THE LIFE OF A LEAF.

I. THE BUD.

Close within a downy cover
Here at rest I lie,
Half awake and half in slumber
While the storms go by.

Sometimes vague impatient strivings
Stir my life within;
Hopes of being something worthy,
Longing to begin.

Then again a soft contentment
Brooded over my senses
When the time come I am ready;
Until then I wait.

II. THE LEAFLET.

Is this then life? Its glorious, so fair!
The soft sweet breezes playing round our
mat,
The summer fragrance growing everywhere;
The happy birds low cooing in their nest.

What mean the fear with which we put on life?
It is all good, and hope come after joy;
Come anything in this delightsome world,
Storms cannot daunt us, sunshine cannot cloy.

III. SUMMER LEAF.

Kiss me, kiss me, kingly sun,
Till I flow with crimson light,
Till along my veins shall run
Liquid lustre glistening bright.

Let thy touch so piercing sweet
Hold me close and thrill me through,
Till I feel with languid heat
Till for rest from thee I sue;
Hear me not, O king of light,
Let me die within thy sight.

IV. AUTUMN LEAF.

I wonder what has vanished from the world;
It was so bright a little while since,
And now we leaves upon the branches curled
Hang wearily, just swaying to and fro.

The sun shines on, the cruel biting sun;
He will not veil one smile to ease our pain;
What matter that, so his purpose be done?
He reflects neither, but the king must reign,
We are too weary even to complain.

V. FALLEN.

The desperate clutch at the last weak hold
Grows looser and looser and looser;
The dizzying leap into depths untold
Comes closer and closer and closer.

Quivering, shivering,
Drawn by the magnet of earth;
Where shall we whisper to?
How shall we go?

Leaving the upper air,
Heartless and lifeless,
Fallen on dull despair,
We lie here.

VI. ASLEEP.

Let me sleep, it is so sweet to slumber—
All of sweetness that remains still;
Swift the drenching rains and frosts of Winter
Rid the earth of worn out things of ill.

It may be some good there was within us
May survive the discipline of pain;
May not die, but change its outward substance,
May revive in other years again.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

(Translated for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

La Lanterne, No. 5.

WEDNESDAY, June 23.—Ever so many readers are begging me to please advertise them what is meant by "the incident Robert Halt," of which people are talking more and more, without anybody being able to explain precisely what it is all about.

Before beginning the story we must explain to the public that in France every man of letters is a defendant. A man who sells perfumery is a perfumer; a man who makes bureaus with glass-glasses is a cabinet maker. By a very special favor, he who sketches out his ideas on blank paper is an accused. Only, as no one would like to drag him before the correctional police for his profession alone, they refer him to a kind of special tribunal, which, in theatrical matters, bears the name of censure, and in the printing business that of Commission of Colportage. Once in a while a writer is acquitted. That is to say, the judges authorize the representation of his piece or the sale of his book at railway stations. Often, too, his works are condemned to be kept in-doors (*i.e.*, in the dark, on the shelves of bookstands), about Paris, like galley-slaves after the expiration of their sentence, a penalty which only throws a little odium on the author. For instance, a man of letters having had, for a strictly private end, offered certain testimonials to a receiver of revenue, the latter responded (*sic*), "I will not discuss matters with a man who has been refused the Government stamp."

Now the man who will have difficulty in believing it, but the individuals who consent to fill the position of literary criticism and sorgens-de-ville of ideas, are generally men of letters themselves, and several of them have offered to present themselves for the candidature of the Society of Literateurs, which has taken the place of the Society of receiving them.

This is the origin of the incident Robert Halt.

At the last banquet of the officers of the Society, the young author of *Madame Frenesiez* and *Madame Dr. Fondatrice*, two very popular novels, (though unlucky beneft of the government stamps) demanded, as it were demanding full glasses of wine, the simple expulsion from the Society of persons who would refuse the same facilities of stamping, for the books of the Society, which they were constantly according to their own.

There was noisy agreement as to the ingenious protestation. I can understand the *pros*, but the *contras* astonish me. Would you be surprised to see a judge warmly clasping the hand of a defendant whom he was going to condemn in five minutes? This is the situation of the stamp-censors; but no, it is yet more singular, for, if their principles are sworn with their honorable profession, what prevents them from patching-up among themselves a little compromise? It is this: "Here is a very remarkable work, the success of which must be very dangerous to our crown. Let us do all we can to prohibit the sale. Each man for himself and devil take the hindmost."

As for these gendarmes of letters, they cannot dabble any longer in their two-fold profession. Let him who believes himself able to make a living at the point of the pen, pass the stamp-guide he thinks proper, and use it.

They are announcing reforms in the Observatory. I had rather see a reform in the observers.

An English paper has published a list of the most colossal fortunes in the world. America bears the palm, it appears. If a lie the worst miseries of the globe were made out, it is probable that we French would bear it off by a great deal.

Before the Court of Assizes of Munich, Count Chorinski has been condemned to twenty years of hard labor for complicity in the murder of his wife. In consideration of the Count's antecedents, of his noble birth and of some other motives the Court decided that the punishment should be undergone in some fortress to be subsequently designated.

The murder was undertaken with a view to the marriage of Count Chorinski with his mistress, Julie d'Eorenyi. Rampacher, the confidential agent of the Count, deposed:

"I is, or the accused since a long time ago; one day he sent for me, and presented a lady whom he called his cousin, and gave me a letter that it was the baroness Julie d'Eorenyi, his mistress. He charged me, imposing secrecy, to send to Oos of preserved fruits to a Mme. Lodeska, living at Reichenhall; I went to Brunn, deposited my box at the post, declaring that it contained toys. The Count had given me the money. On returning to Vienna, the Count told me to see his cousin and assure her that I had done the matter discreetly."

The President—"Did not the accused ask you if you knew any one able to cause the disappearance of a person whom it was desirable to get out of?"

Witness—"Yes, he made a pretty significant gesture. On the 19th of November, 1867, he caused me to go to Munich to see if the baroness of Lodeska was yet living. Learning that she had deceased, I returned to Vienna and was told by baroness d'Eorenyi that the Count had himself gone to Munich to attend the funeral, and that on his return I should be richly rewarded." Deevening I was informed that baroness Lodeska was no other than the Countess Chorinski.

"I ought to say that the character of the Count is very singular, that his mind is not very calm or well balanced. In my opinion he is completely insane."

The accused, in a state of indescribable over-excitement—"How? Am I insane? Come on, I'm not insane."

We hear from Marseilles: "The arrivals from Africa are already abundant. In a few days our different markets will be previsioned with fresh vegetables from Algeria. Happy country where they are not going in corpses they are gathering in peas.—HENRI ROCHEFORT.

THE DARK SIDE OF PARISIAN LIFE.

The Carrieres de l'Amerique.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been making the round of those quarries of Paris which are seldom shown in the pictures we get of Parisian life. We quote his account of a visit to the Carrieres de l'Amerique:

"On our left hand we notice a long winding flight of rude steps, hewn out of the solid stone, leading perhaps to the lowest galleries, the fires from which we had already remarked; after a moment's hesitation we decide upon ascending them. On reaching the summit of the mound we find we are in the middle of a large desolate tract of waste ground, with several large open sheds at some distance in front of us, but considerably towards our left, but presently we observe three men issuing from out the darkness—two of them apparently descend the hill in the direction of the road by which we had entered the quarries, while the third advances slowly over the broken ground that intervenes between ourselves and him. As he approaches he branches off on a sudden in a like direction to that taken by his companions. This gives us some courage. It looks as if these men were taking us in the rear. Therefore we advance at once towards the last mentioned individual, who still continues in sight. As soon as we are certain that we are within hearing we hail him, and he at once halts. 'You know your way, of course, all about this place?' 'Yes.' 'Well, will you kindly showing us over it?' 'Not at all,' he replied; whereupon we all move forward, he leading the way.

"During the foregoing conversation we had taken 'stock' of our man, so far as the dim light would admit of our doing. We saw at once by the torn state of his clothes and by his general manner that he was no house painter a week out of work; still there was nothing of the cut-throat in his appearance, and we thought we might venture to put ourselves under his guidance, particularly, too, if what he said was true, and women and children trusted themselves at night time in such a place. We followed into the first shed. True enough, lying on the bare ground round the top of the still burning kiln were crouched four men, all ragged and shoeless, a couple of pale-faced, scantily clad women and a crabby looking little girl, the whole of them seemingly fast asleep, while up in a corner, sheltered behind a pile of bricks, we observed two ill-looking, bare-footed blackguards, playing pipes with a pack of dirty cards by the light of a bit of tallow candle stuck in the ground, while a third was looking on.

"All were smoking short black pipes, and all seemed to be in an advanced state of intoxication. They exchanged a few words with our guide, but took no notice of me or my friend beyond eyeing us with a confused expression of surprise. The guide we had picked up now conducts us between long piles of newly make bricks stacked to dry, then along a narrow winding pathway, over the rubbish of broken bricks and half-already traversed, until we reach the top of the cement kilns, three of which, within a short distance of each other, are burning furiously. We find the heat too fierce to allow us to approach the furnace to continue in close vicinity to them for any length of time; and we notice that the dirty, ragged, wan-looking wretches who are sleeping near them likewise keep at a safe distance. Our guide, however, is not excited by going to sleep too close to them,' observes our guide. 'I once saw a fellow carried off to the Morgue from here. He was as red and cold when he came in that he would lie down near the edge, though every one cautioned him of the danger he was exposing himself to. By-and-by we all dropped off to sleep, and he with the rest of us; and when we began to turn out in the morning before the workmen arrived, we found the poor devil had "lost his taste for bread"—had "broken his pipe in fact," and required to be "carried home to dead,"—slang phrases, signifying that he was dead and ready for his coffin.

"Among the miserable-looking beings we here found asleep was one little fellow with an accordeon for his pillow, not because it added to the comfort of his repose, but that the weight of the instrument prevented its being stolen. Another individual had a worn-out pair of shoes under his head, evidently for the same reason, though we certainly did not have supposed them worth carrying away. Our guide told us that these were brought any food with them to the quarries invariably eat it up to the last scrap before they went to sleep, as they have generally well that if they did not they would be plundered of whatever remained before morning. We now follow our guide down a steep bank to the kiln fires, which are burning furiously, the crisp dry wood crackling and blazing, and sending up clouds of thick white smoke into the dark, starless night. In front of them in the open air, and out in the drizzling rain, is a black bearded man rolled up in a filthy horse cloth. He looks up as we approach, and in reply to some observations we make on our unfavorable weather, he informs us that he is obliged to remain there to look after the fires, which have to be kept burning for through the night. He is one of the workmen belonging to the quarries, charged with the care of the kilns, and is connected with the tribe of vagrants who journey for miles to snatch a night's repose on the brink of these noxious kilns.

"Our guide next leads us into a kind of grotto or hollow overgrown with shrubs and small acacia trees. Gradually the channel gets narrower, the sides steeper, the shrubs thicker and the road—in the middle of which we notice that an iron tramway has been laid down for wagons bringing stones from the quarries—makes a sudden descent. The next minute we find ourselves in front of the arched entrance to a dark gallery overhung with clusters of tall, slender trees. Striking a light, we penetrate some little distance into this subterranean gallery, burning lucifer matches as we advance; but there is nothing remarkable to be seen in it, and so we are content to take our guide's description of its extent. He informs us that the chief gallery is nearly a mile in length, in a straight direction, in addition to which there are numerous short branches. It then makes a deep descent and extends for a considerable distance farther.

"When the police come, as they periodically do at night time, in a body some forty or fifty strong, and after planting a cordon round the quarries, make a seizure of everybody whom they can catch within its circuit, the more experienced *habitues*, our guide informed us, invariably make for this tunnel and secrete themselves in one or other of its many galleries until all danger of arrest has passed away. It was only on rare occasions, he said, that the police ventured to explore these subterranean passages, as a considerable number of men provided with lighted torches was requisite for this duty; moreover, they never thought it worth while to have a guard to watch the entrance, as the chances are the men they wished to capture would scarcely out with some of the regular workmen, and so escape.

"The men who frequent the quarries when surprised by the police very rarely venture upon resistance; still, about eighteen months ago, some desperate ruffians, who knew well enough what their fate would be if they allowed themselves to be captured, seized hold of the first police agents who darted suddenly upon them and tried to throw them into the burning furnaces; luckily, however, without success. Among a party captured on one occasion was a man who claimed to be a French viscount. When asked, according to the usual practice, what trade or profession he followed, he replied that he shelled walnuts for the market people at the halles. Another man, taken at the same time, said he had been a banker.

"We now returned to the man in charge of the kiln fires, and entered into conversation with him. He informed us that the people who frequented the quarries usually left by four o'clock in the morning or earlier; at any rate, when the workmen arrived at five o'clock they invariably found the place perfectly clear. From what this man told us, it is evident that a sort of tacit understanding existed between the people connected with the quarries on the one hand and the vagrants who frequented them on the other. The former allow the latter to remain in undisturbed possession of the place during the night time, and in return for this act of civility the thieves and vagrants who profit by it never damage the kilns, neither do they carry away the more heavy tools which the workmen have left behind them.

"Some time ago the proprietor of a portion of the quarries complained to the police of the unauthorized lavasion of his property at unreasonable hours, which resulted in the vagrants being kept away for a time, but one night they revenged themselves by setting fire to an immense stack of faggots, valued at six thousand francs, since which time they have never been interfered with. The same man assured us that a few years ago gangs of fellows used to congregate round the entrance to the Carrieres, and rob any workmen they met, or else, if they were strong enough to safely forth alone. Men engaged at work in the quarries of an evening used also to be plundered of the bread and wine they had provided themselves with. Only a little more than a year ago a gang of fellows, he told us, brought a whole sheep which they killed on the spot, and then carried off the skinned, jointed, cooked and cut every scrap of it before daylight."

Italian Pottery and Glass-Making.

The early celebrity of Italian pottery (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) is attested by the French name for earthenware—*faience*—which is only a corruption of the name of the Italian town Faenza; and its flourishing condition in past ages is shown by the works now so energetically sought for, in which the Italian town Faenza, and its flourishing condition in past ages is shown by the works now so energetically sought for, in which the genius of Italian art is displayed. But the present commercial importance of this branch of industry in Italy does not equal the historical importance that belongs to it. Production is limited, not exceeding the value of 3,200,000 francs in porcelain and earthenware of all kinds, while the value of the importations from foreign countries amounts to a somewhat larger sum. One porcelain manufactory, that of Doccia, near Florence, seems to deserve special notice. This establishment, the property of the Marquis Ginori, is chiefly remarkable for the success with which it produces of old majolica. The total annual value of the articles made in it is estimated at about 270,000 francs. The introduction of the art of glass making into modern Europe is due to the Venetians, who, until comparatively late times, enjoyed an undisputed superiority in it. They discovered the means of rendering glass colorless by the employment of manganese. They had the monopoly of the art, the silvering of which was a secret long kept from other countries. But the mirrors of Venice have now lost their reputation, the manufacture of this place being unable to produce plates equal in dimensions to those made by their foreign competitors. Glass beads became at an early period an important article of trade with Africa and the East. They are still made of considerable quantities for exportation. Venetian enamels have always been famous, and among the peculiar productions of this place may be reckoned the beautiful composition called aventurine, the secret of which is said to be in the possession of a single manufacturer.

Some articles, such as beads, are made to a certain extent in the city of Venice itself, but the great glass works are to be found at Murano, one of the islands of the Lagoon.

This little island, which had at one time 30,000 inhabitants, formerly enjoyed a sort of local independence, with distinct laws and institutions. It had a wealthy nobility of its own, and its affairs were inscribed in a separate golden book. Its privileges have disappeared, its population and riches have declined, but its industrial establishments are still active and show signs of prosperity. Before the fall of the old Venetian Republic the glassmakers constituted a close corporation with exclusive privileges. The trade was thrown open in 1806, under the government of the then kingdom of Italy, and a period of keen competition and low prices ensued, until the year 1848, when the conditions of the trade were regulated by an agreement among the manufacturers.

The number of persons employed in glass making at Murano and Venice is 5,000, of whom one-third are men, and two-thirds are women and children. The highest wages are for men, twelve francs; for women, one franc fifty centimes; the lowest for men is one franc and for women seventy-five centimes. The annual cost of the substances employed in the manufacture is estimated at between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 francs, and that of the fuel consumed, 600,000 francs. The gross receipts obtained come to little more than double this aggregate amount. The principal markets for Venetian glass are in France, England, Germany, and, above all, in the East, where there is a constant demand for the beads and other articles known by the denomination of "Contorie."

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Col. GEO. E. SCOTT, of the United States army, died suddenly in Washington, yesterday.

Some of the factories in Newark, New Jersey, have suspended operations on account of the intense heat.

The Senate yesterday confirmed Joseph Whitney as Indian Agent of the Chippewas at Lake Superior.

DURING yesterday, Tuesday and Monday, there hundred and fifty Chinese in addition to those mentioned in the city of New York.

JOHN I. BLAIR has been appointed Secretary of the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey.

TWENTY persons have been arrested in Italy for endeavoring to take part in the international revolutionary movement in Spain.

The last official despatch from that place reported that Lopez had only 6,000 men within the intrenchments.

A SPECIAL car left Cleveland yesterday, with forty delegates to the General Convention of the "Bread Reform," to be held in New York city on Sunday next.

In the case of the United States vs. Armstrong, on trial in Turin, the arguments were concluded on Wednesday. A decision will be reached within a fortnight.

GENERAL GRANT and Lieutenant-General Sherman arrived at Leavenworth yesterday, and proceeded at once to Fort Leavenworth, where they will remain until Saturday.

The South Carolina Legislature yesterday elected, on the ninth ballot, Reverdy Johnson, Collector of Internal Revenue at Charleston, as United States Senator for the term ending in 1873.

IN PEORIA, Illinois, a German named Matthew Anderson shot his wife and then attempted to kill his mother-in-law yesterday. He afterwards committed a second assault on his wife, which, however, but is not expected to recover.

The Democratic State Convention of West Virginia met at Grafton, yesterday. The proceedings were adopted at length by George H. Pendleton, J. N. Camden, and others, for Governor.

The Hon. Ezra Cornell has just received from the Hon. Andrew D. White, president of the Cornell University, now in London, advice of the complete success of the Cornell University at Oxford, as professor of English and general constitutional history, the Cornell University, and also of James Law, of Belfast, Ireland, as professor of veterinary medicine and surgery.

The residence of W. C. Jones in Nashville was entered, on Sunday night, by Jack Hart, a burglar. He awoke a sleeper in one of the rooms, and attempted to cut his throat with a bowie knife. Hart ran into the street, closely pursued, and when he had reached a secluded place, he stabbed him to the heart with a long blade knife, killing him instantly. Hart was captured by the officers of the law. Some disposition exists on the part of whites and blacks to lynch him.

A SERIOUS affair occurred on Sunday night in Memphis, at the corner of Rayburn and Webster streets, in which five persons have been shot. One was shot by Frank King, and fatally wounded. The shots on the beach were fired at a party of men who, when the former had of a shot gun, firing the contents of the barrel into Charles Stanley, and emptied the other into the face of the woman, who was the cause of the difficulty. The parties are all negroes.

IMPORTANT changes in the Portuguese Ministry are announced. The Duke de Sotello has been appointed Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, in place of Martens, who has been sent to the Ministry of Justice and Public Worship; Count Ribeiro Sanchez has been appointed Director-General of Public Works, has been placed at the head of Marine and Colonies; Senhor Carvalho is made Minister of Marine, and Senhor Soutello of Finance.

The second cricket match, which commenced on Wednesday, between the Germantown and the British army in Canada and a selected eleven, commenced on the grounds of the Philadelphia—Large, Neil, Fisher, Newbold and Wood—the professionals Newby, Wright, Fisher, Large, Gender and Mumford of the St. George's Club, terminated in a victory for the Selected Eleven by nine goals—score, 22 to 13. Selected Eleven, 160 and 4, with ten wickets not out; St. George's, 139.

The Schuylkill county strikers have visited Lykensdown, in Dauphin county, some two hundred in number, and succeeded in persuading their terms or the closing of the different works. Not in the least, they visited the houses of the men and dogs, and have visited several collieries, but without molestation. Lykens, the centre of Dauphin county and his deputies are there under instruction from the Governor, and it is thought the strikers will soon be compelled to retreat to Schuylkill county.

POLITICAL.

Republican Speech From a Georgian.

The Hon. James E. Seward resides at Thomasville, in Southern Georgia, but a few miles from the Florida line. He is well known in the Southern States as the "father of the Wire-grass Region, and possesses great influence. He has been in the Congress of the United States since 1836 (his colleague, Mr. Bartow (killed on the rebel side at first Bull Run) for the last ten years. He is a sound Georgian, a man of great popularity, and superior social position.

Mr. Seward addressed the people of Atlanta yesterday evening, and had the Hall of Representatives crowded to hear him. In a manner and bearing of the audience was in striking contrast with that addressed by Toombs, Stephens and Cobb. Mark the difference. Mr. Seward speaks with great emphasis, deliberation, and, from the manner in which all hung upon his words, it was evident that his opinions are sought for with respect, and his counsels followed.

Fellow Citizens:—I appear before you as a Georgian, to speak plain words, to address you on the great questions before the country. I desire to sound the feelings of as one. I wish to address your reason, and not your passions. Do you know that you are on the eve of a revolution? I tell you it is so. I was in the Charleston Convention when the late revolution was inaugurated. I opposed secession then, and was denounced for it. What is the result? Today we are at the feet of the conqueror. Where Toombs and Cobb made so sad a mistake then, I warn you not to follow them now. You followed them then, and lost your all of blood, and which has left the country filled with widows and orphans, deprived of means of support, and our people a conquered and oppressed race. But I forgive them, and will not, as I do not believe they are not patriotic; but they made a mistake. While at the Northern cities I have been continually sending telegraphic despatches advising Georgia to remain in the Union, and not with crime, but I do say they must be held to take them, and are unsafe leaders now. Public liberty is dear to the hearts of our people. We are a conquered people, and must accept such terms as the victor dictates. I assert that Andrew Johnson put worse terms upon us than the Radical party has ever imposed. He restored to us, where it was proper, the convention was called; the ordinance of secession repealed; a legislature was called, amendments provided for; and what followed? Why, Andrew Johnson actually required, at the point of the bayonet, that we should abolish slavery after it had been abolished by military power and the proclamations of the President.

IN VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

"The reconstruction acts of Congress were not the first terms submitted to the people of the South. We rejected the first and more liberal terms submitted to us, thus still showing a spirit of opposition to the Government. The reason why these reconstruction laws were imposed upon us was, that the Northern people believed the Southern leaders were responsible for the war, and that it has been the result of the teachings of such men as Toombs, Cobb and Ben. Hill.

"If you accept the constitutional amendment, known as Article 14, you will, by that means, put the sullen question in the hands of the people of the State.

THE NEGRO.

"I do not look upon the enfranchisement of the negroes in the same light as Toombs, Stephens and other leaders of the Democratic party do. They take the position that the enfranchisement of the negro degrades the white race.

"The elevation of the negro does not degrade the white man. And I tell you, colored people, if the North says you have a right to vote in the South, and admit you to the right of citizens, you have the right to demand that they admit you to the same rights and privileges in the North. I don't admit that the Southern people are inferior to any race on the earth. We are conquered, and the North has put harsh measures upon us, but we accept them, and get the State under the control of the people of the State. The fourteenth article will become a part of the Constitution, whether Georgia adopts it or not. I tell you that South Carolina and Florida soon adopt it, and whether Georgia adopts it or not, it will be forced to return to the Union she will have to accept it.

SUPPOSE SEYMOUR ELECTED.

"But the Democracy think if Seymour is elected, these reconstruction measures will be set aside. Well, let us see. Suppose they elect Seymour, together with a majority in the House of Representatives, they can't do anything for two or three years to come. Then what will they do? Will they inaugurate a revolution with Seymour at the head and take possession of the government, and turn the Senate out? If so, why has not every Democrat in Congress joined with the army and navy, done this heretofore? I tell you the people of the North will stand by the government, and no matter what they tell you about fighting for your rights in opposition to the government, I tell you, if they act it when the test comes. We were deceived in regard to the war, I tell you, if they act as I say, I will be with you, but I will fight you with the paupers of Europe and the negroes.

SENSIBLE TALK.

"The negro is a dangerous political element in this country, because they are abused, driven to it. All of this is the result of the teachings of such men as Hill, Toombs and Cobb. Let them stop their abusive harangues, and let us alone, and the negroes will be removed from Georgia in sixty days. The press, also, has been a great power in engendering strife in Georgia. It has endeavored to arouse all the bad passions of the people in regard to negroes. Let us be wise, let us accept the condition imposed upon us with the best grace possible, and restore the people of Georgia to peace and prosperity. Let our people want peace, and I feel confident that the North will be satisfied that if the acceptance of the reconstruction measures would restore peace, they would say accept them.

The bold and open accession of such a man as James L. Seward to the Republican party is significant, we trust, of the wanting influence of proscription and ostracism, heretofore so potent in Southern politics. Where proscription ruled, the ordinance of secession was passed; a Legislature was called, amendments provided for, and what followed? Why, Andrew Johnson actually required, at the point of the bayonets, that we should abolish slavery after it had been abolished by military power and the proclamations of the President.

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