Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1868. NUMBER 202.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

THE CAPITAL.

Land Survey—Bounty Land Warrants Located—Land for Delaware—Summary Punishment to Indians Directed—Appointments of Gaugers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1868.

CONTRACTS FOR LAND SURVEYS.

The General Land Office has received from the Surveyor General at Denver, Colorado, two contracts, submitted for approval, one for surveys in the vicinity of the headwaters of Bear and Boulder creeks and in the vicinity of Central and Idaho cities, including valuable mineral and timber lands, and the other for a survey in San Luis Valley, including a large number of settlers on Sawatch creek, the Mexican town of Conejos and Mexican settlements near the same. These contracts have been approved by the Commissioner.

INDIAN OUTRAGES CONFIRMED—SUMMARY PUNISHMENT ORDERED.

Secretary Schofield received a dispatch to-day from Gen. Sherman, dated Omaha, August 20, in which he announces that he had just received a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, in which he confirms previous dispatches about Indian outrages. General Sheridan says the outrages are too horrible to detail. Gen. Sherman orders Gen. Sheridan to continue the pursuit and drive the savages from that section of the country, and when captured to give them summary punishment. The Secretary of War communicated the intelligence to the President who acquiesced in the stringent measures with which the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman were taking in the matter.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED.

The Steamships Minnesota and Aleppo, from Liverpool, August 11th, and City of Antwerp, August 12th, also the U. S. steamship, Desota, Commodore C. S. Boggs, from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, August 16th, have arrived. When the Desota left the U. S. Gunboat Gettysburg, English men-of-war Favorite and Mullet, and a small Spanish gunboat were at anchor off Port-au-Prince. All well on board the Gettysburg. The political affairs at Port-au-Prince is reported unchanged, and Solnave gaining strength daily by deserters from the rebels.

BOUNTY LANDS LOCATED.

The Commissioner of general land office, in making up his annual statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30th 1868, has ascertained that 3776 bounty land warrants for military services have been satisfied by locations embracing an aggregate of over 512,000 acres of land. The lands thus taken were generally by actual settlers in Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Nebraska and the Territories of Washington, Dakota and Colorado.

GAUGERS APPOINTED.

The following is a list of gaugers under the new Revenue law were appointed to-day: John Sexton, First District of Missouri, at St. Louis; John C. Nayles, J. Mathias Combs and Wm. J. Newkirk, Second District of Indiana; B. Brown Brashears, Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, and John T. McGingle, Ninth District of Pennsylvania.

LAND FOR DELAWARE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Governor of Delaware 563 pieces of Agricultural College scrip issued under act of Congress approved July 2d, 1863, and its supplements. The said scrip embraces 90,000 acres, being the full quota to which that State is entitled under the law.

FINANCIAL.

The fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau for the week was $469,500; U. S. notes shipped, $1,000,000; national bank notes issued, $83,300; amount in circulation, $299,917,870; fractional currency destroyed during the week, $537,000.

PARGUAYAN MISSION.

William P. Murry, Esq., of St. Paul, has reached here from Venezuela. It is said that Gen. McMahon, the new Minister to Paraguay, will be instructed to use his best efforts to restore peace between that Republic and the allies now waging war against her.

Prohibition in Massachusetts.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOSTON, August 22.—The State Prohibitory Committee have issued an address to the Republicans of Massachusetts, urging a return to the prohibitory liquor law, closing as follows: "Impressed with these views we urge you to select delegates to the approaching Republican State Convention who, on this question, truly represent the Republican party, men who in its behalf will demand with no ambiguous phrase the repeal of the present liquor law and a return to the former policy of the commonwealth. In the hands of such men every interest of the State and the future of the Republican party may be safely trusted."

Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 22.—In the case of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad, Judge Underwood had not delivered an opinion to-day, but stated he would, upon the giving of the requisite bonds, direct the delivery of the road to the old lessees until the Commissioners' report was made. The Commissioners were appointed and trains will resume running Monday.

Two Men Killed—The Express Robbers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TORONTO, August 22.—William Smith and James Richardson, employes of the Great Western Railway, were run over and killed by a locomotive, at Esplanade to-day. Their heads were mashed in and their legs severed at the knee.

The express robbers' case was continued to-day, and the prisoners were remanded until the 29th in order to enable the prosecution to procure further evidence from the United States.

Base Ball Match.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—Over three thousand persons were in attendance this afternoon to witness a game of base ball between the Union Club, of Morrisiana, and Buckeyes, of this city. The excitement was intense. The score was 12 to 7 in favor of the Unions.

Regatta at Toronto.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OTTAWA, August 22.—At the regatta to-day Mr. Havcock, of Ottowa, won the championship race of two miles in fifteen minutes and three seconds, beating Frank Johnson, from Montreal, and Turnnery and Berry, colored men, from Toronto.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 22, 1868.

ARREST OF COUNCILMEN.

One of the most serio-comical affairs ever perpetrated in this city was the arrest today of the whole Board of Common Councilmen for contempt of Judge Barnard of the Supreme Court in not obeying an injunction of said Court. Writs for their arrest had been in the hands of the Sheriff for several days, but they could not be found. By preconcerted arrangement, the Councilmen met quietly at their rooms in the City Hall to-day, and proceeded to transact business. They had just passed a resolution admitting to seats the five members to whom they have heretofore denied that right, and by that denial bringing themselves into contempt of the order of Judge Bernard, when the Deputies of the Sheriff appeared in their midst and declared them all under arrest. A motion to adjourn was carried. They formed in line and, headed by the Sheriff and his Deputies, marched to the Supreme Court. The Court had, however, adjourned, when the Sheriff put them each under parole oath to appear next Tuesday, and they dispersed. The whole affair is regarded here as a farce.

DISEASED MEAT AND MILK SOLD.

By report of one of the Health Officers it appears several cattle have been sold to butchers, who have sold them for meat to our citizens. One man who kept a dairy in Duchess county continued to send milk for several days in this city, knowing his cows were sick, and even sent it from some seven of them on the day they died. He has now been prohibited from sending any milk to the city.

MORTUARY—DEATHS FROM DISEASED MEAT.

The deaths this week were seven hundred and thirty, an increase of nearly a hundred over last week, owing mainly to diseases brought about by eating diseased beef.

Several persons who attended Methodist camp-meetings are said to have died since arriving home, from eating the meat of diseased cattle, sold them at Sing Sing.

THE NEW REGISTER.

The new Register, Mr. Jones, in a published letter intimates he will bestow some if not all the offices at his disposal upon members of the Republican party. It had been stated that he intended to make no changes.

HOMICIDE.

A man named Nicholson assaulted John Jordan and wife, in a tenement house, in Navy street, Brooklyn, last night. In defending themselves Jordan and wife killed Nicholson. They have been arrested.

GRANTED A RESPITE.

Michael Condy and Charles Burke, who were sentenced to be hung on the 28th inst., have been respited until October 9th. They assisted at the murder of Miss Hicks near Fort Schuyler.

SECRETARY WELLES.

The gunboat Tallapoosa, with Secretary Welles on board, arrived here to-day. He will sail for Washington on Monday.

COUNTERFEITER.

English Bill, a notorious counterfeiter, was to-day released on bail in $3,500, after laying in jail several months.

PLANING MILL BURNED.

Roark's planing mill, at Albany, with a large amount of lumber, was burned yesterday. Loss $50,000.

FOLLOWING CITIZENS.

Three men, claiming to be detectives, were arrested to-day, and held for trial, on a charge of following citizens for several days past.

COFFIN SEEN AT SEA.

A coffin, with a cross standing upon it, was passed at sea, off Montauk Point, yesterday, by a pilot boat.

STEUBENVILLIAN DEAD.

Mr. George Scott, a highly respectable merchant of Steubenville, Ohio, died this morning while attending divine service at St. Albans church. His body is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg returns from Europe next month.

—The first bale of new cotton was received at Charleston, S. C., on Saturday.

—Palneck Hastingen died in Brighton, Massachusetts, on Friday, of cholera.

—It is generally believed in Washington that the present Congressional recess will be extended to December.

—One thousand dollars have been raised in Montreal, Canada, for the entertainment of All England Eleven cricketers.

—A new route has been formally opened between New York, Boston and Montreal, via Rutland, Burlington and Plattsburg.

—The Gas Works at Southbridge, Mass., was blown up on Saturday night and seven men reported killed and four seriously injured.

—George H. Pendleton had an enthusiastic reception at Portland, Maine, on Saturday. There was a torchlight procession and a large assemblage of people.

—Rudolph Stake, who attempted to assassinate Justice Jecko, in St. Louis, a few days since, has been committed to jail on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

—Secretary Seward has concluded a treaty for the purchase of an island in the Mediterranean, for half a million of dollars which is to be used as a naval station.

—The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad bridge at Sterling, Illinois, three hundred feet in length, was destroyed by fire last Friday night. It will be replaced at once.

—The Boston *Commonwealth* states that Hon. Wm. Claflin has finally yielded to a request of his willingness to have his name used as candidate for Governor at the ensuing Republican State Convention.

—Advices from the South show that the Democrats are making considerable headway in securing the negro votes, and the Republicans are urged to renewed activity in several of the reconstructed States.

—A dispatch from London says the international race between the American yacht Sapho and the English yachts Candor, Ouarra, Cambria and Alice is postponed to next Tuesday. The race is round the Isle of Wight.

—Friday evening last Miss Isabella Smith, aged seventeen daughter of Gen. Kilby Smith, United States Consul at Panama, was accidentally drowned at Forrestdale on the Delaware river. The body has not been recovered.

—The Schutezen Festival will commence at Baltimore to-day. Arrangements have been perfected to make it the most entertaining ever held there. A grand procession this (Monday) morning will inaugurate the festival.

—The petition of R. E. Lester claiming the seat in the Senate of Georgia, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Bradley, of the First district, was granted by a vote of 18 yeas to 11 nays. Mr. Lester was sworn in and took his seat.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

The Attempted Assassination of Victoria--Newspaper Edition in Paris Confiscated--The Alabama Claims--Admiral Farragut--The English Parliamentary Elections.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 22.—The dispatch announcing the attempted assassination of Queen Victoria in Switzerland was received through the regular news channel. The foreign office here has received no advice of the affair.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 22.—The proprietors of the *Lanterne*, the editors of which were recently sentenced to pay a fine of ten thousand francs for a violation of the press law, yesterday attempted to resume the publication of that paper. The police, however, were notified and the entire edition seized and confiscated before it left the office of the printer.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The *Patric*, in an editorial on American affairs, advises that the dispute between the United States and Great Britain concerning the Alabama claims be referred to the arbitration of one of the great powers, as the only means of arriving at a definite and final settlement.

TURKEY.

LONDON, August 23.—Dispatches from Constantinople report that Admiral Farragut still remained in that city. Last week he had an interview with the Ignatife, the Russian Embassador to the Sublime Porte, and subsequently the Admiral, in company with Gen. Ignatife, visited the Turkish Ministers Fued Pashi and Aali Pashi.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 22.—The Government is in receipt of later dispatches from Bokhara. The Emir had signified his willingness to accept the terms of peace offered by the Czar, with the exception, however, of the duty of building fortifications.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 22.—The steamer City of New York, from New York arrived this P. M.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—Bourse closed firmer; Rentes, 70 francs and 52c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 22.—5-20s closed a shade firmer and higher at 75⅝.

LONDON, Aug. 22—*Evening.*—Much fluctuation in sugar to arrive and it is impossible to give the exact price; major part of business transacted at 25s for No. 2 D. D.

Foreign News by Mail.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The steamer, City of Antwerp brings mail advices from Queenstown to the 13th.

Preparations for the forthcoming Parliamentary elections were in progress throughout Great Britain. The test question is the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the Liberals and Tories are obliged to declare for or against that measure before their constituents. W. E. Forster, M. P. for Bradford, made a speech in which he condemned D'Israeli and his policy, but praised Lord Stanley's course with regard to the Alabama claims and the naturalization question.

Douglas Cooke, editor of the *Saturday Review* is dead.

A telegraph cable is to be laid between Denmark and Russia.

Semi-official correspondence from Berlin praises Baron Von Buest's recent speech at the Rifle meeting in Vienna on account of its admission that Austria is no longer a German State nor considers herself called to exercise a guiding influence over the destinies of Germany, and adds: "Prussia will not quarrel with Austria as long as she adheres faithfully to the principles of peace and reconciliation thus laid down."

National Camp Meeting of the Second Adventists.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Aug. 23.—The National Camp Meeting of the Second Adventists will begin in this city to-morrow and hold one week. An immense gathering, including persons from nearly every State in the Union, is anticipated. The grove where the meeting is to be held was dedicated to-day with religious ceremonies which were witnessed by thousands of people.

—At a meeting of the New York bricklayers, on Friday night, reports were read showing that about twenty five thousand dollars have been expended in the strike. A resolution to appoint a committee to travel through the country, to collect such sums as the different Trades' Unions may be disposed to contribute to the strike, and to prevent men from coming to the city, was adopted.

—Attorney General Evarts having decided that the term of office of District Attorney Charles Gilpin, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, has expired, the President has appointed John P. O'Neill to fill the position. Hiram Ketcham, Sr., of New York, has been appointed Collector of Sitka, and will leave for that port in a few days.

—At Toronto, Canada, the receipts of new crop of barley amounted to forty thousand bushels. The price averaged on the street $1,05, being the highest ever obtained this season. Two cargoes have already been shipped, and it is expected Canada will export about three-quarters of a million more bushels than last year.

—Under the recent act of Congress regulating the Internal Revenue Bureau, there are seven thousand and forty offices created; of these there are over four thousand yet to fill, among which, are twenty-five Supervisors. This law gives to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue more patronage than any other officer of the Government.

—Taylor, who commenced walking one hundred miles in twenty-four consecutive hours yesterday at four o'clock at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, for $500, gave it up at 3:43 p. m. Saturday, having walked eighty-eight and a half miles in eighteen hours and thirty-one minutes, resting two hours and twelve minutes.

—The Executive Committee of Soldiers and Sailors are making arrangements for holding three or more National Mass Conventions, at brief intervals. The first will probably be at Philadelphia on or before the first of October, and the others at Cincinnati and Chicago.

ADDRESS TO SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19, 1868.

The Committee have thought proper to lay before their constituents a brief but full statement of the reasons which should induce all loyal American citizens, at the coming Presidential election, to vote for Grant and Colfax: and, in doing so, they will proceed at once to a discussion of the grave questions to be settled by the decision of the American people, in November next.

It is no less a question than whether a rebellion, successfully ended, shall be followed by a permanent peace or by a new rebellion, to be headed by the Democratic nominee, with the advice and assistance of his co-nominee, General Blair.

These reasons will be published from day to day by the Committee, in a series of addresses.

ADDRESS NO. 1.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?

Mr. Rhett, of South-Carolina, a leading rebel, said after the ordinance of secession was passed by the convention of that State: "*The secession of South Carolina is not an event of a day. It is not anything produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non-execution of the fugitive law. It has been a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years.*"

General Andrew Jackson, our patriotic President, in 1833, said of the Nullifiers and Secessionists of his day: *The tariff was only the pretext and disunion and* A SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY THE REAL OBJECT. *The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question.*

A prophecy fulfilled by Mr. Calhoun and his followers to the very letter.

By resolve of the Cincinnati Convention in 1856 the Democratic National Convention of 1860 assembled at Charleston on the 23d of April, and after a stormy session, and the secession of eleven slave States, adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June. The seceders adjourned to meet at Richmond on the 11th of June. From the Convention at Baltimore, other secessions took place, and Stephen A. Douglas was nominated by the adhering members, and John C. Breckinridge by the seceders, as their respective candidates for President of the United States, in which last nomination the Richmond seceders acquiesced.

Mr. Bell was nominated by a body styled the Union Constitutional Convention, which met at Baltimore on the 9th of May; and Mr. Lincoln was nominated by the Republican National Convention, which met at Chicago on the 16th of May, 1860.

There were, therefore, four Presidential candidates in the field, two of them belonging to the Democratic party, the pro-slavery wing of which would never coalesce with the supporters of Judge Douglas.

To the Democrats of the slave States it therefore became clear that Mr. Lincoln must be elected in November, and Mr. Keitt, speaking for South Carolina, said: "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."

The same sentiment was openly avowed by the leading Democrats in every slave State, and the Democratic party was sedulously prepared for secession, and a forcible dissolution of the Union.

On Tuesday, the 6th of November, the returns showed that Mr. Lincoln was the next President of the United States, Gov. Gist having expressed in his message to the Legislature of South Carolina, on that day, the opinion that in that event the only alternative left is the "secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union."

On the 7th (the next day) the United States officials resigned at Charleston, and on the 10th the U. S. Senators, Hammond and Chestnut, resigned their seats in the Senate. On the 17th December the ordinance of secession was unanimously adopted, and on the 31st commissioners were appointed to proceed to Washington to treat for the possession of Government property within the limits of South Carolina. On the 24th their representatives in Congress withdrew, and on the 3d January, 1861, the South Carolina commissioners left Washington. On the 1st February seven States had passed ordinances of secession, and withdrawn from the Union.

On the 4th of February the Democratic Congress met at Montgomery, and its president, Howell Cobb, announced that secession "is now a fixed and irrevocable fact, and the separation is perfect, complete, and perpetual." On the 8th the constitution of the provisional government was adopted, and on the 18th Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as President.

On the 11th of March, 1861, the *permanent* slave constitution of the Confederate States was signed, and Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens became the rebel President and Vice President of the Southern Confederacy whose corner-stone was negro slavery.

During this whole period, up to the 4th of March, 1861, Mr. Buchanan, a *Democrat*, was President, with a Cabinet of whom, originally, only two were Union men.

The Democratic Secretary of the Treasury having injured, to the utmost of his power, the finances and credit of the nation, stole away on the tenth of December and became the President of the provisional rebel Congress. On the 20th the Democratic Secretary of War, who, at the instance of Jefferson Davis, filled the Southern arsenals with United States arms for rebel use, resigned and was followed on the 8th of January, 1861, by the Democratic Secretary of the Interior, whose department had been robbed by a subordinate, while the Democratic Secretary of the Navy, who must have known the intention of his colleagues, had distributed our naval force on distant stations, from which it would take months to bring them home.

The Democratic Attorney General advised the President that he had no power to coerce a State, in which opinion the Democratic Executive coincided, and of course took no measures to prevent the robbery of arsenals and mints, the seizure of public vessels, and the capture of forts, with the firing on ships of the United States conveying provisions to United States troops in United States forts.

The President was an aged man, traitorously deserted by those men whom he had rewarded by the highest offices in his gift, and without a single honest adviser of his original Cabinet, General Cass having resigned as Secretary of State.

Southern emissaries swarmed at Washington, postponing, by every device, all measures of the Government, tending to counteract the active and constant preparations for war by the rebel slave States. Mr. Keitt, in November, 1860, said: "John Hickman said defiantly, that if we went out of the Union, eighteen millions of Union men would bring us back. Let me tell you *there are a million Democrats in the North, and when the Black Republicans attempt to march upon the South, they will be found a wall of fire to the front.*" [Cries of "that's so," and applause.] And Mr. Durgan said: "It is not true in point of fact, that all the Northern people are hostile to the rights of the South. *We have a Spartan band in every Northern State,*" and when we find an ex-President in a private confidential letter to the man who the next year was the rebel President, using the following language, it is not to be wondered at, that the Southern rebels relied on the active and efficient aid of Northern Democrats:

"I do not believe," writes ex-President Pierce from New York to Jefferson Davis at Washington, "that our friends in the South have any just idea of the state of feeling, hurrying at this moment to the pitch of intense exasperation, between those who respect their political obligations and those who have apparently no propelling power but that which fanatical passion on the subject of domestic slavery imparts. Without discussing the question of right, of abstract power to secede, I have never believed that actual disruption of the Union can occur without blood; and if, through the madness of abolitionism, that dire calamity must come, it will not be along Mason and Dixon's line merely—*it will be within our own borders, in our own streets, between the two classes of citizens to whom I have referred.*"

On the 8th of January, 1861, the Mayor of the city of New York, a sound Democrat, said: "It would seem that a dissolution of the Union is inevitable." He then propounds the question whether the city of New York, throwing off its allegiance to the General Government, may not become a free city. "If the Confederacy is broken up the Government is dissolved, and it behooves every distinct community, as well as every individual, to take care of themselves." But, as these doctrines savored strongly of treason, the prudent municipal Executive added: "But I am not prepared to recommend the *violence* implied in these views."

On the 31st of January, 1861, a great Democratic convention was held at Albany, composed of the most influential men of the party. On that day and on the next day, seven slave States had seceded, and four days afterwards the Confederate Congress met, and announced their separation from the Union to be "perfect, complete, and perpetual," and fourteen days afterwards Jefferson Davis inaugurated as President, under the constitution of the provisional government, adopted on the 8th.

The President and both Houses of Congress were Democratic, and so was the Supreme Court. The seceders, who had actually levied war, were Democrats, but traitors, while the meeting at Albany was composed of Democrats, who, in November, had voted the Democratic ticket.

One of the speakers at Albany presented and approved the view of the election of Mr. Lincoln taken by the South Carolina rebels. "The Democratic and Union party at the North," said he, "made the issues at the last election, with the Republican party, that in the event of their success, and the establishment of their policy, *the Southern States not only go out of the Union,* BUT WOULD HAVE ADEQUATE CAUSE FOR DOING SO." [Applause.] An acknowledgement which a true patriot and not a mere partisan would have been ashamed to have made. To think that a great party which had governed the country for eight years should consider its defeat, in the election of President, a sufficient cause for the secession of all the slave States and a permanent dissolution of the Union. The temper of this meeting may be safely estimated by this single miserable partisan avowal.

Governor Seymour said, "Revolution has already begun," We are advised by the conservative States of Virginia and Kentucky that if force is to be used it must be exerted against the united South." "Let us also see if sucessful coercion by the North is less revolutionary than successful secession by the South." After praising the valor and sagacity of the men of the South, he urged the necessity of compromise in language which he repeated even in the last month of the expiring rebellion.

"The question is simply this—shall we have compromise *after* war, or compromise *without* war." Rejecting all idea of coercing the Southern traitors, and assuming that their treason must be successful.

The milk and water resolutions of this and of similar Democratic meetings in other States, served only to inspirit the Southern rebels, one of whom said to a member of Congress from New York: "If your President should attempt coercion, he will have more opposition *at the North* than he can overcome."

No Democrat, certainly not Governor Seymour, ever urged President Buchanan to maintain the Constitution by force, if necessary, and in the words of the hero of New Orleans, "solemnly proclaim that the Constitution and the laws are supreme and the Union INDISSOLUBLE."

The London *Times* sent its correspondent Mr. Russell, in March 1861 to the United States, and in 1863 he published what he styled, "My Diary North and South," being, for the most part, "extracts from the diaries and note books which he assiduously kept while he was in the United States, as records of the events and impressions of the hour."

Referring to a dinner party in New York a few days after his arrival, he says: "The Hon. Horatio Seymour, a former Governor of the State, was one of the guests;" and adds, "I do not think that any of the guests sought to turn the channel of talk upon politics, but the occasion offered itself to Mr. Horatio Seymour to give me his views of the Constitution of the United States, and by degrees the theme spread over the table. There was not a man who maintained the Government had any power to coerce the people of a State, or to force a State to remain in the Union, or under the action of the Federal Government; in other words, the symbol of power at Washington is not at all analagous to that which represents an established government in other countries. Although they admitted the Southern leaders had meditated the treason against the Union years ago, *they could not bring themselves to allow their old opponents, the Republicans, now in power,* TO DISPOSE OF THE ARMED FORCE OF THE UNION *against their* BROTHER DEMOCRATS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES."

"Mr. Seymour is a man of compromise, but his views go farther than those which were entertained by his party ten years ago. Although secession would produce revolution, it was nevertheless 'a right' founded on abstract principles, which could scarcely be abrogated consistently with due regard to the original compact."

"The Democrats behold with silent satisfaction the troubles into which the Republican triumph has plunged the country, and are not at all disposed to extricate them. The most notable way of impeding their efforts is to knock them down with the 'Constitution' every time they rise to the surface and begin to swim out."

Treason was rife among the officers of the army and navy, who had been educated and supported by the United States, given high rank and large pay in both arms of the service, and a General in Texas disgracefully betrayed his trust, and turned over his army with all the posts and fortifications, arms, munitions, horses, and equipments to the rebel authorities, by which most base and treacherous acts the Union lost half its military force, with the State of Texas and the control of the Mexican frontier.

In all this tumult of treason, the rank and file of both services—the soldiers and sailors—stood firm, resisting all the persuasions of their treacherous commanders to desert the time-honored flag of the Union, under which they had fought and bled, and were ready to meet the traitors whether on the land or the ocean.

Having failed to get Fort Sumter by negotiation, and Alabama being partly repentant, in a discussion at Montgomery, Mr. Gilchrist said to the rebel Secretary of War, in the presence of Jefferson Davis, "Sir, unless you sprinkle blood in the face of the people of Alabama, they will be back in the old Union in less than ten days." The next day Beauregard opened his batteries on Sumter and Alabama was saved to the rebel Confederacy.

Major Anderson had moved his whole force of 80 men from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, and after sustaining a bombardment of 34 hours capitulated and surrendered the fort on Sunday, April 14, 1861.

In the South the news was received with rapturous joy, and the rebel Secretary of War predicted that the rebel secession flag would before the first of May float over the dome of the Capital at Washington, and eventually over Faneuil Hall in Boston.

At the North the effect of this attack and surrender was electric. No sooner had the telegraph communicated the news to the excited citizens in Wall street than there was but one sentiment, that the insult to our national flag could only be washed out with the rebel blood. On Monday journals that were half rebel became loyal, and in Philadelphia the sturdy mechanics and artisans forced the rebel sympathizers to protect themselves by the flag of the Union.

This loyal flag spread like wildfire through the whole country. The Spartan bands prognosticated by Keitt, Durgan, and the ex President disappeared for the time, whilst armed aid was proffered from every quarter to President Lincoln.

Ten States went out of the Union, some of them by fraud and against the express will of the people, and three were kept in the Union, although large bodies of their citizens joined the rebel armies.

Mr. Russell went to South Carolina, and there in familiar intercourse with their leading men, he remarks, "Again cropping out of the deed level of hate to the Yankee, grows its climax in the profession from nearly every one of the guests that he would prefer a return to British rule to any reunion with New England. They affect the agricultural faith and the belief of a landed gentry. It is not only over the wine glass—why call it cup—that they ask for a prince to reign over them. I have heard the wish repeatedly expressed within the last two days that we could spare them one of your young princes—but never in jest or in any frivolous manner." "Not a man, no, not one, will ever join the Union again! Thank God," they say, "we are freed from that tyranny at last."

"After dinner the conversation again turned on the resources and power of the South, and on the determination of the people never to go back into the Union. Then cropped ont again the expression of regret for the rebellion of 1776, and the desire that, if it came to the worst, England would receive back her erring children, or give them a prince under whom they could secure a monarchical form of government. *There is no doubt of the earnestness with which these things are said.*"

These were the Southern Democratic friends whom Governor Seymour so lauded but a few weeks before, and whom he would not see coerced into discharging their duties as citizens of the United States; theoretical democrats, but practical monarchists; and these are the men who would have you believe they were not responsible for the blood of your gallant comrades.

By order of the Committee.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.
A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE letter in which Hon. J. M. BROOMALL announced to the Conferees of the Seventh District his withdrawal as a candidate, in behalf of Mr. TOWNSEND, his "apparent though not actual competitor," reflects the highest honor upon his unselfish patriotism. We quote one paragraph, which will interest Republican readers everywhere. He says:

"The questions which claimed the attention of Congress since I became a member of that body were new, as well as momentous. The creation of four millions of American citizens out of mere chattels by the abolition of slavery; the conferring of civil and political rights upon these citizens; the reconstructing of States destroyed by rebellion and war; the proper treatment of a subjugated foe; avoiding the extremes of too harsh punishment and too hasty forgiveness; the judicious management of a victory is often more difficult than achieving it. These and kindred subjects, for which there was no American precedent, have constituted the great legislative business of the past six years. The future will decide whether the work has been faithfully and successfully done."

VALLANDIGHAM says the New York Convention was "imbued with the spirit which went forth on the natal morn when Christ was born." The operations of that spirit are described on unquestionable authority in these words: "Then Herod was exceeding wroth, and sent forth and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under.