estabish the supremacy of the Constitution.

The nomination of Francis P. Blair, Jr., for The nomination of Francis P. Biair, Jr., 107 Vice President will meet with general acceptance. It was fit that the candidate for Vice President should be a Western man, a soldier, and a representative of that large class of Republicans who have become disgusted with the revolutionary measures of their party. General Blair's unimpeachable record during the war, his discious of pharatter and his presents on popular decision of character, and his vigorous opposi-tion to the Reconstruction policy of the Radi-cals, commend him, and the ticket on which his name is placed, to the zealous support of all who fought for the Union but abhor negro supremacy.

A WELCOME TO LONGFELLOW. Here's a welcome to you, Professor, Arrived on the English strand; For your songs across the Atlantic In the tongue of the mother-land. Your lyrics are loved of the household,

That knows no Academy's law:
One hand's warm pressure is better
Than a whole world's distant awe. It's cold in the clear blue ether,
That the king of the eagles achieves:

But the swallows have endless summer, And build close under our eaves. And the voices that bid you welcome Are many, and tender, and true— They'd not shout for the best of the poets

As loud as they're hailing you! Come to the homes of the people, Where your household words are dear; There's seldom a poet has sung them Such lyrics of courage and cheer.

The poet who taught "Resignation,"
Who saug us the "Psalm of Life"— You are dear to them all, Professor, Child, parent, husband and wife!

Aye, let Universities seat you In Temples of Honors and Arts:— The people of England, sir, greet you, And open the doors of their hearts. London Fun.

NOTES FROM ROME.

Speech by the Pope-Letter from Juarez to the Pope-Archaelogical Discoveries.

The Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes, under date of June 19:

"The 17th instant was the anniversary of the Pope's accession; and brought to the Vatican all the hierarchy and functionaries of the Eternal together with the diplomatic body, to prechy, together with the diplomatic body, to pre-sent their congratuations to his Holiness. Those of the Sacred College were delivered by Cardinal Patrizi, the sub-dean, and drew from the Holy Father the following response: 'The war between good and evil is more ancient than the world. It commenced before the creation, in the struggle between St. Michael and Satan. In the present day it rages with the same fury in Italy, where it is the daily cause of every crime and every spollation. Against Rome, above all, evil directs its attacks, because it seeks to destroy, if possible, the centre of Catholic unity. Happily, the incessant assaults and alarms of which we are the object have produced a salutary reaction. Henceforth our defence is not only in an elevated spirit, free from prejudice, in the prayers of believing and religious hearts, offered up for us to the Most High, and in the wishes expressed for the Most High, and in the wishes expressed for our triumph; but the reaction is universal, and every day brings here from all parts of the world zealous priests and venerable bishops, who show themselves penetrated with the sanctity of the place, and exclaim, "Vere locus iste sanctus est." Here they repose from their labors, and find consolation for the sorrows from which no one, alas! is free. But the hollness of the ground withread imposes upon the holiness of the ground we tread imposes upon us all, and on each of us in particular, the duty of edifying the world by our actions. It is thus only that we can make a worthy return for the blessings which God has poured upon this land, blessed above every other. The Lord holds in his divine hands the scales, in which not only our sufferings, but our actions, are weighed. Let these last be such as conform to His holy will, in order that modern Rome may be spoken of in the same terms which were applied to the Rome of old, "Quod non possidet armis religione

"The Moly Father has resident of Mexico, deloring the differences which have arisen between him and the Holy Sec. The Mexican ruler de-clares that it was exceptional circumstances which forced him into hostility to the Church and her ministers, and that he avails himself of the first opportunity to seek a reconciliation. To effect opportunity to seek a reconciliation. To effect this, he requests that some bishops may be sent to Mexico, promising to receive them with every honor, and he concludes his letter by supplicating the Pope's benediction for himself and the Mexican people. The Holy Father has been propitiated by the appeal, and in the consistory of the 22d will preconize six bishops for Mexico. He will also announce the convocation of the formerical Council for the 8th of December (Ecumenical Council for the 8th of December. 1869. Among the questions to be submitted to the council, the most interesting at the present moment is the policy of separating church and state. It is found that the Roman Church is most flourishing in those countries, such as Eugland and the United States, where it is not the established religion, as in France, Austria and Spain, in all of which it is losing its hold on the

people.
"Yesterday the excavations of the Emporin a Romanum on the banks of the Tiber brought to light a noble archæological and historic relic, in the shape of an enormous block of Carrara marble, measuring five hundred and eighty-five cubic metres, and bearing a long inscription. The block was uncovered in the presence of the Senator of Rome and a number of distinguished

ART LERUS.

DEATH OF WUNDERLICH, THE ARTIST.—Last Wednesday died, at the age of forty-two, Mr. George Wunderlich, a pains-taking and worthy artist of this city. Mr. Wunderlich was principally known to the art circles as a painter of theatrical scenery, at which branch of the profession he worked with patient assiduity the greater part of his life. A panorama from his brush went the rounds of the country some years ago; it represented the events of the Revolution, and Mr. Wunderlich as a Pennsylvanian did credit to his State by his careful representation of and Mr. Wunderlich as a Pennsylvanian did credit to his State by his careful representation of Valley Forge and some other local scenes of warlike note; it was introduced by a gigantic copy of Trumbull's Battle of Bunker Hill, the figures in which, for a scenic or landscape artist, were considered very creditable. Mr. Wunderlich, however, had aspirations beyond the mere scene painter, and for many years was seen nightly at our Academy of Fine Arts, scated before the life-model and humbly studying in the ranks of younger men to perfect his knowledge of the human figure. Of late Mr. Wunderlich has surprised his friends by a total change of style, as radical as ever was made by a theatrical artist. Completely forsaking the sense of effect and com-Completely forsaking the sense of effect and com-position which his life's experience had made easy to him, he threw himself into the front ranks of the pre-Raphaelites, painting scenes of humble lanscape without composition and without se-lection. Three pictures in this vein were exposed by him at the last annual exhibition at the Academy, two of which were landscapes of a very minute finish. while the third represented Lucy Abbiton at the Fountain. These pictures had the crudity of experiments, and resembled some of the botanico-landscape efforts of the English school.

school.
Mr. Wunderlich was a man of retired habits, holding somewhat aloof from the society of his brothers of the brush. In other circles, hey brothers of the brush. In other circles, hewever, he was a genial and cherished companion, and at the time of his death belonged to Decater Lodge, 33, I. O. O. F., Penna. Encampment, No. 111, and the Philada. Odd Fellows' Relief Assembly ciation. He was recently elected a Mason

one of Seymour's Friends. Among the prominent Southern Democrats who were at New York to help the party Convention, was General Beauregard, outhor of the following interesting letter, found among Jeff. David's oapers:

Charleston, S. C., October 13, 1862.—Hon. Wm. P. Miles, Richmond, Va.:—Has the bill for the execution of Abolition prisoners after January next, been passed? Do it, and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the garrote
G. T. Beauregard.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Seymour and Blair! Pooh! pooh! -What's in a name? Hoora-pshaw! Seymour!

-Libby Prison has been sold at auction. -"Old Greenbacks" has a blue face to-day.

-James Russell Lowell is writing a new poem -A. Johnson's little amnesty dodge did him

-Seymour will probably simmer down in November next.

-Andrew's policy drew a blank in the New York lottery yesterday.

-Chief-Justice Chase can try Jeff. Davis now without danger of injuring his own chances. -Salmon was not down in the folli of fare at

the Convention yesterday. —Seymour will see more of campaigning this all than will be good for him. -Seymour will probably seem-o'ercome about

the ides of November next. —The hungry Democrats are now preparing to go for their Ho-ratio-ns. -Chase, to-day, is the worst chagrined man in America.

-"The pleasures of the Chase" are not as evident as the sorrows to-day. The warmth of the weather will hardly re-concile Chase to being left out in the cold.

—Blair won't suit the people of this country. We want no more drunken Vice Presidents. -Chase is in the condition of Socrates' nose. Snubbed.

-A Pittsburgh Democrat says he is for "Pendulum and Greenbacks." -The Chief Justice might have calculated upon his defeat. It was impossible that the impure

Democratic party should be Chaste. —A couple in Chicago, aged respectively twenty-one and twenty years, have been divorced after a married life of five summers.

-While Grant and his army were conquering Vicksburg July 4, 1863, Seymour and his cohorts were trying to make New York over to the rebels.

—The Democratic Egyptians have left the miserable little Moses crying in the bulrushes without even a prospect of official pap. -Did the rebels in the Convention vote for Gen. Blair because of the inefficiency of his mi-

litary efforts against them? —It may prove a salve for Chase's hurt spirit that another renegade was given the second place

on the Democratic ticket. —And now what is the Pendleton escort going to do with itself? Counterfeit greenbacks and dusters bring no consolation to stricken hearts. -The Democrats are compelled to howl for Seymour and Blair, but it is terribly unpleasant

—Maybe the poor, old, disappointed Presiden-tial Moses will now think it worth while to grope his way back to his deserted Israelites.

The Blairs were always hungry for spolls. Mr. Lincoln kicked them out because of their greedy rapacity and their impudence. -There was a great deal of jubilation in the

Convention yesterday, but in November we shall be likely to See-mour-ning among the faithful. —In discussing the relative merits of the Republican and Democratic candidates, Mr. O'Flaherty suggested that the latter may Say-more; but, as in the past, he will do less—considerably less. Our Dutch contributor observes that the Democratic candidate for Vice President will lose in his nice little game, because he is a boor blayer.

-The duster uniform of the Pendleton escort will perhaps enable it to "get up and dust" with proper grace, and that is what it has to do just

whisky and 100 kegs of beer to keep up its spirits drown its sorrows going home? -Seymour says that his nomination "puts him-

self and the Democratic party in peril." He certainly has some agacity. He exactly comprehends the situation. -Seymour is the man who, in 1863, addressed the New York draft rioters, burners of orphans' asylums, and murderers of innocent negroes, as

On last Friday Seymour said that the Presidential office was far above his merits. He ought to know, and as we do not doubt his word, we won't force him into it.

-Horatio has revived "the divine Williams:" "You all did see that on the Lupercal I thrice presented him a kingly crown, Which he did thrice refuse."

-Seymour said the other day that he could not accept the nomination because of his failing health. He needn't worry. Campaigning is not very hard, and we won't burden him with any Presidential duties.

-Miss Charlotte Cushman has been in this city for a day or two past, but has now gone to Washington. She has no intention of appearing in public, during this visit, excepting upon one oc-casion in Boston, for a special object. —Seymour is in perfect accord with the people upon one point. He says that the Presidency is beyond his aspirations. Neither are the people anxious about it. He shan't be disappointed we

are determined. -There was recently in London an auction sale of ecclesiastical vestments such as are worn in ritualistic services. The sale was attended by a great many of the clergy, and good prices were

-Seymour declared that "his honor" would revent his acceptance of the nomination. But the has accepted. Did he then tell a falsehood, or has he upon his own admission done a dishon-

—The famous spade and grave society of Yale College is likely to die; only three men accepted elections to it this year. There was temb-uch gravity about the proceedings. —Seymour asked a few days ago: "What claim have the Republicans upon the soldiers?" Certainly, he has none. He was chairman of the Convention that declared the war a failure, and he was the master-spirit of the anti-draft New

York riots. Wild horses are now found in great numbers on the Llachlan plains, in New South Wales, and have become a scourge. At some seasons they are dangerous to approach. The squatters

lose a great many stock horses and brood mares, h join the wild herds. —Seymour not only considers himself "quite the cheese," but a sort of "Double Glester." Vide Richard III.. Act III.

-Buck-Refuse not, mighty lord, this proffered love.

Cate—O make them joyful, grant their lawful

suit. Glos. -Alas, why would you heap those cares on me? I am unfit for tate and majesty:—

I do beseech you take it not amiss; I cannot, nor I will not, yield to you. Exeunt Buckingham et al. Cate-Call them again, sweet Prince, accept their suit; If you deny them all the world will rue it. Glos.-Will you enforce me to a world of

Caree?
Well, call them again; I am not made of stone. But penetrable to your kind entreaties. Albeit against my conscione and my soul.

Re-enter Buckingham and the rest.

Cousin of Buckingham, and sage, grave

men,
Since you will buckle fortune on my back,
To bear her burden whe'r I will or ne,
I must have patience to endure the load;
But if black scandal, or foul-faced reproach, Attend the sequel of your imp

Your mere enforcement shall acquittance From all the impure blots and stains there-