THE NEW REBELLION.

(Continued from Fifth Page.)

of the North. The triumph of Seymour will be a death blow to all hopes of the African race in the South being permitted to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, much less the right of voting or being educated."

Seymour's Removal Hinted At.

BLAIR's friends seem to cling to the notion that he may become President through the next election. Thus one of his neighbors, CHARLES GIBSON, said at the St. Louis ratification meeting:

"Mr. Blair, in his letter, tells us that if he be elected President of the United States, or becomes President,—[A voice: 'Vice President,']—well, if he is elected Vice President he may become President—he tells you that if he becomes President of the United States, that he expects these unconstitutional governments in the South, begotten of the sword, to vanish from the halls of the nation, and he tells you that if, in the exercise of his Constitutional powers, it becomes necessary, he will use the necessary measures to remove them out of those halls. [A voice—'He is right,' and cheers.]"

The Savannah (Ga.) papers say that the meeting in that city to ratify the nomination of Seymour and Blair was very largely attended. We quote the following report of speeches made at the meeting from the Savannah *Republican:*

"Amid loud calls and cheering, the chairman introduced Gen. A. R. Lawton, who said:

"That for the first time since the Southern people laid down their arms he had the heart to address his fellow citizens. Now, for the first time, we had a platform of principles and leaders around whom we could rally. It was the noblest, best, boldest declaration of principles ever laid down in the United States, and the demonstration here to-night showed that it was in unison with the feelings of the people. There was nothing that the South wanted that was not there. We have leaders to represent those principles who will carry us out of the slough of Despond. Peace has its victories as well as war; those great principles for which we fought and which we feared were lost, may yet be achieved. Success must be our watchword, and we must stand up bravely for those who are working for us. Will you do it? [Cries of 'Yes, yes.']"

Hon. Henry R. Jackson was called for and addressed the meeting.

He said it was an occasion not for discussion, but for the earnest grasp of the fraternal hand. It was an occasion when every American, every Georgian, Savannahian—every man should be prepared to announce his allegiance. He came to give his heart and voice for what they were worth to the American Democracy. Against those principles he had never rebelled. They were our principles in 1850, in 1860, in 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865. In vindication of them the blood of our people flowed freely throughout the land. We have never, never, never abandoned them. And now we are told by those who have returned to us from the North that there a convention has been held, and principles put forth, and we are called upon to strike together for this common cause. When the thunders of the storm shall be over, and the sun shall shine forth from the firmament, God grant that it may rest on a united country, and that that banner which we had loved in peace and followed in war, may float over a free ocean-bound Republic."

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Democrat* closes a long appeal to its fellow Rebels not to associate with or speak to a White Republican, as follows:

"Neither our foes, nor we, are playing pantomime. We are enacting solemn, enduring history, pregnant with weal or woe to ourselves, our families, our country, and our race. Shall we—can we in justice to ourselves, our families, our race—live on terms of social intimacy with the White renegades, who are working out our ruin? No! we cannot consistently with a high sense of duty, and a right appreciation of our responsibilities. Let us, then, put all such enemies of the human race in social Coventry; hold no social communion with them; give them unmistakable evidence, by ominous silence, and chilling indifference—if need be, indignant scorn, dignified reserve and contempt—that we have no disposition to be on terms of social familiarity with them. Society often has the power of remedying or removing public evils, when an armed police or constabulary would prove ineffectual. Public opinion is more potent than public law, and social ostracism 'more terrible than an army with banners.'"

The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"The white men of the Southern States have seen the day when they could use the bullet, and if God, in his anger, permit the necessity to arise, they will see it again."

A New Rebellion to Follow Grant's Election.

LAURENCE M. KEITH, as infamous a secessionist, in 1861, as the South could produce, has written a letter which is published in the Southern papers. We make the following extract:

"In my judgment, if the Black Republican party succeed in the coming election, the Governor should immediately assemble the Legislature, and that body should provide for a State Convention, which should protect the State from the dishonor of submission to Black Republican rule. Before the tribunal of the world, and at the bar of history, we shall stand justified. Freedom lives more in the spirit of the people than in the form of government. We shall receive the plaudits of brave men for preserving freedom, and not reproaches for shattering a despotism. We of the South have done everything to preserve the Union. We have yielded everything but our honor. Let us yield that only, as an enemy yields his banner."

The Meridan (Miss.) "Mercury" (Blair and Seymour, 21st ult., says:

"With the skull and cross-bones of the 'lost cause' before us, we will swear that this is a white man's Government. We must make the negro understand we are the men we were when we held him in abject bondage, and make him feel that 'when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, he has aroused a power that will control him or destroy him."

Blood to Flow as Freely as the Mississippi.

The Jefferson (Texas "Kuklux" says:

"We well know that if our standard-bearers shall be made to trail our proud banner in the dust, that then the expiring shriek of a cherished freedom will be heard and a night of eternal gloom and misrule will be ours." And further: "How shall we obviate a war of races? There is no way under the broad canopy of heaven, without the driving from our midst these we, mean white men. With them out of the country, the negroes and white people could get along peaceably and quietly; but if they are allowed to remain in our midst, as sure as we are bound to have a war of races, and where there is one drop of blood spilt, we predict that it will flow as freely as does the Mississippi."

The Columbia (S. C.) "Phœnix" contains the following resolution passed by a Democratic club in its vicinity:

Resolved, That no member of this club shall employ, rent lands to, or patronize any Radical, after the present contracts shall have expired. And that, from this date we will not give employment to any freedmen who are stragglers over the country as day laborers, who cannot show that they are members of some Democratic association.

Our club numbers 136, and still they come. H. C. MOSLEY, Secretary.

The Louisville "Journal," speaking of the proposed overthrow of reconstruction, says:

"This is Frank Blair's method, and it is ours; and if, in order to obtain it and prevent the system which proposes illegally to place the black race over the white and one section over the othee, to end at last with a despotism and a dictator, IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO FIGHT, WHY, WE'LL FIGHT."

The "Southern Banner," of Georgia, speaking of Johnson's amnesty, says: "Let us be thankful for small favors. Let us rejoice that the ban of oppression has been uplifted. Let us shout hosannas to the best Government the world ever saw!"—but let us never forget the priuciples for which we struggled through four long and bloody years; and let us never forget the gallant 'men in gray' who so nobly but yet so vainly struggled to vindicate and uphold these principles."

The Columbus (Ga.) "Sun," says:

"It neither understates nor overstates the determination of the Democracy of the West and North, when it says that to a man they are united in the resolve that the power of this Government shall not be controlled by the votes of the negroes of the South. If the Radicals, it continues, attempt in their desperation to play this, the last card left them, they know that their silly cry of revolution now will then become a fearful reality!"

The Same Old Rebellion Still.

Judge Aldrich, who had the honor of a Democratic reception in Charleston a few days ago, said:

"This is a grand contest in which we are engaged; a contest for constitutional liberty, and it was the contest in which we have been engaged since 1861."

The Charleston "Mercury" expresses itself as follows:

"Not one honest man, south of Mason's and Dixon's line, is ashamed of the musket he bore or the sword he drew in defense of the Confederate flag. The man who says he is ashamed of it, lies. Let every honest man at the North be sure of the fact, that the man who says so, wants to swindle money out of somebody. He is a knave either in the first or in the last step."

The Mobile "Register," whose editor—John Forsythe—was a delegate to the Tammany Convention, speaks his mind after the following fashion:

"The time for this style of caution has passed; and the "rebel" cry, like the entire cause of the Radicals, is played out. With the meeting and close of the great National Convention in Tammany Hall, July 4, we have entered upon a new phase of political career."

Virginia to Vote Regardless of Law.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* asserts:

"Under our laws Virginia has a right to vote in the next Presidential election. Traitors would deny us the right and accompany that denial with threats. Virginians are not to be frightened. Virginia has an unquestionable right to vote, and Virginia will vote. We owe it to ourselves—to truth—to the National Democracy. The law is clear. Virginia must vote. To the counting of our votes the National Democracy stands pledged. Let us do our duty—and vote. Let us leave to the people of the North their duty—counting our vote."

Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Shreveport, La., said at a New Orleans Democratic gathering, a few nights since:

"I believe we will carry our candidates as firmly as there is a throne of God. But even if defeat should fall upon us, do not be discouraged; the time will come when we will redeem the country. Let no man leave his native State—let us lay our bones in Louisiana, and if these scallawags and carpet-baggers remain, let's hunt them from the country."

Northern Democrats to Fight for Southern Rights.

Mr. RAMSEY, a Democratic orator of Georgia, said in a speech a few days since:

Georgia has passed through a fiery ordeal. Some of her children, during the war she was compelled to wage, deserted her and joined her enemies. Let them be like Arnold, forever accursed. We have seen our soldiers fall, our cities in flames, our citizens torn from their peaceful homes. We looked upon it unmoved, and unblanched. But we can bear it no longer. We will now, at all hazards, recover our lost liberties, and restore the State. We are in the midst of a great revolution, which may end peaceably at the ballot box; but if not, then the true men of the South will rally once more around their now folded banner, and will try the issues of the cartridge box. Remember the ancestors from whom you sprung. There are men in the North who are now truly with you, and who will, in such a conflict, if necessary, lead your battalions. We did not make the other war. It was forced upon us. We simply stood for the rights for which our fathers bled! And we will stand there again, come peace or war.

John Forsyth declares through the Mobile *Register:*

Now, if civil war comes out of this conflict of political farces, the white men of the South cannot be worsted; for war and its terrors, in their deadliest form, are not comparable to the evils they will have to endure under a perpetuation of scallawag and carpet-bag rule. And here we may as well say that the people of the South do not intend to submit to that permanent rule, result as the Presidential election may. And they have only submitted to its indignities and insults so far because they have been waiting for the good sense and justice of the American people to relieve them from it, and restore them to their civil rights in the November elections.

The Meridian (Miss.) Mercury has the following:

With the skull and cross bones of the "lost cause" before us, we will swear that this is a white man's government. We must make the negro understand we are the men we were when we held him in abject bondage, and make him feel that when forbearance ceases to be a virtue he has aroused a power that will control him or destroy him.

The Old Democratic Yell.

The Mobile "Register" (SEYMOUR and BLAIR,) in speaking of the Rebel yell in Tammany Hall when the selection of SEYMOUR was announced, says:

How clear that note used to ring upon the air of Vicksburg of a night in years long past! You can read it now in the Mississippi papers as they recount the incidents of their recent victory over violence and fraud, and it will make the air resonant from the Rio Grande to the Potomac at the last irresistible charge next November, cheering the hearts of our Democratic friends and chilling those of our opposers. Stand by for that yell.

The Blair Ammunition What the Rebels Want.

The Vicksburg "Times" finds BLAIR just suited to its rebel tastes. It says:

Objection is made down this way to the endorsement of the Blair letter by a few timid people, on the score of prudence, and yet it was this identical letter of Frank Blair to his friend, Colonel Broadhead, that secured the Missouri hero the nomination for Vice President. We want just such ammunition as Frank Blair uses.

The Complete Alliance of the Democracy and Rebels.

Gen. Preston, late of the rebel army, and who was the first to nominate Erank Blair in the New York Convention, made a speech at Lexington, on August 1st, and here is what he said:

"The platform itself is clear, broad and unambiguous. There is no dead wood about it. The want of time precludes my going into a full discussion of it, which I would be willing to do, but we have put two men on that platform, one of whom Kentucky may be especially accountable for. When the nomination of Frank Blair by Kentucky was made unanimous, it gave point and completeness to the whole thing. Two years ago I said I never would go into any party except it was based on amnesty and equality. I claimed no superiority after the war had ceased. I claimed no superiority over the Federal soldier; none over the gentlemen who had been connected with the side of the Union; none over the third party—a representative of whom I see before me; but I thought I was as good as any of the men I fought.

When assembled at New York, I tell you my heart was warmed when the first resolution was offered, and when Hampton and those swords that had been the brightest in fighting for the South were greeted with warm hearts by the greatest soldiers of the North, it made us feel indeed as one people, on a basis of equality. [Loud applause.] It has been my fortune to see Napoleon when his conquering hosts returned from the great Italian campagn; I have seen the Queen of Spain, after the war in which her armies had been victorious; I have seen great ovations given in many places, to princes and others, but I never saw so fine an ovation as upon the nomination of Gen. Frank Blair, when they clustered around Hampton and the soldiers of the South, and, with outstretched hands, welcomed us to stand shoulder to shoulder with them in the great campaign. [Renewed applause.]

A Glimpse at Their Little Game.

The Charleston *Mercury*, which probably did more than any other Southern journal to bring about the late war, and which is now a staunch supporter of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, thus shows that another war will be commenced if its favorites are elected. On the other hand, the Northern Copperheads, following the renegade BLAIR, are strenuous for another war, in case their candidate shall be defeated. And both wings of the party are agreed to dispute the validity of any election which shall be decided by the votes of the new Southern States. Our readers are familiar with the BLAIR programme, but it will interest them to examine the annexed semi-official exposition of rebel opinions and intentions as put forth in the *Mercury*. Here it is:

Suppose now, that the Democratic party carries the next Presidential election, and installs its President in the White House. Must they not, forthwith, proceed to undo the wrong, and restore the Constitution? Is this impossible? Why is it so? The Government of the United States used the army of the United States to elevate the negro to supremacy over the white man, in violation of the Constitution. What is there to prevent it being used to put the Southern States back to their original condition, of the supremacy of the white man over the negro, in vindication of the Constitution?

But it is said that the negro State Governments can prohibit the white population from taking any steps to vindicate their supremacy or the supremacy of the Constitution. They can call on the President of the United States for assistance to enforce their unconstitutional rule, and the President is bound to obey under that clause of the Constitution which says: 'The United States shall, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) protect each State against domestic violence."

"Domestic violence!" But the white population do not mean to institute "domestic violence." They intend to assail no one, pretending or not pretending to authority in the Southern States. They mean peaceably to meet in Convention, probably recommended by the legislators of their former legitimate State Governments, and in such a Convention form a Constitution for the Government of these States."

But it may be said that the negro Governments in the Southern States will not permit the white population to assemble. They will assail them with violence. Suppose this is done, does it afford any ground for their support by the military authority of the United States? Clearly not. A Democratic President would most probably answer, to any application to him by the negro Government for assistance: "In my opinion, your Government in the first place is unconstitutional and revolutionary, and therefore I decline to recognize your application; and in the second place, you violate the Constitution of the United States in endeavoring by force to prevent peaceable assemblies by the people." Such an answer, in our judgment, would secure a peaceful progress of events. We do not think the negro Governments in the South will attempt, by their own power, to force their rule over the white population. Supposing that this will be the course of things, the white population will proceed to form a Constitution and elect State officers and representatives to Congress. This can be done by the fourth of March next. Upon each branch of Congress then will devolve the responsibility of determining which are the legitimate Governments of the Southern States, the negro Government or the white man's Government! This determination can be sought and be obtained before any contest is made in the Southern States at all, as to these Governments. We know how it will be determined in Congress. The late protest by the Democratic members of Congress in the House of Representatives against the admission of the carpet-baggers from Arkansas, clearly indicates the course of the House of Representatives under Democratic control. The white men's representatives will be admitted. In the Senate it will be different; but a Democratic Executive will certainly regard the action of the House of Representatives as the controlling authority to determine his duty. If, after this, any "domestic violence" takes place in any of the Southern States, he will recognize the white men's Government as entitled to his support by his intervention, if any is required.

But let us suppose that the negro Governments shall lawlessly endeavor to prevent the peaceable assemblies of the white population to recognize their Government—what then? The white population is amply sufficient to protect themselves. All they want is that the Government of the United States shall stand aloof. If the negroes are fools enough to attempt by their power to establish their supremacy over the white race in the Southern States, they can try it, but the trial will not likely last very long. We will have no objection to the Government of the United States insisting on enforcing peace. In either way, the white population will form a republican Government, and will send representatives to Congress to represent the States.

Hampton Tells More About the Platform.

For greater exactness we quote from another report of Hampton's speech at Charleston:

"I recognize on all occasions the right of the people to demand from their representatives an account of their stewardship, and I am, therefore, here in order to render an account of mine as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention.

"Well, gentlemen, I will only give an account of what transpired in New York, and how the platform upon which we can now all stand, was made. You recollect that the committee on the platform was composed of one member from each State. When we first met there were naturally great differences of opinion. Among the resolutions offered was one declaring that the right of suffrage was purely a matter for State legislation. There were men there, too, who told us that it was good Democratic doctrine. I agreed it was good Democratic doctrine, but asserted that it was necessary to define who formed the States; to establish guards and limits by which we could go back to some certain period in our history, and say who were the citizens. I therefore asked them to declare that the question of the right of suffrage belonged to the State governments that EXISTED UP TO 1865. Some doubts, however, were expressed of the policy of such a declaration. Gentlemen from the North, South, East and West, all showed the greatest disposition to act in harmony. I am free to confess that they met us everywhere with cordiality and good will. In fact they declared their willingness to give us everything we could desire, but they begged us to remember that they had a great fight to make at the North, and they therefore besought us not to load the platform with a weight that they could not carry against the prejudice which they had to encounter. Help them once to gain the power, and they would do their utmost to relieve the Southern States and restore to us the Union and Constitution as it had existed previous to the war. I then withdrew my resolution, and agreed to the one offered by Bayard, of Delaware, that "suffrage was a matter for State legislation," provided they would allow me to add three words. They agreed to this, and I then added the clause which you will find embodied in the platform: "and we declare that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void." That is my plank in the platform. The great Democratic party being pledged to that declaration, I want nothing else. I could wait in patience for their triumph to show us how it was to be worked out in their own good time. That the right of suffrage belongs to the States is a policy that suits us, when the great Democratic party is pledged to the declaration that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void; especially when every member of the party, and the warmest are from the North, is ready to take it up and carry it out."

What a Democratic Journal Said Before the Convention Met.

On the 15th of June, the New York "World," after recapitulating the legal difficulties which the enemies of reconstruction would encounter, said:

"Since negro suffrage can be upset during the next Presidential term neither by Congress nor the Supreme Court, by what agency is it to be overturned? Not surely by the negroes or by the Governments in which they are voters. If done at all, it will be by the white citizens of the South acting outside the new State Governments. But what shall prevent the new Governments trying them for treason against the State, as Rhode Island tried and sentenced Dorr? Or who can doubt that they would do it? It is too evident that the negroes can be ousted from the suffrage only by a successful insurrection of the white citizens against the new State Governments; and the "World" has too deep a sense of responsibility, and too clear a foresight of consequences, to advise the Convention to recommend this method of redress."

Yet, in spite of the "World's" advice, the Convention has recommended precisely that method, as the necessary result of its platform, and the "World," which is nothing if not partisan, jumping in the Democratic boat, bellows the loudest of all for the inevitable insurrection and anarchy which it predicted.

How Blair Accepts the Nomination.

From his official letter of acceptance we quote:

"I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the Convention and most cordially concur in every principle and sentiment they announce. My opinion upon all the questions which discriminate the great contending parties have been freely expressed on all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them. The issue upon which the contest turns is clear and cannot be obscured or distorted by the sophistries of our adversaries."

He Proposes to Stamp Out The Senate.

Mr. BLAIR made a speech at St. Joseph, Mo., August 1st., from which we quote his threats against the United States Senate. It is to be FORCED to submit to the Democratic scheme. Read what he says:

"But we are told that even if the Democratic party elect their President, and a majority of the House of Representatives, that these carpet-baggers who assume to constitute a majority of the Senate, will defeat legislation, and will impose this ignorant and semi-barbarous race of negroes upon the country as the superior or the white man. Let them dare to do it, and they will find that the more than one million majority of voters who are opposed to this scheme will make it impossible for them to perpetuate such a continuing outrage upon American citizens."

More Blood-Letting Required.

Says the Mobile "Register," of August the 4th:

"We know there are many Democrats at the North, including some distinguished soldiers, who believe that the political atmosphere, poisoned by the long reign of Radical despotism, will not be so purified, that liberty may flourish on it until a just chastisement is inflicted upon the daring men who have conspired against the freedom of the nation. In other words, that the counter-revolution will not be complete without more blood-letting."

There was a grand SEYMOUR ratification meeting at White Sulphur, Virginia, a few days since, presided over by General THOS. L. PRICE, of Missouri. About twenty ex-Confederate Generals were present. Gen. PRICE spoke at considerable length. One of the resolutions passed was the following:

"Resolved, That the efforts of the Radicals in Congress to overthrow the Constitution, change the form of government and establish negro supremacy in the South, cannot succeed without involving the country in another bloody and desolating war."

The Fourteenth Amendment to be Defied.

The Charleston "Mercury" says:

"If the Democratic party succeeds in the next Presidential election, the ratification of the amendment will doubtless be treated as it is—as a gigantic fraud and therefore void."

WHAT NORTHERN DEMOCRATS SAY.

Mr. T. W. CLAGETT, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Keokuk, Iowa, district, says:

"Do not Northern Radicals, who are the authors of all the miseries which have befallen our country within the last six years, know that the two million Democratic voters in the North will never permit another Radical to occupy the Presidential chair who may succeed in getting a majority of the electoral votes, either by excluding the Southern States from voting or by forcibly depriving a majority of the white citizens of those States of the elective franchise.

"We tell them that the days of their tyranny and thieving are fast drawing to a close, and that they will go out of office at the next Presidential election either by ballets OR BY BULLETS—by ballets, if the people are allowed to vote, and by bullets if they are not."

THOMAS EWING, JR., of Kansas, at a Democratic ratification meeting declared:

"On the third of November next the American people will endeavor to restore these States to their constitutional rights. Should this by a possibility fail, the white population of those States may succeed in placing themselves in possession of their governments; otherwise, as sure as the Anglo-Saxon blood runs in the veins of Southern men, there will be an upheaval of civil war, and then, should Congress sustain the blacks, ashes will cover the ruins of the whole Republic."

The New Rebellion Promised.

The New York *World* says:

For as many crimes agrinst law, the Constitution, and human nature as our Congress commits, the British people would smash Parliament and hang peers and commoners in Hyde Park.

The new rebellion will array the people of the United States against two hundred thousand negroes and two hundred white negroes in Congress. God save the Radical members if they bring on more war, for the people won't save them.

In case of a new rebellion Jefferson Davis will have a chance to go bail for his bondsman, whose paper now stirs up war.

C. L. Vallandigham, in a late speech before the Democracy of Hamilton, Ohio, said that he would justify the action of the New York Convention. Talk of Christianity, of religion, of priests, of pulpits, of churches; he believed and affirmed that there was more of the benign spirit of Christ expressed in the action of that Convention than in all the loyal pupits of the United States in five years.

The "Old Guard" is the only avowed Democratic magazine in the North. What it says, therefore, on the political situation, has special weight. Here is what it declares will be the result if its party regains power:

"The return of the Democratic party to power will restore the Constitution and the Union. With this restoration of the Constitution and the Union will return also the rights, the equality and the sovereignty of the States. Then the status of the negro in each State will be fixed and controlled by the State itself. All that has been done in violation of the Constitution, or by the suppression of the sovereign rights of the States, is null and void; all that the States have been made to do by threats and intimidations is also utterly void in law. The restoration of the Constitution and the Union will make all things right again.

It then proceeds to argue that nature's God has placed the negro in a condition of slavery. But to put the climax on it all, it adds:

"The cause upheld by Jefferson Davis is the cause of God, liberty and American civilization, while that upheld by Abraham Lincoln, which blindly and impiously strives to reverse natural order and amalgamate races, is the most impious, accursed and monstrous that ever insulted heaven or outraged earth since time begun."

"Under the military rule of Congress and its negroes, those communities of the South are no more States than the raid of a banditti is government. All that Congress has done, or is doing, is null and void in law, and will be swept clean away the next hour after the Union is truly restored. Then, if the States so please, they may lawfully treat to halters all caught within their jurisdiction who have been concerned in overthrowing the Government."

Is it possible that any loyal man, especially any Union soldier, will vote with a party that indorses such atrocious sentiments as these?

In his Springfield, Illinois speech, Gen. M'CLERNAND said:

"The Democratic masses are roused in their ancient strength and courage. They are upon the war path. Their muttering thunders are heard all around; and; as the nimble lightning springing from the thickening storm cloud, so their voice will peal in notes of triumph in the approaching election."

Significant Threats of Another Democrat.

In the Missouri Democratic State Convention the other day, Col. L. V. BOGY, made a long and violent speech, in which he uttered the following significant menace:

Suppose, through the intervention of an infamous registration law, we should not succeed? What then? Gentlemen, it is not in our power to make known our intentions in advance. Oh! my friends, it is a most terrible question to ask. Men have duties to perform on earth, public as well private; to their country as well as to their God; and I do hope that when all the means and appliances known to the free white races of the earth have been used to obtain the rights which every one is invested with at his birth by Almighty God, that you will then be ready to resort to such means and measures as will secure to you your rights. (Cheers.)

The Sword to be Again Drawn.

The "West and South," a Democratic journal at Cincinnati, in its issue for Aug. 8th, thus comments upon SEYMOUR's letter of acceptance:

Mr. Seymour is for the restoration of the States pure and simple under the Constitution. * * * He styles the uprising of the South a rebellion, but he is in favor of restoring the status quo ante bellum. In the same connection appears the most useful sentence of the letter. He considers himself a party to the platform, which is, in his opinion, in the nature of a contract with the people. That platform, as our readers understand, treats all the steps of the so-called reconstruction, by the multitudinous acts of Congress, as revolutionary, and not simply unconstitutional. They are acts which the platform means to say have overthrown, without the slightest right, the very Constitution itself. They are each and all plain, palpable and dangerous breaches of that bond of our Union. These facts, in Mr. Blair's opinion, ought to be resisted by the representatives in every branch of the Government, by Democratic force of arms. Mr. Seymour does not announce that conclusion, but he arrives at it necessarily by joining himself to the platform, which holds each and every step of the whole process of Congressional reconstruction as not only null and void because forbidden by the Constitution, but revolutionary—in other words, an overturn of the Constitution itself, by whose warrant alone Congress can do any act. That is not any question for the courts. By the platform, it is *res adjudicata*, and Mr. Seymour, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, binds himself to it as a contracting party. Of course, then, if we succeed, Mr. Seymour will be obliged to draw the executive sword at once, and stop the degradation of the States of the South from the moment he has the power placed in his hands. He stands in fact where Mr. Blair stands, according to his letter previous to his nomination. * * * As the presiding officer of the Convention, Mr. Seymour says he was familiar with the resolutions, and, as a member of it, he considers himself a party to their terms. He is bound to them; stands on them; will not swerve a hair, and takes his part of the responsibility of what may come. And the platform has no reserves about reconstruction. There is no chance there for interpretation—the acts of Congress are pronounced revolutionary, and everything done in pursuance of them is as if it never had been done, and those who stand in the way of prompt restoration must be removed, and all the doings in the premises which it will be profitable to undo will have to be undone. We are glad that we stand together there; all the Democrats of all the States. We are glad that a Southern State, and that State South Carolina, led the way. Wade Hampton, a Confederate General, had the honor to make the suggestion. It was eagerly adopted by the Convention, and now we have the cautious, Christian, patriotic and life-long Democrat, Horatio Seymour, putting his name to the indictment and pledging his reputation, if he be elected, to put aside everything the tyrannical Congress of the majority of the States only, have done to the minority. From first to last—from the so-called anti-slavery amendment of the Constitution to the flood of trash for all purposes, military, civil, financial and commercial—all the reconstruction laws of the whole peace period fall to pieces, if the Democracy succeeds in electing Mr. Seymour as their standard-bearer. We can take part in such a conflict.

Mr. Seymour does not embarrass himself, nor anybody else, by dealing with the financial question. We very well know his opinions, and if events were not omnipotent, and far more powerful than Presidents, we would distrust Mr. Seymour. He is not for the greenback dodge as the Enquirer teaches, and the West understand it, at all. He is for the opposite. The debt can not be paid, and without the satrap and bureau and provost marshal system, the means to pay the interest can not be raised another year out of the producers of the West and South. Mr. Seymour being one of the disinterested class of non-bondholders, will not fail to yield to necessity, and he will go for suspending the interest of the debt in a very short time, and the principal can then be managed with less difficulty.

(From the Detroit Post.)

Seymour's Next Speech to a Mob.

After Seymour gets into the White House, (if he ever gets there,) and the Southern Democrats, led by Wade Hampton, "the butcher" Forrest, "Admiral" Semmes, Beauregard and Wise, have risen in insurrection and "dispersed the carpet-bag State governments," they may make a sudden rush on Washington, to seize the Capitol, "compel the Senate to submit," and declare Southern independence. President Seymour will then address them, from the steps of the Capitol, as follows:

"MY FRIENDS; I have come over here foot the quiet of the White House to see what was the difficulty—to learn what the trouble was concerning the Government. Let me assure you that I am your friend. [Uproarious rebel yells, led by Wade Hampton.] You have been my friends, [cries from Forrest's butchers, 'Yes, that's so,'] and now I assure you, my fellow Democrats, that I am here to show you a test of my friendship. [The old rebel yell from Wise' battalion.] I wish to inform you that I have sent my private Secretary to the different departments to have this Government suspended and stopped. [Prolonged rebel yells.] I now ask you, as good Democrats to wait for his return; and I assure you that I will do all I can to see that there is no resistance, and no harm done to any of you. I wish you to take care of all government property, as good Democrats, and see that Admiral Semmes only gets his share. The safe-keeping of public property and archives rests with you; and I charge you to take care of them. It is your duty to maintain possession of the city; and I know you will do it. I wish you now to separate as good Democrats, and you can assemble again whenever you wish to do so. I ask you to leave all to me now, and I will see to your rights. Wait till my Private Secretary returns from the Departments, and you will be satisfied. Listen to me, and see that no Radical escapes with any of the public property, but dispatch him peaceably."

The Fourteenth Amendment—Official Opinion of Chief Justice Chase—It is a Part of the Constitution.

On the 6th of August, Judge CHASE held at Parkersburg, W. Va., a term of the Circuit Court of the United States. Charging the Grand Jury, he expressly reminded them that the Fourteenth Amendatory Article, (which the rebel Democracy have expressly pledged themselves to trample under foot) has been recognized by a solemn act of the nation and made a part of the Federal Constitution. This solemn opinion from the Bench is a fitting pendant to the above record of the new Democratic scheme for another rebellion. The Chief Justice charged as follows:

There are three subjects, and so far as we are at present advised, only three subjects, to which it is necessary to direct your particular attention. The first of these is the faithful execution of the internal revenue laws. The war in which the nation has been recently engaged for the preservation of the national Union and Government endangered by rebellion, made the contracting of a large debt inevitable. This debt is the price of our national existence, and binds irrevocably the good faith of the people. Its inviolable obligation HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED BY A SOLEMN ACT OF THE NATION IN ADOPTING THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, which declares that the validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. There are differences of opinion as to the mode of payment required by the American people through their Government, but nobody questions openly, if anybody at all, that the debt contracted must be paid, and paid in perfect good faith. The law of the amendment that the validity of the national debt shall not be questioned, was already written upon the hearts of the people BEFORE THEY MADE IT PART OF THE CONSTITUTION.